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FINAL EVALUATION OF THE PROGRAMME

"Accelerate Progress Towards Millennium Development Goal 1C (MDG1.C Programme)"

Final Report (Annexes)

January 2020

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Final Report
(Annexes)

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Team Composition:
TEAM LEADER: MR SIMONE ARZENI
EXPERT 2: MR BERT LOF
EXPERT 3: MS MARGARITA LOVÓN CASTRO

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ANNEX 0

Results Components Assessment

ACHIEVEMENTS BY RESULT COMPONENT

(Main achievements, key findings & factors leading to the achievements, key specific lesson learned)

RC1 – Support to seed sector

Outcome indicator:
The main goal of Component 1 is the "Increased availability in the market and use by farmers of high-quality seed of adapted varieties.". The increased availability of high-quality seeds is expected to contribute to 'enhanced agricultural production'.

Outputs Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achieved
Percentage of smallholder farmers using improved seeds	5%	25%	Not reported
Number of new varieties released	-	50	47 (94%)

The verification means to assess progress on these outcomes were mentioned to be: 1) Baseline survey and impact study, 2) Seed component progress reports, and 3) Trial reports. Only the progress reports (2) have been produced. Whereas a total of 10 output indicators have been monitored (and some even in detail per crop), two out of three outcome indicators have not been monitored and reported. The implication is that the impact of this component on agricultural production cannot be assessed in a quantitative way, but only qualitatively. In terms of outputs, the achievements have been 168% for the production of pre-basic seeds (21.2 tons produced) and 111% for basic seed production (173.4 tons produced).

Rationale

The Result Component 1 "support to the seed sector" has been implemented by FAO in 17 districts in five provinces. The component has focused on 1) strengthening the institutional and policy framework, 2) the introduction and multiplication of improved varieties, and 3) improvement of seed production by small-scale producers. The budget of the component was € 1.592.429 according to the 2016 addendum.

The 2017 USAID study on the Mozambique seed sector identified about 10 programmes to support the seed sector, including Feed the Future, AGRA, InovAgro, SEMEAR, ISSD, etc. The FAO documentation and half-yearly reports mention that they are collaborating with a number of them in particular in the Institutional Strengthening element of the RC 1. The FAO documents do not fully analyse the specific role and contribution of FAO in relation to the other stakeholders in the national seed sector, but it is clear that its role is complementary and intends to avoid duplications. However, it is difficult to assess what the unique contribution of FAO has been to the strengthening of the seed sector. Furthermore, there has been some overlap with other projects and programmes; for instance the SDC supported InovAgro project worked with seed companies and agro-dealers in 11 districts of three northern provinces including four covered by FAO (Gurué, Alto Molocué, Ribaué and Malema districts); Feed the Future and SEMEAR also have an overlap with regard to target districts.

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

The main achievements of this result component (RC 1) "support to the seed sector" are assessed to be the following:

Seed institutional and policy framework. In the context of MDG1c FAO has been one of the technical and financial partners to contribute to the strengthening of the seed institutional and policy framework. In close collaboration with relevant donors (USAID/ Feed the Future, AGRA, SDC/ InovAgro) support has been provided to the strengthening of the institutional and policy framework of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security MASA/DINAS. As FAO has been one of the partners closely collaborating with and providing assistance to the National Seed Department of DINAS, it is not possible to attribute the achievements only to FAO; but the Ministry through the DINAS director asserted that the contribution of FAO to the seed sector institutional strengthening was substantial.

In the first place, the support to the alignment with SADC's Harmonised Seed Regulatory System (HSRS). This harmonisation is essential to ensure that the quality of Mozambican seeds meets international standards. Support to the National Seed Department of DINAS included amongst others of training on seed quality control, an important element in the seed sector. A second element of FAO's institutional support (technical advice and financial support) has been its contribution – together with other stakeholders - to the establishment of a National Seed Dialogue Platform in which the National Seed Department, private sector

seed producers and other relevant partners are represented. The National Platform mainly serves to exchange information related to the seed sector between parties involved. FAO also provides support to the Association to Promote the Seed Sector, APROSE (FAO finances its executive secretariat). FAO further contributed to the operationalisation of the private sector seed inspector's model, in particular the training and accreditation of inspectors.

Two national studies on the seed sector and one regional study have been produced with support of FAO/ MDG1c: 1) a study of June 2016 analyses the seed market, in particular the source of seeds being used; and 2) a recent study of June 2019 undertaken by APROSE has analysed the share of subsidized and free seed distribution by government, NGOs and FAO, and 3) a study on the seeds markets in the Zambézia and Nampula provinces of June 2018. All three studies give a good (qualitative and quantitative) overview of the seed sector in Mozambique indicating that the use of certified seeds is increasing but that preserved own local varieties are still the main source of seeds. The studies however provide little information on how the learning process on the introduction of improved and certified varieties can be strengthened, nor how research for better seed qualities can be better focussed on farmer and market interests and be more adapted to specific agro-ecological conditions and farmer financial means. Both are important conditions for the acceptance of varieties by farmers.

Production and dissemination of improved varieties. FAO has contributed significantly to the production, dissemination and promotion of use of improved varieties including bio-fortified maize and beans. Two main strategies have been applied: 1) the support to production of basic and pre-basic seeds, and 2) support to the multiplication of seeds through the private sector. And in addition the FFS activities have contributed through demo plots, exchange visits or field days to improve acceptance and adoption of new varieties by the farmers involved.

In the first place, FAO has supported the IIAM to produce and conserve pre-basic and basic seed through financial and technical assistance. Through this assistance it was possible for the IIAM to construct a cold storage for the conservation of seeds. A total of 21.3 tons of pre-basic seeds (168% of target) and 173.4 tons of basic seeds (111% of target) of improved varieties were produced. The 47 improved varieties included five varieties of bio-fortified seeds of beta-carotene fortified maize (2) and iron-fortified beans (3). Seeds have been distributed to the Farmer Field Schools for demonstrations (see RC 3), and for multiplication by seed companies for certified seeds. Through the FFS a total of 1682 demonstration plots have been established to test the characteristics and enhance the knowledge of FFS members about the qualities of the improved varieties.

The second element contributing to an improved availability of certified seeds has been the strengthening of private seed multiplication either through seed companies or through farmer associations. The latter has been quite successful: a total of 147.5 tons of improved varieties has been produced (53% maize; 22% common beans, 10% rice, 11% cowpea; and 4% other) including 32.4 tons of biofortified seeds.[1] A total of 45 groups (target 30 groups) have multiplied and marketed improved seeds. The programme has further contributed to the training of 614 seed multipliers (farmers) and 106 agricultural technicians, mainly SDAE staff, on quality seed production, quality control of seed multiplication and seed business.

Field visits to two seed multiplication sites have shown that this FAO programme component has been very successful in disseminating these improved varieties. Multiplying groups confirmed that their knowledge on maintaining the seed quality (eg. purity, rotation and isolation) was greatly enhanced and that regular controls were undertaken by SDAE staff. They further testified that they were able to market the produced seeds in their communities (both FFS members and non-members) as well as to agro-dealers against prices substantially higher (2- 3 times than ordinary grain). It was estimated that about 70-80% of the seeds were sold. One of the groups was distributing seeds through an agro-dealer being member of the farmer association testifying that the improved seeds sold well and were on high demand. Through small-scale irrigation these two groups were able to multiply improved seeds during the dry season on time for the main production season. Two interviewed SDAE directors expressed their appreciation in particular the link established with IIAM for the provision of basic seeds and the training of the SDAE staff on quality control.

[1] One variety of maize rich of lysin and triptophen proteins and one maize variety rich of beta-carotene. The three varieties of beans are rich of iron and zinc.

The May 2018 study on availability and use of certified seeds in Zambézia and Nampula provinces shows that there has been a significant increase in both provinces from 2014/15 to 2016/17 respectively about 10 times in Nampula and more than two times in Zambézia. Unfortunately, no later data on the use of improved seeds were available, but it may be assumed that this is substantial. Overall, FAO data show that out of a total of 33 varieties introduced in 1682 demonstration plots, 21 varieties have been adopted.[2]

Sustainability

- The seed multiplication has been implemented throughout the seed production and dissemination chain in close collaboration with main actors such as IIAM (research), MASA/DINAS Seed department, private sector and farmer organisations.
- The institutional and policy framework has been strengthened; through the various seed studies the understanding of the functioning of the national and local seed production and market has been enhanced.
- SDAE staff has been trained and is involved in the multiplication programme for quality control;
- Farmers organized in farmer associations or individual seed multipliers have gained the knowledge to continue; they appreciate the importance of quality seeds and understand the requirements to produce certified seeds

Lessons learnt and challenges

- The chain of introduction of new varieties is a very important step for the dissemination of improved varieties: from FFS demonstration to farmer assessment; to local multiplication and to selling of seeds (direct or through local dealers) are essential steps to be taken;
- Local Seed Multiplication is key to the promotion of new improved seeds; once farmers have gained the knowledge and understand the knowledge of improved seeds they are very eager to multiply or purchase
- Farmers are willing to purchase once they have experienced and learned about the variety characteristics

Challenges

- Establish closer linkages between seed multiplier groups and agro-dealers
- Further training and certification of District level staff for Seed multiplication Quality Control and private sector seed companies.
- More diversification of crops (now only six crops; with maize 53%; cowpeas 22% of total tonnage produced)
- Implementation of the Regulation for the Multiplication of Seeds through training of extension technicians and farmers.

Sources of information

- FAO progress reports RC 1 2013-2015, 2016 I and II; 2017 I and II, 2018 I and II
- FAO (June 2016): Estudo do Mercado de Semente
- IIAM (n.d): Resumo das actividades do Projecto “Seed maintenance and production of Pre-basic and Basic seed)
- FAO (n.d.): Resultado da Componente de Sementes
- FAO (January 2018): Estratégia de Saída RC 1 Componente de Sementes
- FAO (June 2018): Report of the proceedings of the Seminar on the Implementation of Seed Variety Registration and Release Procedures
- FAO (June 2018): Estudo de sementes Nampula e Zambezia 2014-2017
- FAO (June 2019): Semente gratuita e subsidiada nos últimos cinco anos em Moçambique
- FAO (August 2019): PPT briefing presentation of MDG1c results
- USAID/ Rutgers University and AGRA: Mozambique Early Generation Seed Study, May 2017

[2] FAO data sheet on Demo Plots MDG1c

RC2 – Access to agriculture inputs (e-Vouchers)

Outcome indicator:
In quantitative terms the following achievements have been realized:

- # of smallholders using agric. Inputs (target 24,000): 22,778 (94,9%)
- # of retailer shops marketing inputs (target 130): 108 (83,1%)
- Productivity of maize increased (target +15%): A: +17%; B+78% compared to control group (season 2017/2018)[3]

Output Indicator	Target	Achieved
# of vouchers sold	60,000	64,637

Rationale

The e-voucher component has been implemented in 13 districts in 4 provinces (expansion from 11 districts in 2015). It has started in 2013/2014 season as a paper voucher on a limited scale; the e-voucher system was introduced in the 2015/16 season. With the exception of the three Districts of the Nacala Corridor, the programme has ended in April 2018. The original target was 32,000 beneficiaries receiving e-vouchers during 3 seasons, but this has with the programme review of 2016 been reduced to 24,000 beneficiaries.

The e-voucher component is a direct capital transfer to farmers through a subsidy to the purchase of input supply. The main assumption of the e-vouchers is that the improved access to and use of external agricultural inputs by smallholder and emerging farmers contributes to improved productivity and improved yields (e.g. through expansion of agricultural acreage and better input supply provision). The improved productivity goal is reflected in the outcome indicator on maize productivity increase by 15%.

However, it is not clear whether this is a correct assumption. The debate about farm input subsidies in Sub-Sahara Africa has been and still is a hot debate and impact on yield and acreage is not always the case. For instance, a recent MSU review of the Malawi Farm Input Supply Programme (FISP)[4] indicates that after 11 years of input subsidies in Malawi, the conclusions with regard to area expansion are doubtful and yield improvements are reported to be modest. The report further concludes that “FISP appears to be masking a long-term, national trend in declining productivity that is likely to be driven by degrading soils”. The report concludes that “subsidies for agricultural inputs remain a contentious development strategy.” The FAO e-voucher approach could possibly provide additional evidence to what extent farm input subsidies contribute to increased agricultural production and how this can be sustained in economic and environmental terms. Also the chosen approach of different subsidy packages through e-vouchers (with different levels of subsidy) is relevant for the debate on farm input supply.

The second aim of the component is the improved service delivery by input retailer shops. Whereas the related outcome indicator focuses on the number of retailer shops, a better outcome indicator would have been the turnover of these shops in terms of fertilizer and other external inputs. Fortunately, some of the monitoring and impact evaluation studies for RC 2 have included the total turnover of input supply.

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

The main goal of this Result Component is to provide farmers (subsistence and emerging farmers) with “Increased access to agricultural inputs through e-vouchers”. According to the reconstructed Theory of Change, increased access to improved inputs is expected to contribute to ‘enhanced agricultural production’ and possibly ‘improved access to food’ through increased income.

E-voucher system. A working system of e-vouchers has been developed and introduced by the service provider ADM. The price of the system has drastically been reduced over time: from USD 13-14 initially (2015) to USD 5 per beneficiary in 2018. One technical person per district has been made available to monitor

[3] Source: FAO: Determinação dos rendimentos de milho e feijão nhemba e Avaliação de impacto do programa de voucher na campanha agrícola 2017/ 2018, Novembro 2018. This is a Productivity Study 2017/2018 in 10 districts with 668 farmers (of which 401 with voucher; and 267 control) and 1228 maize plots sampled.

[4] Messina et al (2017) : Re-evaluating the Malawi Farm Input Supply Programme

the registered agro-dealers on a weekly basis. A major advantage is that bio-metric data (such as a photo) are stored on the e-card which avoids double registration of beneficiaries. Another advantage is that the system can be used both on-line and off-line. Monitoring of the performance of the system with the agro-dealers has been done every two weeks and detailed progress reports were produced. It appeared that the system has worked throughout and has not encountered major difficulties. It turned out to be a very practical modality, with costs per beneficiary being reduced as compared to the paper voucher and with enough flexibility for adapting the system to local conditions and needs. The perspective exists to use the e-voucher as a multi-wallet, to use it for other purposes, and to include savings. Upon completion of the programme, MASA has shown interest to expand the system to about 100 districts in five years.

After the IDAI emergency, it was decided to reactivate the system in 5 districts in Sofala and Manica to support affected households through a programme of vouchers for emergency. On top of the 9,000 already existing registrations, almost 2,000 new beneficiaries were registered; a major achievement in a relatively short period of time.

Agro-dealers. In the course of the e-voucher scheme, agro-dealers and their retail shops have substantially and sustainably increased their turnover. The Impact evaluation report implemented in six districts in Sofala and Manica (June 2019) indicates that agro-dealers reported to have better access to credit from the agrochemical companies selling seeds and agricultural inputs (including fertilizers and pesticides) reflecting a better trust between suppliers and agro-dealers. The same report also reports that the number of customers has grown substantially: whereas most dealers reported to have less than 1000 customers before the programme, the large majority now has more than 1000 customers and one-third report selling to more than 5000 farmers. The same study reports an 3-4 times increase of the volume of improved agricultural inputs (maize OPV, hybrid maize, vulgar beans) and 3.5 fold increase of fertilizer sales. Maize OPV sales are still almost 2 times more than hybrid maize.[5]

The sustainable increase in turnover and improved access to suppliers' credit was confirmed during the field visit interviews. Three agro-dealers all reported substantial increases in turnover (estimates were 5-10 fold as compared to turnover before the e-voucher scheme); even after the end of the subsidy scheme (2017/18 season), agro-dealers report a decline in turnover but they are still selling substantially more than before the subsidy scheme (estimates of the turnover are 60-80% during the 2018/19 season as compared to the last season with the subsidy 2017/18).

Field visits demonstrated that a limited number of retailers have graduated to independent agro-dealers. In some instances, these newly established agro-dealers - being part of the e-voucher scheme - are now servicing relatively remote areas which previously had no established input supply.

Farmers interest. Farmers have shown good interest to participate in the voucher scheme. Over the years, the interest of farmers to participate in the e-voucher scheme has grown substantially. Registration to participate was based on sensitization of the targeted communities, pre-identification according to selection criteria, but mainly through self-selection by farmers according to their willingness to participate by paying a contribution of respectively 500 MzM or 25% for Package A (subsistence farmers) or 3000 MzM (45%) for Package B (emerging farmers). Since the start of the programme in 2014/15 the total number of farmers using the (e-) voucher has increased from 7,218 to 22,778 farmers in 2018/19. The use of the voucher has increased from 45,4% of the registered farmers during the 2014/15 season to 76,6% during the 2016/17.[6] This clearly shows that farmers see the benefits of improved inputs and are willing to pay a contribution. It is not exactly known what the percentage of female farmers is as this has not been reported in a systematic way. The June 2019 Impact evaluation recorded 21% of Female Headed Households (FHH) in the total sample of 750 beneficiary households. The Interviews with FFS members (through Focus Group Discussions) during the field visits also indicated that a minor part of beneficiaries were women. The participation in the (-e) voucher scheme is voluntary and based upon registration by SDAE staff. FGD interviews point at a lower than 50% participation of FFS members to the e-voucher scheme. The main obstacle for participation cited was the MzM 500 contribution to Package A. On the other hand, in some

[5] Source: Marco Santacroce: Impact evaluation of FAO's E-voucher Program in Mozambique, June 2019

[6] Source: FAO halfyearly progress report RC 2

instances, farmers indicated that they wanted to join the scheme in 2017/18 but this was not possible anymore as the scheme was about to end,, and new adhesions were only limited to FFS members.

Another positive result which was mentioned during FGD interviews is that farmers are more aware of different qualities of varieties. They ask agro-dealers to provide them with a specific variety once they have a positive assessment of the qualities. The trust felt for Agro-Dealers also significantly increases with the participation in the voucher scheme and FFS as compared to the control group.[7]

As a result of the voucher scheme the use of improved agricultural inputs has increased, in particular the use of certified seeds: from 41% for the control group to 78% for Package A resp. 80 % for package B farmers. The increase of the use of inorganic fertilizer is less pronounced: Only half of the Package B farmers (the package including the subsidy for inorganic fertilizers) use fertilizers with 49% use against 21% (control group) and 25% (Package A farmers).[8]

Agricultural productivity. The main and most recent study on agricultural productivity is the study of maize and bean yields during the 2017/18 season in 10 districts out of 13 participating districts (FAO Nov2018).[9] The productivity of maize was reported to be more increased than the target of +15% increase; disaggregated by package the increase was +17% for package A farmers and +78% for package B farmers compared to control group (season 2017/2018). FFS members were reported to have a higher yield as compared to non-FFS members : package A +FFS farmers +15%, Package B+FFS +9.5%, and the Control group+FFS: +17%. This puts the increase for package A as a result of the voucher scheme somewhat in doubt. For the Package B farmers there is a marked difference as compared to the control group. Also Nagasawa in his report concludes that there is are strong interactive effects between FFS membership and participation in the e-voucher scheme, in particular for the Package A subsistence farmers.

Interestingly, the Impact evaluation study of June 2019 reports on the (subjective) most important factors of the last three years positively influencing agricultural production: for the Package A and B participants, certified seeds are mentioned as number one (54%), followed by e-voucher (39%) and FFS (30%). Fertilizer use (28%) and SDAE extension (23%) only follow thereafter. Other factors such as the membership of a Farmer Association (2%) and storage silos (4%) are rarely mentioned. There are no significant differences between Package A and Package B farmers.[10]

Cultivated area increase: The voucher scheme has contributed to an increase of area cultivated. The FAO report of November 2018 indicates that participating households have increased their area more than the control group (49% resp. 55% against 28%; see table below). This is confirmed the June 2019 impact evaluation estimates that the cultivated area of maize and beans has grown by 0.39 ha for maize and 0.18 ha for beans and increased quantity harvested, but no productivity increase.

Farmers reporting change in area cultivated in season 2017/18 compared to 2016/17 season. Source: FAO November 2018; own calculations

	Number	Increase	Same	Less
Package A	286	49%	34%	17%
Package B	118	55%	28%	17%
Control	263	28%	48%	24%
Total	668			

[7] Santacroce June 2019

[8] The average use of agricultural inputs before the voucher scheme was reported to be 30% for Package A farmers and 40% for Package B farmers. No specification was made between improved seeds and fertilizer.

[9] The impact evaluation study (Santacroce, June 2019). The study discusses impact estimates such as area cultivated, quantity harvested and productivity but does not make clear what the source of the information is.

[10] Source: Santacroce June 2019; own calculations for Package A and B farmers

Only a minority of farmers (around 40%) were reported to have increased the number of crops between 2016/17 and 2017/18. Here also membership of a FFS was a very important factor to increase the number, around three-quarter are FFS members whereas a quarter are non-members.

Contribution to the outcome

Overall there has been a major impact of the e-voucher scheme on the production and productivity (availability) as well as income (access). The November 2018 study concludes that 61% of interviewed farmers consider the quality of their livelihood has improved as a result of the e-voucher scheme (32% stable; 6% worsened). The main type of improvement mentioned was the increase in income, and secondly the improvement of production and productivity as well improved access to inputs. Improvement in diet was rarely mentioned (<10%).

During the field visits one of the most striking testimony of the impact of the e-voucher was on income through increase of agricultural sales.; ex. A Barué farmer group was able to invest in irrigation equipment through the sales of maize that had considerably increased as a result of the voucher scheme. The June 2019 Impact evaluation also concludes that there has been a positive relationship between the voucher scheme and income, but not on diversification of income sources.

Sustainability

- A good working system to subsidize the purchase of agricultural inputs through e-vouchers has been developed. No major technical difficulties have been reported.
- There is interest by other stakeholders including the Ministry to expand the system to more districts. The reactivation for the post IDAI emergency has shown its usefulness for other purposes in a relative short period of time.
- The operational costs of the e-voucher system have been relatively cheap when brought to scale.
- Farmers have shown increasing interest to participate in the e-voucher scheme. The own contribution has proven that farmers are willing to contribute to the purchase of inputs.
- Agro-dealers were very satisfied with the e-voucher system as it increased their turnover of agricultural inputs. Some retailers were able to establish themselves as independent agro-dealers; the trust between agro-dealers and their suppliers has grown leading to more supply on a credit basis.

Lessons learnt and challenges

- There is a strong interaction between the participation in the e-voucher scheme and FFS membership; this shows the positive contribution of both inputs and knowledge transfer to productivity
- Main interest of farmers is in the purchase of improved seeds (63,5% of purchases); more farmers were interested in package A (65,4%); improved seeds was in the perception of farmers the most important contributing factor to improved productivity.
- There has been a main impact on the extension of area cultivated and on increased income , but less so on the diversification of crops and income sources.
- Interaction between FFS extension and e-vouchers has contributed to the increased yields
- Inspection of quality of seeds is very important

Challenges

- Need to bring in resource-poor farmers to benefit; the MZM 500 to participate in the package A was mentioned to be a major barrier for many farmers; this element will be included in the new PROMOVE programme.
- Relatively few farmers benefited from the e-voucher scheme (in some FFS less than 30%); later on interested farmers could not join anymore as the registration was only open for FFS members after the 2016/17 season.
- Sustained productivity once e-vouchers have stopped as farmers are less inclined to continue purchasing agricultural inputs.
- Diversification of packages to address farmers' requirements

Sources of information

- FAO: progress reports RC 2 2013-2015, 2016 I and II; 2017 I and II, 2018 I and II
- FAO: Report to EUD activities implemented during the period January to December 2018, May 2019
- FAO: PPT briefing presentation of MDG1c results, August 2019
- FAO: Estratégia de Saída RC 2 Componente e-voucher, January 2018)
- Marco Santacroce: Impact Evaluation of FAO's E-Voucher Program in Mozambique, June 2019 (implemented in 6 districts in Manica and Sofala)
- FAO: Determinação dos rendimentos de milho e feijão nhemba e Avaliação de impacto do programa de voucher na campanha agrícola 2017/ 2018, Novembro 2018.
- Relatório de Monitória de Implementação E-vouchers no Corredor de Nacala, Agosto 2019; Ribaué, Alto Molocué and Gurué 2018/19 season.
- Messina et al (2017) : Re-evaluating the Malawi Farm Input Supply Programme
- T. Nagasawa. The effect of Farmers Field School on inputs investment through electronic voucher (e-Voucher) scheme -A case study in 4 provinces of Central Mozambique, August 2017 MSc thesis Wageningen University and Research/ Development Economics (DEC)
- Field visit interviews with FFS and agro-dealers in Sussundenga, Barué and Ribaué, Alto Molócue.

RC3 – Relevant advisory services (FAO and IFAD)

Outcome indicator:

- FAO Increase of FFS participation up by 10% (M/W): realisation 7.5%
- FAO Increase in access to extension services up by 15% (M/V): realisation 48%
- DNEA/PSP Percentage of farmers that adopt improved technologies through outsourced service providers: realisation N/A

FAO's outcome indicators are more output indicators as they refer to the direct result of the interventions and not to the acquired knowledge and adoption of new technologies such as the DNEA/ PSP outcome indicator. Unfortunately, the latter has not be monitored due to lack of appropriate assessment (lack of baseline; lack of clear definition, etc).

Rationale

The Agricultural Extension component RC 3 has at its main goal the provision of "relevant advisory services which are accessible to smallholder farmers". The RC3 Agricultural Extension consists of two components, one implemented by FAO and one by IFAD through their PRONEA Support Programme (PSP) programme.

- RC 3a (FAO): Farmer Field School Component (2013-June 2019)
- RC 3b (IFAD): PSP Component 3 Agricultural Extension Service Delivery at Provincial and District levels (2013-2017)

The FAO 3a Sub-Programme activities covered 17 Districts in five Provinces (six in Manica, four in Sofala, three in Tete, two in Nampula and Zambézia each). PSP concentrated its activities in 42 rural districts of all 10 provinces. Fourteen out of seventeen of the FAO districts were also covered by PSP.

The main approach of the FAO component was the promotion of the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach to agricultural extension. FAO has already started this approach in Mozambique more than ten years ago. The FFS approach consists of organizing farmers into small groups of about 20-25 farmers on a voluntary basis, in order to gain practical knowledge on new agricultural practices relevant for them through field observation and experimentation on demonstration plots, to assess these practices and how to apply the acquired techniques into practice for the purpose of sustainable agricultural production responding to the needs of the individual households. In addition exchange visits and field days are being organized.

The PSP Component 3 had a much wider array of extension activities including FFS, Result Demonstration Fields (CDRs), plant clinics, field days, and radio broadcasting of extension messages. Interestingly, under the DNEA/ PSP project, FAO was hired to implement FFS in Nampula, Zambézia and Tete provinces and to draft the FFS Action Plan in 2017.

An important difference between the two Agencies has been the way Agricultural Extension was promoted: FAO has done so through capacity development of public sector agents, whereas the DNEA/PSP was implemented involving both public (with own funds) and outsourced approach through private sector service providers.

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

Institutionalization: In close collaboration with the National Directorate of Agricultural Extension (MASA/DNEA), government staff, in particular extension staff of the Regional offices and of the District SDAE were strengthened about the FFS approach. Staff has been trained and equipment has been made available to fulfil their task. For instance, the IFAD/PSP component funded by the EUD has had a strong focus on capacity development through the training of 800+ staff at different levels including 50 FFS masters. In-service training is considered one of the successes in capacity enhancement of the public extension service. Extension workers indicated that training was important in improving their skills in several areas, including Farmer Field School (FFS) approach. In a number of instances, extension staff recruited through MDG1c programme funding were confirmed by GoM and integrated in the government extension staff (eg. 6 aquaculture staff in Manica and 4 pending appointments; SDAE staff in Malema and Ribaué). The PSP (RC

3) component has produced communication material relevant for extension services that can still be used in the dissemination of useful technologies and good practices.[11]

Furthermore, on the basis of best practices and lesson learned, the FFS approach has been incorporated in a National FFS Action Plan to which FAO has provided technical assistance. MASA now recognizes the importance of FFS as an approach to strengthening farmers' capacity and also to promote sustainable agricultural development. The National FFS Action Plan will contribute to the further consolidation and scale-out of the FFS methodology throughout the country. In 2017, for instance, FAO was requested to support the implementation of the FFS in three districts outside the MDG1c programme. However, limited financial resources in the public sector might be a constraint in future to implement activities at the same level than under the MDG1c. Staff turnover will be also an issue as training of new staff will be a costly affair.

As a result of the FAO and IFAD/PSP activities a total of 1834 FFS have been established in the period 2013-2018[12]. Almost half of the FAO supported FFS (441 FFS) have graduated as they had successfully completed their learning cycle. Moreover, many of the graduate FFS have been formalized through registration with the district authorities. It is obvious that both the FAO and IFAD/PSP components have greatly contributed to FFS becoming the mainstream approach of agricultural extension in many parts of the country.

Farmer knowledge: The FFS approach has had a strong integrating effect through its field demonstrations and experimentation creating an opportunity for members to learn together. But it was also a point of convergence for other MDG 1c Result Components: the FFS was the starting point for the demonstration and multiplication of new varieties under the RC 1 Seed sector promotion; members of FFS were often benefiting from the RC 2 e-voucher component for the purchase of inputs; the same applied to the RC 4 Newcastle Disease vaccination (NCD) and the RC 8 Post-harvest construction of the Gorongosa type of maize storage bins.[13] Unfortunately, the idea of using FFS as entry point to deliver the component of Nutrition Education (RC 16) was to a limited extent initiated in the last year. With the other MDG 1c – in particular, the WFP and PROMER component on access to markets and SBCC/ Nutrition education – there has been rather limited synergy, if at all. This has been a missed opportunity as the FFS approach has a great opportunity to integrate other topics for learning as well.

Through the FFS component a total of 1682 demonstration plots have been established to test the characteristics and enhance the knowledge of FFS members about the qualities of the improved varieties. Seeds of a total of 47 new varieties have been distributed to the FFS for demonstrations and for multiplication of certified seeds. The multiplication of seeds through some of the selected FFS groups contributed significantly to the further spread of improved and certified seeds of varieties thus far unknown to these communities. The field demonstrations of improved varieties included five varieties: two of bio-fortified seeds of beta-carotene fortified maize; and three of iron-fortified beans. Again, through their multiplication they have quickly been accepted and disseminated. Farmers testify that gaining practical knowledge on agricultural techniques and exchanging about agricultural practices are to them the strong points of the FFS approach. According to the FFS Impact evaluation study[14] there are statistically significant differences in performance between the Graduate-FFS groups (groups that have completed their learning cycle) and a control group. This difference in performance appeared for most cases of recommended practices and in all four provinces covered by the impact evaluation.

An important element of the FFS approach has been that knowledge and capacities were created at community level (such as vaccinators, FFS facilitators, seed producers, silo construction artisans, health committees, care group mothers) which to a certain degree will allow the continuity of the activities. The FFS facilitator serves as a bridge between the community and the SDAE staff. It was assessed that because of

[11] IFAD (Sept 2018): Final evaluation of the PSP project; project completion report

[12] FAO 961 new FFS and IFAD/ PSP 873 FFS with a total of about 40,000 farmers participating; source: FAO progress report 2018 II sem; IFAD/ PSP: IFAD PSP Phase II project completion report

[13] The latter component RC 8 Post-harvest has been less successful due to implementation problems and was basically discontinued in 2017.

[14] Ochoa and Ruiz-Cardenas: MDG 1c Impact assessment Farmer Field School Component, July 2019

the presence of a FFS facilitator in the community, the SDAE staff only needed to visit the FFS group once per week. Many of the trained persons at community level have gained the respect and trust of the communities and they are considered as knowledgeable persons.

Contribution to the outcome

In terms of agricultural productivity, various evaluations point out the improved yields that FFS members have achieved. FFS members participating in the e-voucher scheme (RC 2) had a higher agricultural productivity than non-FFS members: FFS members having 10-17% higher yields than non-members, including the FFS members of the control group who did not receive a voucher.[15] Average maize yields among Graduate-FFS members were significantly higher than among respondents in the control group with yield increases from about 19 bags of 50 kg of maize/ha (non-members) to around 26 bag of maize/ha for Graduate FFS group members. Farmers are also more aware of the different qualities of varieties they have tested in their demo fields. As a result, they ask agro-dealers to provide them with a specific variety once they have a positive assessment of the qualities.

In terms of Food Security, there appeared to be a better performance of Graduate-FFS members in all provinces, when compared to respondents in the control group, mainly during the most critical months of the year (the lean period from October to April). In each of the four provinces evaluated, there was an average improvement in the number of months of available food by 1-2 months on average. In particular, in Nampula province a substantial improvement was recorded in the months of November- April with differences in food security (sufficient food supply) from 0% (control) to around 60% (graduate FFS) in the month of February.[16]

Sustainability

One of the strong points of the FAO and IFAD/PSP support to a more comprehensive approach to building a public agricultural extension system has been its focus on institutionalization, capacity building of relevant staff at different levels, and attention to the practical organization of the FFS groups.

In terms of institutionalization, the Farmer Field School approach has been enhanced and incorporated in the National FFS Action Plan for which FAO provided technical assistance. MASA now recognizes the importance of FFSs as an approach to strengthening farmers' capacity and also to promote sustainable agricultural development. This means that the Ministry through its extension department, its provincial offices and the district staff can further build on the good practices of five years of intensive implementation and the lessons learnt during those years. Training material and manuals have been developed and FFS Masters have been identified to further train local staff. This capacity building throughout the Ministry with support of contracted NGOs as well as the experience of FAO in Mozambique and other countries has greatly contributed as well.

It has also been realized that the FFS approach can be further expanded to certain topics previously not covered, for instance responding to climate change. From early 2017 onwards the FAO GEF project has continued the FFS approach in various districts (in Tete, Sofala and Manica provinces) responding to challenges in agricultural production as a result of climate change. In particular, interviewed SDAE staff from various districts indicated that they were very pleased with the continuation of the FFS approach now under the umbrella of the GEF programme .

The initial cash incentive to create FFS at community level through the transfer of money once the FFS was established proofed to be a failure in many areas as participation appeared to be rather opportunistic. As a result, a quarter to a third of the FFS was discontinued after one year, but once this practice was abandoned the continuity of FFS was much better. More recently established FFS that did not have this incentive, appeared to be less opportunistic and more sustainable reaching 80% of existence one year after creation.

The knowledge and capacities that have been created and vested at community level such as the FFS facilitators (and others - to some extent related to the FFS approach, such as seed producers, silo construction artisans, NCD vaccinators, or care group mothers) will to a certain degree allow the continuity

[15] Marco Santacroce: Impact Evaluation of FAO's E-Voucher Program in Mozambique, June 2019

[16] Ochoa et al, July 2019

of the activities around learning for agricultural development. Many of the trained persons at community level have gained the respect and trust of the communities and they are considered as knowledgeable persons who can be consulted about their acquired knowledge.

The effort to sustain FFS by formalizing and registering the group as farmer association has also proven to be a successful approach. FFS members were proud to share their status of graduation once they had fulfilled the requirements. The registration of FFS groups as farmer associations with the district authorities further expressed their interest to continue with their group. The micro-projects further financed by FAO have helped consolidating the FFS by providing an incentive for continuity, not only from an institutional perspective but also to support economic initiatives which enable their growth (like irrigation systems, etc.).

Lessons learnt and challenges

The FFS approach is a good basis to integrate learning activities contributing to improved agricultural productivity: The FFS approach to bring together farmers – both men and women – has been a good starting point for learning. After seed improvement and e-voucher participation, farmers consider their FFS membership to be a major factor contributing to productivity increases, ahead of the use of fertilizer or SDAE extension services. However, though the other activities under the FAO programme (NCD vaccination, construction of post-harvest silos and nutrition education) were vested on the FFS approach they have not been fully integrated, nor did they always use the same FFS learning approach. The FFS approach has thus only partially created synergy with these activities and strengthened the results of these components. The potential is there to use the FFS approach for further technology development, including for adaptation to climate change and smart agriculture, than only variety testing of main crops as maize and beans.

Strengthening of FFS capacity at community level has strongly contributed to ownership of service provision: The building of FFS facilitation capacities at community level has proven to be a major factor to implement and to sustain activities. In the first place, knowledge and capacities were created at community level (such as vaccinators, FFS facilitators, seed producers, silo construction artisans, health committees, care group mothers) which will allow the continuity of the activities and the services linked to it. Many of the trained persons at community level have gained the respect and trust of the communities and they are considered as knowledgeable persons.

FFS Institutionalization - Strong focus on Capacity Development: A strong point of both the FAO and PSP activities to strengthen the FFS approach has been the strong focus on capacity development through the training of MASA and SDAE staff at different levels including FFS masters through in-service training. SDAE extension agents feel confident to train facilitators and monitor and guide the performance of the FFS groups. Many SDAE extension staff indicated that the participatory approach of the FFS made them more aware of the specific needs of the farming community as there was more exchange, learning and discussion. This was far different from the previous extension approach of training topics identified at the SDAE office.

Outsourcing services: IFPRI case study concludes that “Outsourcing can be a valuable alternative for the provision of extension services if it targets specific intervention areas (for example, training for FOs), a limited number of activities, well-defined deliverables (including quality and sustainability issues) and timelines. Post-training (and post-project) actions at the policy level and extension services providers are required to contribute to the sustainability of the investment made.”

Positive results have created the ground for the mainstreaming of FFS in Mozambique: The good results of the FFS approach and the strong focus on capacity building has contributed to the mainstreaming of the FFS in Mozambique. MASA recognizes the importance of FFSs as an approach to strengthening farmers' capacity and also to promote sustainable agricultural development. The SDAE staff have expressed their increased confidence to work together with farmers based on their needs and not the Ministerial priorities. As a result, the FFS approach is now considered to be the mainstream agricultural extension approach which has been elaborated into a National FFS Action Plan to further mainstream FFS in other provinces and districts.

FFS establishment should be based on voluntary participation: The start-up phase of the FFS groups is a critical phase of gaining trust with farmers and properly manage expectations about the extension service that can be provided through the FFS approach. Farmers are genuinely interested in gaining knowledge to improve their agricultural production and do not need to be triggered by money. but micro-projects could help consolidating the FFS and provide incentive for sustainability.

Challenges

Scaling-out will take time: The FFS approach has appeared to be a rather labour-intensive approach to agricultural extension as only a limited number of FFS can be trained by SDAE extension staff (on average 4-5 groups per extension worker) Scaling-out (expansion to more communities) of the approach will thus need a further investment in staff capacity. However, during the five years of working with the FFS approach substantial experience has been gained and a lot of FFS facilitation material made available which may contribute to further scaling-out of the approach.

Making the approach more comprehensive: The main focus of the FFS has been very much on the cultivation of maize and beans and the introduction of new varieties of these crops. However, the FFS approach can be used for many more interesting opportunities and thus become more comprehensive and responsive to the needs of the FFS members. For instance, horticulture or livestock production have been left aside, and low-cost soil fertility maintenance and pest control have only been addressed in a limited way.

Representation of women in leadership or facilitation: Despite the fact that there has been a genuine effort to include women in leadership positions in FFS management or as FFS facilitators, there is still an underrepresentation of women in these positions. In particular, FFS facilitators are almost exclusively men, despite the fact that almost half of the FFS members are women. It will be important to include more women in the leadership positions as more activities – such as chicken rearing or horticulture – could be included in the FFS learning activities once their voice is better heard in the FFS management or as facilitator.

Need to spread out the facilitation roles: During the field visits and meetings with FFS in several provinces, it appeared that FFS facilitators (M) are often also involved as NCD vaccinators and/or silo construction artisans as well. This accumulation of positions is not desirable as in case of absence or departure the provided facilitation skills and services might be lost. It would be better to spread out the facilitation roles over more persons, including women.

Sources

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RC4 – Vaccination of Chickens against New Castle disease

Outcome indicator:

- # of households vaccinating against NCD (target 178,000): 614,438 (+345%)
- # of chickens vaccinated (target 1,466,000): 5,891,674 (+402%)
- # average of chickens consumed (target 4/year): 5 (+25%)[17]
- # average of chickens sold (target 5/ year): 6 (+20%)[18]

Outputs Indicators	Target	Achieved
No of NCD vaccine doses produced	2,400,000	17,047,112 **+610%**
No of trained as community vaccinator	375 of which 61.1% men, and 38.0% women	530 **+ 41%**
No of SDAE staff trained	40	70 **+75%**

Rationale

The FAO Result component 4 of the MDG 1c programme concerns the support to the national vaccination programme against Newcastle Disease (NCD) through "Increased access to poultry vaccination services against NCD". NCD is one of the most important viral diseases that affect chicken, causing losses of village chickens throughout the country. Chicken rearing represent for most of rural households the only livestock owned, especially for the poorest families. Chickens are mostly owned by women who are responsible for their management. The chickens provide nutrition-dense food items in terms of meat and eggs, but more important is the income derived through sales that can be used for small household expenses. Reducing losses of large numbers of village chickens to this disease is an essential step to improving the productivity of producers and secure livelihoods.

The activities under this RC related to

1) support to the IIAM to improve their capacity of vaccine production and their capacity to store
2) (re-) training of men and women as community vaccinators, and
3) training of SDAE staff in chicken management.

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

Availability of vaccine improved: As a result of the support to IIAM, this national institute has been able to increase their production of Vaccine I2 from 1,200,000 doses per year to more than 17 million doses per year, an increase more than tenfold and higher than expected. This support was provided through the provision of equipment to the IIAM laboratory to be able to produce more and better quality vaccine; as well as to freeze–dry the vaccine, which is easier to conserve compared to the liquid vaccine. As a result, there is no more importation of I2 vaccines against NCD, necessary in the country. However, the production of the vaccines and laboratory control is still centralized in Maputo. So, despite the increased availability, the distribution from Maputo to the various Provincial capitals remains an issue as transport to the provinces is mainly been done by costly air freight. During the MDG.1c period several solutions for transportation have been used including the transport by FAO or IIAM staff when travelling. Vaccinators interviewed indicated that despite the improved availability, there have been substantial delays in arrival of the vaccines. In some instances (eg. Angonia district) there were reports that in 2018 and 2019 the vaccine had not arrived at all during one of the three campaigns, so only two vaccination rounds were held instead of three. At district level, there has been a significant increase of the availability of NCD doses of vaccine received and chickens vaccinated as reveal data provided by the SDAE office for the district of Tsangano, Tete Province: from 2015 to 2018 these (almost) tripled showing the very good progress of availability of NCD vaccines.

[17] These are very rough estimates not based on a systematic assessment of consumption on a recall basis.

[18] same

Table: Achievements for NCD vaccination in Tsangano District

	Doses received	Chickens vaccinated	Households reached
2015	125.000	124.205	12.378
2016	174.500	147.611	7.416
2017	288.000	296.000	17.119
2018	345.000	381.156	22.688
2019 (not yet completed)	147.500	187.375	8.242

Source: SDAE Tsangano: Relatorio das actividades realizadas no programa MDG 1c-FAO, August 2019

Chain of vaccine provision strengthened: The main development provided by the NCD vaccination service has been the enhancement of a working vaccination system through the training and by backstopping of community vaccinators bridging the gap between SDAE and communities. A total of 530 community vaccinators of which 39% women have been trained during three days by the KYEEMA foundation, a specialized service provider. At the training vaccinators received various equipment, extension materials and a registration book to be able to fulfil their task. The community vaccinators interviewed were all satisfied about the training they have received and said that they had the knowledge to provide the service (for instance, not to vaccine chickens that have already signs of the NCD; and how to properly store the vaccine). The NDC community vaccinators (in principle depending on availability of vaccines) provide the service three times per year once they have been informed about the availability of the vaccines at the SDAE office. At district level, 70 extension workers have been trained and specialized in poultry management. Though the SDAE office now has the expertise on poultry management, they are mainly engaged in the supervision of the campaigns. FFS members did not mention any particular practice of poultry management that they had learned from the SDAE extension workers. In terms of cold storage of the liquid form of NCD vaccines, sufficient capacity is available at the Provincial and District levels to maintain the quality of the vaccine. When it comes to the community level, once the community vaccinator has received the small flask containing the vaccines, practical solutions have been found, for instance making use of the fridge of nearby health centres. No complaints were recorded that NCD vaccines had been wasted as a result of the lack of cold storage at community level.

Reduction of chicken mortality achieved for many households: Farmers benefited by the increase in number of community vaccinators providing vaccination services and number of chickens vaccinated against NCD, reducing the risk of mortality. In terms of outreach the number of households reached by the FAO NCD vaccination campaigns has been 614,438 households which was well beyond expectations as the target number of households was 178,000. Beneficiaries indicated that they only had started to vaccinate their chickens with the start of the project and that they were continuing to vaccinate during each campaign. Even though the survival rate has not been monitored, it was clear from the interviews with the members of FFS groups that in all cases chicken mortality had gone down considerably. As a result, women expressed their great satisfaction with the results of the NCD vaccination campaigns: “Before we could barely rear chickens, they would all die”. With the NCD campaign women testified that they now hold 25-50 chickens on average. This increase has contributed to a much greater consumption of meat and eggs, and sales have considerably gone up. From interviews it became clear that sales have been expanded more than consumption of chickens. The latter is more often done during ceremonies and special days such as festivities. According to the FAO Impact assessment of the NCD programme, women were very happy that they could sell during the peak season (December) as prices are highest at that time. The same report also indicates that the number of chickens vaccinated and households reached was still on the rise since the start in 2014 (first Manica Province) till mid-2017, thus showing the increased demand for the vaccination service by farm households.

Enterprising vaccinators: For the community vaccinators, the provision of the NCD vaccination has become an interesting enterprise. They are receiving 1 Mz per vaccinated chicken which amount is directly paid to them by the beneficiary. As most vaccinators have had a 3-days training about the vaccination process and its good results with regard to the reduction of mortality, the demand for this type of service is very high. One of the incentives to the community vaccinators was the distribution of bicycles to help them to go around to the different communities, allowing them to vaccinate chickens in various communities during the campaign. Some vaccinators indicated that they are vaccinating up to 1200-1500 chickens per campaign, which provides them an additional income of 1200-1500 MZM per campaign. Not all are able to do that many. Some

female vaccinators said they could only do 250-300 vaccinations per campaign as they had many other tasks in the household. One vaccinator testified that after his bicycle had broken down, he still continued his vaccination campaigns on foot and was still able to reach out to vaccinate more than 1500 chickens.

Contribution to the outcome

The NCD vaccination campaigns have a positive contribution to the Food Security in the target areas (MDG.1c Programme objective 1). Chicken growers belonging to the Graduated-FFS group performed significantly better than those in the control group. The average number of days (recall from previous 7 days) was up by 63% from 0.51 days to 0.83 days for chicken meat consumption and 41% for eggs up from 0.6 days to 0.93 days. Through the consumption of chicken meat and eggs, both the Food Consumption Score (FCS) was 1.29 points up and the Household Diet Diversity Index 0.35 points up (significant increases) compared to the control group.

The second impact has been on household income generation. There are no data available of the number of chickens sold per household as compared to before the programme started. But testimonies of all FFS interviewed as well as the FAO Impact assessment study point at greater sales, thus providing evidence of a very likely contribution to more access to food through income generation (MDG.1c programme objective 2). And, moreover, in times of emergency, chickens are an excellent means to get income through sales.

Through the increase of consumption of eggs and chicken meat at household level, it is likely that there is a positive contribution to improved nutrition security. However, the SETSAN 2018 study indicates that there has not been a significant contribution to the reduction of stunting of children under-five.

Sustainability

In terms of sustainability, there are a number of positive points that might stimulate the continuation of this programme component despite some major challenges (see below). In the first place there is great interest from especially women because of impact on chickens' mortality and the possibility to earn some income including in times of emergency (drought). Secondly, with the introduction of the community vaccinator an appropriate service provision mechanism has been developed with the knowledge about the NCD vaccination process vested in the communities. Thirdly, there is also a good interest of vaccinators through the incentive system of 1 Mt/chicken vaccinated. Vaccinators appeared to be happy to fulfil the task of vaccination. And fourthly, the last step of distribution from DP to SDAE, and from SDAE to the vaccinators is relatively working well. Moreover, the cool storage of the liquid doses of NCD vaccine is well taken care off through cool storage at Health Centres.

As for other components, for the RC 4 component an exit strategy has been developed with the relevant partners contributing to a good understanding of responsibilities and challenges once the MDG.1c programme has come to an end. However, not all critical steps have been addressed, for instance the transport issue from Maputo to Provinces and beyond. At this stage it is difficult to assess whether the agreed actions have been followed. It would be good to update the exit strategy as it dates from January 2018.

Lessons learnt and challenges

There are a number of important lessons to be learned from the RC 4 NCD vaccination component:

- The approach of community vaccinators has been key to the success. Without trained and incentivized community vaccinators this programme would have not been so successful as imagined. The effort that community vaccinators are making to go around the surrounding communities has been a major contributing factor to the success of the component reaching to more than 3 times the targeted number of households.

- An important factor of the success has been the chain approach from source of vaccination (IIAM) to the end-users and the inclusion of all stakeholders in between, in particular the veterinary services at provincial and district levels. Through the chain approach it has been possible to overcome bottlenecks which before each of them might have caused a blockage for success.

- Improved survival rate of chickens indeed leads to significant changes in consumption of chicken meat and eggs; as well as to improved FCS and HDDI scores compared to control.

Challenges

• The availability of vaccines at the district level might become a major problem due to the transport costs from Maputo (IIAM laboratory) to Provincial and SDAE offices. As decentralized vaccine production is still not an option due to high costs of the setting-up of such production and control facility, it will be of the utmost importance to include a budget to cover transportation costs.

• Once the survival rate of chickens has been significantly improved, the question of productivity of chickens emerges. This point has had little attention so far in the programme, whereas there are many initiatives by farmer groups (including young farmers) to raise chicken at a larger scale. Proper housing, feeding and marketing of chickens thus become an important topic to be dealt with in for instance the FFS.

Sources

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RC5 – ProAQUA: Aquaculture

Outcome indicator:

- Productivity of fish increased (target 2.7 T/yr; baseline 1.6 T/ yr): N/A

Outputs Indicators	Baseline	Target	Achieved	Difference
No of families newly involved in aquaculture	262	614	1950	+217%
# of fish produced (tons)	7.7	100	120.9	+20.9%
No of ponds constructed	N/A	1052	1616	+54%
No of groups active in aquaculture	N/A	133	151	+14%
No of families received fingerlings	N/A	614	677	+10%
No of families benefitting package to construct	N/A	614	651	+6%

Most indicators relate to outputs measured. The only outcome indicator relates to the productivity of fish production. This productivity of aquaculture, however, is calculated based on annual production and number of ponds and has not been monitored throughout the programme implementation. ProAqua staff indicated that the component activities had instead mainly focussed on training of farmers about aquaculture and the construction of fish tanks and input supply. Hence the focus on outputs.

The good point of the monitoring of outputs has been the assessment at the start by defining a baseline. For the outcome and most output indicators a baseline has been established making it possible to compare before and after. Most output indicators show an achievement above their target.

Rationale

The IFAD/ ProAqua Result component 5 of the MDG 1c programme concerns the objective to “improve the livelihood and food security of rural households by improved capacity of fish production, consumption and marketing through aquaculture”. The activity has been implemented for a period of six years (June 2013-July 2019) in five districts: four in Manica Province (Gondola, Sussundenga, Mossurize and (later on) Macate) one in Sofala Province (Gorongosa). As reported in the MDG.1c MTR report of 2015, the first 1.5 years of project implementation have known strong delays for administrative reasons and the slow recruitment of staff. In 2016, the project has also been affected by the internal conflict in the Centre of the country. Once these issues were overcome, the component has been able to be fully in operation for the remaining period up to mid-2019.

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

Major expansion of aquaculture production: A total of 1616 fishponds (57% above target) for aquaculture have been constructed and 500 more have been rehabilitated throughout the project period. Many farmers (1131) have been trained in pisciculture and about 1700 people are now actively involved in aquaculture in the five target districts. About half of these families (853) are organized in aquaculture producer groups. In a total of 1327 tanks fingerlings have been introduced. It is estimated that all monitored tanks together have been producing about 121 Tons in 2018. Field visits to two producer groups in Sussundenga district indicated that there exists a great interest in fish farming. The construction of fish tanks was all done by their own effort with only the help of tools to construct. One individual farmer was an experienced fish farmer and served as an example and source of information and knowledge for the rest of the producer group. The members of the other group were all new into fish farming. Water supply appeared to be a major issue in the dry district of Sussundenga. The first group had individual ponds making use of water supply from the river. The latter group made use of water diverted from an irrigation canal which was constructed a couple of years earlier. This group had around 31 tanks with some families having more than one tank. There was still scope to expand the number of fish tanks. Men and women had their own tank and could dispose of the benefits of their own tank. Both groups indicated that the production was mainly sold to the neighbours and that there was still enough demand to market everything there. They also consumed the fish from their production. As a result of the cyclone IDAI, the provincial Director of Fisheries indicated that 367 fish tanks had been completely destroyed in the province of Manica, and 60 tanks in Gorongosa (Sofala). Fifty of these had been rehabilitated since then, out of which twenty were restocked and back into operation. Also in the two groups

visited, fish tanks had been affected by the cyclone. Tanks had been flooded and fish had escaped to the river. It was estimated that in the flooded tanks about two-thirds of the fish had disappeared.

Institutionalization - capacity of DPP and districts enhanced: The technical capacity of the Manica provincial staff at provincial and district levels (as well in Gorongosa, Sofala) has been greatly enhanced by training. A total of 16 extension workers have been trained of which 10 extension staff, 5 staff of the Provincial Department of Fisheries (DPP), and 3 IDAPA staff. Six of the SDAE staff have been appointed by the respective districts. Four of the ten were not appointed and have stopped working for the project. Most of the training has been done by the two staff of the national artisanal fisheries institute IDAPA who had been seconded to the ProAqua project in Chimoio. Three extension workers have had additional training in South Africa on feed preparation in 2017. Besides, the IDAPA experts were also involved in the training of 1131 fish farmers. More than 10,000 supervisory visits have been made to the fish farmers (individuals and groups) by the extension services of the respective districts.

Identification of potential for expansion: In support of the programme, two studies have been undertaken: 1) a zoning study of the potential of fish farming in the original four districts covered by the ProAqua project; and 2) a study about the options for the provision of fingerlings to the project. The first study started in 2016 and was finalized in 2019. It firstly identified the already existing fish tanks in the four districts before the start of the project (294 in 2013) with an extension of another 189 tanks in 2014 and 2015, of which the latter with support of ProAqua. The study further identified the potential area for aquaculture according to four scenarios, though no big differences emerged from the scenarios. The study presents a total of around 2,150 thousand hectares useful of which about 300 thousand hectares are restricted for environmental reasons (national parks). This implies that there is still substantial perspective to expand fish farming in these districts. The second study addresses the major issue of the provision of fingerlings. As Manica province had no production and supply of fingerlings (supply usually came from Inhambane or other incidental sources), various options have been identified: 1) to harvest the fingerlings present in the ponds, using them to stock other ponds not yet stocked; and 2) to install small fingerling production units (mini-hatcheries) in central places.

Support to Production Unit of fingerlings and feed production: In support of the aquaculture production of fish, the ProAqua project has provided support to a local fingerling producer in Sussundenga who has revitalized an old aquaculture production site (Chicamba fish farm). Fingerlings are being produced here and distributed in the project area. As a result, the project has been able to stock 1,327 fish tanks with almost a million fingerlings. Purchase of fingerlings is still rarely practiced but some interviewees indicated that they had done so to restock their tank. With respect to feed production there are two main activities: 1) identification and support to a fish feed producer in Manica town, where a feed production unit with imported equipment is experimenting several types of fish feed, expecting that commercial operations will start within six months; 2) students from the Chokwe agricultural training institute (Gaza province) are experimenting several formulas of fish feed based on locally available nutrients for optimal growth on the same Chicamba fish farm.

Additional activities realized: As in other IFAD programmes, the ProAqua project has also been involved in the promotion of Saving Groups. In the four original target districts a total of 148 saving and rotational credit groups have been established and trained by the service provider ADEM. The savings groups are open to anyone interested in the supported communities. About a quarter of the total of 3,701 members are indeed fish farmers (853); women represent about 45% of the total membership. The members of the saving group visited in Sussundenga (20 members of which 1 woman; four members have a fish tank) expressed their satisfaction with the possibility to save and get credit. Though there had been a few persons who had left the group, the remaining members were dedicated and save according to their means and have a rotational credit. Most credit was being used for the purchase of small households' requirements or the payment of education fees. One member indicated that she had purchased fingerlings with the credit thus linking the saving component to the aquaculture production. With the return in income from fish production and sales it was easy for her to reimburse the amount due at the end of the month. The savings group also have a social fund for special occasions occurring to a member, such as illness, house burning, or death. At a later stage into the project implementation, in two districts (Mossurize and Gondola) nutrition training was provided to fish farmers complemented by cooking demonstrations. In addition, fish farming extension workers were trained as well.

Contribution to the outcome

Overall, the results with regard to the promotion of Aquaculture in the five districts has been quite positive. The interest from rural households in these districts to construct fish tanks and to start fish production through aquaculture has been very positive.

With regard to its contribution to enhanced food security, the SETSAN 2018 evaluation indicates that the Food Consumption Score (FCS) has increased by 7.95 points for fish farmers, which implies that they eat about two times fish per week as compared to the control group, being one of the highest impacts compared to other MDG.1c interventions. Also, the Household Diet Diversity Index increased significantly with 0.95 points as compared to the control. Overall, the increase of the consumption of fresh fish has been from 0.81 to 1.17 times per week for the whole of the target population of the MDG.1c, to which it is likely that ProAqua has positively contributed.

It is also likely that the increased fish production through aquaculture has a positive contribution to nutritional status through the enhanced and more regular consumption of proteins by household members including children under-five. This is only based on the testimonies of interviewees as no quantitative data are available to confirm this.

Sustainability

In terms of sustainability the ProAqua project may find continuation through:

- The training of 16 DPP staff and extension workers in aquaculture; of which 6 of 10 new staff have been confirmed by SDAE.
- A new project ProDAPE (2020-2026) has been formulated and will expand the promotion of aquaculture to 24 districts in 7 provinces based on the learning from the ProAQUA pilot project. The project will again be funded by IFAD with a contribution from the Mozambique government.

Lessons learnt and challenges

The main lessons learned from the ProAqua project component are:

- Farmers are capable to build their own ponds despite the considerable time investment.
- The availability of existing water sources and flows including irrigation channels, creates a positive incentive to start up aquaculture; there is according to the zoning study still a considerable potential to expand fish farming.
- Labour inputs are relatively moderate once the pond has been established; and mainly relate to the regular feeding of fish – often done by children – the maintenance of the pond, monitoring of fish health and growth, and the catching of fish three times per year.
- It takes time before farmers get used to maintenance of fishponds; fish productivity is a second objective once farmers have gained skills.

Challenges

There are still a number of outstanding challenges that will need attention during the second phase of the ProAqua project (ProDAPE):

- The productivity of fishponds is still rather low and has the potential to double if not quadruple through the procurement of good quality fingerlings and improvement of fish feeds based on local availability.
- Local production of fingerlings and feed based on local materials. The example of a Gorongosa based fish farmer provides a good example of low-cost fish feed production on an artisanal basis.
- Support integrated systems to feed fish (poultry) and linked to irrigation (horticulture).
- Ensure the weather resilience of the systems (IDAI's effect).

Sources

- IFAD/ ProAqua : progress reports RC 5 2017 and 2018
- IFAD/ ProAqua : Relatório Annual Jan-Dez 2018 e Primeiro Semestre 2019
- Lidimba et Chiburre: Relatório de Avaliação Final do Projecto ProAqua, Septembro 2019
- IDEPA e ProAqua: Zoneamento das Areas Potenciais para o Desenvolvimento da Aquacultura, Agosto 2019
- Aquapec LDA: Estudo sobre as Opções de Abastecimento de alevinos para o Desenvolvimento da Piscicultura nos distritos do ProAqua, Outobro 2017
- SETSAN 2018. Relatório da Avaliação do Interna do Programa ODM1c Setembro-Outubro 2018

RC6 – ProPESCA: Artisanal Fisheries

Outcome indicator: Capacity of fish production and artisanal fisheries improved

- Fishing units predominantly targeting higher value fish (target 1,400)
- Tons of fish caught by 1,400 fishing units predominantly targeting higher value fish (target 28,000)

Output: Trained different actors in value chain for higher value: fishnaval carpenters, motor mechanics, boat drivers, fisherman, traders and market participants

Indicators	Target	Achieved
Number of naval carpenters trained	40	119 (298%)
Number of motor mechanics trained	89	152 (171%)
Number of boat drivers trained	89	139 (156%)
Number of fishermen trained on improved fishing gear	133	136 (102%)
Number of traders trained on good practices in fresh/frozen fish handling and processing (of which # women)	846	985 (116%)
Number of traders trained in fish handling and processing using traditional techniques – curing / drying / smoking (of which # women)	846	889 (105%)

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

The support to increase fisheries capacity of costal fishermen in Mozambique under ProPESCA was framed by an overall approach to improve the value chain for high-value fish and upgrade fishery as a business rather than a subsistence activity. RC6 was the first component aimed at providing inputs and skills for enhanced fishing capacity, especially with the aim at enabling fishermen to fish high-value fish offshore with adequate motor-powered boats and fishing gear. Additionally, under this component training was provided to improve fish handling and processing capacities, both using traditional techniques - curing / drying / smoking – as well as for selling fresh or frozen high-value fish. Other components described below have complemented ProPESCA intervention – and benefited from exceeding funds for this component – by promoting access to market involving intermediary operators (RC9 – Higher value fish produced and marketed by artisanal fisher folks), building or rehabilitating market infrastructures, roads and electricity grids for improved conservation, selling and food safety (RC10 – Economic and market infrastructure improved for agriculture and fisheries sectors), as well as creating credit and saving groups (RC11 – Access to Financial Services) to increase financial capacity of the value-chain operators, fishermen, resellers, etc. Therefore, the sub-programme's achievements must be seen as a whole.

In order to improve capacity of fish production and artisanal fisheries, the logic of intervention of this RC was mainly based on training and technical assistance. As per the figures of the above table, targets were all exceeded. After a slow start implementation accelerated thanks to the signed addendum that extended the operational period until March 2019 and allowed implementing activities in all provinces covered by ProPESCA (all coastal provinces), instead of just Sofala and Zambézia where the MDG1.c was focusing its intervention. As a result, under RC6 the following outputs have been achieved:

- Training of 40 naval carpenters, 89 motor mechanics and 89 boat drivers, as well as 133 fishermen on improved fishing gear (including navigation instruments) to habilitate them fishing high-value fish in open sea: according to the component progress report and interviews, there is now increased capacity to build and operate motorized boat able to fish offshore where fish stocks are currently still high and interesting for commercial purpose. With IDEPA support (the national institute for artisanal fisheries development, under the Ministry of Sea, Internal Waters and Fisheries) a boat for open sea fishing was built for training and demonstration purpose as observed in Govuro district and this model is expected to be replicated and adopted by regional fishermen. It is not clear from the reports if and how many boats have been constructed based on the developed model.
- Training of 846 traders and fishermen (it is assumed that is the same target group) on good practices in fish handling and processing with traditional techniques – curing / drying / smoking – and fresh/frozen fish (including on board cold conservation). These trainings increased operators' capacity to handle and process fish, ensuring its good quality and safety, as well as reducing post-fishing losses.

Contribution to the outcome

None of the outcome indicators have been adequately measured so far, to understand the level of their achievement. Internal reports refer to field evidences that thanks to the training and the improved capacities – both in terms of fishing capacity as well as of improved handling and conservation techniques – the volume of captured and commercialised fish has increased with positive effect on households' income, but without quantifying it. This increased capacity in the so-called "growth spots" has benefitted 450 fishermen and indirectly 2,250 families, thanks to boats improvement, use of motors and fishing gears to fish in open sea, as well as to the increased value of the fish which is now better handled, processed and conserved all along the value-chain. The contribution to the outcome is linked to the improved market access based on the infrastructure built and electricity availability for ice production or fish conservation under RC10. However, data have not been provided and insufficient information on the performance of this component is available, making not possible to justify findings with evidences. An end-line study on nutrition has been carried out under ProPESCA highlighting improved food storage and handling capacity, quality of the diet and knowledge of nutrition practices and attitudes. However low effect was found on women in reproductive age and children, and data were only compared to a baseline, without a control group for understanding the real effect of the intervention.

Sustainability

The logic of intervention for this component consider that the improved capacity will ensure its sustainability as fishermen and traders are now able to adopt and continue the activities and their benefit in the long-term. It is assumed that improved fishing capacity and increased income will have positive effect on households. The component lacks a proper exit strategy to enhance its sustainability, taking into account that increased fishing capacity is based on availability of means and inputs, on providing technical assistance and on a functioning market system. The support provided by provincial and district services might be continued but, as the programme's reports also admit, a lower implementation and follow-up has to be expected with the end of the funding. As any economic and commercial activity, artisanal fisheries must be able to be self-sustainable, by providing benefit to all operators involved in the value-chain, something that does not seem to be sufficiently safeguarded in this component despite its potential.

Additionally, there is no reference to environmental sustainability and the impact of the support to increased fishery capacity on natural stocks, which can also have negative effect on the financial viability of the sector. As a matter of fact, one of the identified constraints for artisanal fisheries was the progressively decrease of fish stock in coastal regions, with the need for fishermen to be able to fish in open sea where stocks are still available. There is no evidence, study or trend that show and quantify the potential impact of this increased capacity and its sustainability.

Lessons learnt and challenges

The main issues which would need further reflection and discussion among all stakeholders, including implementing partners, institutions, operators and beneficiaries relate to the financial viability of the sector and its sustainability.

There is a clear opportunity to improve and support a blue economy, as one of the priorities of the current government and based on international signed agreements. Mocambique has a long cost with great fishing potential but also very exposed to weather events, overfishing and unstained used of marine natural resources. The programme and any other complementary intervention should embed and mainstream these issues in their strategy and logic of intervention. Promoting fisheries without deeply analyzing their potential negative effects (direct and indirect) is a major risk that must be avoided.

Additionally, even if the overall underlying logic is understood, it is not yet clear that all constraints are being tackled by providing training and credit services. A lesson learned from this component is that potential beneficiaries need support (namely financial support) to take advantage of the existing potentialities and of the improved skill. Furthermore, that simple technologies (like ice production or cold storage, eventually based on solar systems) can produce high benefit – especially when compared to costly infrastructures – allowing fishermen and traders to get more control on the market reducing the dependence to buyers.

RC7a – PROMER: Market access for improved incomes

Outcome indicator:

- Annual marketed agricultural production by the selected 85 farmer associations / groups (target 340,000 USD)

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achieved
7a.1 Agriculture Input traders trained in different topics to improve their performance and linkage with other markets	Number of traders and agro-dealers in the 15 districts of PROMER serving smallholder clients	225	225
7a.2 Farmer's Organisations supported to strengthen its organizations enabling them to take advantage of the economy of scale	Number of Farmer Associations/ Organization/ Marketing Groups of farmers formed/ strengthened in Blocks A and C	85	85
	Nr of Members/people of FO's or Market groups	1700	2844
7a.3 Market linkage established between enterprise and producers	Number of Enterprise-producer partnerships established	60	170
	Volume commercialised (ton/year)		557
7a.4 FO's Members Trained in Literacy	Number of people trained		2844

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

This component, aimed at improving market access and income, had two main target groups and approaches: with rural traders (RT) to increase availability of agriculture inputs; and with farmers and their organisation, with the aim of increasing the volume and income from agriculture products selling. Activities included training and support to capacity building on a wide range of subjects, including production and marketing, planning, post-harvest, small business management. They were mainly implemented by service providers, with the involvement of local SDAEs, during 48 months (from June 2014 to June 2018), in PROMER Block A and in Block C where 4 districts of the two of the provinces where PROMER was operating were included: Nampula (Ribaué and Malema) and Zambézia (Gurué and Alto Molócue).

According to the PROMER MDG1c completion report, during this period, the component has supported 225 rural traders, providing training and assistance to improve their business skills on: (i) Business legalization; (ii) Assets registration; (iii) Training on business management; (iv) Promotion of linkages of RT with input suppliers;(v) Promotion of linkages of rural traders with financial institutions. Additionally and to increase demand for inputs, demonstration sites were developed aimed at increasing farmers awareness on the benefits of using improved inputs. Figures and data disaggregation have not been provided.

Support to farmers to improve their access to markets targeted 85 organisations (FOs) – for a total of 2,844 farmers (54% women) - based on 20 farmers per FO out of which 40% women). Implemented activities were oriented to building the capacity of these organizations to provide services and adequately represent their members. Farmers have been enabled to participate in decision making processes, as well as to make informed decisions about production (what, how, when, what to sell at which price as well as who to sell to and when to sell and how to invest the revenues). Capacity building activities to the FOs covered a wide range of subjects including: (i) organizational development (62 FOs are were legalised and 38 have bank accounts); (ii) production and marketing planning, (iii) post-harvest control; (iv) business management and market linkages. These activities were complemented with literacy training and the support to legalization of the FO´s.

Activities also included financial literacy and functional alphabetisation for adults, as well as specific approaches on gender through a community-led planning methodology using the Gender Action and Learning System methodology (GALS method) to encourage the participation of the women and youth on family business emphasising on trade activities in gender-equitable way. This activity together with the

inclusion of rural youth as a target group has helped to generate employment and improve livelihoods in rural areas.

Contribution to the outcome

The increase of commercialized production was supported by the signature of 252 commercial agreements, corresponding to a total of 7,051 tones annually, which have generated a gross profit of around USD 1,175,190. The participation and engagement of the farmers in their organisations, selling their production through the commercial agreement is still very variable, estimating that only 43% of the targeted farmers use this channel, while the majority sold their produce directly. Accounting the proportion of agriculture produce sold directly, the overall amount of traded commodities would be therefore higher.

Additional impact is linked to gender issues, as the GALS method encouraged the participation of the women and youth on family business emphasising on trade activities in gender-equitable way (all FOs have at least one woman in leadership role). This activity together with the inclusion of rural youth as a target group has helped to generate employment and improve livelihoods in rural areas.

Sustainability

The sustainability of this component is directly linked to its financial success in terms of improved market access, increased volume and amount of inputs and outputs traded, as well as on the capacity of the farmers organisations to provide services to their members and to relate with traders and other private operators. The project was able to strengthen the capacities of the targeted organisations, with positive effect of the trainings and the gender and alphabetisation components, however to be sustainable in the long-term it is crucial that such organisation become effectively autonomous, therefore requiring additional support and assistance by extension services (SDAEs). Current level of members engagement and participation is not yet satisfactory, as they are still relying on traditional market modalities, selling to local buyers even if at lower price but being paid quickly, reducing the risk for stoking or the cost for transportation to the FOs warehouse. Until farmers really see an advantage in channelling their production to the FOs rather than selling to private operators and until proper management mechanism are established and are effective, the sustainability of the FOs remains uncertain.

Lessons learnt and challenges

The GALS and the alphabetisation approaches revealed to be interesting and effective, with an evident improvement on terms of awareness and capacity not only for the addressed women but also for men. Shocking declarations like “now we know that a woman can have the same thinking of a man or that now we (women) know that we can speak as the men do” demonstrate the need for promoting gender equality not only as a diluted cross-cutting issue but as a main approach for this kind of interventions.

Farmers participation is still highly dependent on production capacity[19], on the understanding of the advantages of being member of a farmer organisation, as well as on the services that such FO can provide to their members. Agriculture produce trade is the main purpose covered by the programme, through contract agreements, getting better prices and ensuring produce selling and payment. However, additional services (social, financial, legal, etc.) can also be delivered to stimulate farmers participation and to provide further benefit.

The link to other components supported to IFAD, like financial services and nutrition, is an added-value of working with FOs, but also in relation to other components like FAO’s vouchers, Newcastle vaccination, seeds, or WFP nutrition and health committees. Moreover, the FOs are good entry-point for approaching other issues. like health and hygiene, extension services (on production, agro-ecology, adaptation to climate change), awareness and preparedness for disaster risk reduction, etc.

[19] The PROMER completion report mentions that the limited volume of traded production was “influenced by the following factors: (i) from 2016 to 2018, extreme weather events heavy rains occurred in project implementation area. As a result, both traders and FO were not keen to sign contracts fearing that they would not be able to fulfil their contractual business objectives. (ii) In 2017, India suspended the importation of pigeon peas which was one of main cash crops in the project area”.

Local capacity, especially of SDAEs, might still be a constraint in terms of ability to provide assistance and extension services to the FOs, which still need support and guidance.
Sources of information
2018 Programme Consolidated Report of the MDG1c programme – Annex 7 IFAD; IFAD (2019), Rural Markets Promotion Program (PROMER): Project Completion Report; Field interviews and meetings.

RC7b – Dynamic market intermediaries in small-scale agriculture established

Outcome indicators:

- Value and quantity of additional marketed agricultural production (target: 10,000,000 MZN/year and 1,700 tons/year from 2015): achieved 10,480,020 MZN in 2018 (value not available for previous years); 2,736 tons/year average 2014-2018;
- Number of commercial agreements existing between small farmers and large buyers (20 agreements by 2018): achieved 41;
- Percentage of food delivered by the farmer organizations (FOs) that meets WFP standards (100% by 2018): achieved 80% in 2018.

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achieved
7b.1 Support Farmers organizations to meet WFP procurement standards	Number of smallholder farmers of the FOs benefited from trainings in gender, institutional development, post harvesting, warehouse management and food quality and safety standards	11,500	11,213
	Number of new FOs warehouses constructed by 2017	5	5

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

In order to facilitate the market access of smallholder farmers, WFP worked at improving smallholder farmers' post-harvest handling of agricultural products to meet quality standards at the market, as well as their commercialisation and marketing capacity to increase the access to markets. Under this activity, the intervention targeted 14 farmer's organizations in Manica, Tete, Zambézia and Nampula provinces. The participating FOs have received labour-saving technologies, storage facilities, and trainings in post-harvest practices, food quality and safety standards, warehouse management, marketing techniques, business planning, associativism and institutional development, gender and support to women's participation in the FO structures and decision-making processes. By the end of the project 25,621 smallholder farmers (source WFP, not coherent with above figures) were trained by contracted service providers and government (*Serviços Distritais de Actividades Económicas* – SDAEs) in the four provinces were the programme was implemented. Five warehouses (3 in Tete and 2 in Nampula) were constructed to enhance aggregation capacity of farmer's organizations.

Contribution to the outcome

In spite of the existing limitations (in terms of timing, single survey, non-treatment group with lower market orientation, etc.), the impact assessment study[20] on this component shows that there was a contribution in terms of increased capacity to sell production (at least in terms of selling of the desired amount of crop) and in general to obtain higher prices when selling through the FO, with positive effect on the women influence on crop production/sale. The study does not provide clear data on the achievement of the indicators at the outcome level, but information from the 2018 Programme Consolidated Report shows an increase in value and quantities of the of crops sold yearly, twice than planned in the number of commercial agreements existing between small farmers and large buyers and 80% of food delivered by the farmer organizations (FOs) that meets WFP standards.

Observations during the field visits to some FOs refer to the increased knowledge of participants in trainings regarding market access, valuable crops, quality, post-harvest and storage management, as well as on gender and women empowerment. However, available data on FOs' sales do not show a linear progress[21],

[20] International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth (IPC-IG); November 2018; *World Food Programme's interventions to improve market access for vulnerable smallholder farmers in the provinces of Manica, Nampula, Tete and Zambezia: Impact Evaluation Report*.

[21] According to the data provided by WFP, the quantity of production sold by the addressed FOs in the last 4 agricultural campaigns were (data not consistent in the 2018 Annual Progress Consolidated Report):

which is explained by the reduced agriculture production due to recurrent drought. Additional causes of irregular behaviour and producers willingness to market their production through the FOs mechanism should be identified and analysed in order to take necessary measures to tackle them.

Sustainability

Considering the current level of achievement of outputs and outcomes, the sustainability of this component highly relies on the effective capacity of the supported FOs across 3 inter-related domains: individual, organizational and enabling environment. FOs require continuous capacity strengthening, to be adequately managed and to provide services to their members, by aggregating their production, adding it value, increasing access to improved markets (in quantity and price), as well as other social and economic services (credit to production, technical assistance, legal advisory, etc.). The added-value of actively participating in an association has to be clear to the members otherwise the financial sustainability of such organisations will be uncertain. Organisational aspect, regarding internal management, use and maintenance of equipment, link to market are appointed in the exit strategy as existing weaknesses.

Additionally, the role of the extension service (SDAEs) becomes crucial with the end of the programme as the organisations will still need support and technical guidance in the next period. The exit strategy defined for this component clearly identifies as main challenges for sustainability the transfer of knowledge to extension service for training and follow-up activities, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

The existing exit strategy appoints to the need for refining the monitoring and evaluation tools, to continue trainings, to ensure members' payment for services and to draft a manual for equipment maintenance, to promote participation in provincial fairs. Considering the actual capacity of the public extension services, it is not sure that they will be able to provide the necessary assistance to the FOs supporting their sustainability in the long-term.

Lessons learnt and challenges

Two key lessons can be extracted from this component:

1) FOs have a critical role to play in agricultural system however they have critical capacity constraints. Despite the results achieved in this component, FO capacity strengthening requires a systemic approach that addresses capacity gaps at the individual, organizational and enabling environment levels

2) It is important to understand the incentives and disincentives for farmers to actively engage in FOs. In so doing FOs will be able to develop their value proposition for members and ensure that their services meet the needs of their membership.

The rural market system is mainly based on proximity, where buyers meet the producers in their own communities, purchasing and paying immediately their production, avoiding costs and risks with transportation and generally buying raw products. While this represent a risk reduction for the farmers, it implies dependence to the buyers, which fix prices and selling conditions, buying large quantities in high season at low price, without creating opportunities for adding value and therefore perpetuating the poverty cycle. The support to FOs tried to solve some of this constraint, by increasing farmers' knowledge on market and prices, as well as about which crops are more commercial interest, by aggregating production for increasing negotiation capacity and bulk-contracts, adding value by processing (mainly mills for maize flavour), or by increasing stocking capacity to obtain better prices in low season. However, as it was understood, farmers still prefer to sell their production to traditional buyers, only selling sporadically to their organisation when they see a clear advantage for doing it. Causes should be better assessed and analysed, but as a lesson learnt it was understandable that there is a propensity for the farmers to sell and get money quickly, without the burden of selling to an organisation even if it the long-term this could increase it income. The main challenge for the FOs are for their sustainability is therefore their ability to replace traditional buyers adopting similar but more favourable market mechanisms (in terms of proximity, price, payment, etc.), along

- 4,841 tons in 2014/15
- 2,182 tons in 2015/16
- 2,435 tons in 2016/17
- 1,485 tons in 2017/18

with additional services that can be provided to the farmers (credit, technical assistance, processing facilities and equipment, input provision and advance to be reimbursed in-kind, legal advisory, etc.).

The FOs are also good entry-points for promoting parallel activities to benefit their members, like alphabetisation, gender, nutrition education, hygiene and health services, disaster risk preparedness, safety nets, etc.

Despite the logistics limitation and aspects related to ensure necessary quality, there is an opportunity to introduce small-scale food fortification technologies in the maize flavour mills, aligned to Result 13 of the MDG1c Programme in order to disseminate the use of fortified foods in rural areas, not only on purchased food but also on processed ones. The promoting of fortified crops (mainly maize and beans) is also a complementary activity to increase nutritional status.

Sources of information

2018 Programme Consolidated Report of the MDG1c programme – Annex 7 and 19;

WFP (March 2019), Evaluability Assessment Report of the WFP Sub-component of the MDG1c programme;

IPC-IG (November 2018), WFP's interventions to improve market access for vulnerable smallholder farmers in the provinces of Manica, Nampula, Tete and Zambezia: Impact Evaluation Report

WFP database on Farmers Organisations;

Field interviews, meetings with MIC/INFOCOM and BMM.

RC8 – Reduction of Post-harvest losses (Gorongosa silos)

Outcome indicators:

- Farmers with improved storage silos (target: 4,000 revised): achieved 4,214 (+6%);
- Volume of produce sold by farmer groups to WFP (target: 4,000): achieved 5,618 (+40%).

Outputs Indicators	Target	Achieved
No of improved storage bins (Gorongosa type) constructed	4,000	4,250 **+7%**
No of men trained in post-harvest storage (of which 54.7% men and 45.3% women)	8,000	9,048 **+19%**

Unfortunately, the main outcome indicator of this RC 8 has been defined as the number of households with improved storage. This is more of an output (see output 1) than outcome indicator as it does not measure the reduction of post-harvest loss which is the main objective of this result component. In the original component description, there was an outcome indicator covering the reduction of post-harvest losses: target 15% (baseline 30% loss).

From the project progress reports it appears the original target was defined as 10,000 improved storage silos, but with the revision of November 2016 this has been revised downwards to 4,000.

Other outcome indicators that were included and/or later on excluded are of less relevance to measure the outcome, for instance the outcome indicator 2: volume of produce sold to WFP. This outcome indicator can be attributed to so many other factors that it is not possible to attribute fully to the post-harvest component.

Rationale

The RC 8 Reduction of Post-harvest losses aims for "Improved smallholder food storages at household level and reduced post-harvest losses". The RC8 Post-harvest are mainly built around the organisation of Farmer Field Schools as a main approach to introduce new knowledge and technologies to farmers, in this case improved storage and post-harvest handling at household level through the construction of Gorongosa style storage silos (of 1 ton storage capacity) and training. The programme has started in Manica and Sofala in 2014 and was later expanded to Tete (2015) and Nampula/Zambezia in 2016. The latter in relationship to the WFP activities on marketing (value chain development).

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

Local artisans trained in building storage silos and provision of construction materials: In all FFS visited, local artisans had been trained to build the Gorongosa style storage silos. The training has been provided by the FAO technical expert from Manica (Sr Jorge Machanguana) plus two artisans who had been trained by him. In general, the trained local artisans were satisfied with the training as they understood the way how to build the improved type of storage silo. They were in particular happy with the practical approach of the training, of building one example in their community of operation. However, basically the programme component has come to an end in July 2017, after which no more construction kits have been distributed. First of all there had been difficulties in the provision of supplies to the various project sites (see also MDG.1c MTR report), but later on once these had arrived in 2016 and 2017, the construction activities in particular during the first semesters of these years were affected by rains. Secondly, throughout the same period the unrest in parts of the Centre of Mozambique also affected the progress of construction. The cement had become unusable and the original interest of community members had waned. A main issue mentioned was the uncertainty about the contribution by the beneficiary to be paid to the artisan. Both artisans and community members stated (confirmed by SDAE and local FAO staff) that – in most districts -there was no fixed price for the artisan's work, creating some mistrust between community members and the artisan about what should be the right price. As a result, many silos remained in their initial stage of construction of the bottom only. In some cases, there have been reports of theft of materials. Further, FAO did little to revive the programme after the dip in 2016 despite meetings and discussions at district level to understand the lack of progress, No renewed effort was made to make to revive the programme to overcome the bottlenecks that had emerged. The downscaling of the target from 10,000 to 4,000 silos was a management decision based on the idea to free budget for other FAO activities. As a result of these emerging problems (construction

materials, unrest, mistrust about price, etc) in many districts the target of number of storage silos was not reached. In Tsangano, for instance, the number realized was only 327 against a target of 500 silos. According to the SDAE the main reason was the drying of the cement during the unrest (112 bags of cement had dried).

High satisfaction of beneficiaries: Despite the poor progress of the construction of storage silos and the reduction of the target, there was great satisfaction of beneficiaries who had received support for the construction of the silo. Actually, in all cases of persons interviewed, beneficiaries testified that they now could store 1 Ton of maize without any problems. They all reported that there were no losses compared to traditional stores, especially those that were due to insects. Its use was also without a problem, though some indicated that it was difficult to see how much maize was still left in the store. All stores visited contained maize and were protected against the sun and rain by a small roof. Quite a number of the silos visited were 2 or 3 years old and did not have any sign of wear or tear. Owners expected that they could still last for many more years and were relatively easy to repair if needed, some of them built news silos with their own resources. Though in some communities, damage to some silos was reported as the protection roof had been blown away by the winds and thus the silo had been exposed to rains that washed away the adobe material.

Contribution to the outcome

The contribution of the Post-harvest storage component RC8 to improved access to food is likely, though to a limited extent. In the first place the contribution of improved storage is only testified by the beneficiaries, there are no data about the reduced loss of maize or beans in terms of quantity. The FFS Impact assessment study of Ochoa et al (July 2019) has not made an attempt to assess the outcome in terms of reduction of losses or its contribution to Food Security. Secondly, only around half of the original number of improved storage bins have been realized, thus limiting the number of beneficiaries.

Sustainability

With regard to the sustainability of the component of Post-harvest improvement, it should be noted that:

- The original success of the construction of silos has come under pressure because building materials are not always locally available, in particular the iron bars of 6 and 8 mm have to come from far..
- Farmers – despite beneficiaries' satisfaction – have lost interest for several reasons. One of them is the unclarity of the price of the artisan to be paid by the beneficiary. For instance, a fixed price negotiated at district level between the SDAE office, artisans and communities could have solved this issue. Now unclarity has remained and affected the interest of beneficiaries.
- The component has not been revived after initial problems making its progress difficult to sustain.

Lessons learnt and challenges

The main **lessons learned** of this component are:

- Despite beneficiaries' satisfaction, a component can gradually fade away if no proper attention is being paid to overcome bottlenecks and to reflect on its sustainability.
- Once a component encounters a problem, an effort should be made to analyse the causes and take measures to revive.

The main **challenges** that will need proper attention to make the programme a success:

- Identification of alternative source of material for the construction of silos in case the iron bars are difficult to purchase; or the identification of agro-dealers that might be interested to provide them.
- Revival of a potentially successful component by the identification of the communities where with simple measures the activity can be revived.

Sources

- FAO: progress reports RC 8 2013-2015, 2016 I and II; 2017 I and II, 2018 I and II
- FAO Reports to the EU 2015, June2016-June2017 and 2018
- FAO Exit Strategy RC 8, January 2018
- FAO: PPT briefing presentation of MDG1c results, August 2019
- Ochoa and Ruiz-Cardenas: MDG 1c Impact assessment Farmer Field School Component, July 2019
- SDAE Tsangano, Relatório das actividades da SDAE no programa MDG 1c-FAO, August 2019.

RC9 – Higher value fish produced and marketed by artisanal fisher folks

Outcome indicators:

- Value of fish sales obtained by fishers targeting higher value fish (baseline 15,7 mUSD/year, target 20,7);
- Tonnes of fish traded in point-of-first-sale market (target 1,480 ton/year);
- Tonnes of ice produced (target: 28,000 ton)

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achieved
9.1 Increased availability and use of appropriate fish containers, ice and storage facilities with refrigeration systems	Number of ice production facilities established	4	7
9.2 Developed and established points of first sale and Municipal Bulk/Retail Markets	Number of point of first sale markets established/rehabilitated	5	5 (9)
	Number of fish fairs organized	55	66

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

The result component has succeeded in achieving its targets in terms of facilities and infrastructure building and fairs organisations. According to the component report, the number of ice production facilities was over the planned target, while the number of markets established and rehabilitated aligned to the target. Progress has improved after initial delays due to funds availability and procurement process managed by local governments (SDPIs). The enlargement of the EU support to other provinces where PROPESCA was acting, eliminating the restriction to operate only in Sofala and Zambézia, helped increasing the performance of the component and the use of available funds, which in any case were higher that what was necessary, therefore some funds were reallocated to other components.

Markets and ice production facilities have been built with good quality, increasing the local capacity to sell fish with potential positive effect on food safety and on the capacity to negotiate better prices by conserving the unsold fish. Alternative solutions for local fish trading were also tested, like the use of motorcycles with thermic boxes, with positive feedback by the users.

During the field visit two facilities were visited, one in in Vilankulo and one in Govuro. The Govuro complex was already completed and officially inaugurated on 22 June 2019, having started its operation for processing and conserving high-value fish, as well as for ice production, however fish-vendors (essentially women) are not still using this facility as its management has not been defined yet. One of the main concerns that was raised during the field visit was the cost of electricity, as EDM (the state electricity company) put the market in an industrial category (charging more than 400 meticais, around 7 dollars per kWh which makes the business not viable), currently this is being corrected. The Vilankulo market was not yet ready at the time of the field visit, the ice machine production was installed but it operated just once for testing, revealing issues with electricity stability. In the meantime, the marker was inaugurated and is now operating.

Markets are operating, or are planned to operate, either directly managed by district services (SDAEs) or with a concession to a private operator (like in Govuro). Since operation started only recently there is no clear assessment of the advantage and disadvantages of the two solutions, which eventually can be both suitable depending on the local conditions and capacity. The visit in Govuro showed that a private operator could manage the facility for its own profit (on high-value fish and ice) but also providing support and guidance to local vendors, however the mentioned high cost of the electricity is jeopardising the business viability and therefore its impact and sustainability.

Contribution to the outcome

Considering that markets and ice production facilities were just recently finalised/installed it is not possible to measure the real contribution to the planned outcome in terms of increased value and of fish sales obtained

by fishers targeting higher value fish and of quantity of fish traded in point-of-first-sale market, as well as in terms of tonnes of produced ice. Last available progress report does not provide figures about the progress of these indicators.

What has been observed is that the capacity to fish and to trade high-value fish is still limited and it is based on a specific market model, where buyers coming from main urban centres (Beira, Maputo, or even from the neighbour countries, namely Zimbabwe) come to buy directly from their providers, the local fishermen with capacity to fish off-shore. There is some (not quantified) benefit for the fishermen, but it is not evident that they are increasing their volume of sold fish and their income thanks to this system (and the existence of the market).

Regarding fish traded in point-of-first-sale market, markets are not fully operating yet, therefore it is not possible to measure the eventual increase of quantity of fish sold. It was observed and understood that there is still the need for clarifying the management structure of the markets and which under conditions they will operate, in terms of fees, vendors selection criteria, period for selling, etc. However, considering that the traditional system of selling fish on local artisanal markets and especially on the road where the clients can have easy access, it is not clear that constructed markets will directly contribute to increase the volume of traded fish. Markets can improve the food safety and hygiene conditions, while the ice availability can increase the capacity of fish conservation with potential benefit in terms of price negotiation. However, but real effect on increased access to families (with food and nutrition purposes as per the Programme objectives) and on vendors income will have to be verified in the future.

Sustainability

Two main issues are linked to the sustainability of this component: institutionally, in relation to the management capacity to run the markets and ice production facilities, ensuring their effective utilisation; and financially, about their economic viability and capacity to provide benefits for their users in the long-term.

It is not evident that local capacity has been effectively established and strengthened in order to ensure that local committees will be able to manage the markets, to collect fees or to maintain the facilities, not only in the medium and long-term but also currently. District services (SDPIs and SDAEs) are involved in the process but they should play a regulatory role rather than directly managing or participating in the management. The involvement of the private sector, through private operators (like in Govuro) could be an interesting solution if adequately regulated in order to provide a concrete benefit for the markets users (both vendors and clients). The long-term sustainability of the markets is directly linked to their financial viability, which is also linked to the effective use of the market and to the added-value of selling fish (or any other product) in a formal market rather than on informal markets on the road with poor hygiene and food safety conditions. Moving from informal to formal markets implies costs for the vendors, being subject to fees and rules, losing the proximity to the client that the traditional sell on the roads or on specific locations provided. This means that this change has to be framed and promoted by local policies and strategies that district and administration government need to define and be able to apply in terms of prohibiting selling fish out those markets, by establish intermediary reception/collecting points with adequate conditions (in the so-called *polos de desenvolvimento*), by defining proper markets management strategies regarding fees, vendors selection criteria, space and time occupation, penalties, equipment reintegration, etc. To be sustainable, the market has to function as a central facility which adds value for the vendors, who can access better infrastructures and have conservation facilities, but at same time providing better service for the clients which might will to go to a market (eventually assuming the need for paying an higher price for that) rather than buying fish on the beach or on the road.

The financial sustainability of the market also depends on the capacity to calculate, fix and collect fees for its use, by ensuring regular cleaning and maintenance, by a proper management. The high cost of the electricity is definitely an issue that has to be verified and solved, otherwise the markets and especially the ice production and conservation facilities will not be financially viable.

Lessons learnt and challenges

The potential effect of this component is to provide ice and facilities for fish conservation that allows vendors to stock their fish for few days instead of having to sell them fresh at the price fixed by the buyers. High-value fish is generally traded on a parallel market system, where buyers coming from main urban centres generally

buy the fish directly to the fishermen. The advantage of having a market might be reduced if there is not any obligation to make this transaction in the market. Fish for local consumption is mainly small fish, with (relatively) very low price, sold in small quantities by unit rather than weight. The informal market runs based on the proximity of the vendors to the client. Vendors directly buy the fish to fishermen on the beach or local ports waiting for the *pirogas* return on shore according to tides, bring it to town on baskets walking or using local transport system and sell it fresh on the road or in informal markets, without (or very little) conservation capacity. The built markets allow stocking the fish for few days and improve the hygiene and food safety conditions, however it is not clear that vendor will be interested in moving to a formal market where they lose proximity to the buyers, where they will have to pay fees and be subject to rules and management issues, unless they are obliged to do it.

The main challenge is now for the district and local administration to define and implement a market system that will make the facilities operation possible, by prohibiting informal sell and by supporting markets management and functioning, providing assistance to the management committees. It is understandable that from a political perspective, this solution is not popular and might create conflicts, therefore it has to be supported by clear selection criteria, participatory approaches for defining rules and setting fees. It was clearly stated during the field mission that with the election date approaching, local governments were not willing to take unpopular decisions, but this might need to happen in the near future.

Usually, this kind of initiatives with an economic objective but where communities and local government are involved lack entrepreneurship capacity and orientation. The solution of having a private operator managing the market might bring some advantages if there is a good supervision made by the public actors to ensure that both the operator and the community could benefit from this initiative. In the case of Govuro, the private operator has his own market channels (running a trade and exporting company operating on several markets in Mozambique), therefore he has the capacity to buy locally high-value fish, process and conserve it, before sending it to major urban markets. This activity directly benefits his business but as low impact on the community (eventually some more fish sold). However, local vendors might also benefit by this solution as they cannot access a market with better conditions and conservation facilities and that is managed by a capable operator.

Resuming the analysis, there is still a major challenge for this component to be effective in order to achieve its purpose of increasing the volume and “value of fish sales obtained by fishers targeting higher value fish” and the “tonnes of fish traded in point-of-first-sale market” as there were not found evidences (nor figures) that through the built facilities these indicators are improving also considering the mentioned constraints. Consequently, the overall cost/benefit ratio of this component is not satisfactory, unless measures as mentioned above for increasing and make effective the use of these markets and to improve the capacity to trade fish are implemented.

Sources of information

2018 Programme Consolidated Report of the MDG1c programme – Annex 9 IFAD;

IFAD (February 2019), Relatório Anual do Projecto de Promoção da Pesca Artesanal;

IFAD (August 2019), ProPESCA case-study;

Field interviews and meetings.

RC10 – Economic and market infrastructure improved for agriculture and fisheries sectors

Outcome indicators:

- % of Sub-programme supported infrastructure maintained (target: 100%)

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achieved
10.1 Carried Out Road Rehabilitation program in PROMER and PROPESCA districts	Km of roads rehabilitated	212 km (Promer) 220 km (Propesca)	204 km (Promer) 220 km (Propesca)
10.2 Growth Poles Connected to the National to National Network	Km of medium voltage power line installed	68	36
10.3 Installed Alternative energy options in PROPESCA areas	Number of alternative energy sources established	3	5

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

Overall, the targets for this component have been achieved both under PROMER[22] and PROPESCA about road construction but have not been completed regarding electricity. The extension of project activities until June 2019 allowed completing some of the delayed infrastructures and reducing the impact of funds unavailability in the second semester of 2018.

After initial delays due to procurement processes led by the national institutions (ANE – *Agência Nacional de Estradas*) and local governments, the planned roads have been rehabilitated roads with spot improvement interventions (bridges, aqueducts, etc.). However, most of these roads are suffering due to insufficient maintenance (and some of them have been damaged by the Idai and Kenneth cyclones), therefore it is not clear if the achieved targets are still referring to maintained and in good conditions roads, with impact on the cost/benefit ratio of this component.

Only around half of the planned electric grids have been installed, due to delays in the management with EDM (*Electricidade de Moçambique*, the national electricity company) and the high cost for extending electric grids to rural areas. Alternative energy (solar) systems have been installed in selected areas, providing electricity for fish conservation and small-scale ice production.

Contribution to the outcome

Impact assessments show that roads rehabilitation has improved access to remote rural communities, reducing the time and cost for the transportation of people and commodities. PROMER final report refers that "according to traffic count surveys carried out before and after the rehabilitation, the volume of traffic flow, with incidence on the transport means related to production and commercialization has changed as follows: (i) traffic of bicycles, pick-ups and small trucks increased 2,5 times; (ii) motorcycles increased 3,4 times. In some districts, new houses, new schools, and new sanitary units are being built along the rehabilitated roads". Increase in agricultural input and output trading was also registered but without a proper quantification.

However, a big constraint linked to roads maintenance remains unsolved (actually the only indicator at the outcome level), as local governments have not sufficient funds to ensure it (project funds were channeled to maintenance instead of additional rehabilitation). As far as it was mentioned during the field visit, most of the spot improvements are still in place, but the rest of the roads have been progressively damaged by rains and overuse, without adequate interventions for their maintenance, requiring additional rehabilitation. The cost/benefit if this component is therefore still to be measured and can be negatively affected if intervention will not be sustained in the medium/long-term.

[22] With MDG1c funding PROMER rehabilitated 12 roads all in implementation Block C (91.3 km in Nampula and 112.7 km in Zambézia), including 24 bridges, 52 pontoons, 513 aqueducts and 18 drifts

Access to electricity improved coastal communities to better manage fish trading, allowing its conservation and stocking for few days, increasing vendors negotiating capacity. Again, impact and cost/benefit is not clearly measured to make an informed qualified judgment. What was observed is that electricity benefits a small proportion of the population, especially those that have some financial capacity to extend the grid until their houses, to purchase equipment (manly freezer) and to pay for the electricity (on a pre-paid pay-as-you-go system. However, side positive effects were also found, with schools and health centres with access to electricity, public light and use of home electricity for multiple purposes (tv, study, etc.).

Sustainability

The main concern related to this component, especially regarding roads, it sustainability as it turned out clear that local government have not financial capacity to maintain the rehabilitated roads. Mechanisms to collect revenues (like tolls or taxes) for roads maintenance must have to be identified and established, otherwise the investment done and its benefit will be soon lost. It is being studied the use of alternative materials for roads rehabilitation (claycrete, a soil stabilizer), based on recycled sources, less expensive and more resilient that might increase the durability of the roads with reduced maintenance. This solution could reveal important for ensuring the sustainability of the component, however it is not clear if rehabilitated roads will benefit by this technology and with what funds.

Electric grids maintenance is under the responsibility of EDM, being supported by the payment of the electricity by the users. The only constraint might eventually be the lack of sufficient users and payment that cover the maintenance costs, but this in not expected to happen. While the sustainability of the solar system might be a weakness as equipment need to be replaced after their period of life.

Lessons learnt and challenges

Positive effects of the roads have been observed in those area where interventions allowed reducing distance and time, especially where it was possible to link with little investment existing rural tertiary roads to main roads to improve commodities transport, reaching markets and permitting to participate to fairs. Additional social benefits are due to improved people mobility for education and health-care purposes, which is also a side effect of the electricity component. Risk might be associated to social behaviour related to easier access to areas previously more isolated, as well and to increased environmental pressure in more accessible areas. According to the project progress report a social and environmental risk assessment was carried out for each of the addressed roads determining the category of social risk and environmental vulnerability, but no further information have been provided.

The main challenge relates to roads maintenance, as since it is clear that local governments are not able to ensure it, alternative mechanisms have to be discussed and implemented. The adoption of a new technology (Claycrete) could partially solve this problem, however it has to be defined if already rehabilitated roads will be benefitted as well under PROMER and PROPESCA next phases (or rather prioritized).

The choice of the location for roads and grids, based on participatory approaches, seems to have followed political priorities based on district development plans but without explicit criteria for selection and according to previous feasibility and cost/benefit studies. It is recommended that next phases pay more attention to ensure a proper relation between how to reach communities in most need due to their vulnerability vs. potential effects, in economic, nutrition and social terms.

Sources of information

2018 Programme Consolidated Report of the MDG1c programme – Annex 10 IFAD;

IFAD (2019), Rural Markets Promotion Program (PROMER): Project Completion Report;

IFAD (February 2019), Relatório Anual do Projecto de Promoção da Pesca Artesanal;

IFAD (August 2019), ProPESCA case-study;

Field interviews and meetings.

RC11 – Access to Financial Services

Outcome indicators:

- % of Financial Institutions operating with sustainability (discontinued);
- ASCAs groups dropout rate (target: %)

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achieved
11.1 Established new FFI in programme areas and top up credit line of the existing	Number of new outlets of formal financial institutions developed	5 (Promer)	-
	Number of people trained on financial literacy	1,860	10,764
	Number of borrowers	3,348	-
11.2 Additional Sustainable ASCAs groups formed	Saving and Credit groups formed/strengthened	1032 ASCAs of which 275 for Promer, 677 for ProPesca and 80 ProAqua	449 Promer 855 ProPesca 148 ProAqua
	Number of active members in saving and credit groups formed/strengthened	15200 members: 6400 Promer, 6769 ProPesca and 2000 ProAqua - 60% women	8117 Promer 3701 (1989♀) ProAqua
	Value of Cumulative Savings	1.2 USD millions	-

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

Activities were implemented by service providers during the 42 months (between 2014 and 2018) of programme implementation, for the creation and strengthening of Credit and Saving Groups (CSG) in the region of intervention of the 3 sub-programmes PROMER, ProPesca and PROAQUA.

Main activities included training to groups' members on financial literacy, on management and business, as well as to create new and maintain existing saving groups through community activists. Outputs in terms of groups and members have been highly exceeded. Support was also provided to establish credit mechanisms with formal micro-finance institutions adopting mobile technologies to increase credit availability and access to farmers and especially to fishermen. Overall amount of savings and moved funds is not available. PROMER final report provides some figures on financial ratios of efficiency: total budget 494,616 Euro (out of 357,143 Euro planned); 1,102 Euro cost per CSG (planned 1,299 Euro); cost per CSG member 61 Euro (planned 56 Euro).

Contribution to the outcome

At outcome level, the only retained indicator refers to the ASCAs groups dropout rate which is around 1-2% according to the final report. There is a general understanding that saving mechanisms have contributed to increase households' capacity to face lean periods and to have financial availability to cover other needs as well. Positive side effects, besides the economic benefits, include the increasing of self-confidence among beneficiaries and the community in general with the introduction of specific social funds and technical assistance. Independent studies carried out under PROMER show that (i) 70 % of the beneficiaries referred that the participation in the groups was important to increase production and marketing of their produce; (ii) 33% of the beneficiaries referred that the participation in the groups was important to improve the housing conditions; (iii) 26 % of the beneficiaries referred that the participation in the groups was important to increase the investment in the children education; (iv) 15 % of the beneficiaries referred that the participation in the groups was important to increase on the investment in new family business.

Findings from ProPesca show that savings and credit (106 micro-projects) improved fisheries equipment purchase (nets, boats, engines, etc.) increasing fishing capacity and potential family income. For PROAQUA, new tanks have been built and aquaculture production has increased, but data are not available. However, internal reports refer that target for cumulate saving has been overestimated as the ability of small producers to save is still limited and will increase as the groups get stronger.

Additional effects refer to social cohesion at the community level thanks to the dynamics that the CSG involve, in term of regular meetings, as well as for discussing complementary issues like gender, HIV, nutrition, etc. The existence of the CSG also facilitate access to other commercial and financing opportunities, as well as

to easier access to production inputs (agriculture and fisheries) as strategies for income generation and increasing or for social purposes (housing, health or children education, but also as micro-insurance for ceremonies like funeral or other social commitments). According to PROMER final report, on average CSG members refer to have improved their livelihoods, more than other beneficiaries of the programme not involved in saving and credit mechanisms.

Sustainability

The main factor for sustainability is the capacity for the CSG to continue operating, through an effective management mechanism, which should be evaluated case-by-case considering the large number of groups existing and created. According to the progress and final reports, the current rate of abandon is very low (almost neglectable, around 1-2%), however this will have to be confirmed after service operators have stopped supporting and following-up groups and if community activists will have the capacity to give continuity to such support. Most groups still need assistance for improving their capacities, especially of their members.

IFAD has designed and is going to start a new programme on rural finance that should continue supporting the existing groups, improving their capacity and promoting linkages to the formal credit and financial system, as well as facilitating the adoption of electronic solutions (MPESA, MKESH, eMola) to ensure increased financial inclusion and access to marginalized and remote groups.

Lessons learnt and challenges

According to reports and observations, the main challenge for this component is the ability of small producers to make saving as well as to understand that saving is a potential investment for the future (for example to purchase seeds or agriculture inputs as well as equipment, etc.) or for nutrition purposes. Reports identify that the current capacity and culture of saving for small producers is limited and still have to be improved to ensure the success of this component and the full achievement of its impact, something that could happen progressively if regular and continued support to the groups will be provided.

Another lesson learnt refers to the engagement of formal credit and micro-credit financing institutions, as the link with CSG especially those in remote areas and with low access to the formal system was and still is weak. Reports consider that the programmes (namely Promer) were too ambitious at the beginning to expect CSG to become formal micro-finance institutions in the medium/long-term as institutional capacity would have not been improved is such a short period. However, it is also recognised that the established credit and saving system replaced in remote areas an inexistent formal system, improving financial literacy and giving an opportunity to excluded groups for acceding to credit and in this way to income-generating opportunities.

Other challenges refer to the selection of the groups, of the services providers and of the community activists. It was mentioned during the field visits from beneficiaries that after first meetings and activities, the service operator (namely GAPI) did not return to provide the necessary support and capacity building for enabling the groups to functioning as expected and needed. Regarding community activists, the positive aspect is that most of them come from their own communities, with good confidence and proximity to the groups, but a challenge remains regarding the sustainability of their participation and how to compensate/remunerate their activities, since not all groups pay or are willing to pay for this service. Evidences show that where capacity building was not effective, the dropout rate was higher as well as the risk of groups' dismissal due to lack of cohesion and adequate management.

CSG were and are good entry points for introducing other issues like nutrition, gender, health, HIV/AIDS, etc.

Sources of information

2018 Programme Consolidated Report of the MDG1c programme – Annex 11 IFAD;

IFAD-PROMER; Avaliação das Actividades de Apoio ao Desenvolvimento de Serviços Financeiros baseados na Comunidade – Relatório Final;

IFAD (2019), Rural Markets Promotion Program (PROMER): Project Completion Report;

IFAD (February 2019), Relatório Anual do Projecto de Promoção da Pesca Artesanal;

IFAD (August 2019), ProPESCA case-study;

Field interviews and meetings.

RC12 – Commodity Exchange and Market information

Outcome indicators:

- Road map and business plan developed and disseminated by 2016 (1 feasibility study);
- Number of government staff trained to gain capacity and improve skills on market information systems (Target: 30 staff trained and improved skills by 2015 – achieved 30 at provincial and central level);
- % farmers with access to district level market information and using it for concrete market operations (Target: 10% of the FOs members from 2016 – achieved 9,69%);
- Number of emissions on prices to achieve national coverage on price information by radio programmes; (target: price information disseminated nationally on the radio once per week by 2016 – achieved 191 emissions overall)

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achieved
12.1 Support to establish a Commodity Exchange	Road map and business plan developed and disseminated	1 feasibility study completed in 2016	1
	Number of government officers trained with capacities for implementing a commodity exchange mechanism	5 officers trained by 2015	n.a.
12.2 Develop capacity of INFOCOMM and SIMA	Number of government staff trained at provincial and central level	30 officers trained by 2015	30
	Number of districts reporting price information consistently	(25 baseline) 62 districts	64
	Percentage of smallholder farmers with access to SIMA directly through SDAE's and INFOCOM platforms for market information	25% of the beneficiaries by 2016	95%
	Number of districts covered by SIMA that will provide price information	70 districts	64
	Number of districts covered by INFOCOM that will provide price information	141 districts	143

Main achievements (whenever possible comparing to indicators)

The support provided by MDG1c allowed:

- expanding the SIMA agriculture price information system to 12 additional districts;
- supporting price collection and dissemination through SIMA and INFOCOM systems with digital technologies (mobile phones) and the involvement of district extension services (SDAEs);
- promoting the establishment and strengthening if the commodity exchange platform BMM.

BMM is still a "young" institution, which has benefitted in terms of staff training (4) and study visits (to Malawi, Zambia and Kenya), as well as with the drafting of its roadmap and institutional action plan. However, its current capacity and role in regulating markets, taking advantage of the existing storage facilities (silo complex and warehouse gradually established from 2014 to 2018 in 6 provinces: Cabo Delgado, Nampula,

Niassa, Sofala, Tete and Zambézia[23]), is limited as management, organizational and financial constraints still exist for its full performance[24].

Information systems are in place but according to relevant actors (Ministry of Industry and Commerce and BMM) the current capacity to collect and disseminate data is not sufficient, due to obsolete equipment and lack of capacity to cover running costs. Furthermore, the existence of two parallel systems with similar purpose (INFOCOM, managed by MIC, and SIMA, under MASA) is not efficient and conducive to collect and provide the needed information. Using *rádios comunitárias* as main channel for disseminating information revealed to be a proper strategy, especially when using local languages, since it allowed reaching a high number of farmers at low cost.

Contribution to the outcome

Market information systems were intended to provide small holder farmers with accurate and timely price information to inform their decisions about when, where and at what prices to sell their goods. The commodity exchange was set up as a platform that brings together these different actors in the market-place for optimal efficiency in terms of price, demand and supply. Said this, there is not reliable quantitative data in the provided studies or based to field observation to demonstrate and quantify the extent to which such information reached the farmers and was used by them to react to market changes, reflecting into increased access of addressed smallholder farmers to buyers (and therefore income). Some examples where this has happened were identified during the field mission relating to relevant price information provided to farmers which has allowed them to positively react to market changes (for example a case in Dombe where farmers accelerated selling their produce based on information on price decreasing in Beira).

Two main weaknesses have been identified by the evaluation and confirmed in the impact evaluation report: budget constraints that prevent the proper functioning and service provision to farmers and no indication that single smallholder farmers or farmers' organizations are using BMM warehouses, especially because the target group tend to consume rather than commercialise its production (51% of the households consume more than 70% of their harvested crops). Stakeholder interest and buy in remains high; and the necessary expertise, financial and human resources to implement the business plan exist. However, BMM's contribution to the outcome was neglectable due to the above mentioned weaknesses and other key assumptions and preconditions that were required for the outcome to be fully achieved e.g. political will and leadership continues to exist for implementation of the Commodity Exchange business plan; testing of warehouse receipts with the Mozambique Board of Trade (BMM) and capacity to implement receipts at scale;

Sustainability

The sustainability of the information system is jeopardised by the government capacity to replace obsolete technologies with modern but affordable solutions, which at this stage is not guaranteed and likely. As mentioned by INFOCOM, the previous mobile phones purchased by the programme and operating with Java, were replaced by Android devices that could be directly linked to the online platform but that are not working anymore and would need to be replaced by new ones. However, financial constraints are not making this solution viable, along with the lack of capacity to pay data packages for feeding the system from the local level. Institutional capacity seems higher, as SDAEs staff is collecting information on a regular basis, however limitations still exist as SDAEs are already responsible for several issues related to economic (including

[23] As mentioned in the internal Impact Evaluation Report (ICG.IP, 2018) "The warehouses now have equipment for cleaning, drying and laboratory tests of the goods. They work with small, medium and large producers/companies. In order not to exclude small producers, the minimum quantity of goods to be deposited is 1 ton. Although, even if there was a considerable expansion of warehouses, many of them face difficulties in terms of maintenance (such as repairment of equipment), not from the lack of efficient management, but due to the lack of funds. As an example of this problem is the Mugema silos complex, which began operating in 2015, and currently does not have functioning silos due to a breakdown at the power transformation station."

[24] The same Impact Evaluation Report also confirms that "the brokering component, even if the intermediation services were taken place, it is still in an initial stage, and the BMM still does not possess neither a brokerage platform (the transactions are done manually by the BMM personnel) nor auction system, which the BMM staff believe it will be implemented in the medium term. Therefore, the primary activity of the Commodities Exchange remains its storage services" [also not fully achieved].

agriculture and marketing) activities. They would need support for data collection, aggregation and dissemination (it is not clear how the community radios will continue providing such service if funds will lack).

For BMM, sustainability is mainly linked to its institutional capacity and governmental support, until the implementation of its action plan will ensure its autonomy and self-sustainability. The current situation is not favourable, the institution is young and still trying to make itself known at the national level to become a relevant player for commodity exchange. Internal capacity seems yet insufficient, especially in relation to the management of silos and warehouse which are under-utilised and do not allow regulating the market as intended.

To ensure sustainability strong government leadership and ownership is required. The exit strategy for this component identifies such constraints and weaknesses but it does not provide adequate actions to tackle or minimise them.

Lessons learnt and challenges

The main lesson learnt regarding this component is that a functioning and extensive agriculture market information system is relevant and necessary to support farmers integration in markets, to help them identifying production and commercialisation opportunities, to strengthen their negotiation capacity, with therefore good potential for contributing to the defined outcome.

However, the coexistence of two parallel systems – SIMA and INFOCOM – does not seem to be efficient and needed, therefore current discussions between MIC and MASA should be strengthened to identify and implement a single information system, with related economy of scale. Modern technologies, both hardware and software, can facilitate the establishment of a single platform and data collection mechanism, as well as improving its dissemination (radios and mobile phone). Concerns still remain about the financial feasibility of such solution, for its design, implementation and functioning, as well as regarding to its sustainability due to the associated maintenance, equipment and running-costs.

Major challenges exist for BMM to become an effective player on commodity exchange. Its institutional capacity is still insufficient while the stockage system (silos and warehouse) is not working due to financial and management weaknesses. As observed during the mission and confirmed in the impact evaluation report of the component, “reluctance of smallholder farmers and FOs to store their produce in the BMM silos complex and warehouses are: the lack of market information, financial resources, means of transportation, and mainly subsistence nature of the agricultural activities in the study area”.

The component should have been revised during its implementation based on the identified weaknesses while the exit strategy should have recommended adequate measures to increase the potential of outputs and outcome achievement. As a matter of fact, while the information system has a wider public, including smallholder farmers (even those that can sell just a small proportion of their production), the stockage system is mainly addressed to medium/large-scale producers with higher production capacity or, eventually, to associations and farmers organisations which can be able to aggregate production (but then a mechanism for the advance payment of at least part of it should be established, otherwise farmers will still continue selling to traditional buyers as assessed under result 7).

Sources of information

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IPC-IG (November 2018), WFP’s interventions to improve market access for vulnerable smallholder farmers in the provinces of Manica, Nampula, Tete and Zambezia: Impact Evaluation Report

WFP database on Farmers Organisations;

Field interviews, meetings with MIC/INFOCOM and BMM.

RC 13 – Food Fortification

Outcome Indicators (according to last logframe)

Percentage of wheat flour produced locally fortified (Baseline 2013 estimated 500,000 MT, target 100% 2018): Data to accurately assess the actual percentages of locally produced food commodities that are being fortified is not available.

Percentage of vegetable oil refined locally fortified (Baseline 2013 estimated 300,000 MT, target 100% 2018): Data to accurately assess the actual percentages of locally produced food commodities that are being fortified is not available

Percentage of sugar produced locally fortified (Baseline 2013 estimated 400,000 MT, target 80% 2017): Data to accurately assess the actual percentages of locally produced food commodities that are being fortified is not available

Percentage of maize flour produced locally fortified (Baseline 2013 estimated 400,000 MT, target 80% 2018): Data to accurately assess the actual percentages of locally produced food commodities that are being fortified is not available

Percentage of cassava flour produced locally by 5 millers fortified (Baseline 2013 estimated 15,000 MT, target 80% 2018): Cassava flour fortification was not achieved as there are no companies producing this commodity. Recommendation was to focus on bio-fortification instead

Output indicators

Outputs	Indicators	Targets	Achieved
13.1 Ensuring success of existing fortification of wheat flour and vegetable oil initiative and Expanding fortification to other products (maize flour, cassava flour and sugar)	National Mechanism for Premix acquisition developed and implemented by the industries	1 document	1 document
	Number of wheat flour companies supported by the programme	7	12
	Number of edible oil companies supported by the programme.	10	11
	Number of maize flour companies supported by the programme	17	18
	Number of cassava flour companies supported by the programme	5	0 (no cassava industries available)
	Number of sugar factories supported by the programme	4	4
	National social marketing campaign launched	1 national campaign	1 national campaign
	Feasibility study on local production of a fortified instant porridge carried out and interested companies in producing this product identified	1 study	1 study completed
	Research of natural fortification using Moringa leaf powder completed and results disseminated	1 study	1 study completed
13.2 Strengthen the regulatory framework, monitoring system, and compliance mechanisms for food fortification	Law on fortification approved	1 law	Law approved 2016
	National standards for fortification of sugar, maize flour, cassava flour, wheat flour, edible oil and instant porridge developed	Standards for sugar, oil, maize flour, wheat flour, cassava flour and instant porridges	Standards for sugar, oil, maize flour and wheat flour approved

	Number of existing laboratories upgraded to test quality of fortified products	2 laboratories	National lab and UNILURIO lab supported
	CONFAM food fortification strategy (2016-2020) updated	1 strategy	1 strategy updated
	Number of food inspectors (INAE, Customs and other government staff) trained on food fortification monitoring, compliance and quality control	15 inspectors trained	15 inspectors trained
	Number of industries trained on Fortification Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) compliance and Good Manufacturing/Hygiene practices	15 maize millers, 7 wheat millers, 10 edible oil industries	Staff from 45 industries trained
	Government Monitoring Plan developed	1 plan	1 plan

Description and main achievements

The main purpose of this RC was to provide additional support to strengthen and accelerate the existing National Food Fortification Programme (NFFP), implemented by the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. Support was focused on i) ensuring the success of the existing fortification of wheat flour and vegetable oil and expand fortification to sugar, maize flour and cassava flour; ii) strengthening of the regulatory structure, monitoring and quality control systems. Particularly, technical assistance was provided to the Technical Unit for Food Fortification to enhance its capacity to supervise the production and distribution (by the industries) of the fortified food commodities..

Important to highlight that support to food fortification was given jointly with other partners/donors such as GAIN, UNICEF, HK, WB among others. However, actors recognize that WFP played a predominant role to push the food fortification agenda ahead, in this sense the MDG1c programme was strategic.

Main achievements

Overall, the support, in the form of high-level advocacy, technical assistance, capacity building and training, strategic provision of human and financial resources and equipment and inputs, was provided across the key set of elements to ensure a successful food fortification programme, resulting in important achievements:

Legislation and regulatory frameworks: Enacted Food Fortification decree in 2016 (Decree 9/2016) that establishes the obligatory fortification of maize flour, wheat flour, vegetable oil and sugar. National standards were also elaborated for the four products and are being disseminated by the INNOQ. According to the national standards for fortification of maize flour and wheat flour with Iron, Folic Acid, Vitamins B and Zinc, and vegetable oil with Vitamin A, and sugar with Vitamins A and D. (Targets achieved)

Production: Support provided to a total of 45 industries in the form of staff training, provision of microdosers (34 industries) and 149 TM of premix. Medium and small scale industries at provincial level were also reached. National strategy for provision of Premix was elaborated.

Communication: Elaboration and implementation of the National Communication Strategy for Food Fortification (2016-2020). Several communication activities to disseminate the logo and increase population awareness on the importance of consuming fortified food were also carried out, such as the social marketing campaign at national level.

Quality control and monitoring: Staff of INAE, Customs and Labs were trained for quality control. Equipment to test the levels of Vit A and iron in the fortified foods was provided to the National Lab (LNHAA) and Unilurio in Nampula

Other complementary studies: such as the feasibility of maize flour fortification with moringa leaves and the feasibility of production of fortified porridge were developed and are available for dissemination

With these results clearly the RC output targets were accomplished or in some cases surpassed.

Contribution to the outcome

Within the framework of the MDG1c programme, food fortification is one of the interventions aimed at contributing to the third pillar of improved nutrition status of children and women. Specifically, food fortification aims at reducing micronutrient deficiencies such as iron and Vitamin A deficiencies. There is no data to assess the contribution of the food fortification programme to the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies (basically due to the short time since the establishment of the mandatory food fortification - only two years and the high costs of such type of studies at national level), its coverage and potential benefits were assessed in 2018[25]. This study shows promising results in terms of coverage and potential benefits of the food fortification programme:

- The study confirms the suitability of the vehicles selected for fortification: especially maize flour, sugar and oil are broadly consumed by both urban and rural populations. The exception is wheat flour, which is less consumed.
- The contact coverage of fortified foods at any level of fortification reaches significant rates even in rural areas, where 61% of households consumed fortified maize flour (any level of fortification), 30% fortified sugar and 52% fortified vegetable oil. Contact coverage for fortified food at any level, in urban areas is much better: 62% for wheat flour, 78% for maize flour, 54% sugar and 87% vegetable oil.
- The consumption of fortified foods at Mozambican standards (effectiveness) is still very low: 3% and 5% for vegetable oil and maize flour in rural areas, and 6% and 13% in urban areas. The exception is the fortified sugar that is consumed by 27% and 46% of rural and urban households respectively.
- On the contribution of fortified foods to micronutrient intake, the study found that around 45% of urban households cover at least 50% of their recommended intake level of Vitamin A from sugar or vegetable oil, while 23% cover at least 50% of the recommended intake or iron from wheat or maize flour. Percentages among rural households are 25% and 20% respectively.
- These results confirm the appropriateness of the design and implementation of the NFFP showing at the same time its great potential to contribute to the reduction of micronutrient deficiencies

Sustainability

Sustainability and continuity of this action is guaranteed, given that the MDG1c support consisted mainly on strengthening the NFFP and the whole set of existing national institutions (such as the Food Fortification Unit at the MIC, INAE, INNOQ, Customs, National Laboratory), coordination platforms (CONFAM) and industries. Moreover, continuity of the food fortification programme is ensured through the legislation - the FF is mandatory according to the Decree 09/2016.

Food fortification is incorporated in the governmental plans and priorities. In this line, the Ministry of Industry and Commerce has taken the decision to maintain the food fortification unit beyond the MDG1c support. The National Strategy for Food Fortification (2016-2020) was updated in 2016 and establishes the guiding principles for food fortification in the next years, aiming at reaching at least 80% of the population with fortified food. Although, one of the constraints will be the limited public financial resources to implement the different activities included

Perception of all actors concurs that capacities were created in terms of improved knowledge, tools (i.e. monitoring manuals, communication strategy, protocols for lab tests) and equipment, which will facilitate the continuity of the production of fortified foods (i.e. 80% of industries are fortifying wheat flour)

Lessons learnt and challenges

Government leadership and ownership was key to ensure political will and guarantee continuity of the programme. Key actor in this process was the MIC, that championed the intervention, while the WFP support through the MDG1c programme was strategic, though short in duration to complete the whole cycle.

Involvement of different sectors and capacity strengthening of the main actors including government institutions, food industry, academic and research institutions, traders, international organizations and

[25] IPC-IG. 2019. *Evaluation of Coverage and Benefit incidences of Food Fortification in Mozambique*. Brasília: International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth.

agencies enabled the acceleration of the food fortification programme by pursuing commitment particularly from the local food industries and traders to produce and distribute fortified food commodities.

Working together with harmonized agendas between the government and the international partners was important to achieve key milestones (legislation, standards, production) in a relatively short time period. In this regard, the support to the CONFAN which is the platform to convene and coordinate multiple stakeholders was key.

Despite the significant achievements, there are remaining challenges for the success of the NFFP:

Enforcement capacity is still low to guarantee continuous quality control and monitoring along the whole production-marketing chain of fortified foods. Overall it is recognized that the governmental resources for monitoring and supervisions are low- For instance, the National Inspectorate of Economic Activities (INAE) that is the main agency for quality control has few resources and does not have presence at provincial level; customs have low capacity to control imported foods.

On the demand side, there is still a need to enhance awareness on the importance of fortified foods and how to identify them among the population, at all levels.

Access to fortifiable vehicles seems not to be a problem but access to fortified foods with Mozambican standards is the main issue. This leads to a need to better identify the bottlenecks throughout the production capacity, distribution chains, prices, control of imported foods or consumers awareness and preferences.

There are still some barriers for importation of premix: difficulties to find suitable suppliers, heavy documentation needed for tax exemptions, among other that need to be overcome together with the industries.

Lower coverage in rural areas and among the poorest, that needs to further expand food fortification to local producers and seek complementarity with bio-fortification

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RC 14b– Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) - WFP

Outcome Indicators (according to last logframe)

- Number of established Health Committees (HC) implementing activities as per the SBCC programme (Target 15 by 2017): **Achieved 5 districts, 91 HCs**
- Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth (Manica Province) (Target increase by 10%, baseline): **Indicator not monitored nor evaluated**
- Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding (Target 1.6 months, baseline DHS 2011: 0.6 months): **Indicator not monitored nor evaluated.**

Output indicators

Outputs	Indicators	Targets	Achieved
14.1 Structure and capacities for the implementation of Social Communication for Behaviour Change (SBCC) programs/activities in health (and Nutrition) created in/for the communities and health centers	Number of community radio trained in broadcasting and production of radio messages	6	7
	Number of staff of community radio participating in specific trainings as part of the SBCC program	21	28
	Number of radio spots developed by the community radio after receiving training on how to produce and broadcast radio messages	4	8
	Number of districts benefiting from weekly radio broadcastings as part of the SBCC program and Ouro Negro radio novel	12	12 in Manica Province
	Number of community radio broadcastings, as part of the SBCC program and Ouro Negro radio novel per year per district	150	254
	Average number of new and existing health committees members trained (per district), as part of the SBCC program	1440	1512
	Number of health centres (in the districts supported by the project) receiving support on growth monitoring and promotion and nutrition education from community health committees members trained by the SBCC program	50	5 districts
	% women that reported receiving IYCF counselling during growth monitoring and promotion (in the areas of SBCC implementation)	> 75%	57% (IPC endline)
	% of interviewees (caretakers) reporting that they washed their hands at the 3 critical times in the last 24 hrs (in the areas of SBCC implementation)	> 75%	Data no available
	% of interviewees (caretakers) that report giving a source of animal protein	50%	51% (previous 72 hours)

	to their child four days a week (in the areas of SBCC implementation)		
	Proportion of interviewees reporting children under five sleeping under mosquito net the previous night (in the areas of SBCC implementation)	50%	82%

Description and Main achievements

The main purpose of this RC was to improve capacities to implement nutrition communication/ education activities. It was implemented in Manica Province.

The communication approach selected was the Social Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) which focuses on the multi-level factors, from personal, societal and environmental, that enable sustainable behaviour changes. The key characteristics of the intervention were:

- Targeted to different levels of audiences: primary: mothers of children under two and pregnant and lactating women; secondary audience: the influencer family members; and tertiary audience: leaders and other influencer people in the community.
- Use of two communication channels to deliver messages and knowledge: interpersonal communication through Health Committees[26] (in 5 districts) and mass media communication through community radio messaging (in 7 districts). The intervention was assigned differently in the various areas, with areas of combined intervention (interpersonal communication + radio messaging), and areas of radio only messaging.
- The intervention was focused on four topics: maternal care and nutrition; infant and young child feeding (IYCF); sanitation and hygiene; and malaria prevention.

The planning phase took place from March 2014 to June 2016, while the actual implementation in the field started towards the end of 2016 covering first the malaria prevention and sanitation and hygiene. Maternal nutrition and IYCF started only by the end of 2017 (due to a delay in the finalization of the materials), leaving only a very short period of implementation (around one year), insufficient to expect significant behaviour changes. Several partners were involved in the implementation: The District Health, Women and Social Affairs Services (SDSMAS in Portuguese), ANDA a local CBO, Development Media International (DMI), IPC-IG and UNICEF.

Main achievements in terms of creation of structures and capacities to deliver SBCC in health and nutrition at community level and health centres are as follows:

A total of 7 community radios were involved and trained in design, production and broadcasting of spots and interactive radio programmes. According to the community radio staff interviewed trainings were satisfactory and has improved their capacities to produce educative messages. Although they expected to receive some equipment, as the original plans included provision of these items, that did not take place at the end as the priorities was given to the capacities of the staff and software

Radio spots on key health and nutrition messages for the four selected topics, were developed and broadcasted in 7 districts of Manica Province[27], both in Portuguese and local languages, including the Ouro Negro radio novel aired in agreement with UNICEF. An estimated total of 23,000 broadcasts took place over a period of 20 months for all 7 districts, resulting in an average of 164 broacasts per year per district, exceeding the target of 150.

[26] According to the document "*Termos de Referência para o Establecimento dos Comités de Saúde*" elaborated by MISAU, *Comité de Saúde* or Health Committee is an independentand autonomous social-health structure composed of elected members in a community responsible for representing and undertaking any decisions concerning the health of the community. Although coordinated by MISAU they are community volunteer workers which can partner with anyone organization with interest in implementing community-based activities. A Health Committee consists of a selection of the most influential people of a given community, functioning as role models to the rest of the community through being practitioners of the behaviors promoted, as well as active advocates for change (MISAU, 2012).

[27] Guro, Barue, Sussundenga, Mossurize, Machaze, Manic and Tambara.

A total of 91 health committees (HC) were revitalized or established in 5 districts[28] in Manica province, with a total of 1512 members who were trained on the four topics (target of 1440 members trained has been exceeded). HC delivered messages through weekly home visits or presentations on small groups. Considering that each HC were responsible for training 160 people (mothers, PLW, husbands, etc.) it was estimated that during the period of implementation, around 15,000 people were reached with educational messages.

HCs also received other incentives such as identification implements (t-shirts, capulanas, caps), kit of educational materials, bicycles and radios. These last three items were provided one for each two members, which was considered not fully convenient due to difficulties in coordinating their use between the two members, they would have preferred these items one for each member. During the field visits the evaluation team could see that HC members are conversant with the key health and nutrition messages and they are still active coordinating with the health centers, though the frequency of home visits and other activities has decreased compared to the time when the programme was being implemented. It is important to mention that health committees not only received training from WFP, some of the members were previously trained by the health sector and other organizations, particularly on malaria prevention, hygiene and sanitation, family planning, prevention of cholera and HIV, hence they deliver also messages on these topics beyond those prioritized by WFP.

A set of key messages and communication materials for the four selected topics were developed in a participatory manner. Importantly the formulation of messages and educational sessions were based on a formative research that identified the beliefs, taboos and other factors that facilitate or hamper the adoption of improved nutrition practices in the communities. Messages and educational materials are fully aligned to the principles established in the National Communication Strategy for Social and Behaviour Change, and the health sector priorities (materials were revised and approved by health sector). The impact study and the various actors interviewed during the field visits (health staff, beneficiaries, leaders) recognized that materials developed by WFP are more appropriate for their use with illiterate persons, as they include pictures and drawings taken in the communities, representing real situations and behaviours that need to be changed or practiced. However, the number of messages and materials seems to be quite ambitious and overwhelming, health committees indicated that they use only some of them.

Capacities to deliver SBCC at health centres were also improved, particularly at district level, with the provision of trainings and resources for supervision and monitoring of the health committees. However, capacities to deliver health and nutrition communication/education at health centres at community level are still weak, staff still lack appropriate training and educational material at this level.

An evaluation system was set up with a baseline and endline studies, allowing for the assessment of the effectiveness of the intervention. However, the system did not collect information on the whole set of outcome indicators stated in the log frame, i.e. data is lacking or do not allow a precise measurement of indicators such as: the percentage of **women** being weight and counselled in the pre-natal consultations at the health centres, or women reported receiving IYCF counselling during growth monitoring, % of caretakers reporting hand washing at the 3 critical times in the last 24 hours, or giving a source of animal protein to the child four days a week.

Contribution to the outcome

There is quantitative evidence about the improvement of knowledge among the beneficiaries for three of the four topics except for IYCF. The impact evaluation study concluded that there were significant improvements (ranging from 20 to 40% percentage points increase compared to the baseline) in the knowledge on topics such as: malaria symptoms and prevention methods, causes of diarrhea, critical times for handwashing, pregnancy emergencies and care measures.

Related to IYCF, the lack of significant improvements in knowledge (and practice) can be explained by the relatively short period of implementation (less than one year). Nevertheless, the impact study refers to some qualitative evidences indicating that beneficiaries have a better knowledge on aspects such as exclusive breast feeding in the first 6 months, preparation of nutritious porridges for children after 6 months and the

[28] Guro, Barue, Sussundenga, Mossurize and Machaze.

benefits of breast milk. The evaluation team during the field visit was also able to confirm these findings, but the perception remains in the sense that it was a wrong decision to postpone the implementation of IYCF to the last part. The MTR had recommended prioritizing this topic before others like malaria. Nevertheless, it is important to mention that also the health sector delays in the revision and approval of contents and materials contributed to the late start of the IYCF.

Overall, beneficiaries exposed to both communication modalities (inter-personnel+ radio) have showed a larger improvement in the knowledge compared to those exposed only to radio messages.

In terms of improved practices, the WFP impact study on SBCC did not show significant improvements for part of the promoted practices. The exception was the construction and use of closed latrines and washing child´s and own hands after child´s defecation that showed improvements on around 20 percentage points. In terms of the contribution to the nutrition status, it would not be expected great changes, given the relatively short period of exposure to the intervention. Nonetheless qualitative appreciations of the community members and health staff (referred in the impact study, confirmed by evaluators in the field) point that the overall health situation has improved and the incidence of diseases among children decreased thanks to the work of the health committees. Interestingly, the availability and use of latrines has expanded in the communities resulting on a positive unintended effect with clear benefits for health.

Sustainability

It is clear, that capacities in terms of trained HCs, education/communication materials, and support from the health sector exist, and this is a factor that will enable the continuity of activities. There are indications that trained health committees are still active after more than six months since the finalization of the intervention (though there is no precise information on how many of them continue working), but the intensity of their actions has decreased. Further continuity will depend on the support provided by the health sector (or other actor) in terms of additional training, supervision and monitoring. The limited resources of the district and community level health facilities could be a constraint.

On the other side, health committee members have gained the respect and trust of the communities and they are considered as knowledgeable persons in health and nutrition, so people in the communities most likely will continue seeking their advice. At the same time, people see them as role models to be followed and could become critical in case they disobey or do not act according to their own advice.

Finally, the broadcasting of radio spots has been discontinued or it occurs only occasionally, showing that the continuity of this action is doubtful without financial support. In the same line, educational materials developed would become worthless if health sector does not adopt them and promote their use by other programmes or organizations.

Lessons learnt and challenges

The combined approach: interpersonal and mass media has been much more effective in changing knowledge and practices than mass media alone. In addition, according to impact study receiving the same messages several times from different sources was mentioned as a factor that facilitate knowledge acquisition and behavioural change.

The use of voluntary local health committees to deliver the interpersonal communication had a multiplier effect in reaching beneficiaries, increasing the cost-efficiency in comparison to other interventions where all beneficiaries are trained by programme staff.

Remaining challenges

Behaviour changes needs time to take place, therefore it will be important to guarantee the activism of the health committees and other groups to continue delivering nutrition/health messages.

There are prevailing barriers that prevent adoption of healthier practices and these are related to the limited access to nutritious foods, soap and other hygiene items, constraints to access the health facilities (distance, economic access), high number of children and women´s workload among others, that need to be addressed by different interventions in order to enable improved practices.

Sources of information
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RC 16a– Nutrition education and home gardens (FAO)

Outcome Indicators (according to last logframe)

- Number of women with improved knowledge in nutrition, health and hygiene in the project area (target 28,800): **Measured only the number of women trained (exposed to the messages) total 31,226. Impact evaluation was being implemented by the time of the final evaluation**
- **Number of vegetables grown by at least 50% of beneficiary women increased by 100%. No baseline information, indicator not monitored nor evaluated**

Outputs

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achieved
16.1 Develop a nutrition education training package for use at community level and training of trainers	Nutrition education training package developed in consultation with partners (SETSAN, MASA, MISAU, MINED and CSOs)	1 package	1 package developed
16.2 Set up partnerships with CBOs and capacity development of staff in home gardens and nutrition education	Number of partnerships established with CSOs working with vulnerable groups	7	8
	Number of promoters (CBOs staff and extension staff) trained in home gardening and basic nutrition	144	120
16.3 Setting up home gardens and provide nutritional education with selected women in the project area	Number of women trained in nutrition, health and hygiene	28,800	31,226 (+8%)
	Percentage of women trained in nutrition, health and hygiene and establishing home gardens	70% of trained women	> 100%
16.5 Capitalize the lessons learnt from MDG program on mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture programmes and Mozambique and contribute to multi-sectorial coordination on nutrition.	National learning workshops for capitalization of lessons learnt with multisector partners	2 events	2 national seminars
	Key lessons learnt on agriculture-nutrition linkages shared in existing nutrition coordination mechanisms (e.g. REACH)		Lessons shared with the Health, Agriculture and Education sectors and SETSAN
	Lessons learnt on agriculture-nutrition issues incorporated in key national agriculture policies and programmes (e.g. PNISA and ESAN II) and nutrition strategies (PAMRDC)		Idem.

Description and Main achievements

The intervention aimed at improving availability and consumption of high nutritive value horticulture crops and small animals as well as deliver nutrition education to promote adequate health and nutrition behaviors.

The approach selected was the Care Group Model which consisted in the delivery of nutrition education through groups of trained voluntary community mothers (*Mães cuidadoras*), using the SBCC approach to pursue adoption of improved practices.

Different levels of audiences: primary: mothers of children under 2 but also under 5, PLW, secondary: influential persons in the family and communities, tertiary: technicians from governmental sectors and CBOs

The intervention focused in several topics: nutritionally balanced and diversified diets, adequate nutrition for PLW and infants and children, hygiene and sanitation, nutrition during sickness, vegetable growing, soybean processing and home processing and conservation of vegetables.

The intervention started in 2016 with the training of CBOs, facilitators and care group mothers. Actual implementation in the field took place for around two years, a relatively short time to expect significant behavior changes or changes in the nutrition situation. The intervention covered 7 districts in Manica, Sofala and Zambézia provinces[29]

Key achievements are as follows:

A kit of nutrition education and home gardening materials (manuals, flipcharts) were adapted from existing FAO materials, jointly with partners[30]. Printed materials were used as general guide for facilitators and voluntary mothers, but the core of the message delivery methodology was the practical demonstrations such as cooking demonstrations, installation of home gardens, practical demonstration of hygiene practices, etc. This practical methodology deemed to be very appropriate for the people in the communities who are used to learn from practice and had very positive effects on the knowledge retention, acquisition of skills and improved practices.

The capacities of eight Community Based Organizations (CBOs) to support the implementation of nutrition education and home garden activities in the 7 districts were strengthened in terms of training of their staff on the prioritized topics, nutrition education and SBCC methods and provision of educational materials (Target of 8 achieved). Similarly, provincial and district level governmental technicians from agriculture, education and health sectors were trained in nutrition topics. (in total 120 technicians from government and CBOs were trained, target was 144)

A total of 280 Care groups[31] with 2800 members were established and trained. Each voluntary mother was expected to reach 10-12 beneficiary mothers, resulting in a total of 31,226 beneficiary mothers reached in the 7 districts, exceeding the target by 8%. Training of volunteer mothers was done in cascade: FAO provided technical support to Community Base Organizations, these trained community facilitators, who at the end were responsible to train the voluntary mothers and influential people. Voluntary mothers delivered messages through weekly group sessions or even home visits, always including practical demonstration (cooking, home gardening). These mothers constitute a great human asset in the communities, as the evaluation team could see in the field, they are fully conversant with the key nutrition and health topics particularly IYCF, nutritious diets, nutrition of PLW, hygiene and home gardening. They are also very enthusiastic and active and trusted by community members. Some of them belong to other organizations such as Health Committees and Farming Field Schools and are frequently called to health centers, schools and public events to perform nutrition education sessions including cooking demonstrations.

A total of 33,396 home gardens were installed by beneficiary mothers. In practice almost all the beneficiary mothers installed a home garden exceeding the target percentage of 70%. Importantly, high nutritive value vegetable crops, including bio-fortified crops (Turnip greens, Amaranthus, carrots, iron and zinc bio- fortified beans, orange fleshed sweet potato, pumpkins, etc.) were prioritized for home gardens, allowing the improved availability of high nutrient dense food items in the households. In addition to the training, seeds and basic gardening tools were distributed to each beneficiary.

Regarding the dissemination of the lessons learned and inclusion in the governmental FNS plans, several seminars to disseminate lessons learnt were conducted at provincial and district levels and two at national

[29] Districts are: Manica: Gondola, Sussundenga, Manica; Sofala: Nhamatanda and Gorongosa; Zambezia: Alto Molócue and Gurué.

[30] SETSAN, MASA, MISAU, MINEDH, ANSA and CBOs

[31] Care groups are formed by 10-12 selected mothers by the community.

level. The approach was shared with health sector to be incorporated into the National SBCC strategy implementation plan and SETSAN for inclusion in the FNS strategies/policies.

Integration with other FAO activities such as FFS under the framework of the MDG1c were more incidental than systematic. The R16 activities targeted the same communities where there were FFS, some of the mothers groups promoters and beneficiaries were FFS facilitators or members and few nutrition trainings were conducted to FFS members. The idea of using by design and systematically, the FFS as entry points to deliver nutrition education was initiated only in the last year with a preparation of a concept note.

Harmonization of nutrition education approaches among the three Agencies implementing this type of interventions under MDG1c occurred only partially, in terms of the target group (1000 days) and key messages. Implementation methods and materials were developed separately missing the opportunity to build synergies.

Contribution to the outcome

There is no quantitative evidence on the extend of improvements on nutrition knowledge among beneficiary mothers, as impact evaluation of the intervention was being conducted by the time of this evaluation, so results were still not available. However, some qualitative observations reported in FAO documents, indicate that knowledge in key nutrition topics has improved among mothers, husbands and other influential people in the communities. The evaluation team could observe for instance that knowledge on the importance of exclusive breast feeding in the first 6 months, preparation of enriched porridge for children, preparation of nutritious meals, were widespread among care group and beneficiary mothers.

Related to changes in nutrition practices, the community level evaluation conducted by SETSAN in 2018, showed that the consumption frequency (number of days consumed in the last 7 days) of vegetables rich in Vitamin A (green leafy or orange vegetable) was significantly higher among beneficiary households compared to the control group. In the same line, the Food Consumption Score was 10.5 points higher among beneficiaries of FAO-Nutrition education and home gardens compared to the control group. This was the higher positive difference compared also with the effect of other interventions such as SBCC-WFP and pisciculture. However, the same study did not find any significant difference in the infant feeding practices (dietary diversity and minimum frequency) between beneficiaries and control group[32]. This points out to the fact that other factors influence infant feeding such as intra-household distribution of food, number of children, women´s facilities for childcare, etc. Nonetheless FAO reports suggest anecdotical evidence indicating improvement on practices such as the use of separate plates to feed children, use of “tarimbas” to place dishes, use of tip-tap for hand washing and use and construction of latrines.

Finally given the relatively short time of exposure to the intervention it would not be expected greater changes in the nutrition status of children or women.

Sustainability

Groups of voluntary mothers are still active in the communities, although the intensity of their activities has decreased. Some are closely collaborating with the health centers or are part of other organizations, having more possibilities to continue their activities. These mothers also have gained the respect of the community and are considered a reliable source of information on nutrition and health and likely community members will continue seeking their advice. But further continuity will depend also on continuous institutional support (refreshing trainings, supervision, monitoring) which according to the exit strategy should be given by the Agriculture or the Health sector, but limited resources would be a constraint.

Related to home gardens, implementation and coverage have decreased. Lack of seeds and in some places, water, limit the continuity. The exit strategies discussed by province and districts state that nutrition education and home gardening should be included in the plans of SDAE, which occurred in some districts (i.e Nhamatanda), but limited resources for implementation remains as a constraint.

Lessons learnt and challenges

[32] Actually the study showed that none of the assessed interventions have a significant effect on infant feeding

Community mobilization through community actors such as voluntary mothers and leaders allows rapid and greater outreach. This approach is a move from agency driven to community centered service delivery that improve cost-efficiency.

The integration of nutrition education with home gardening had a positive effect on the improvement of household dietary diversity, by facilitating access to nutritious foods which is frequently a barrier for improved diets. This highlights the importance of considering the nutrition-agriculture linkages when designing interventions aimed at improving food security and nutrition.

Remaining challenges

The greatest challenge is to promote the translation of knowledge into improved practices, which will need continuity of nutrition education and other forms of dissemination of nutrition messages. At the same time there is a need to address other barriers that prevent adoption of practices: instable access to nutritious food, difficulties to access to health facilities, women´s heavy workload, early pregnancies, lower social position of young mothers, among others.

Sources of information

ANSA (2018). Relatório da Testagem do Material de Educação Nutricional e Comunicação para Promoção da Mudança de Comportamento.

FAO (2016). Pacote para Educação Nutricional e Promoção para Mudança de Comportamento a Nível Comunitário. FAO MDG1c Subcomponente Hortas Caseiras e Educação Nutricional.

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SETSAN, FAO, PMA e FIDA (2018). Relatório do Seminário de Partilha de Lições Aprendidas na Implementação da Comunicação para a Mudança Social e Comportamental e Educação Nutricional no Âmbito do Programa ODM1c

RC 16b – Nutrition education in schools (FAO)

Outcome Indicators (according to last logframe)

Number of school children with improved knowledge in nutrition, hygiene and health in the project area (target 40,000): **75,000 school children reported as exposed to nutrition knowledge, but under the assumption that teachers are delivering nutrition messages in the majority of schools, which has not been confirmed. Improvement in nutrition knowledge among school children has not been measured, mainly due to the late start of the intervention**

Output indicators

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achieved
16.4 Training primary school teachers on nutrition, health and hygiene and reproduction of training material	Number of primary school teachers trained in nutrition, health and hygiene in 5-years per district (target 900)	900	1500 (+67%)
	Number of children receiving exposure to nutrition related issues in 5 years	40,000	75,000 (+87%)
	Number of government provincial and district staff trained as trainers (ToT) on nutrition education in primary schools	60	41
	Number of partnerships established with teachers training institution for supervision and monitoring of nutrition education in schools	15	6

Description and Main achievements

The purpose of this intervention was "to improve knowledge about nutrition, healthy diets and practices in school-age children for them to develop good food choices and habits for a healthy life"

The intervention was implemented in 17 districts in Manica, Sofala, Tete, Zambézia and Nampula provinces[33].

The implementation, particularly the training of teachers started very late (most of the training was held only in the beginning of 2018), resulting in a very short period of actual implementation in the schools, not allowing to see the effects of the intervention. One of the reasons for the late start was the breach of deadlines by the *Instituto de Desenvolvimento de Educação*, initially selected as direct implementing partner, reason for which FAO had to seek for another implementing partners resulting in the delay in the implementation.

Nevertheless, the output level targets were achieved as follows:

- Together with the Ministry of Education, the methodological approach to deliver nutrition education at primary schools was harmonized based on the "*Vamos Comer Alimentos Nutritivos*" (VCAN) manual, incorporating also elements from other initiatives (i.e Nestlé). Guidelines on how to incorporate nutrition contents across the different subjects in the school curriculum were elaborated and used as a basis to train the teachers. VCAN approach was also integrated to the *Participação das Crianças na Aprendizagem e Acção para a Nutrição* (PCAAN) initiative (previously funded by DANIDA) in 3 districts in Tete province.

[33] Districts were> Manica: Gondola, Sussundenga, Manica, Bárue, Vanduzi and Macate. Sofala: Nhamatanda, Gorongosa, Buzi and Maringue. Tete: Angonia, Macanga and Tsangano. Zambézia: Alto Molócue and Gurué. Nampula: Ribaué and Malema.

- A total of 1500 teachers were trained in nutrition and methods to deliver nutrition education at schools (Target of 900 exceeded by 67%). Each trained teacher received the VCAN manuals and a set of books for students for the 1st and 2nd cycle.
- A total of about 41 trainers from SETSAN, Ministry of Education, Agriculture and Health as well as teacher training institutions have been trained as trainers. (Target was 60)
- Partnership agreements were signed with the DPEDHs in the 5 provinces and 1 with the School Nutrition and Health Department of the MINEDH, to provide support to teachers, and to supervise and monitor the implementation of nutrition education. Technical support teams were established at provincial level with the participation of technical staff of the DPEDH, health and agriculture sectors. These teams conducted jointly supervision visits to the schools.

Despite the output targets were met, there are some aspects that are considered weak.

- Due to the late start of the intervention, part of the teachers participated only in one training event, which is considered insufficient, especially considering that teachers were not exposed previously to nutrition topics.
- Although the supervision and coaching was done in close collaboration with DPEDHs, the frequency was low, considering that need for closer follow up is higher in the beginning.
- The monitoring and evaluation system, is still not used to assess the implementation process and the achievements (i.e knowledge improvements).

Contribution to the outcome

Outcomes in terms of improved nutrition knowledge among school children were not assessed, furthermore given the relatively short period of effective implementation it would not be expected significant changes in nutrition knowledge and practices.

Sustainability

Continuity of the intervention remains under the responsibility of the MINEDH at all levels (central, provincial, district, school). Even though there is a will to continue the activities, capacities for monitoring and supervision are limited, so there is a possibility that without proper follow up the delivery of nutrition knowledge and use of the manuals by teachers will be more discretional than systematic.

Lessons learnt and challenges

Nutrition education at schools, coupled by a nutrition sensitive school feeding programme need to be a national policy and a key pillar in the fight against malnutrition in the country. In this line, FAO should seek additional resources to support the government to further develop and scale up the experience started under the MDG1c.

Sources of information

FAO (2016). Pacote para Educação Nutricional e Promoção para Mudança de Comportamento a Nível Comunitário. FAO MDG1c Subcomponente Hortas Caseiras e Educação Nutricional.

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RC 16c – Nutrition education in PROMER, ProPESCA and PSP (IFAD)

Outcome indicators

- % of households reached with improved diet diversity (40%): **Achieved PROMER: 40% women, 68% adolescent girls and 45% Children 6-23months. ProPESCA: 51%-90% women, 44%-88% children 6-23 months (with differences by province)**
- Nutrition knowledge and methods improved in 50% of the targeted families: **PROMER: 72% women and 78% adolescent girls know about dietary diversity, 63% of women conserve vegetables. ProPESCA: > 80% of women and adolescent girls know about dietary diversity, >60% women conserve vegetables (with differences by province)**
- **6,000 women and children sensitized to improved food habits and sources of food (3,000 in ProPESCA, 3,000 in PROMER): PROMER 5631 women, adolescent girls and men. Pro PESCA 11,062 women and men and 1950 adolescent girls**
- **20,000 persons adopting recommended practices to manage a vegetable garden, disaggregated for women and men (10,000 in ProPESCA, 10,000 in PROMER): Not measured, but in PROMER 76% of families reached by nutrition education have a vegetable garden. Pro PESCA: around 70% of families.**

Output indicators

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achieved
16c.1 Trained CBOs, promoters, extension staff and community activists on home gardens, basic nutrition, food preparation, etc for the communities	Number of trainers trained on nutrition sensitive interventions	50	357
	Number of days for nutrition technical assistance and backstopping	30	30
16c.2 Demostration Gardens and Kitchens established	Number of women and children sensitized to improved food habits and sources of food	6000	5621 (PROMER) 11,062 (PROPESCA) 4800 (PSP)
	Number of garden demonstration plots established		6 districts PROMER 30 districts PROPESCA
	Number of sessions of cooking demonstration executed		
16c.3 Trained primary school teachers and distributed nutrition manuals to teachers and children	Number of students receiving exposure to nutrition related issues	500	1950

Description and Main achievements

The nutrition education component, in the three national programmes supported by IFAD-MDG1c, namely the Rural Market Promotion Programme (PROMER), the Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project (ProPESCA) and the National Extension Programme PRONEA Support Project (PSP), aimed at improving the knowledge of women and children in basic nutrition, hygiene, health, production of vegetables and chickens. Main activities were: nutrition education sessions at community level, installation of demonstration vegetable gardens, cooking demonstrations and capacity building courses to improve understanding of nutrition. Topics covered were: diversified family diets, infant feeding, home gardening, processing and conservation of vegetables, gender (Gender Action Learning System (GALS), climate change.

The approach adopted to deliver nutrition education was different across the three programmes:

PROMER and ProPESCA: Nutrition education was delivered by trained groups of selected voluntary women (including some men) belonging to established farmer or fishermen associations.

PSP: Nutrition education was delivered by agricultural extension workers, who received specific training.

For the three programmes, radio spots complemented the inter-personal communication.

Achievements:

Capacities to deliver nutrition education has been built in terms of trained extension workers, CBO facilitators, governmental staff, voluntary mothers and men groups. These human resources acquired knowledge and skills to promote community nutrition awareness and adoption of improved practices and facilitated rapid coverage increase and outreach to the main target groups (women in reproductive age, adolescents, influencer family and community members). Evaluation team could observe that voluntary mothers had good knowledge of key nutrition aspects such as: how to prepare a nutritious diet (4 food groups), exclusive breastfeeding in the first 6 months, how to prepare enriched porridges for infants, preparation of jams and vegetable drying.

Most of the planned output targets were met as follows:

PSP: 307 members of the extension team at central, provincial and district levels were trained on basic nutrition. They reached around 4,800 women and men, especially in districts with high prevalence of stunting (Montepuez, Mandimba and Mossuril among others).

PROMER: Over 50 technicians from governmental institutions (DNDR, SDAE, SDMAS and SDJECTs), local service providers and PROMER were trained on nutrition education and nutrition sensitive programming (Target=50, achieved). 60 voluntary groups of mothers were also trained in nutrition and are able to continue delivering messages in the communities. 5,631 women, adolescents and men received nutrition education sessions and cooking demonstrations (Target of 3000, exceeded).

ProPESCA: 522 peer mothers groups in 6 coastal provinces were trained in nutrition and have the capacity to deliver messages and promote behavior changes. 11,062 women and men and 1,950 adolescents participated in nutrition education sessions and cooking demonstrations (Target of 3,000 largely exceeded).

In PROMER and ProPESCA, the inclusion of adolescent girls as a specific audience for nutrition education sessions, was very important, as this age group is highly vulnerable (higher nutrient requirements at this age), but usually neglected in nutrition programmes.

Regarding education materials, few printed materials were developed, instead programmes used some of the materials developed by FAO, which was more efficient, as it reduced the production costs and allowed to build synergies between MDG1c implementing Agencies. The emphasis on practical demonstrations (culinary, home gardening, vegetables processing and conservation) was highly appreciated by the voluntary mothers and beneficiaries interviewed during the evaluation, as they considered, that practice is the best way to learn and improve their skills.

Integration of nutrition education into agriculture and fishery promotion and markets development investments was innovative and can be considered a good practical example on how to operationalize nutrition-sensitive productive programming. It could be assumed that the nutrition education component contributed to increase the effects of productive investments in the FNS indicators, though there is no evidence on the actual value added, as evaluations conducted do not allow to assess i.e., the differences in the effects of productive investments with and without nutrition component.

Integration with other activities such as fish market promotion and infrastructure development, was weak in ProPESCA (i.e. women participating in the markets were not reached by nutrition education). Outreach to isolated communities was also low (i.e. some communities visited in Vilankulos and Govuro did not receive nutrition education

Contribution to the outcome

The nutrition education component evaluation studies for the three programmes showed mixed results in terms of improvements in nutrition knowledge and dietary diversity, as follows:

PSP: The endline evaluation, showed that target of more than 50% of women of reproductive age (WRA) consuming diversity of food groups were achieved only for consumption of 5 out of 10 food groups. In the case of children aged 6-23 months the dietary diversity was very poor, as the majority consumed only two groups out of 7. However, due to the weak design of the evaluation (no baseline, no control group) it is not possible to estimate the real changes in dietary diversity that might have occurred as an effect of the intervention.

PROMER:

The final evaluation study (2018) showed significant improvement in nutrition knowledge and practices compared to the mid-term evaluation (2017), some of them are:

- An increase by around 25% in the proportion of women and adolescents knowing about the benefits of dietary diversity).
- An increase by around 12% in the proportion of women and adolescent girls that achieved the minimum dietary diversity, and 21% in the percentage of children 6-23 months consuming adequate diversity of foods.
- In 2018, 97% of women and 81% of adolescent girls know the means to prevent anemia (consumption of iron rich foods and supplementation).

ProPESCA: Similarly to PROMER, the final evaluation study showed increases in the percentage of women and adolescent girls that have good knowledge on dietary diversity and anemia prevention, achieved minimum dietary diversity and preserve vegetables and fruits.

Contribution to the nutrition status of women and children was not assessed, but given the relatively short time of exposure to the interventions (around 2 years) one would not expect significant changes in nutrition status.

Sustainability

Nutrition education is being integrated into the new initiatives:

- DNEA is considering nutrition as part of its extension programme
- PROMER has integrated nutrition as a cross cutting theme across all the activities (market development, production, etc.) in its new phase
- IFAD, has integrated nutrition sensitive objectives and activities into the new initiatives such as PROCAVA (Inclusive Agri-food Value-chains Development Programme)

Trained community groups (mothers, men) have the knowledge and capacities to continue delivering nutrition education, however they have decreased their activities (as was seen in Vilanculos, Govuro, and Cabo Delgado) without close institutional support.

The continuous practice of home gardening and vegetable and fruits conservation is constrained by lack of seeds or water in some communities (for home gardens), consequently lower availability of vegetables or fruits to preserve. Seasonal variations in the availability of vegetables and fruits also remained a constraint to ensure a diversified diet thorough the year.

Lessons learnt and challenges

To ensure success in nutrition-sensitive programming, nutrition dimension should be integrated across the whole programme cycle: planning->incorporating specific nutrition objectives and indicators, implementation -> delivering nutrition education or other services and evaluation-> assessing the effects on the food security and nutrition indicators.

The use of local service providers to deliver nutrition training to community facilitators has some challenges: on one hand there is a few number of service providers able to deliver such services, secondly those available have very low capacities in nutrition that need to be overcome by additional training which could results in delays in the implementation (as was the case for PROMER), and third, they need adequate supervision and

monitoring to ensure that are delivering quality services and reaching adequate coverage, particularly in isolated communities (as in the case of ProPESCA). Nonetheless, local service providers are result oriented, usually are familiar with the local context and once well trained represent an asset to continue delivering nutrition services.

It is important to integrate or enhance the promotion of small animal rearing component into the programmes to improve animal protein consumption. In this line, a better integration of the different interventions of MDG1c was necessary. For example, the implementation of the chicken vaccination component in the areas covered by PROMER would have been very important, since the communities report significant losses of their chicken due to diseases.

Sources of information

Caetano, S., Cumbane, L., Nazaré, M., Luciano, A. (2018). Avaliação das Intervenções de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional no PRONEA-PSP.

PROMER (2018). Relatório da Avaliação final do Projecto. Sub-componente de Educação Nutricional

IFAD (2017). MDG1c Sub-Programme. Nutrition Promotion Component. Interventions, impact, lessons learned and next steps.

RC 17 – Food Assistance in emergencies (WFP)

Outcome indicators

Result 17A: Stabilized or improved food consumption score and reduced Average Copying Strategy Index over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals

- **Food Consumption Score:** Poor and borderline food consumption Score (target reduced by 80% of baseline): Baseline (October 2016): 33.1%. First follow up (December 2016): 24.6%, last follow up (December 2017): 5%.%. **Reduction (between baseline and last follow up): -85%.**
- **Coping Strategy Index:** Target: Coping Strategy Index decreased from baseline level. Baseline (October 2016): 18.4; First follow up (December 2016): 24.9; last follow up (December 2017): 7.2. **Reduction (between baseline and last follow up): -61%.**

Result 17B – Carers of malnourished children and malnourished pregnant/lactating women seek nutrition rehabilitation services in Manica and in any other provinces affected by the nutrition emergency

- Uptake of nutrition rehabilitation services by project beneficiaries in 8 districts of Manica Sussundenga, Mussurize, Machaze, Barue, Guru, Chimoio, Manica, and Tambara where MDG1 has consolidated activities, and/or in any other province receiving the nutrition emergency response. (Target: increase of at least 30% between before/after intervention implementation in the project districts). **Indicator not monitored.**

Output indicators

Outputs	Indicators	Target	Achieved
17A.1 Procurement and purchase of food commodities	Percentage of food commodities purchased against the plan	2,542 mt	11,989 mt
	Food commodities procured and purchased timely: 2 months after confirmation of funds	n.a.	n.a.
17A.2 Baseline survey and end-line surveys	Baseline and end-line values to be determined through the baseline and end-line assessments	-	Surveys done
17A.3 Agreements signed, planned activities implemented and monthly food distributions held.	Agreements signed, work plans consistently updated, food distribution documentation in order	6	4 agreements, 1 work plan, 1 documentation
17A.4 Capacity building through WFP-organized actions/training and technical support developed	Number of government officers trained with capacities for implementing a Food for Asset activities and managing and handling the food commodities	5 officers per district	30 officers trained
17A.5 Assets created and contributing to strengthen the resilience of the communities	Percentage of community assets created in the districts	No target value	No value
	Percentage of people of the people in the district benefiting from the asset created	No target value	No value
	Community knowledge and skills on new livelihoods increased	No target value	No value

17B.1 Preparation activities	Addenda to existing contract (Field level agreements or Letter of Understanding between WFP and partners approved and signed	4	4
17B.2 Capacity building in identification of malnourished cases, in seeking nutrition rehabilitation services, in addition to 3 topics from MDG1 Result 14 (malaria prevention, sanitation and hygiene, IYCF) in Manica Province	Capacity build among implementing partners	18	16
	Capacity building among members from community structures Target: at least 16 community facilitators/district	16 facilitators per district, total 128	No available information
	Training of community influencers	160	242
17B. 3 Media broadcasting informing about nutrition rehabilitation services availability and location	Recording of the broadcast	300	450

Description and Main achievements

From October 2016 to June 2017, WFP implemented its response strategy to the El Niño induced drought affected areas in Mozambique. The overall WFP´s response included different activities such as Food assistance For Asset creation (FFA), General Food Distributions (GFD), shock responsive school meals and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition among children, and pregnant and lactating women.

Under this framework the EU contribution was used to support: Food assistance provided to food insecure people and; Social Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) activities to ensure uptake of nutrition rehabilitation services offered to children (6-59 months) and pregnant and lactating women with signs of moderate acute malnutrition, in drought-affected districts of Mozambique

Achievements:

According to the WFP "European Union Support to El Nino induced drought response; Final report October 2016 - November 2018" (for detailed figures please refer to Annex 11 of this report) from October 2016 to March 2017, WFP has distributed with EU support 11,989.45 metric tonnes of food (23.5% of the total) corresponding to 29,742,708 food rations (out of the 24,5 million planned) benefitting 330,475 individuals (270,000 planned) in 7 provinces during 3 months each.

Since the emergency response started earlier, part of the support provided under this component was through the Food for Assets (FFA) modality, so different types of assets were created or rehabilitated such as roads rehabilitation, brick making, or water tanks for schools but also productive assets like dams/reservoirs for agriculture/horticulture, fruit culture, cassava seeds and demonstration plots, livestock vaccination facilities, etc. FFA was intended to create assets which would increase the resilience and benefit the communities in the long-term. During the humanitarian response, 1,149 community assets such as irrigation schemes, water harvesting systems and improved granaries across five drought-affected provinces of Sofala, Tete, Gaza, Inhambane and Maputo were created. 86% of the created assets were for infrastructures (33% roads, 24% WASH, 16% agriculture and 13% schools), while the remaining 14% was divided into small livestock, social assets, cleaning, reforestation, housing and health infrastructures, production of building materials (bricks) and fisheries.

With the intent of testing alternative solutions, pilot mechanisms were adopted in selected districts of Tete province selected based on SETSAN food insecurity data and discussions with local authorities. Two modalities were piloted: e-vouchers for the redeeming of commodities from pre-selected retailers through the World Vision's Last Mile Mobile Solutions (LMMS) in Changara and Cahora Bassa districts, and Unrestricted cash-based transfers in Cahora Bassa.

The LMMS system was only deployed for two months (February and March 2017) and closed prematurely due to several issues, mainly related to technology constraints (Vodafone was not able to cover the entire region as declared, 44% beneficiaries had problems with the use of the e-vouchers) and delays in starting the delivery of food through retailers (only one retailer was contracted from Beira and due to rains and roads conditions it delayed food delivery until intermediary storage facilities were established).

The pilot for unrestricted cash-transfer was implemented in Cahora Bassa from September 2018 up to January 2019. 2,122 households in 36 communities received four disbursements of 2,000 Meticais each via mobile money (M-PESA), for an overall disbursement of around 263,000 USD. Beneficiary selection followed vulnerability criteria focusing on households with labour-capacity, as the mechanism – like the above mentioned LMMS – in fact was not a hard unconditional cash-transfer but based on Cash for Work approach. This initiative had a pilot nature because cash transfer was only used in Mozambique for social protection due to resistance by the government for its adoption in emergency.

The SBCC activities included a Community Mobilization strategy aimed at generating demand for acute malnutrition rehabilitation services from the health system with a focus on Pregnant and Lactating women and children under 5 years of age in four (4) districts of Zambezia and Cabo Delgado provinces and six (6) districts of Nampula province. The component included a strategy integrating community mobilization through community agents and radio broadcasting.

WFP, in collaboration with its implementing partners, has implemented capacity building activities of community agents (Community health workers, religious leaders, health committees, local women´s groups) to act as mobilizers and acute malnutrition case finders. The training programme included exercises on day to day screening, identification and referral of cases of acute malnutrition in children under 5 years and PLW. In 2017, around 1,680 community volunteers were involved in screening and referral activities in Zambezia province, and 692 in Cabo Delgado.

WFP has also developed two (2) flyers to support screening and referral activities among PLW and children under 5. The flyers were pretested, approved by the MoH and more than 10,000 copies were distributed. The flyers were highly appreciated and deemed to be appropriate for the use in the communities, given that most people are illiterate.

Regarding radio broadcasting activities, around 14 local journalists attended a training in order to get familiarized with acute malnutrition services to enable them to better guide their radio programmes. Radio spots were broadcasted 3 times a day in Portuguese and local languages concerning the availability of acute malnutrition services and their benefits.

Contribution to the outcome

According to the WFP´s final report on the EU funded assistance, “WFP food assistance significantly contributed to improve both the Food Consumption Score (FCS) and Coping Strategy Index (CSI) along the assistance period, particularly by end of 2017 when most of the activities had taken place”.

There was a gradual reduction in the percentage of drought affected households receiving WFP assistance with poor food consumption, changing from 33% in October 2016 (baseline) to 25% by December 2016 and 5% in December 2017 (a total reduction of -85%, exceeding the target of 80%). On the other hand, the Coping Strategy Index also followed a declining trend in the months following the assistance and was reduced by 11.2 points or 61%, indicating that WFP beneficiaries relied on less negative coping strategies as their access to food improved. The improvement in the food consumption score was most noticeable for women-headed households, who were the most affected by the drought, although this type of households tends to rely more on negative coping strategies compared to men-headed households.

In the same line, the pilot cash transfer intervention in Cahora Bassa significantly increased food consumption and dietary diversity as well as the intake of iron rich foods (that would not have been achieved with in-kind assistance) and protein sources for both male- and female-headed beneficiary households compared to non-beneficiary households. It also significantly reduced the extent to which female-headed beneficiary households had to rely on livelihood-coping strategies during the lean season, compared to female-headed non-beneficiary households.

The cash transfers had to certain level a “protective effect” of the household food access in the lean season. The fact that the proportion of households with poor food consumption (according to the FCS) was significantly lower among beneficiary households compared to non-beneficiaries (20% vs 29%) in the lean season would be indicating that the cash transfers helped sustaining the household’s capacity to buy food in the period of scarcity. This would be indicating that cash not only allowed maintain access to food but also improve the access to diverse and more nutritious food items.

Sustainability

Sustainability of the emergency programme could be valued only in terms of its contribution to the preparedness and resilience of the communities to the effects of future disasters. In this line, the use of food assistance to build or rehabilitate productive or social assets had an important contribution to the resilience of community as they last longer than the period of assistance provision and increase the communities’ capacity to face climate events.

Lessons learnt and challenges

Constraints in the timeliness of the humanitarian assistance supported by the EU in terms of agreements signatures and funds disbursement induced a change in the strategy, moving from relief to more recovery-oriented activities with a more food for work approach, including few resilient oriented activities (like planting of fruit, dam construction and opening of water catchment sources for irrigation of agricultural fields) and adjusting the food rations from full to half-ration (50% of minimum daily calorie requirements), in order to adapt to the revised timeframe and the change in the nature of activities. The main adopted modality for humanitarian assistance was Food for Work (mainly for roads rehabilitation) and less Food-For-Assets (FFA) addressed to those households with labour capacity (around 77% of the total).

For the modality of FFA, assets selection was not fully done based on a need assessment with a clear involvement of the communities, as the beneficiary have reported, but mainly based on a list prepared by local SDAE staff or as suggested by the service provider. Assets selection should have been done “in close consultation with the local communities and their leaders, with the aim of strengthening their livelihoods and contribute to their resilience” ensuring that they will benefit the entire community and not just specific groups and that they are linked to local dynamics (for example school feeding mechanism for the purchasing of local horticulture produce)

The lack of clear criteria for beneficiaries selection at the beginning of the intervention, mainly based on information from vulnerability and IPC assessments and INAS lists (the National Social Action Institute), induced the members of the Food Security Cluster (FSC) - which includes WFP - to draft Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) with the purpose of agreeing on procedures and criteria for harmonising and standardising food assistance response in terms of operational planning, targeting and registration, conditionality, transfer values and transfer modalities. Additionally, WFP adopted from August 2017 its “corporate beneficiary management and transfer system SCOPE” to register beneficiaries which “enhances accountability and reduces fraud where deemed to be a risk, in addition to enabling WFP to collect information [like gender, age, phone contact for regular collection of food security-related information] which is used to inform programme design”.

Cash assistance was well received by the beneficiaries and better appreciated than in kind food distribution since it enabled them access to a wider range of locally preferred food commodities and to meet their short-term food gaps. Additionally, interviewed beneficiaries declared their preference on Food for Assets modality since it creates job opportunities, supports the communities resilience and leaves productive/social assets, rather than just food distribution that is only provided during a certain period of time and then stops leaving the communities without capacity.

The end-line study was conducted in May (just after the harvest), while the baseline was done in March (just before the harvest, probably at the main lean period). Therefore, comparison of baseline with end-line data was not found to be useful to highlight the effective impact of the provided assistance. Additionally, it is not evident from the reports that the target and control groups were equivalent and comparable, as it is assumed that beneficiaries’ groups have been selected based on criteria that left out the control group. Furthermore, the age disaggregation is not very helpful for understanding impacts and behaviours, as the main group of

beneficiaries goes from 18 to 59 years, with big differences in terms of livelihood, labour capacity, family composition, knowledge and understanding within this range.

Even if statistically significant, findings from the impact study are not supported by a deep analysis of their underlying causes and explanation of their reasons, especially in relation to coping strategies and behavior changes on female-headed households. An assessment of the real use of cash transfer (food, health, school, commodities, inputs, assets, etc.) would be also interesting in order to understand how families take advantage of the increased income and how such income could lead to improved livelihood in the medium-term. Something that could provide information and evidences for decision-making and to orient future initiatives.

For emergency cash transfer programmes, it is important that preparatory steps are implemented, including assessing market conditions, financial service availability, security and gender analysis, as well as agents' availability for mobile money disbursement, training on use of phones for beneficiaries, and appropriate assets identification.

Groups of beneficiaries are good entry point for other activities, like nutrition education, health and hygiene, saving and credit, literacy, etc. Conditionalities to cash-transfer could be introduced to link financial support not only to assets but also to community commitment in terms of natural resources management, nutrition, school attendance, gender equity, etc.

Mobile solution revealed to be efficient when a retail market system is in place and mobile coverage is guaranteed, not in remote areas where network does not work properly (in spite of the operator's commitment)

Sources of information

WFP (2019). European Union Support to El Niño induced drought response. Final report October 2016 - November 2018.

WFP (2019). End-line survey. Cahora Bassa, Mozambique. Cash Pilot.

WFP (2019). Evaluability assessment report. Joint Programme to Accelerate progress towards MDG 1C in Mozambique (2013-2018): WFP Sub-component.

ANNEX 1

Terms of Reference

SPECIFIC TERMS OF REFERENCE

Final Evaluation of the Programme:

"ACCELERATE PROGRESS TOWARDS MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1C"

(MDG1.C Programme)

Mozambique

EuropeAid/138778/DH/SER/multi

Lot Nº 1- Request Nº 2018 / 404595 Version 1

Contracting Authority: European Union Delegation to Mozambique

1. BACKGROUND

The "Accelerate progress towards MDG1.C in Mozambique" (MDG1), is a EUR 87.7 M programme funded jointly by the Government of the Republic of Mozambique and the European Union (EUR 77.3 M), implemented by the three Rome-based United Nations Agencies (IFAD, FAO and WFP) and coordinated and monitored by the Government of Mozambique mandated institution for food security and nutrition coordination (Technical Secretariat of the Ministry of Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition - SETSAN).

The Programme seeks to improve the implementation of Millennium Development Goal 1C (MDG1.C) in Mozambique, so reducing hunger and chronic malnutrition in the country. The Programme specifically aims at improving the 3 standard components of food security through a complex and comprehensive set of activities: I.e. Availability of food (through improved agro-inputs, vaccination services, extension, increased fisheries), access (improved markets, market information, infrastructure, access to finance) and usage / consumption (nutrition education, fortification, home gardens).

1.1 Relevant country / region / sector background

Although Mozambique's record economic growth since the late 90s have resulted in a substantial reduction of poverty levels at national level, these gains have only been moderate in rural areas.

Nutrition and food security indicators in particular have barely improved in the country in the last decade, reflected in critical child stunting rates of 43 % in 2013 (compared to 48 % in 2003) resulting in an estimated loss of 11 % of the country's GDP.

Preliminary results of an ongoing "Fill the Nutrient Gap" study conclude that although the majority of families (93 %) in Mozambique can afford to meet energy needs, more than half (54%) cannot afford the minimum costs for an adequate diet because of poverty, limited market access, and dependence on own production. In addition, high rates of infectious diseases like malaria, poor access to health services, water and sanitation are considered the roots causes of persistently high malnutrition.

Mozambique suffers from recurrent food crisis with a quarter of the population periodically in stress situation (IPC Phase 2) or in crisis (IPC Phase 3) and above, needing assistance. Trends over the last 10 years indicate an increase of the population facing food crisis at some point during the year, reaching at its highest peak 2.1 million persons facing IPC 3 in early 2017.

The underlying causes of malnutrition and food insecurity are multiple and the response strategy requires a multi-sectoral approach. Amongst them, agricultural development provides an obvious and significant entry point for efforts to improve food security and nutrition in Mozambique. This is particularly relevant as 75 % of the population in Mozambique depends on agriculture and fisheries as their main source of food security and income. Furthermore, women, as the principal drivers of good nutrition, account for nearly two thirds of the agricultural labour.

At the core of the matter is smallholders low productivity. An estimated 3.7 million smallholders with an average size of 1.1 ha produce on an average 95% of the total agricultural production. Production is characterized by rain fed agriculture with low technology application and vulnerable to external shocks as floods and draughts, pest and diseases. Post-harvest losses amount to 20-30%. For a significant part of the population their own production is insufficient to cover annual food needs and levels of chronic food insecurity remain high.

In some areas of the country, however, malnourishment has become a prevailing condition, even when the agriculture production is apparently sufficient to ensure access and availability of food. This is the result of a combination of scarce diversity of food intake and inadequate nutrition practices, compounded by poor water and sanitations conditions.

1.2 The Action to be evaluated[1]

Title of the Action to be evaluated	**Accelerate progress towards MDG1.C in Mozambique**
Budget of the Action to be evaluated	EUR 87,693,425
CRIS number of the Action to be evaluated	Decision FED/2012/024-173
Dates of the Action to be evaluated	Signature of financing agreement : 30/11/2012 End date of implementation: 30/06/2019

The programme "Accelerate progress towards MDG1.C in Mozambique" (MDG1C) seeks to improve the implementation of Millennium Development Goal 1C in Mozambique, so reducing hunger and chronic malnutrition in the country. The Programme's Specific Objectives cover the 3 standard components of food security: 1) Enhance agricultural and fisheries production, 2) Improve access to food 3) Improve nutritional status of vulnerable groups, in particular women and children. This is to be achieved through a complex and comprehensive set of sixteen results (Result Components)[2]:

Result 1: Availability in the market of high quality seed of adapted varieties improved

Result 2: Smallholder and emerging farmers have increased access to agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, herbicides) and have improved knowledge of their cost effectiveness.

Result 3: Smallholder and emerging farmers have increased access to relevant advisory services from different sources (FFS, Service providers, private companies, farmer's organizations).

Result 4: Producers, in particular women, have increased access to poultry vaccination services against Newcastle disease

Result 5: Capacity of fish production in aquaculture regime improved

Result 6: Capacity for fish production in artisanal fisheries improved

Specific Objective 2: Improve Access to food

Result 7: Dynamic market intermediaries in small scale agriculture established

Result 8: Smallholder farmers storage facilities at household level improved and post-harvest losses reduced

Result 9: Higher value fish is produced and marketed by artisanal fisher folks

Result 10: Economic and market infrastructure improved for agricultural and fisheries sectors

Result 11: Access to Financial services improved

Result 12: Commodity Exchange plan elaborated, Government capacities developed and market information systems strengthened

Result 13: Fortification of staple foods accelerated

Result 14: Capacity to implement nutrition communication/education activities improved

Result 16: Women and children with improved knowledge in basic nutrition, hygiene and health and of production of fruits, vegetables and chickens

[1] *The term 'Action' is used throughout the report as a synonym of 'project and programme'.*

[2] *Result component 15 was deleted through Addendum (Addendum 3, signed December 2016)*

Result 17: Food assistance provided to food insecure people combined with nutrition interventions in drought affected districts of Mozambique

The Programme is implemented by the three Rome-based United Nations Agencies (International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) and the World Food Programme (WFP), and coordinated and monitored by the Technical Secretariat of the Ministry of Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN, - which has the mandate to coordinate food security and nutrition support in the country) with the support of a service contract (technical assistance EPTISA).

The original Finance Agreement has been revised in three occasions:

- Mobilisation of EUR 3 Mio from contingencies in order to respond to the emergency caused by the El Niño in 2015, administered by WFP. This resulted in an addendum to the existing WFP Contribution Agreement.
- Additional Allocation of EUR 10 M from 11th EDF in order to respond to the El Niño emergency in 2016. A separate contract (PAGODA) was signed with WFP.
- Mobilisation of EUR 730,000 from contingencies to extend FAO sub-programme. This resulted in an addendum to the existing FAO contribution agreement.

The MDG1.C includes 6 ongoing contracts:

1. FED/2013/313-281 Contribution agreement (CA) with IFAD (EUR 27,648,000).
2. FED/2013/315-626. CA with FAO. (EUR 22,178,425)
3. FED/2013/316-043 CA with WFP (EUR 12,700,000)
4. FED/2015/369-290 Programme Estimate 3 (EUR 1,598,425) managed by SETSAN with support from the Technical Assistance (below) using EDF procedures. It follows 3 previous Programme Estimates: FED/2013/219-490, FED/2013/334-886 and FED/2014/353-688 – (start-up, PE1, PE2, respectively, all closed).
5. FED/2014/341-968. Service contract– with EPTISA with the objective of supporting the coordination, monitoring and evaluation of MDG1.C as well as, helping develop information systems. The TA is located in SETSAN offices and report to SETSAN hierarchy.
6. FED/2017/384-512 PAGODA with WFP (EUR 10.1 M), in order to respond to the El Niño emergency in 2016. This is an additional EU contribution from 11th EDF to the original FA. This budget is not coordinated by the MDG1C governance structure

The indicative budget is set out in the table below.

Implementing agency	EU Contrib. (EUR)	Contrib. governm. (EUR)	Contrib. impl. agency (EUR)	Total (EUR)
IFAD	27,498,000		150,000	27,648,000
FAO	22,130,000		48,425	22,178,425
WFP	22,700,000		100,000	22,800,000
SETSAN	2,970,000			2,970,000
TA to SETSAN	1,400,000			1,400,000
Monitoring evaluation, audit, visibility	600,000			600,000
Estimated contribution taxes and duties		10,095,000		10,095,000
Contingencies	2,000			2,000
GRAND TOTAL	77,300,000	10,095,000	298,425	87,693,425

The supervision and coordination setup reflects the Programme complexity. It includes : A National Steering Committee (NSC) –Chaired by the Minister of Agriculture himself, which only met once in June 2017; a Programme Task Force (PTF) – involving representatives from SETSAN, relevant Ministries, the three UN Agencies and EUD, that meets at least twice a year for co-ordination and oversight of the activities; and a Programme Coordination Unit (PCU) – involving Programme coordinators from three agencies, SETSAN and EUD, which meets regularly once a month to cover operational aspects and draw lessons. In addition, meetings with TA EPTISA, SETSAN and GON are organised at a regular basis.

1.3 Stakeholders of the Action

Each contracted UN agency is responsible for delivering the inputs and the outputs of their specific components. The implementation is to be handled in close coordination with the Ministries involved and aligned to the relevant Government strategies and implementation plans of the different sectors. Interventions are focused geographically, targeting 76 districts located in 10 provinces. The necessary co-ordination and monitoring of the programme is led by the Technical Secretariat of the Ministry of Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN).

Within the scope of this multi-sectorial programme, numerous partners are involved at national, provincial, district and communities level. These include various ministries, related public and parastatal entities, provincial and district directorates, farmer organizations, NGOs, private sector and other Food and Nutrition Security Programmes.

1.4 Monitoring evaluation systems and available data and studies

The MDG1 Programme, SETSAN established a harmonized reporting and M&E.

The overall MDG1 Programme indicators (impact and outcomes) are under the responsibility of SETSAN. SETSAN has harmonized the MDG1 Programme outcomes indicators (definition and description) with SETSAN key partners and overarching National Multi-sector Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique (Portuguese acronym PARMDC).

The evaluation will use, in the largest extent possible, the information and dataset available in the bi-annual MDG1 Programme Consolidated Reports; MDG1 databases managed by SETSAN; MDG1 UN Agencies specific databases and studies (comprehensive list in Annex 2) .

The last National and MDG1 specific Food and Nutrition Security baseline surveys/studies was carried out end of 2013 setting baseline indicators for the MDG1 Programme and overarching PAMRDC. Concurrently, a nutrition causal analysis was carried out early 2014 in selected districts, by providing a more detailed livelihoods-based understanding of the situation of chronic under nutrition and context-specific causes.

A MDG1 FNS end line survey of Food Security and Nutrition indicators and a community level impact evaluation are planned to be conducted in September 2018. It is expected that the data will be available at the time of the evaluation.

In addition, each UN agency is responsible for assessing the outcomes of their interventions and for measuring the various indicators presented in the logical framework (per result component). Each agency is also responsible for reporting on and monitoring their activities and measuring their outputs. This includes as far as possible a gender disaggregation in data collection, and specific consideration of the impact upon women. In some cases each agency has conducted specific studies or surveys of the outcomes

It is difficult to attribute improvements in food security at provincial or national level to particular interventions; there are a multitude of effects at this level, and the EU funded-MDG1 Programme focuses upon a limited number of interventions areas and a specific geographical focus. Nevertheless, the overall

impact should be more marked and measurable at district level where programme activities are implemented. Efforts will be made to estimate the overall contribution of the MDG1 Programme to the improvement of the food security and nutrition as measured by the main surveys.

UN agencies have conducted or are currently conducting several studies of the different interventions, (Comprehensive list in Annex II) these will be made available to the evaluation team with all the databases used in the analysis. These studies will be essential for the analysis and lesson learning of the approaches.

A comprehensive mid-term evaluation was conducted in September 2015. In addition, the action was the object of comprehensive analysis by the studies for the programming of PROMOVE-Agribiz including the 11th EDF Identification and formulation study for Sustainable agriculture – production and productivity conducted by Michigan State University and study on agro-inputs by ISS-FANSSA (Integrated Support Service on Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture).

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE EVALUATION ASSIGNMENT

Type of evaluation	Final
Coverage	ACCELERATE PROGRESS TOWARDS MILLENIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL 1C" (MDG1.C Programme)
Geographic scope	Republic of Mozambique
Period to be evaluated	Entire period of the Action to date

2.1 Purpose of the evaluation

This is an EU, FAO, WFP and IFAD joint evaluation to respond to the contractual evaluation needs of the Financial Agreement and the respective contribution agreements.

Systematic and timely evaluation of its programmes and activities is an established priority[3] of the European Commission[4]. The focus of evaluations is on the assessment of achievements, the quality and the results[5] of actions in the context of an evolving cooperation policy with an increasing emphasis on result-oriented approaches and the contribution towards the implementation of the SDGs[6]. From this perspective, evaluations should look for evidence of why, whether or how these results are linked to the EU intervention and seek to identify the factors driving or hindering progress.

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[3] COM(2013) 686 final "Strengthening the foundations of Smart Regulation – improving evaluation" - http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/docs/com_2013_686_en.pdf; EU Financial regulation (art 27); Regulation (EC) No 1905/200; Regulation (EC) No 1889/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1638/2006; Regulation (EC) No 1717/2006; Council Regulation (EC) No 215/2008

[4] SEC (2007)213 "Responding to Strategic Needs: Reinforcing the use of evaluation", http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/evaluation/docs/eval_comm_sec_2007_213_en.pdf ; SWD (2015)111 "Better Regulation Guidelines", http://ec.europa.eu/smart-regulation/guidelines/docs/swd_br_guidelines_en.pdf

[5] Reference is made to the entire results chain, covering outputs, outcomes and impacts. Cfr. Regulation (EU) No 236/2014 "Laying down common rules and procedures for the implementation of the Union's instruments for financing external action" - https://ec.europa.eu/neighbourhood-enlargement/sites/near/files/pdf/financial_assistance/ipa/2014/236-2014_cir.pdf.

[6] The New European Consensus on Development 'Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future', Official Journal 30th of June 2017. http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=OJ:C:2017:210:TOC

Evaluations should provide an understanding of the cause and effects links between inputs and activities, and outputs, outcomes and impacts. Evaluations should serve accountability, decision making, learning and management purposes.

The main objectives of this evaluation are to provide the relevant services of the European Union, the interested stakeholders and the wider public with:

- an overall independent assessment of the past performance of the MDG1C Programme, paying particular attention to its results measured against its objectives;
- key lessons and recommendations in order to improve current and future actions.

In particular, this evaluation will serve to:

- obtain an unbiased assessment of whether or not the planned inputs have led and/or contributed to the achievement of the anticipated results (outputs, outcomes, and early signs of impact;
- examine programme achievements, identify programme barriers to implementation and challenges (reasons why or why not the achievements have been made), identify any broader consequences, positive or negative, intended or unintended, which have occurred as a result of MDG1.C Programme and study determinants for success;
- provide recommendations based on solid evidence and lessons learned on best strategies and approaches to improve the food security and nutrition in Mozambique;
- provide recommendations for the programming and implementation of EDF 11 Programmes in the rural development sector, and in particular for PROMOVE agribiz (currently in formulation) and steering of PROMOVE Nutriçao (currently implemented), as well as other resilience related Programmes , in particular Pro-ACT 2018.

The main users of this evaluation will be :

- The Government of Mozambique, in particular line ministries involved in the programme and SETSAN to gain relevant evidence and learning for improving ESAN and PAMRDC operationalisation (both central and provincial levels) and other FNS strategies;
- the 3 implementing UN agencies to have a thorough assessment of what was achieved in relation to planned results, including recommendations for future programmes which may serve for advocacy efforts to scale up interventions and modes of action;
- the EU, primary donor, as an assessment of results achieved, and help prioritise funding decisions and make recommendations for similar programmes in the future;
- other donors concerned by Food and Nutrition Security and rural development in Mozambique will similarly benefit from the mid-term and final external evaluations;
- implementing partners of EDF 11 Programmes in the sector, in particular PROMOVE Agribiz (to be implemented by FAO, GIZ, World Bank DIME and the National Fund for Sustainable Development - FNDS) and PROMOVE Nutriçao (implemented by UNICEF, the National Health Institute and The SUN-Civil Society Movement);
- implementing partners of post emergency and food security resilience programmes, in particular ProACT (to be implemented by WFP and FAO).

2.2 Requested services

2.2.1 Scope of the evaluation

The evaluation will assess the Action using the five standard DAC evaluation criteria, namely: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and early signs of impact. In addition, the evaluation will assess two EU specific evaluation criteria:

- the EU added value (the extent to which the Action adds benefits to what would have resulted from Member States' interventions only);
- the coherence of the action itself, with the EU strategy in Mozambique for rural development and food and nutrition security in Mozambique with other EU policies and Member State Actions.

The evaluation team shall furthermore consider whether gender, environment and climate change were mainstreamed; the relevant SDGs and their interlinkages were identified; the principle of Leave No-One Behind and the rights-based approach methodology was followed in the identification/formulation documents and the extent to which they have been reflected in the implementation of the Action, its governance and monitoring.

2.2.2 Indicative Issues to be addressed

The issues to be addressed as formulated below are indicative. Based on them and following initial consultations and documental analysis, the evaluation team will propose in their Inception Report a complete and finalised set of evaluation questions with indication of specific judgement criteria and indicators, as well as the relevant data collection sources and tools.

Once agreed with the approval of the inception report, the evaluation questions will become contractually binding.

The questions should include in their coverage the following main areas of analysis:

- An assessment of the Programme achievements, paying particular attention to :
  - Extent to which programme specific objectives were achieved: (1) Enhancing agricultural and fisheries productions; (2) Improving access to Food and (3) Improving nutritional status of vulnerable group;
  - assess the capacity building strengthening of community, government Food Security and Nutrition related institutions , and other stakeholders through the action;
  - impact on policy and regulatory reform;
  - assess MDG1C Programme infrastructure related work (Roads, markets , access to energy) and its contribution to food and nutrition security;
  - analysis of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability of each result component, coherence of the programme;
  - barriers to programme implementation and challenges and determinant of success (including internal and external factors that enabled or constrained implementation of the programme and achievement of objectives reasons why or why not the achievements have been made);
  - unintended (positive or negative) effects of the programme
  - Assess the UN agencies collaboration and joint field actions in common areas and beneficiaries.

- Recommendations and lessons learned for policy and approaches to food security and nutrition in Mozambique, in particular,
  - institutional arrangements;
  - effective operational approaches;
  - monitoring and information systems;

- integration of emergency with structural long term approaches to food security and nutrition.

- Recommendations based on the action lessons learned for EU strategy and future EU and Rome-based United Nations agencies' actions, in particular;
  - recommendations for EU strategy in Mozambique to rural development;
  - recommendations for multiannual programming;
  - recommendations for the programming of EDF 11 Rural development focal sector, and in particular for PROMOVE Agribiz (currently in formulation);
  - recommendations for integration of emergency support (e.g. food assistance) with long term approaches to food security, including implications for EU programming of future interventions in both emergency and post emergency settings.

- develop 4 specific case studies (including approach, results, lesson learning and policy and operational recommendations) that will cover in more depth the following themes;
  1. key lessons for programme approaches to Food and Nutrition Security and resilience,
  2. assessment of the support to seed value chains, including regulatory and policy work, support to public and private sector and at community level, including a critical assessment of e-vouchers' (as a type of smart subsidies) contribution to local supply, demand and adoption;
  3. critical assessment of programme approaches to the development of agriculture extension services, including Farmer Field Schools (FAO) and outsourcing (IFAD) models, including an analysis of impact on productivity and food security, institutional constraints, as well as, interrelations with subsidised system (e-voucher);
  4. critical assessment of the action in the support to smallholder farmers' (including fish folk) market integration, including support through extension, contract facilitation, infrastructures development , and access to finance.

The themes above will be revised during inception.

2.3 Phases of the evaluation and required deliverables

The evaluation process will be carried out in four phases: (1) inception /desk, (2) field, (3) synthesis, (4) dissemination. Deliverables in the form of reports and slide presentations should be submitted at the end of the corresponding phases as specified in the synoptic table below.

2.3.1 Synoptic table

The following table presents an overview of the key activities to be conducted during each phase (not necessarily in chronological order) and lists the deliverables to be produced by the team, including the key meetings with the Reference Group. The main content of each deliverable is described in Chapter 5.

Phases	Key activities	Deliverables and *meetings*	Location
Inception phase (Includes desk review)	▪ Document/data collection ▪ Background analysis ▪ Definition of methods of analysis and evaluation questions ▪ In-depth document analysis ▪ Identification of information gaps and of hypotheses to be tested in the field phase ▪ Methodological design of the Field Phase	▪ *Kick-off meeting with reference group /EUD (Videoconference)* ▪ Selected interviews ▪ Inception note including evaluation matrix and work plan for field phase (see Section 5) ▪ End of inception *debriefing with reference group /EUD*	Home based Rome Mozambique
Field phase	▪ *Meetings at country level* ▪ Gathering of primary evidence with the use of tools to be proposed by the evaluator ▪ Visits to 4 provinces (Nampula/ Zambezia, Manica and Sofala) and districts (to be defined) ▪ Data collection and analysis	▪ *Debriefing with the Reference Group* ▪ Intermediary Note / Slide Presentation (support to the debriefing sessions to be conducted at the end of the Field Mission)	Mozambique (Maputo and selected Provinces and Districts)
Synthesis phase	▪ Final analysis of findings, overall assessment, conclusions and recommendations	▪ Draft Final Report ▪ Executive Summary ▪ Case studies drafts ▪ Final Report	Home based
Dissemination phase	▪ Publication of report, dissemination of findings ▪ Support to design of seminar ▪ Presentation to workshop / seminar, facilitation relevant sessions	▪ Case studies for publication ▪ *Final presentation seminar*	Home base Mozambique (Seminar)

2.3.2 Inception Phase

This phase aims at structuring the evaluation and clarifying its key issues, as well as, at conducting most of the documental analysis needed for carrying out the evaluation.

The phase will start with initial background study, to be conducted by the evaluators from home. It will then continue with a kick-off session via videoconference between the EU Delegation/ reference Group and the evaluators. The meeting has the purpose to arrive at a clear and shared understanding of the scope of the evaluation, its limitations and feasibility.

The inception phase will include a desk review, with the aim of conducting most of the documental analysis needed for carrying out the evaluation. The analysis should include a brief synthesis of the existing literature relevant to the action, especially evaluations and research studies carried out by Government, implementing UN Agencies and other donors and/or the private sector. This is to ensure a more robust approach to identifying information gaps and to ensure complementarity with evaluations that have already been done.

Selected interviews with the programme management, the relevant EU services in Brussels and UN Agencies' Headquarters in Rome and regional offices in Nairobi, Harare and Johannesburg should be conducted during this phase as to support the analysis of secondary sources. These should be conducted via video-conference, with the exception of interviews with resource persons based at the UN agencies' headquarters that could be the object of face-to-face meetings in Rome (a maximum of 2 days of team leader).

The evaluators will prepare the evaluation methodology, the evaluation questions, the definition of judgement criteria and indicators, the selection of data collection tools and sources, and the planning of the following phases.

During this phase the evaluation team shall furthermore define the evaluation tools to be used during the Field Phase and describe the preparatory steps already taken and those to be taken for its organisation, including the list of people to be interviewed, dates and itinerary of visits, and attribution of tasks within the team.

The limitations faced or to be faced during the evaluation exercise will be discussed and mitigation measures defined.

Finally, the work plan for the overall evaluation process will be presented and agreed in this phase; this work plan shall be in line with that proposed in the present terms of reference. Any modifications shall be justified and agreed with the Evaluation Manager in consultation with the reference group.

On the basis of the information collected, the evaluation team should prepare an **inception note**; its content is described in Chapter 5.

The inception phase will be conducted home based, in Rome (team leader) and in Mozambique for its last stage. The evaluation team will present the inception note in a debriefing to the reference group in Maputo. Half a day presence is required for this.

2.3.3 Field Phase

The field phase starts after approval of the inception note by the evaluation manager in consultation with the reference group.

The field phase aims at validating / changing the preliminary answers formulated during the Desk phase and bringing further information through primary research.

If any significant deviation from the agreed work plan or schedule is perceived as creating a risk for the quality of the evaluation, these elements are to be immediately discussed with the evaluation manager.

In the first days of the field phase, the evaluation team shall hold a briefing meeting with the evaluation manager and reference group.

During the field phase, the evaluation team shall ensure adequate contact and consultation with, and involvement of the different stakeholders; with the relevant government authorities and agencies. Throughout the mission the evaluation team shall use the most reliable and appropriate sources of information, respect the rights of individuals to provide information in confidence, and be sensitive to the beliefs and customs of local social and cultural environments.

At the end of the Field Phase an **intermediary note** (this could be in the format of a slide presentation) will be prepared. The note shall present preliminary findings. Its content is described in Chapter 5.

The field phase will be conducted in Mozambique in its totality. The evaluation team will present the intermediary note in Maputo to the Reference Group and the MDG1C Programme Task Force. Other debriefing meetings could be organised with other key stakeholders if found relevant. Half a day presence is required for this.

2.3.4 Synthesis Phase

This phase is devoted to the preparation of the final report and entails the analysis of the data collected during the desk and field phases to finalise the answers to the evaluation questions and prepare the overall assessment, conclusions and recommendations of the evaluation.

The evaluation team will present in a single report plus annexes their findings, conclusions and recommendations in accordance with the agreed structure (see Annex III); a separate executive summary will be produced as well.

The evaluation team will make sure that:

- Their assessments are objective and balanced, statements are accurate and evidence-based, and recommendations realistic.
- When drafting the report, they will acknowledge clearly where changes in the desired direction are known to be already taking place.

The evaluator will deliver and submit the **draft final report** to the reference group.

The evaluation manager consolidates the comments expressed by the reference group members and sends them to the evaluator for revision, together with a first version of the quality assessment grid assessing the quality of the draft final report. The content of the quality assessment grid will be discussed with the evaluation team to verify if further improvements are required.

The evaluator will then finalise the **final report** and prepare the **executive summary** by addressing the relevant comments. While potential quality issues, factual errors or methodological problems should be corrected, comments linked to diverging judgements may be either accepted or rejected. In the latter instance, the evaluation team should explain the reasons in writing.

In addition, the evaluation team will draft at least **4 case studies** on the themes indicated in section 2.2.2 based on the evaluation findings and lesson learning. These will include a description of the specific approaches, results, lesson learning and policy and operational recommendations. Evaluators will work with the UN agencies team and the EU Delegation to define the most useful content for adequate use in existing global practice platforms (e.g. capacity4dev.eu , FAO's policy series, WFP evaluation briefs and synthesis reports)

2.3.5 Dissemination phase

The main findings of the final report will be presented by the evaluators in a programme closing workshop /event to be organised in Mozambique (probably mid 2019 in Maputo).

One day presence of team leader is required for this.

The object of the evaluator's participation at the event will be to present the conclusions to the relevant Government institutions and interested development partners. Particular emphasis will be given to recommendations on the overall approach to Food and Nutrition security and rural development. The details of the seminar are to be developed at a later stage.

The expert will: (1) support the design of the meeting; (2) prepare and present a **slide presentation with key conclusions** adapted to the scope of the workshop and (3) facilitate the relevant sessions.

The organisation of the event shall be conducted jointly with SETSAN, FAO, WFP and IFAD.

In addition the evaluator will present findings within existing policy dialogue / development partners technical working groups (these could include agriculture- AGRED and Nutrition Partner Forum, to be identified during inception). These events will be organised back to back with the workshop.

The evaluators will also develop **the case studies** for publication ensuring their high visual impact and inclusion of infographics to support the events and for broader circulation to the community of practice. Articles should be ready to be posted on existing knowledge share platforms such as Capacity4Dev.

2.4 Management and Steering of the evaluation

2.4.1 At the commissioning body level

The evaluation is managed by the EU Delegation to Mozambique jointly with the FAO Office of Evaluation, IFAD Independent Office of Evaluation and WFP Office of Evaluation.

The evaluation manager will be the EU Delegation programme manager for the MDG1c Decision. The evaluation manager will manage the evaluation on behalf of the EU Delegation. She/he manages the whole process from the beginning to the end in collaboration with the representatives of the UN independent evaluation units. She/he is appointed:

- To ensure consistency throughout the evaluation process, from the terms of reference to the dissemination of the report and the follow-up of recommendations.
- To be the contact person for administrative issues and to coordinate the activity of the different actors (reference group and evaluation team).
- To organise, supervise and assess the quality of the different phases of the work.
- To ensure the smooth running of the evaluation.

The progress of the evaluation will be followed closely with the assistance of a reference group consisting of:

- 1 representative of the FAO Office of Evaluation
- 1 representative of the IFAD Independent Office of Evaluation
- 1 representative of the WFP Office of Evaluation
- Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition (SETSAN) from the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA)
- National Directorate for Agriculture (DINAS) from MASA
- National Directorate for Agriculture Extension (DENEA) from MASA
- Ministry of Industry and Trade (MIC)
- Ministry of Health/ Directorate of Public Health (MISAU)
- Ministry of Education and Human Development (MINEDH)
- Ministry of Sea, Interior Waters and Fisheries (MIMAIP)
- Mozambique Agricultural Research Institute (IIAM)

The main functions of the reference group are:

- To facilitate contacts between the evaluation team and the EU services and external stakeholders.
- To ensure that the evaluation team has access to and has consulted all relevant information sources and documents related to the action.
- To define and validate the evaluation questions.
- To discuss and comment on notes and reports delivered by the evaluation team. Comments by individual group members are compiled into a single document by the evaluation manager and subsequently transmitted to the evaluation team.
- To assist in feedback on the findings, conclusions, lessons and recommendations from the evaluation.
- To support the development of a proper follow-up action plan after completion of the evaluation.

In addition to their participation in the reference group, the representatives from the UN independent evaluation offices will ensure that the evaluation process satisfies adequate quality standards and UN evaluation principles and needs. They will provide advice on the evaluation tools and methodology and support the evaluation manager in ensuring consistency throughout the evaluation process, and supervising and assessing the quality of the different phases of the work. They will be able participate in any of the phases, including fieldwork, and will remain strictly neutral during all stakeholder consultations.

2.4.2 At the Contractor level

Further to the requirements set in the art. 6 of the Global Terms of Reference and in the Global Organisation and Methodology, respectively annexes II and III of the Framework contract SIEA 2018, the contractor is responsible for the quality of: the process; the evaluation design; the inputs and the outputs of the evaluation. In particular, it will:

- Support the team leader in its role, mainly from a team management perspective. In this regard, the contractor should make sure that for each evaluation phase specific tasks and deliverables for each team member are clearly defined.
- Provide backstopping and quality control of the evaluation team's work throughout the assignment.

2.5 Language of the specific contract

The language of the specific contract is to be English. Working languages will be English and Portuguese.

3 EXPERTISE REQUIRED AND ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Number of experts and of working days per category

The team will consist of a minimum of 4 experts, of which at least 1 should be a Category I expert and 3 Category II experts to be contracted directly by the EU under the Framework contract object of these terms of reference.

The exact composition of the team of experts and their inputs should be balanced to allow for complete coverage of the different aspects of the assignment, as set out in these terms of reference.

The table below indicates the minimum number of evaluators and the minimum number of working days (overall and outside place of posting). The contractor can propose additional experts and days.

	Total minimum number of working days	**(Out of which) minimum number of field working days - outside normal place of posting**
	164	**52**
Per expert:		
Team leader Category I	51	17
Expert 1 – Category II	45	15
Expert 2 – Category II	45	15
Expert 3 Humanitarian response- Category II	23	5

3.2 Expertise required

Minimum requirement for all experts:

- At least Master's Degree.
- Fluency in English with strong ability to write and edit documents in English.
- At least 6 years of relevant experience (12 years for Team Leader – Category I), with a minimum of 4 years (10 years for Team leader – Category I) in developing countries, preferably Sub-Saharan Africa.
- Must possess proven experience in identification and formulation or review and evaluation of development programmes, preferably EU funded and UN implemented interventions.

Additional assets that will be considered as distinctive advantage for all experts:

- Previous assignments conducted in Mozambique.
- Experience in the implementation of food security projects/programmes in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Specific expertise required:

1. Agriculture and agriculture services development. At least one member of the team will have specific expertise in agriculture and agriculture services development, with the following requirements:

- At least Master's Degree in Rural Development, Agricultural Economics or a relevant directly related discipline.
- Specific experience related to rural development programmes implemented with the public and private sector in cooperation with CBO's and direct beneficiaries.
- Experience with development of support services (in particular agriculture extension services) and institutional development.

2. Food and nutrition security. At least one member of the team will have specific expertise in food and nutrition security, with the following requirements:

- At least Master's Degree in food security, nutrition or development or equivalent discipline.
- The expert must have specific experience related to nutrition and Food Security, including: Chronic and acute food and security programme management, institutional assessment; policy and strategy, and information systems development.

3. Private sector and value chains development. At least one member of the team will have specific expertise in private sector and value chains development, with the following requirements:

- At least Master's Degree in Rural Development, Agricultural Economics or a relevant, directly related discipline.
- The expert must have specific experience related to agriculture value chains development and private sector development with focus on micro small and medium size enterprises.

4. Humanitarian response At least one member of the team will have specific expertise on humanitarian responses , with the following requirements:

- At least Master's Degree in Humanitarian/Development studies, directly related discipline.
- The expert must have specific experience in humanitarian response programmes, with particular relevance EU funded (including ECHO) and UN ;

A team leader will be proposed amongst the experts. The team leader must have senior experience leading complex evaluations.

At least one of the experts must have excellent knowledge and practical working experience with EU procedures and with Rome-based UN agencies implementation modalities.

Although mastering Portuguese is not a requirement for all experts, the team as a whole needs to have the capacity to communicate and work in Portuguese.

Overall, the team will need to have the following expertise in view of producing the service and deliverables stated under 2.3:

Expertise in food security and nutrition, production and value chains related to agriculture (plant production and animal health & husbandry) and fisheries, local economic development with CBO's and farmers organizations, private sector promotion with focus on micro small and medium size enterprises, rural infrastructure development, institutional development, public administration, decentralization,

gender mainstreaming and human rights approaches, food security information systems, social behaviour change , interagency coordination.

All experts require excellent writing, editing and communicational skills. If the team proves unable to meet the level of quality required for drafting the report, the consulting firm will provide, at no additional cost to the Commission, an immediate technical support to the team to meet the required standards.

3.3 Presence of management team for briefing and/or debriefing

The presence of member(s) of the management team is not required for briefing or debriefing purposes.

3.4 Specific Organisation and Methodology (Technical offer)

It is expected that the Technical Offer provides a clear understanding of the terms of reference and the overall strategy of the MDG1C programme. Knowledge of the Mozambican context has also to be proven.

4 LOCATION AND DURATION

4.1 Starting period

Provisional start of the assignment: March 2019.

4.2 Foreseen duration

Maximum duration of the assignment is 6 calendar months.

This overall duration includes working days, week-ends, periods foreseen for comments, for review of draft versions, debriefing sessions, and distribution of outputs.

It is assumed that the consultants will work on the basis of a five-day week. Travel could be conducted during week-ends when logistically suitable.

4.3 Planning[7]

As part of the technical offer, the framework contractor must fill-in the timetable in the Annex IV (to be finalized in the Inception Report). The 'Indicative dates' are not to be formulated as fixed dates but rather as days (or weeks, or months) from the beginning of the assignment.

Sufficient forward planning is to be taken into account in order to ensure the active participation and consultation with government representatives, national / local or other stakeholders.

4.4 Location(s) of assignment

The place of posting will be home based and Maputo, with field visits in the Provinces targeted by the Programme and Rome (team leader for consultations).

Exact locations are to be defined during the inception phase. Field missions will have duration of minimum 5 working days per province (a minimum of 4 provinces should be visited overall by the team), with minimum 3 days in the districts outside of the provincial capitals. Overall the experts will spend a minimum of 15 days in the Provinces (Minimum of 5 days for the Humanitarian expert)

[7] *As per art 16.4 a) of the General Conditions of the Framework Contract SIEA*

5 REPORTING

5.1 Content, timing and submission

The reports must match quality standards. The text of the report should be illustrated, as appropriate, with maps, graphs and tables; a map of the areas of action is required (to be attached as Annex).

The evaluation team will submit the following reports:

	Number of Pages *(excluding annexes)*	Main Content	Timing for submission
Inception Note	10 pages	▪ Interpretation of intervention logic and theory of change of the entire action ▪ Methodology for the evaluation including. data analysis, collection methods, evaluation matrix, and evaluation questions / judgement criteria and indicators ▪ Preliminary answer to evaluation questions ▪ Issues still to be covered and assumptions to be tested ▪ Analysis of risks and of mitigating measures. ▪ Workplan for the following phases	End of Inception Phase
Intermediary Note	Power Point presentation	▪ Activities conducted, difficulties encountered during the phase and measures adopted ▪ Key preliminary findings	End of the Field Phase
Draft Final Report	50 pages	▪ **Cf. detailed structure in Annex III**	Synthesis phase
Executive Summary	4 pages	▪ **Cf. detailed structure in Annex III**	10 days after having received comments to the Draft Final Report.
Final report	50 pages	▪ Same specifications as of the Draft Final Report, incorporating any comments received from the concerned parties on the accepted draft report	
4 case studies (Draft)	6-8 pages each	▪ Description of the specific approaches and results ▪ Lesson learned ▪ Policy and operational recommendations	Synthesis phase
4 case studies ready for publication		▪ High visual impact, ready for printing, includes high quality info graphics,	Dissemination phase
Presentation closure	Power point presentation	▪ Key conclusions ▪ Adapted to content of seminar	

5.2 Use of the EVAL module by the evaluators

It is strongly recommended that the submission of deliverables by the selected contractor be performed through their uploading in the EVAL Module, an evaluation process management tool and repository of the European Commission. The selected contractor will receive access to online and offline guidance in order to operate with the module during the related Specific contract validity.

5.3 Comments on the outputs

For each report, the evaluation manager will send to the contractor consolidated comments within 10 calendar days. The revised reports incorporating comments received from the reference group shall be submitted within 10 calendar days from the date of receipt of the comments. The evaluation team should provide a separate document explaining how and where comments have been integrated or the reason for non-integration of certain comments, if this is the case.

5.4 Language

All reports shall be submitted in English.

The entirety of the following reports shall be furthermore translated into Portuguese: Executive Summary and case studies.

5.5 Number of copies

The final version of the Final Report will be provided in 2 paper copies and in electronic version.

5.6 Formatting of reports

All reports will be produced using Font Arial or Times New Roman minimum 11 and 12 respectively, single spacing, double sided. They will be sent in Word and PDF formats.

6 INCIDENTAL EXPENDITURE

Identified reimbursable costs with their details that should be considered (indicative as this is a global price):

- National flights on mission and 1 return Home base - Rome (team leader). International travel to place of posting should be covered by the global fees.
- Car rentals for field missions. Travel within place(s) of posting is covered by the global fees.
- Per diems covering field work outside place of posting (Maputo).
- Editing costs for case studies

7 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

The quality of the final report will be assessed by the evaluation manager using the quality assessment grid provided in Annex V, which is included in the EVAL Module (EU experts only).

ANNEXES

ANNEX I: SPECIFIC TECHNICAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

(This refers only to EU contracted experts under Frame work contract in reference)

SPECIFIC GLOBAL PRICE TECHNICAL EVALUATION GRID

Request for Services- CRIS Ref. 2018 /404595

FWC SERVICES FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF EXTERNAL AID –

LOT 1 :Sustainable management of natural resources and resilience

EuropeAid/138778/DH/SER/Multi

1. TECHNICAL EVALUATION CRITERIA

The Contracting Authority selects the offer with the best value for money using an 80/20 weighing between technical quality and price.

Technical quality is evaluated on the basis of the following grid:

Criteria	Maximum
Total score for Organisation and Methodology (including, understanding of ToRs, overall methodological approach, backstopping, and timetable of activities)	***20***
Total score for the proposed team of experts	***80***
OVERALL TOTAL SCORE	***100***

2. TECHNICAL THRESHOLD

Any offer falling short of the technical threshold of 75 out of 100 points, will be automatically rejected.

3. INTERVIEWS DURING THE EVALUATION OF THE OFFERS

During the evaluation process of the offers received the Contracting Authority reserves the right to interview by phone one or several members of the proposed evaluation teams.

ANNEX II: INFORMATION THAT WILL BE PROVIDED TO THE EVALUATION TEAM

- National Indicative Programmes for the periods covered
- Financing Agreement EU-GoM FED/2012/024-173 "accelerate progress towards MDG1.C in Mozambique" (TAPs and Logical Framework)
- Contribution Agreement EU-IFAD FED/2013/313-181 "MDG1.C IFAD Sub-Programmes" and addenda
- Contribution Agreement EU-IFAD FED/2013/315-626 "MDG1.C FAO Sub-Programmes" and addenda
- Contribution Agreement EU-WFP FED/2013/ 316-043 "MDG1.C WFP Sub-Programmes" and addenda
- SETSAN Programme Estimates (start-up , 1, 2 and 3) and addenda
- Services Contract – Technical Assistance - FED/2014/341-968 " Technical Assistance Support to SETSAN for Monitoring and Evaluation of the MDG1 in Mozambique
- MDG1 - 6 monthly Programme Consolidated Reports
- Relatório de Estudo de Base de Base de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional em 2013 em Moçambique, Secretariado Técnico de Segurança
- Nutrition Situation and Causal Analysis – Mozambique, April 2014
- MDG1 mid-term evaluation report.
- Relevant documentation from national/local partners and other donors
- PAMRDC: Multi-sector Action Plan for the Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition in Mozambique/Plano de Acção Multisectoral para a Redução de Malnutrição Cronica em Moçambique, 2010-15, SETSAN.
- ESTRATÉGIA E PLANO DE ACÇÃO DE SEGUR DE SEGURANÇA ALIMENTAR E NUTRICIONAL, 2008-2015
- Programming and implementation documents of the 10th and 11th EDF Focal Sector 2 Rural Development
- Action identification / formulation studies for EDF 11th PROMOVE Agribiz
- Action Document (formulation) for Improving rural competitiveness in Nampula and Zambézia provinces, Mozambique- PROMOVE Agribiz
- Financing Agreement EU GON FED/038-044for the "Nutrition Support Programme in Mozambique" (PROMOVE Nutricao)
- ProAct 2018 , Mozambique , concept note
- Studies conducted by UN agencies (see appendix)

Note: The evaluation team has to identify and obtain any other document worth analysing, through independent research and during interviews with relevant informed parties and stakeholders of the Action.

ANNEX III: STRUCTURE OF THE FINAL REPORT AND OF THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The consultant is requested to deliver two distinct documents: the Final Report and the Executive Summary.

The Final Report should not be longer than the number of pages indicated in Chapter 5. Additional information on the overall context of the Action, description of methodology and analysis of findings should be reported in an Annex to the main text.

The cover page of both deliverables shall carry the following text:

''*This evaluation is supported and guided by the European Commission and presented by [name of consulting firm]. The report does not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the European Commission*''.

Executive Summary	A tightly-drafted, to-the-point and free-standing Executive Summary. It should be short, no more than five pages. It should focus on the key purpose or issues of the evaluation, outline the main analytical points, and clearly indicate the main conclusions, lessons to be learned and specific recommendations.

The main sections of the evaluation report shall be as follows:

1. Introduction	A description of the Action, of the relevant country/region/sector background and of the evaluation, providing the reader with sufficient methodological explanations to gauge the credibility of the conclusions and to acknowledge limitations or weaknesses, where relevant.
2. Answered questions / Findings	A chapter presenting the Evaluation Questions and conclusive answers, together with evidence and reasoning.
3. Overall assessment *(optional)*	A chapter synthesising all answers to Evaluation Questions into an overall assessment of the Action. The detailed structure of the overall assessment should be refined during the evaluation process. The relevant chapter has to articulate all the findings, conclusions and lessons in a way that reflects their importance and facilitates the reading. The structure should not follow the Evaluation Questions, the logical framework or the evaluation criteria.
4. Conclusions and Recommendations	
4.1 Conclusions	This chapter contains the conclusions of the evaluation, organised per evaluation criterion.

A paragraph or sub-chapter should pick up the 3 or 4 major conclusions organised by order of importance, while avoiding being repetitive. This practice allows better communication of the evaluation messages that are addressed to the Commission.

If possible, the evaluation report identifies one or more transferable lessons, which are highlighted in the executive summary and can be presented in appropriate seminars or other dissemination activities

4.2 Recommendations

They are intended to improve or reform the Action in the framework of the cycle under way, or to prepare the design of a new Action for the next cycle.

Recommendations must be clustered and prioritised, carefully targeted to the appropriate audiences at all levels, especially within the Commission structure.

5. Annexes to the report

The report should include the following annexes:

- The Terms of Reference of the evaluation
- The names of the evaluators and their companies (CVs should be shown, but summarised and limited to one page per person)
- Detailed evaluation methodology including: options taken, difficulties encountered and limitations. Detail of tools and analyses.
- Evaluation Matrix
- Intervention logic / Logical Framework matrices (planned/real and improved/updated)
- Relevant geographic map(s) where the Action took place
- List of persons/organisations consulted
- Literature and documentation consulted
- Other technical annexes (e.g. statistical analyses, tables of contents and figures, matrix of evidence, databases) as relevant
- Detailed answer to the Evaluation Questions, judgement criteria and indicators

ANNEX IV: PLANNING SCHEDULE

		Indicative duration in expert days			
Activity	Location	Team Leader	Experts 2 and 3 (each)	Humanitarian Expert	**Indicative Dates**
Inception phase:					
Kick-off meeting	Home based	0.5	0.5	0.5	11 March
Desk review, methodology	Home based	5.5	5.5	5.5	
Initial consultations	Rome	2			
	Maputo	4	4	2	25 March
Send inception report					28 March
Debriefing to ref group	Maputo	1	1	1	29 March
Field phase:					
Meetings, consultations	Maputo	4	4	3	
Field visit project sites	Provinces	15	15	5	
Send intermediary note to EUD					25 April
Presentation key findings	Maputo	1	1	1	26 April
Synthesis phase:					
Production report	Homebased	8	8	4	
Send draft final report					9 May
Send draft case studies					10 May
Incorporation comments	Homebased	2	2	1	
Send final report					23 May
Dissemination phase:					
Case studies	Homebased	4	4		
Preparation presentation	Homebased	2			
Workshop	Maputo	2			May
TOTAL working days (minimum)		**51**	45	23	

ANNEX V: QUALITY ASSESSMENT GRID

Refers only to EU experts

The quality of the Final Report will be assessed by the Evaluation Manager (since the submission of the draft Report and Executive Summary) using the following quality assessment grid, which is included in the EVAL Module; the grid will be shared with the evaluation team, which will have the possibility to include their comments.

Action (Project/Programme) evaluation – Quality Assessment Grid Final Report				
Evaluation data				
Evaluation title				
Evaluation managed by			**Type of evaluation**	
CRIS ref. of the evaluation contract			**EVAL ref.**	
Evaluation budget				
EUD/Unit in charge			**Evaluation Manager**	
Evaluation dates	**Start:**		**End:**	
Date of draft final report			**Date of Response of the Services**	
Comments				
Project data				
Main project evaluated				
CRIS # of evaluated project(s)				
DAC Sector				
Contractor's details				
Evaluation Team Leader			**Evaluation Contractor**	
Evaluation expert(s)				

Legend: scores and their meaning

Very satisfactory: criterion entirely fulfilled in a clear and appropriate way
Satisfactory: criterion fulfilled

Unsatisfactory: criterion partly fulfilled

Very unsatisfactory: criterion mostly not fulfilled or absent

The evaluation report is assessed as follows		
1. Clarity of the report		
This criterion analyses the extent to which both the Executive Summary and the Final Report: • Are easily readable, understandable and accessible to the relevant target readers • Highlight the key messages • The length of the various chapters and annexes of the Report are well balanced • Contain relevant graphs, tables and charts facilitating understanding • Contain a list of acronyms (only the Report) • Avoid unnecessary duplications • Have been language checked for unclear formulations, misspelling and grammar errors • The Executive Summary is an appropriate summary of the full report and is a free-standing document		
Strengths	**Weaknesses**	**Score**
Contractor's comments	**Contractor's comments**	
2. Reliability of data and robustness of evidence		
This criterion analyses the extent to which: • Data/evidence was gathered as defined in the methodology • The report considers, when relevant, evidence from EU and/or other partners' relevant studies, monitoring reports and/or evaluations • The report contains a clear description of the limitations of the evidence, the risks of bias and the mitigating measures		
Strengths	**Weaknesses**	**Score**
Contractor's comments	**Contractor's comments**	
3. Validity of Findings		
This criterion analyses the extent to which: • Findings derive from the evidence gathered • Findings address all selected evaluation criteria • Findings result from an appropriate triangulation of different, clearly identified sources		

- When assessing the effect of the EU intervention, the findings describe and explain the most relevant cause/effect links between outputs, outcomes and impacts
- The analysis of evidence is comprehensive and takes into consideration contextual and external factors

Strengths	Weaknesses	Score
Contractor's comments	**Contractor's comments**	

4. Validity of conclusions

This criterion analyses the extent to which:

- Conclusions are logically linked to the findings, and go beyond them to provide a comprehensive analysis
- Conclusions appropriately address the selected evaluation criteria and all the evaluation questions, including the relevant cross-cutting dimensions
- Conclusions take into consideration the various stakeholder groups of the evaluation
- Conclusions are coherent and balanced (i.e. they present a credible picture of both strengths and weaknesses), and are free of personal or partisan considerations
- (If relevant) whether the report indicates when there are not sufficient findings to conclude on specific issues

Strengths	Weaknesses	Score
Contractor's comments	**Contractor's comments**	

5. Usefulness of recommendations

This criterion analyses the extent to which the recommendations:

- Are clearly linked to and derive from the conclusions
- Are concrete, achievable and realistic
- Are targeted to specific addressees
- Are clustered (if relevant), prioritised, and possibly time-bound
- (If relevant) provide advice for the Action's exit strategy, post-Action sustainability or for adjusting Action's design or plans

Strengths	Weaknesses	Score
Contractor's comments	**Contractor's comments**	

6. Appropriateness of lessons learnt analysis *(if requested by the ToR or included by the evaluators)*	
This criterion is to be assessed only when requested by the ToR or included by evaluators and is not to be scored. It analyses the extent to which: • Lessons are identified • When relevant, they are generalised in terms of wider relevance for the institution(s)	
Strengths	**Weaknesses**
Contractor's comments	**Contractor's comments**

Final comments on the overall quality of the report	Overall score

ANNEX 2

Team composition and resumed CVs of the experts

Team Composition and resumed CVs of the Experts

The Final Evaluation was performed by a team of 3 high-level experts composed by:

1. **Mr. Simone Arzeni as Team Leader – Agriculture and agriculture services development expert**
2. **Ms. Margarita Lovon Castro as nutrition expert**
3. **Mr. Bert Lof as Private sector value chains development expert**

Mr. Arzeni is a tropical agronomist with more than 25 years of professional experience in developing countries, including Mozambique and Southern Africa. He is experienced in providing technical assistance to the EU and Ministries of Agriculture in all phases of the project cycle, especially in formulating and monitoring contribution agreements with UN agencies, namely the FAO. He recently identified rural development projects in Angola and Guinea-Bissau under the 11th EDF, with a focus on food and nutrition security, sustainable agriculture, climate change adaptation and resilience. He was the Team Leader of the final evaluation of the EU funded Global Climate Change Alliance Support Project to the Government of Mozambique for the mainstreaming of Climate Change into policies and strategies and to adapt to Climate Change impact. He has long-term country experience, having participated in a training course for "instructor personnel to be used in technical and co-operative assistance programmes for the promotion of micro and SME of agro-food sector in Mozambique", "training and mentoring expert to support local capacity building of Mozambican NSA and NAO" and having monitored the "Institutional Support Programme to the NAO" and regional PALOP-TL programmes involving Mozambique. He is very familiar with EDF and PAGoDA procedures, having drafted several action documents and delegation/contribution agreements. He is member of the technical assistance teams providing support to DEVCO Units C1 on FANSSA (studies on effective governance for food security and on EU Achievements on Food and Nutrition Security and Sustainable Agriculture) and units C2-C6 for the mainstreaming of environmental sustainability. He is a Monitoring and Evaluation expert, having carried out several ROM and Evaluation missions in the past 10 years, with proven knowledge of the OCDE-DAC criteria. He is fluent in Portuguese and in English, with excellent relationship, analysis and writing skills. **Simone was the Team Leader in the previous Mid-Term Evaluation of the "Accelerate Progress towards MDG1.C in Mozambique" in 2015.**

Ms Margarita Lovon Castro is a Nutrition Expert with an extensive working experience in strategic nutrition and food security situation and policy analysis focusing on the multiple dimensions of malnutrition and the development of conceptual and operational causal pathways for multiple sector interventions in food & nutrition security (health/nutrition, agriculture/income generating activities, water and sanitations, etc) in both rural and urban settings. She has also extensive experience in the design, management, process oriented monitoring and evaluation of multi-sector nutrition/food security/livelihoods programs and projects in both development and emergency settings. Ms Lovon is fully conversant with the new developments in nutrition policy, programming and institutional frameworks, including the revised conceptual model published in the Lancet Series, the SUN movement, REACH and other initiatives. She has good communication and writing skills as well experience in conducting workshops and promoting dialogue among various stakeholders. **Margarita was the Previous Nutrition Expert in the MTR of the "Accelerate Progress towards MDG1.C in Mozambique" in 2015.**

Mr. Bert Lof holds an **MSc degree in Rural Sociology/ Agricultural Economics from the Wageningen University and has more than 30 years of professional experience in the fields of Agriculture and Rural development,** Agro-chain development (a.o. fruit, vegetables, sugar, crops and livestock sectors), small-scale irrigation, management of natural resources for agriculture, livestock and aquaculture, agro-processing, agricultural finance and micro-finance, farmer organisations etc. He has been involved in more than 20 evaluations for several development partners. On several assignments, he has been involved in evaluations of EDF funded projects as well as UN (UNICEF and WFP) programmes related to Food Security and Nutrition. Mr Lof has a good knowledge of the English and Portuguese language (non-native speaker). Regarding the assignment he has a very good, relevant and recent knowledge of the Mozambican context with respect to food security and nutrition in the rural context. He has obtained very close knowledge of Mozambican policies about Food Security and Nutrition through his work for the DANIDA funded 2014 evaluation of the multi-stakeholder PAMRDC as well as his work in 2014 and to the practical implementation challenges as coordinator on behalf of the Belgian Technical Cooperation of the Food Security and Nutrition Programme in Gaza. He is familiar with the decentralisation of Food and Nutrition related work to the Provincial and District levels. He has worked with the different Ministries at national and provincial levels relevant for the Food Security and Nutrition sector. He was a short-term advisor on Food Security and Nutrition to the DANIDA funded support programme to the Lúrio University for the review of their Nutrition Curriculum. **Bert was the Previous Food Security/ Agro Value Chain Expert in the MTR of the "Accelerate Progress towards MDG1.C in Mozambique" in 2015.**

The team was originally composed of 4 experts, as per the Terms of Reference. Due to the unavailability of the expert on humanitarian response, it was agreed that the other 3 experts of the team would have also assessed this component and included its analysis in the final report.

ANNEX 3

List of districts and activities

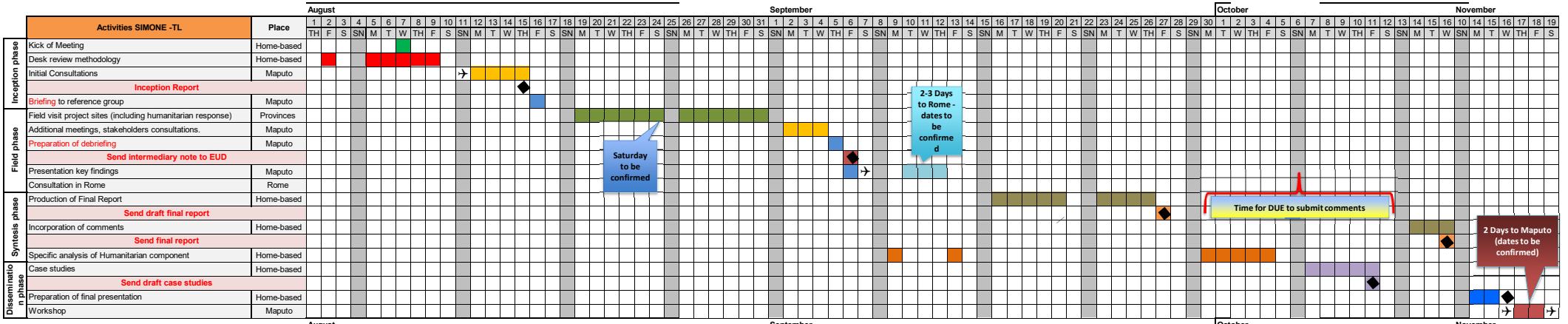
List of districts and activities

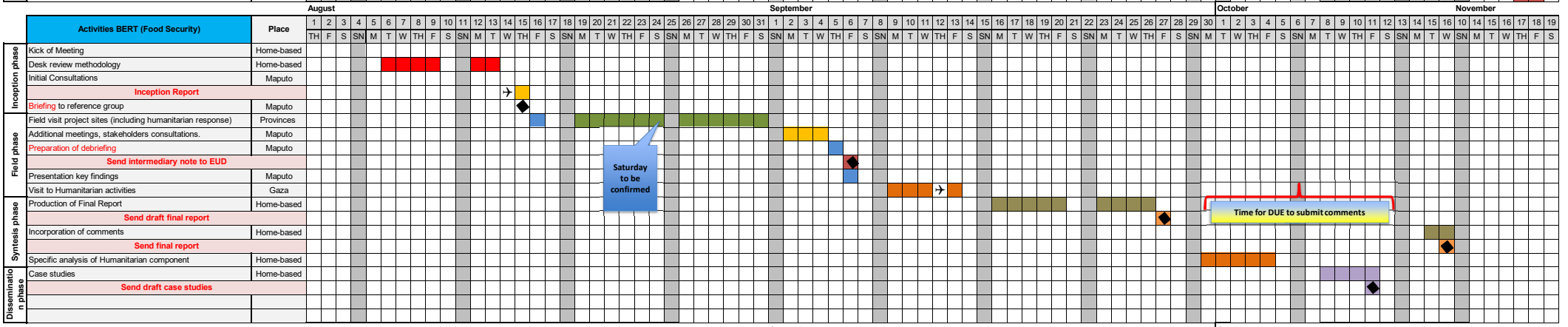
		FAO						IFAD				WFP			
Province	District	Seeds	Voucher	FFS	NCD	Post-harvest	Gardens	PROMER	Pro PESCA	PSP	Pro AQUA	Farmers' Organisations	Food Fortificcation	SBCC	Humanitarian assistance
Niassa	Cuamba							x		x					
	Mandimba							x		x					
	Marrupa							x		x					
	Maua							x		x					
	Mecanhelas							x		x					
	Metarica							x		x					
Cabo Delgado	Ancuabe							x		x					
	Balama							x		x					
	Chiure							x		x					
	Montepuez							x		x					
	Namuno							x		x					
	Palma								x						
	Mocimboa da Praia								x						
	Macomia								x						
	Quissanga								x						
	Ibo								x						
	Pemba								x						
	Metuge								x						
Nampula	Malema	x		x	x	x	x	x		x					
	Meconta												x		
	Nampula												x		
	Ribaue	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x			
	Angoche								x						
	Mogincual								x						
	Mossuril								x						
	Ilha de Moçambique								x						
	Nacala Velha								x						
	Nacala Porto								x				x		
	Memba								x						
Zambezia	Quelimane								x				x		
	Alto Molócue	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x			
	Chinde								x						
	Gurue	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		x			
	Inhassunge								x						
	Maganja da Costa								x						
	Mocuba								x				x		
	Namacurra								x						
	Nicoadala								x						
	Pebane								x						

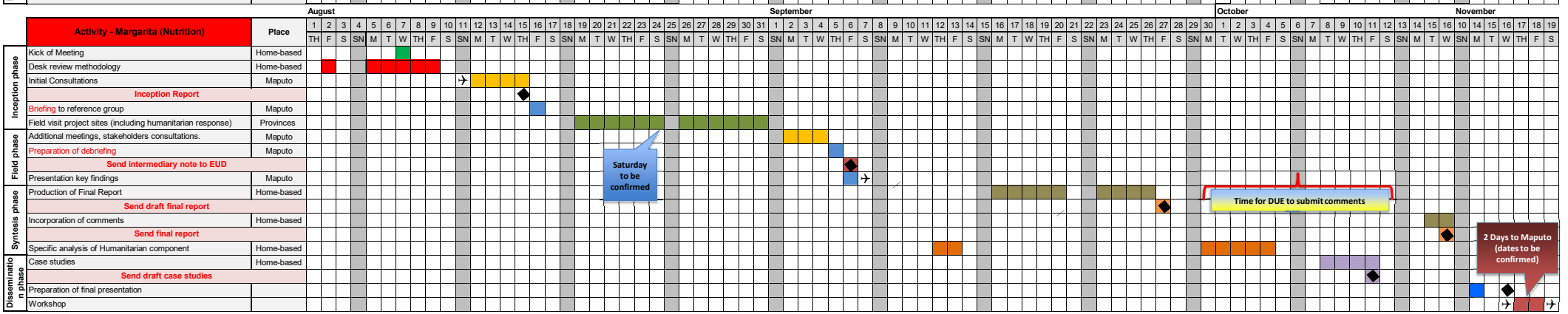
Tête	Cidade de Tete												x		
	Angonia	x		x	x	x	x					x	x		
	Macanga	x		x	x	x	x					x			
	Tsangano	x		x	x	x	x					x			
Manica	Chimoio												x		
	Barue	x	x	x	x	x	x					x	x	x	x
	Gondola	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x			
	Macate	x	x	x	x	x	x								
	Guru											x			x
	Machaze													x	
	Macossa														x
	Manica	x	x	x	x	x	x							x	
	Vanduzi	x	x	x	x	x	x								
	Mossurize										x			x	x
	Sussundenga	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	x		x	x
	Tambara														x
Inhambane	Inhassoro								x						
	Govuro								x						
	Vilankulos								x						
	Maxixe								x						
	Inhambane								x						
Gaza	Zongoene								x						
	Bilene								x						
Maputo	Maputo								x				x		
	Matola												x		
	Manhiça												x		
	Xinavane												x		
	Marracuene								x						
Sofala	Cidade da Beira								x				x		
	Buzi	x	x	x	x	x	x		x						
	Cheringoma								x						
	Dondo								x				x		
	Gorongosa	x	x	x	x	x	x				x				
	Machanga								x						
	Maringue	x	x	x	x	x	x								
	Muanza								x						
	Nhamatanda	x	x	x	x	x	x								

ANNEX 4

Revised Workplan


August
September
October
November
Activities SIMONE -TL
Place
Inception phase
Kick of Meeting
Home-based
Desk review methodology
Home-based
Initial Consultations
Maputo
Inception Report
Briefing to reference group
Maputo
Field phase
Field visit project sites (including humanitarian response)
Provinces
Additional meetings, stakeholders consultations.
Maputo
Preparation of debriefing
Maputo
Send intermediary note to EUD
Presentation key findings
Maputo
Consultation in Rome
Rome
Syntesis phase
Production of Final Report
Home-based
Send draft final report
Incorporation of comments
Home-based
Send final report
Specific analysis of Humanitarian component
Home-based
Dissemination phase
Case studies
Home-based
Send draft case studies
Preparation of final presentation
Home-based
Workshop
Maputo
Saturday to be confirmed
2-3 Days to Rome - dates to be confirmed
Time for DUE to submit comments
2 Days to Maputo (dates to be confirmed)


August
September
October
November
Activities BERT (Food Security)
Place
Inception phase
Kick of Meeting
Home-based
Desk review methodology
Home-based
Initial Consultations
Maputo
Inception Report
Briefing to reference group
Maputo
Field phase
Field visit project sites (including humanitarian response)
Provinces
Additional meetings, stakeholders consultations.
Maputo
Preparation of debriefing
Maputo
Send intermediary note to EUD
Presentation key findings
Maputo
Visit to Humanitarian activities
Gaza
Syntesis phase
Production of Final Report
Home-based
Send draft final report
Incorporation of comments
Home-based
Send final report
Specific analysis of Humanitarian component
Home-based
Dissemination phase
Case studies
Home-based
Send draft case studies
Saturday to be confirmed
Time for DUE to submit comments


August
September
October
November
Activity - Margarita (Nutrition)
Place
Inception phase
Kick of Meeting
Home-based
Desk review methodology
Home-based
Initial Consultations
Maputo
Inception Report
Briefing to reference group
Maputo
Field visit project sites (including humanitarian response)
Provinces
Field phase
Additional meetings, stakeholders consultations.
Maputo
Preparation of debriefing
Maputo
Send intermediary note to EUD
Presentation key findings
Maputo
Syntesis phase
Production of Final Report
Home-based
Send draft final report
Incorporation of comments
Home-based
Send final report
Specific analysis of Humanitarian component
Home-based
Dissemination phase
Case studies
Home-based
Send draft case studies
Preparation of final presentation
Workshop
Saturday to be confirmed
Time for DUE to submit comments
2 Days to Maputo (dates to be confirmed)

ANNEX 5

Field Itinerary

Field itinerary

Day	Bert	Margarida	Simone	Accompanied by:	Transport
Sunday, 17 August	Travel from Maputo to Vilanculos **(Inhambane Province) – Flight TM124**				
Monday 19 August				Luis Silva (PROPESCA) – 822730900/848409831	1 IDEPA Car 1 PROAQUA Car
08:00-08:30	Courtesy meeting with district administrator				
08:40 - 09:00	Courtesy meeting with the President of City Council				
09:30 -12:30	Visit to Vilankulo Fish Market and Interaction with the Fishers Community Council				
12:45 - 13:45	Lunch				
14:00 - 15:30	Visit Rural Infrastructures (Roads, Electricity Lines) and interaction with beneficiaries				
15:45 - 17:00	Meeting with Nutrition Groups - NutriPesca				
Tuesday 20 August				Luis Silva (PROPESCA) – 822730900/848409831	1 IDEPA Car 1 PROAQUA Car
07:00 - 08:00	Travel Vilankulo - Guvuro				
08:00 -08:30	Courtesy meeting with District Administrator				
08:45 -09:45	Visit to open sea demonstration boat				
10:00 - 11:00	Visit to Govuro Fish Market and Interaction with Traders Association				
11:00 - 12:30	Meeting with a Saving and Credit Groups and beneficiaries of financial services component				
12:30 - 13:00	Lunch				1 PROAQUA Car
13:00 - 17:30	Travel Govuro - Chimoio (Manica Province)				
Wednesday 21 August	**(Manica Province)**			Nélia Domingos (PROAQUA) – 847207838/824303010 Roide Tores (FAO) - 87532 2362	2 FAO Cars 2 WFP Cars 1 PROAQUA car
09:00 - 13:00	Courtesy meeting with DPASA, DPS, DPMAIP, DPIC Directors Lunch				
13:00 - 14:00	Meeting with SETSAN, COPSAN/GT PAMRDC				
14:00 - 15:30					
Thursday 22 August				Nélia Domingos (PROAQUA) – 847207838/824303010 Roide Tores (FAO) - 87532 2362	2 FAO Cars 2 WFP Cars 1 PROAQUA car
06:00 -07:30	Travel Chimoio – Sussundenga				
07:30 -08:00	Courtesy meeting with District Administrator				
08:25 – 11:00	Visit to Chitio HH, PCR Ita (Simulation of savings and fishing) - IFAD Visit to Hilario Fish farmer –IFAD				
11:00 -14:00	Munhinga RC16: Visita as mães cuidadoras de Munhinga Muhoa RC3: Visita a EMC Mavita dzidzo; RC2: Encontro com beneficiarios voucher; RC4: Visita a vacinadores comunitários; RC8: Visita a celeiros melhorados				
15:00 – 16:00	Visit WFP activities				
16:00 – 17:30	Travel Sussundenga - Chimoio Overnight in Chimoio				

Day	Bert	Margarida	Simone	Accompanied by:	Transport
Friday, 23 August 06:30 - 08:30 08:30 - 09:00 09:00 - 13:00 13:00 - 17:00 Visit to WFP Activities ***PS. The order of activities, visits can change. Detailed program to be discussed in the field.***	 Travel Chimoio - Barue Courtesy meeting with District Administrator **Visit to FAO Activities** Local: Munene RC1: FFS Sem água Não há Vida Visita ao produtor de semente Benedito Deniasse R4: Visita a 2 vacinadores comunitarios R8: Visita a celeiros melhorados Catandica Sede RC2: Visita ao Agrodealer Araujo Comercial RC3: Visita a EMC Nhamburo RC2: Encontro com beneficiaries de voucher na EMC Overnight in Barue	 Travel Chimoio - Barue Courtesy meeting with District Administrator **Visit to FAO Activities** Local: Munene RC1: FFS Sem água Não há Vida Visita ao produtor de semente Benedito Deniasse RC4: Visita a 2 vacinadores comunitarios R8: Visita a celeiros melhorados Catandica Sede RC2: Visita ao Agrodealer Araujo Comercial RC3: Visita a EMC Nhamburo RC2: Encontro com beneficiaries de voucher na EMC Overnight in Barue	 Travel Chimoio - Barue Courtesy meeting with District Administrator **Visit to FAO Activities** Local: Munene RC1: FFS Sem água Não há Vida Visita ao produtor de semente Benedito Deniasse RC4: Visita a 2 vacinadores comunitarios R8: Visita a celeiros melhorados Catandica Sede RC2: Visita ao Agrodealer Araujo Comercial RC3: Visita a EMC Nhamburo RC2: Encontro com beneficiaries de voucher na EMC Overnight in Barue	Roide Tores (FAO) - 87532 2362	2 FAO Cars 2 WFP Cars
Saturday 24 Aug 09:00 – 14:00	Travel Barue - Tete **(Tete Province)**	Travel Barue – Chimoio Overnight in Chimoio	Travel Barue - Tete **(Tete Province)**		2 WFP Cars – to Tete 2 FAO Cars – To Chimoio
Sunday 25 Aug	Team work Travel to Angonia (13:00 – 16:00)	Travel Chimoio – Gorongosa (09:00 – 11:00) Overnight in Gorongosa National Park	Team work Travel to Cahora-Bassa (13:00 – 16:00)	Nélia Domingos (PROAQUA) – 847207838/824303010	1 WFP Car to Angónia 1 WFP Car to Cahora Bassa 1 PROAQUA /FAO car to

Day	Bert	Margarida	Simone	Accompanied by:	Transport
					Gorongosa
Monday 26 Aug	Visit to Angonia 07:30 - 8:00 - Courtesy meeting with District Administrator (Angonia) 08:00-12:00 – Visit WFP activities: farmers association 12:00-13:00 – Lunch **13:00 – 17:00 – Visit FAO activities** RC1 Monequera, Gundadzua Farmer Association RC3 Visit EMC Chilombo 1 and Chilombo 2, RC4 – visit community vaccinator (Alane Chamo). ***PS. The order of activities, visits can change. Detailed program to be discussed in the field.*** Overnight in Angonia	07:30 – 08:30 – Travel Gorongosa Park to Gorongosa Village 08:30 – 09:00 Courtesy meeting with District Administrator 09:00 – 13:30 - Visit IFAD - PROAQUA 13:30 – 14:30 – Lunch **14:30 – 17:30 – Visit to FAO activities** **Tazaronda** R16: Visita ao grupo de mães cuidadoras de Tazaronda **Nhataca** R1: Visita ao produtor de sementes **Tsaka** R3: Visita a EMC Phaza Rinotessa R2: Encontro com beneficiarios voucher R4: Visita a vacinadores comunitários R8: Visita a celeiros melhorados Overnight in Gorongosa Village	Visit to Humanitarian activities Cahora Bassa and Marara 7:30 – 8:00 Courtesy meeting with District Administrator 9:00-12:00 – Visit in Cahora Bassa 12:00-13:30 – Travel to Marara 13:30-15:30 – Visit in Marara 15:30 – 17:00 – Travel to Tete Overnight in Tete	Nélia Domingos (PROAQUA) – 847207838/824303010	1 WFP Car to Angónia 1 WFP Car to Cahora Bassa 1 PROAQUA car to Gorongosa 1 FAO Car to Gorongosa
Tuesday 27 Aug	07:00 - 8:30 – Travel to Tsangano 08:30-09:00 - Courtesy meeting with District Administrator (Tsangano) 09:30-11:30 – Visit WFP activities: farmers	07:30 – 09:30 - Travel to Nhamatanda 09:30 – 10:00 - Courtesy meeting with District Administrator 10:00-15:00 - Visit to project beneficiaries and	07:30 - 8:00 – Travel to Moatize 8:00 – 8:30 - Courtesy meeting with District Administrator 08:30 – 12:00 – Visit in Moatize	Roide Tores (FAO) - 87532 2362	2 WFP Cars - Tete 1 FAO Car – Gorongosa - Nhamatanda

Day	Bert	Margarida	Simone	Accompanied by:	Transport
	association **11:30-14:30 – Visit FAO activities** RC1 Exercito de Salvação – Chiandame Sede e EMCs Kassu ndi Chuma and Agua Boa. 14:30 – 17:30 – Travel to Tete Overnight in Tete	assessment of the response of the beneficiaries to the effects of the cyclone **Nhamapoca** R16: Visit de mães cuidadoras/care group mothers in Lamego **Nhampoca** R1: Visit seed producer **Nhampoca** R3: Visit FFS Warimi Kubatana in Lamego RC2: meet evoucher beneficiaries R4: Visita a vacinadores comunitários R8: Visita a celeiros melhorados 15:00 – 17:00 Travel Nhamatanda – Beira Overnight in Beira	12:00 – 13:30 – travel back to Tete City and lunch 13:30-14:30 – Visit to Compagri/FATE 15:00 – 17:00 – Meetings with Provincial authorities DPASA, DPIC on the effects of the cyclone on MDG1c interventions and the emergency response Overnight in Tete		
Wednesday 28 Aug	**08:25-09:35** - Travel to Nampula (Flight TM 1150) – **Nampula Province** 10:00-13:00 - Travel Nampula - Malema 13:00-13:30 - Courtesy meeting with District Administrator 13:30-17:00 - Visit to FAO and IFAD - PSP Activities – RC1 Nataleia, Muhissa Farmer Association 14:30-15:00- travel to chuhulo -RC4 Chuhulo, FFS 25 de	09:40-13:05 Travel Beira – Pemba (Flight TM 672 – 1 stop in Tete) **Cabo Delgado Province** 14:30 – 17:30 – Travel Pemba – Montepuez Overnight in Montepuez	**08:25-09:35** - Travel to Nampula (Flight TM 1150) 10:00-11:30 - Travel Nampula - Alto Mulocue **(Zambezia Province)** 11:30-12:00 - Courtesy meeting with District Administrator 12:00-17:00 - Visit to Farmers Organization, Rural Traders, Rural Infrastructures (Roads)**** Overnight in Alto Molocue	Edson Natha (PROMER – Nampula/Zambez) – 824553750/848008139 Fredito Xavier (FAO) – 87 013 0165 84 3130165 Enia de Sousa (PROMER – Cabo Delgado) - 847803974	1 PROMER Car – Malema 1 WFP Car – Malema 1 PROMER Car – A.Mulócue 1 WFP Car A. Mulócue 1 PROMER Car -

Day	Bert	Margarida	Simone	Accompanied by:	Transport
	Junho (Development of chicken breeding microprojects) Overnight in Malema				Montepuez
Thursday 29 Aug	06:00-07:30 - Travel Malema - Ribaue 07:30-08:00 - Courtesy meeting with District Administrator 08:00-12:30 - Visit to IFAD PROMER Farmers Organization, Rural Traders, Rural Infrastructures (Roads) 13:30-17:00 - Visit FAO and WFP activities in Ribaue RC1 Nore, Boa Farmer Esperança Association -Matharya, FFS de Matharya (Development of chicken breeding microprojects) -Mavili, (Beneficiaries of Gorongosa Barns) -Nore, FFS Wissutha wa ninano (Vegetable microproject development Overnight in Ribaue	08:00 – 17:00 Visit PROMER nutrition activities in Balama/Namuno? (TBC) Overnight in Montepuez	**08:00-12:00 - Visit FAO activities** RC1 Mugema Farmer Association FFS Namiti) - Malua, RC3 FFS Sacon RC16 Nutrition Groups, RC8 Beneficiaries of Gorongosa silos 13:00-17:00 – Visit WFP activities ***PS. The order of activities, visits can change. Detailed program to be discussed in the field.*** Overnight in Alto Molocue	Edson Natha (PROMER – Nampula/Zambez) – 824553750/848008139 Flavio Zaqueu (FAO) 87 375 3732/84 375 3732 Enia de Sousa (PROMER – Cabo Delgado) - 847803974	1 PROMER Car – Malema 1 WFP Car – Malema 1 PROMER Car – A.Mulócue 1 WFP Car A. Mulócue 1 PROMER Car - Montepuez
Friday 30 Aug	07:00-09:00 - Travel Ribaue to Nampula 09:00-12:00 – meeting with provincial authorities (DPASA, DPIC, DIPTADER) 12:00-13:00 – Lunch 13:00-15:30 – Meetings with provincial authorities (continuation)	08:00-12:00 – Visit PROMER nutrition activities in Montepuez 12:30 – 15:30 Travel Montepuez - Pemba 15:30 – 16:15 Courtesy Meeting with DPTADER Director Overnight in Pemba	07:00-09:00 - Travel Alto Molocue to Nampula 09:00-12:00 – meeting with provincial authorities (DPASA, DPIC, DIPTADER) 12:00-13:00 – Lunch 13:00-15:30 – Meetings with provincial authorities (continuation)	Edson Natha (PROMER – Nampula/Zambez) – 824553750/848008139 Flavio Zaqueu (FAO) 87 375 3732/84 375 3732	1 PROMER Car – Nampula 1 WFP Car – Nampula 1 PROMER Car – Nampula

Day	Bert	Margarida	Simone	Accompanied by:	Transport
	19:00– Travel to Maputo		19:00– Travel to Maputo	Enia de Sousa (PROMER – Cabo Delgado) - 847803974	1 WFP Car A. – Nampula 1 PROMER Car - Pemba
Saturday 31 Aug		19:25-21:55 - Travel Pemba to Maputo (Flight TM 443)			
Sunday 1 Sept	Team Work	Team work	Team work		
Monday 9 Sept 8:00 – 11:00 11:30 – 13:00 13:30 – 14:30 14:30 – 15:00	Travelling from Maputo to Guijá (Chibabel) Chibabel – asset activity: Training on HH barn-building & road opening - Visit to the road opened (*connection to farmland/other villages*); - Visit to the pilot/demonstration barn; Group discussions with the communities: food assistance and how activities were perceived and continued. Dotane – asset activity: fruit tree plantation at HH and brick production - Visit to some households with fruit trees + discussion with households who implemented the activity; Group discussions (*trees&bricks*). Travel to Chòckwé				

Day	Bert	Margarida	Simone	Accompanied by:	Transport
15:00 – 16:00 16:00 onwards	Meeting with Chòckwé Emergency Focal Point (SDPI), Mr. Chivambo. Overnight in Chòckwé				
Tuesday 10 Sept 07:30 – 8:15 08:15 – 09:15	Travel from Chòckwé to Banhele (Chibuto) Banhele – asset activity: water retention system in school & opening of farm land with sweet potato and cashew-nut plantation - Visit to the school and meeting with school committee Group discussions with the communities: food assistance and how activities were perceived and continued.				
11:15 – 12:15	Mabameco – asset activity: opening and clearing of farm land - Visit the land who later became a pineapple multiplication field; Group discussions.				
14:45 – 15:30 16:30 – 17:00	Courtesy meeting with Chibuto Permanent Secretary, Mr. Antonio Luciano Mucabele Debriefing meeting in Xai Xai Overnight in Xai Xai				

Day	Bert	Margarida	Simone	Accompanied by:	Transport
Wednesday 11 Sept 08:30-09:30 09:30-12:30	Meeting with INGC Gaza Delegation Return to Maputo				

ANNEX 6

List of persons contacted

List of persons contacted
(to be completed)

Name	Institution	Position
Maputo		
Daniel Gonzalez	EUD	MDG1c task manager
Sara Piccoli	EUD	Programme officer
Claudia Lopes	SETSAN	Interim director
Jose Antonio Gaspar	SETSAN	MDG1c focal point
Antonio Pacheco	SETSAN	SISAN
Karen Matente	WFP	Director
Berguette Mariquele	WFP	MDG1c focal point
Amosse Ubisse	WFP	Programme officer
Nicolas Babu	WFP	Programme officer
	FAO	Resident representative
Alberto di Grazia	FAO	MDG1c coordinator
José Matzinhe	FAO	
Joaquim	FAO	
Felisberto	FAO	
Ruth Butao	FAO	Programme Officer
Luisa Patrocínio	FAO	
Flávio	FAO	
Narciso Manhenje	IFAD	
Anastácio Tamele	IFAD	
Licínia Cossa	MASA-DNEA	
Américo Conceição	MASA-DNSV	
	MASA-	
Elda Famba	Nutrição Ministério da Saúde	
	IDEPA	
Luís Silva	ProPESCA	Coordinator
Carla Honwana	PROMER	National coordinator
Eduarda Mungoi	Advisor to the Minister. Ministry of Industry and Commerce	
Isabel Simango	INFOCOM-MIC	
	INFOCOM-MIC	
	BMM	
Eduardo Neves	BMM	
Katia Santos	GAIN	
Arlindo Mucone	INNOQ	
Arsenia Mavanda	LNHAA	
Salma Xavier	LNHAA	
Olga Lurdes Faftine	IIAM	
	IIAM	
James McQueen	Chefe de Saúde e Nutrição UNICEF	
Dorothy Foote	Gestora de Nutrição UNICEF	
Jock Baker	Interagency Humanitarian Evaluation	Team Leader

Name	Institution	Position
	OCHA-IAHE	
Vilankulos		
District Administrator		
William Tunzino	Presidente de Municipio	
FGD- Comunity Macunhe		
FGD—NutriPESCA group		
Govuro		
Américo Ernesto Inguane	Secretario do Distrito Govuro	
Fernando Jose Madivage	Distrito Govuro	
Jamilo Ibraim Amade	ProPESCA Vilankulos-Govuro	
André Agostinho David	ProPESCA Vilankulos-Govuro	
FGD – Fishermen association		
Manica- Chimoio		
Carlos De Sousa	Direcção Provincial de Agricultura	Director
Sergio Mbanze	WFP	
Roide Torres	FAO	
Antonio Rafael	WFP	
Xavier Isidoro	Departamento de Saúde Pública. Direcção Provincial da Saúde (DPS)	
Alexandre Julai	DPS Manica	Nutritionista
Felipe Faduco	DPS Manica	Envolvimento Comunitário
Ronaldo	Direcção Provincial da Indústria e Comércio-DPIC Manica	Director
Juan de Augusto	Departamento de Comércio-DPIC	
Meeting SETSAN – Chimoio:		
Tomaz Canhore	Kubatsirana	
Jose Mateus	UCAMA	
Roide Paulo Tores	FAI-Chimoio	
Motoa Guido	Secretaria Provincial	
Antonio Rafael	PMA	
Carla Saveca	DPS-Manica	
Inocencio Martinho	CPCS-Manica	
Noelia Domingos	PROAQUA	
Obeitino Joao Manjimba	SETSAN-Manica	
Sussundenga		
Rosa Bia Luíz	Administradora do Distrito	
Augusto Carvalho		
Domingos Joaquim	Saúde Distrito Sussungenga	
Elsa Travuco	Direcção distrital de saúde	Directora
Comité de Saúde Nhamarenza		
Comité de Saúde Munhinga		

Name	Institution	Position
Barue		
Augusto France	Director Distrital Educação	
Antonio Bambissa	SDAE-Barue	
Miguel Chauva	Representante Saúde Barue	
Geraldo Albino	Coordinador Radio Comunitária Barue	
Castro Gabriel Chabaneva	Administrador Radio Comunitária Barue	
Sérgio Augusto Sombreiro	Mobilizador Radio Comunitária Barue	
Jolssimin Evaristo Inoque	Jornalista Radio Comunitária Barue	
Empresa de Comercialização Agrícola (ECA)	Representantes	
Luis Nhanugodzo	Centro da Saúde Kupedza Matenda	
Associaciação Agropecuaria Samora Moises Machel Comunidade Chindenge		
Gorongosa		
Manuel Iamada	Administrador do Distrito	
Joaquim Mahenga	Director SDAE	
Tomani Benjamin Sozinho	Fish farmer Nhauranga	
Zacaria Vasco	Fish farmer Nhauranga	
EMC Povoado Tsaca Kudia Kupissca e		
EMC Kupedza Ndazava Kulima Povoado Mucosa		
Grupo de Mães Pezani Tazaronda - Mucosa		
Roger Samuel Bacoa	Profesor Escola Mucosa	
Centro de Sáude - Mucosa		
Nhamatanda		
Tomé Jose	Administrador do Distrito	
Zánque Afonso Jequessene	SDAE – Ponto Focal ODM1c	
EMC Nhampoca Warimi Kubatana e grupo de beneficiários voucher		
Montepuez		
Arlindo Derge	Director Provincial Terra y Desenvolvimento Rural Cabo Delgado	
Enia De Sousa	PROMER-Cabo Delgado	
Luis Antonio Chuidei	Coordinador OIKOS Montepuez	
Vasco Monjame	Monitor OIKOS	
Bruno Fernando Torres	Tecnico OIKOS	

Name	Institution	Position
Comunidade Mavanda, Grupo de Mães e Associação de Mulheres		
Comunidade Unidade, Grupo de Mães e Asociação Uniao faz a forza		
Balama		
Gina Antonia Kunaka	Secretaria Permanente Distrito Balama	
Director SDAE		
Comunidade Copuito Grupo de Mães e Associação Acordos de Incomáti		
Angônia		
Permanent Secretary		
Director SDAE		
Alfredo Novela	WFP – Tete	
Dioclasiano Gendo	WFP – Post Harvest	
Vendai Gonesso	FAO FFS MDG1c	
Filipe	FAO GEF coordinator Tete	
Tsangano		
Administrator		
Director SDAE ad-interim		
Ribáue		
Permanent Secretary		
Director SDAE		
Edson Natha	PROMER Nacala Corredor	
Nampula		
Jaime Roberto Chissico	MASA	Provincial Director
Francisco F. Sambo	DPTADER	Provincial Director
Chibuto		
Permanent Secretary		
Rome		
Veridiana Mansour Mendes	FAO-OEDD	
Marta Russo	FAO-OEDD	
Marjon Fredrix	FAO seeds	
Wilson Hugo	FAO FFS	
David Calef	FAO e-vouchers	
Sergio Lenci	WFP	IAHE coordinator

Name	Institution	Position
Joyce Njoro	IFAD – ECG nutrition	Lead technical specialist
Richard Abila	IFAD aquaculture	
WillemWefers	IFAD partnership/resousce mobilisation	Chief Partnership Office
	IFAD regional bureau Johannesburg	
Remote meetings		
Tebogo Ngoma	WFP – regional bureau	Office of Evaluation
Rose Crague	WFP	Regional nutrition advisor
Leigh Hildyard	WFP	Resilience regional bureau

ANNEX 7

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List of documents reviewed
(to be completed)

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ANNEX 8a

Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources of Information	Data Collection and analysis methodology	Assumptions
Evaluation Criterium 1: Relevance				
1.1. To which extent the programme components have been coherent/appropriate to the needs of the intended beneficiaries in terms of the main dimensions of food and nutrition security (food availability access, consumption)	Beneficiaries perception on the degree to which the programme services have helped to meet their main needs in terms of food availability, access and consumption. FNS determinant factors that were and were not addressed in the programme design and implementation	Notes of the interviews and observations during the field visits: KII and FDG Nutrition causal analysis documents FNS conceptual framework	In depth interviews with beneficiaries and local stakeholders during field visits Comparative analysis between the nutrition causal analysis and the programme components to identify nutrition determinant factors that were addressed and not addressed by the MDG1c programme.	Good participation of women and youth during FGD can be assured
1.2 To which extent the programme components and approach have been aligned to FNS Government policies?	Degree to which programme components are in line to the main FNS national policies and programmes (ESAN II & III, PAMRDC) Health and Education policies? MIC on Food Fortification?	Programme design documents National policy and programme documents Notes from interviews with national level stakeholders	Review of programme design documents In depth interviews with national stakeholders (Representatives of the Ministries involved in FNS) Content analysis of the policy documents	Updated national FNS policy documents are available
1.3 What has been the complementarity and coherence of the Programme with relevant activities undertaken by government and other donors?	Degree to which programme components complement or are in line with other FNS activities undertaken by government and other main donors	Programme design documents Government or other donors programme documents Notes from interviews	Review and content analysis of the documents In depth interviews to government and other donors staff	Government and other donors' policy and planning documents are available and accessible

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources of Information	Data Collection and analysis methodology	Assumptions
1.4 To what extent the logic of the intervention was adapted to the changing context?	Changes to programme design as a result of main changes in the political, socio-economic or environment context	Humanitarian response documents and reports; analysis of the political and socio-economic environment	Document review; addenda and Annual reports	Availability of relevant documents
1.5 To what extent the recommendations of the MTR have been integrated into the programme strategy and operation?	Main changes in the programme strategy and operational approach before and after the MTR	Programme MTR and contractual documents Notes of post-MTR meetings Notes of interviews	Review and content analysis of the documents, addenda; In depth interviews with programme and EU staff	
1.6 Were the programme theory of change, logical framework and indicators of satisfactory quality and how these contributed to the effectiveness and efficiency in programme implementation?	Degree to which theory of change, logical framework and indicators are coherent with the standard guidelines (EU and community of practice, SMART criteria)	Programme financial agreement documents Programme design documents	Analysis of the programme design elements in light of the standard guidelines	
Evaluation Criterium 2: Efficiency				
2.1 Organisational efficiency: to what extent has the coordination by SETSAN been effective; in terms of : • SETSAN capacity strengthened • Monitoring and Evaluation system • Role of knowledge management, good practices developed and shared, and lessons learnt by project partners • Role and performance of technical assistance	Appreciations of SETSAN staff on the degree to which the MDG1c programme has strengthened its FNS coordination and KM capacity Existence and degree to which the programme contributed to the development of FNS M&E system and KM platforms	Notes from SETSAN staff interviews Technical Assistance final report	Review and content analysis of documents In depth interviews with SETSAN	Reports of TA are available and include relevant elements to evaluate this aspect

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources of Information	Data Collection and analysis methodology	Assumptions
2.2 To what extent has there been appropriate coordination and synergy between the three Implementing Partners (WFP, IFAD and FAO)	Number of districts/communities with the presence of the three Agencies compared to the total districts/communities Existence and functioning of joint working groups and communities of practices Qualitative appreciation on the degree to which approaches, materials and tools and messages were shared, harmonized or jointly developed among the three Agencies	Programme monitoring documents Notes from coordination or technical working group meetings Notes from interviews to field and management level staff of the Agencies and other implementing partners	In depth interviews with the staff of the Agencies and implementing partners Observations in the field	
2.3 How effective and efficient were the different implementation modalities: i) outsourcing of services to service providers, ii) implementation through government institutions	Qualitative appreciation on the advantages, disadvantages of each implementation modality Quantitative appreciation of delivered services Description of the main lessons learned	Programme monitoring and evaluation documents Notes from interviews to implementing partners, national and local institutions, beneficiaries	In depth interviews to staff from national and local institutions and beneficiaries Document review Content analysis	Information on the financial, human resources invested as well as on capacities of implementing partners and services providers is available and accessible
Evaluation Criterium 3: Effectiveness				
3.1 What results have been achieved in terms of programme components (revised) outputs and outcomes in comparison to the planned outputs and outcomes? (disaggregated M/F)	Differences between baseline & endline values (or historical evolution) for each of the output and outcome indicators for each programme RC	Outputs: Programme monitoring reports Outcomes: Programme components evaluation reports	Compilation of figures from different sources Baseline/endline comparisons or analysis of the historical evolution of each of the output and outcome indicators	Baseline data and comparable endline data are available

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources of Information	Data Collection and analysis methodology	Assumptions
		SETSAN impact evaluation study and endline survey (documents and databases) FNS surveys in areas out of the MDG1c intervention	Disaggregation by gender As much as possible, comparison of FNS outcome indicators in both districts with and without MDG1c	
3.2 To what extent have the most vulnerable groups to food insecurity (resource poor, women -- including pregnant and lactating -, children, illustrates) have been reached by the programme results (M/F)?	Estimated proportions of beneficiaries belonging to the poorest and most vulnerable populations groups that benefited from the programme (for selected RC: vouchers, artisanal fisheries, vaccination, farmer association, EMC, nutrition education)	Programme monitoring and evaluation reports Notes of field interviews and observations	Revision of the targeting criteria across the different RC. Analysis of the beneficiary databases looking for disaggregation by socio-economic group Focus group discussions with beneficiaries and local implementing partners: asking for estimation of the proportions of beneficiaries by socio-economic groups	Beneficiary data bases available and accessible, including variables to allow for socio-economic disaggregation
3.3 Have there been any positive and negative unintended side effects?	Qualitative description of unintended positive or negative effects and appreciation of their impact on the outcomes' achievement	Programme monitoring and Evaluation documents Programme annual reports Notes of field interviews and observations	Review and content analysis of programme monitoring and evaluation documents In depth interviews with stakeholders and beneficiaries at national and local levels	Beneficiaries, authorities and implementing partners are willing to share unintended side effects
Evaluation Criterium 4: Impact				
4.1 To what extent there has been improvements in terms of Food and Nutrition Security of the households and individuals in targeted districts	Differences in the values of the FNS indicators: dietary diversity, food consumption score, nutrition status, between baseline and	SETSAN baseline and endline surveys SETSAN internal impact evaluation at community level	Compilation of the figures reported in the existing surveys and impact studies. Comparative analysis, looking for significant	Databases are accessible; relevant data to make the comparative analysis is available

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources of Information	Data Collection and analysis methodology	Assumptions
	endline (alternatively between control and beneficiary groups)	Specific impact evaluation studies by RC	differences between baseline/endline, district with/without intervention	
4.2 To what extent has there been a positive impact on institutional strengthening and capacity to formulate public policies integrating Multisectoral approaches on Food and Nutrition Security	Stakeholders appreciation about institutional strengthening Multisector mechanisms integrating FNS approaches	Notes of interviews with beneficiaries and stakeholders; national strategies and policies documents	In depth interviews; Review and content analysis of the documents	
4.3 Has there been any improvement of resilience towards shocks (climate change, economic or social) and of community preparedness towards these shocks?	Beneficiaries appreciation on the degree to which the programme activities have contributed to reduce the effects of the recent shocks on their food production, economy and health status	Notes of interviews with beneficiaries and local institutions	In depth interviews and direct observations in the field	
Evaluation Criterium 5: Sustainability				
5.1 Have the exit strategies of the programme components been effective in terms of ensuring continuity of the activities?	Number of activities that are continuing after the exit strategy Appreciation on the availability of resources (financial, human, others) necessary to continue the activities at the governmental institutions at national and local levels	Programme exit strategy documents and direct observation. Notes of interviews to governmental institutions staff National and local governmental operational plans	In depth interviews Review and content analysis of the documents	
5.2 To what extent the programme has contributed to the Capacity Development of beneficiaries,	Institutions, private sector and beneficiaries perceptions on the degree to which the programme	Notes of the interviews Programme monitoring and exit strategy documents	In depth interviews to staff of key governmental institutions, private sector	

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources of Information	Data Collection and analysis methodology	Assumptions
private sector and/ or government technical services in order to sustain programme results and scale them up or out?	has built their capacities to continue the programme activities and on the main challenges remaining		and beneficiaries both at national and local levels	
5.3 To which extent have the programme approach, best practices and components been incorporated in the governmental FNS policy formulation?	Number of governmental FNS policies / programmes that incorporated MDG1c components and approach	Governmental FNS policy and programme documents Notes of the interviews to Governmental stakeholders at national and local levels	Content analysis of the documents In depth interviews	

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources of Information	Data Collection and analysis methodology	Assumptions
Additional evaluation Criteria for the Humanitarian Response component				
6.1 Has the humanitarian assistance been provided in a timely manner	Timing of the delivery of the different assistance modalities in relation to the occurrence of the crisis	Programme monitoring and evaluation documents and data bases Notes from interviews to local actors and beneficiaries	Review of document, compilation of databases In depth interviews with local actors and beneficiaries	Programme data
6.2 Has the targeting of beneficiaries been done in a purposeful manner identifying the most vulnerable and needy households and groups?	Description of the Targeting criteria Number and percentage of beneficiaries disaggregated by gender, and if possible, by other vulnerability conditions (children, PLW, type of livelihoods, widows)	Programme monitoring and evaluation documents and data bases Notes of interviews	Review and content analysis of documents Descriptive analysis (frequencies, cross tabulation) of beneficiary data bases In depth interviews to local authorities, community leaders and beneficiaries in the areas assisted	
6.3 To what extent have the modalities chosen been efficient?	Beneficiary perception on the benefits of each assistance modality Cost of each assistance modality per assisted household	Programme monitoring and evaluation documents and data bases Notes of interviews	In depth interview with beneficiaries in the areas assisted Estimation of costs of each modality	Information to estimate costs is available and accessible
6.4 What has been the coverage of humanitarian assistance in relation to the needs identified	Numbers and percentage of affected people (by El Niño) assisted under the different modalities	Programme monitoring and evaluation documents and databases Needs assessment documents	Compilation of figures from documents and databases	

Evaluation Questions	Indicators	Sources of Information	Data Collection and analysis methodology	Assumptions
Gender				
7.1 To which extent has the programme contributed to women´s empowerment for FNS?	Women appreciation on the degree to which the programme contributed to enhance their social/economic position in the community and households and main challenges remaining	Notes from interviews and field observations	In depth interviews and focus group discussions with women and men	
7.2 Has the programme adequately considered gender equity across the whole cycle?	Proportion of programme's activities, objectives, reports, communication documents that explicitly incorporates gender disaggregation and other gender sensitive information	Programme design, monitoring and reporting documents	Review and content analysis of the documents In depth interviews and focus group discussions with women and men	
7.3 Has the programme facilitated the women´s role in FNS in order to be more efficient?	Number and description of programme interventions that contributed to reduce women´s workload, Women's appreciation of their ability to participate in decision-making at community and household levels, Women's appreciation of their share in programme benefits	Programme documents Notes of interviews to women and men in the field Nutrition causal analysis document	In depth interviews to beneficiaries' women and men, girls, boys Focus group discussions with women and men	
7.4. Has the programme in any way (i.e. due to inaction or ineffective action) affected negatively to women and girls and/or maintained gender inequalities?	Perception of women and girls on the negative effects in their situation related to the programme activities	Notes from interviews and field observation RCs monitoring and evaluation reports	In depth interviews with different groups of beneficiaries Content analysis of documents	RC monitoring & evaluation reports include sufficient elements to assess these gender issues

ANNEX 8b

Questions for Results Components

Specific questions per Result Component

Detailed questions have been formulated in accordance with the results structure of the MDG1c programme as additional tool for guiding the collection of relevant information necessary to answer the evaluation questions as developed in the Evaluation Matrix (Annex 2). Not all questions are intended to be used for judgement purposes, but they are aimed to guide the information collection and its analysis, as well as to provide information for capitalise best practices and lessons learnt on specific components and activities. Consequently, the analysis of the results achievement is based on existing information and also includes the following preliminary (but not exhaustive) questions:

SO1: Enhance agricultural and fisheries production	**Result 1:** Availability in the market of high-quality seed of adapted varieties improved	• Has the programme contributed to an improved availability of high-quality seed of adapted varieties in the market? • To what extent the seed multiplication groups will have the capacity to continue producing seed and make them available including in remote rural areas and local markets? What assistance they receive from gov bodies? • What is the current capacity to produce seed of high-nutritious food and resilient crops? • What was the cyclones' impact on this activity?
	Result 2: Smallholder and emerging farmers have increased access to agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, herbicides) and have improved knowledge of their cost effectiveness.	• What has been the coverage of the voucher system and the participation of targeted beneficiaries? • To what extent has the established mechanism contributed to increase access to agricultural inputs and adoption of technology for the target groups? • Did the voucher system stimulate the private sector supply of agro-inputs and agro-dealers? • To what extent is the system consistent with FNS and resilience approaches? • Did some factors outside the sphere of influence of the project affect its effectiveness, efficiency and/or sustainability (e.g. presence of an unfair competition /free distribution by other organization and/or government, etc.)To what extent is the e-voucher system sustainable? Is the GoM and other development partners continue using the e-voucher system to provide inputs? • How flexible/adaptable was the e-voucher in emergency response?
	Result 3: Smallholder and emerging farmers have increased access to relevant advisory services from different sources (FFS, Service providers, private companies, farmer's organizations).	• To what extent has the project contributed to increase access of smallholder and emerging farmers to advisory services? • Were the activities/capacities in place sufficient to promote access to advisory services? • Are there indications of sustainability? What is the extension services capacity at the end of the project to continue provide such service? • What are the perspectives and advantages of FFS to developed into formalised models (associations / aggregators)? • Did some factors outside the sphere of influence of the project affect its effectiveness, efficiency and/or sustainability?
	Result 4: Producers, in particular women, have increased access to poultry vaccination services against Newcastle disease	• To what extent has the project contributed to increase access of producers, in particular women, to poultry vaccination services against the Newcastle disease? • What was the capacity to vaccinate poultry? How is it now? (figures of what was done vs. planned/needed) • Has been capacity created to produce and apply vaccine at a large scale?

	Result 5: Capacity of fish production in aquaculture regime improved	• What is the level of participation/adoption to aquaculture? • Did the pilot experiences supported by the project revealed effective and are being maintained/replicated with additional funds (Gov or partners)? • What was this component's effect on increased consumption, income and/or improved nutrition? • What was the cyclones' impact on this activity?
	Result 6: Capacity for fish production in artisanal fisheries improved	• What was this component's effect on increased consumption, income and/or improved nutrition? • What was the cyclones' impact on this activity?
SO2: Improve Access to food	**Result 7:** Dynamic market intermediaries in small scale agriculture established	• To what extent has the programme increased awareness of food quality and safety & the capacity to meet quality standards? • How have FO's been strengthened and how is this contributing to stronger linkages with buyers and increased participation of smallholder farmers in the agricultural market? • To what extent has the programme increased awareness of food quality and safety & the capacity to meet quality standards? • How have FO's been strengthened and how is this contributing to stronger linkages with buyers and increased participation of smallholder farmers in the agricultural market? • What is the component's possible contribution to increased income and FNS?
	Result 8: Smallholder farmers storage facilities at household level improved and post-harvest losses reduced	• To what extent has the project contributed to improve storage facilities and reduce post-harvest losses at household level? • Were the activities adapted to the different environment? If not, what alternative solutions have been proposed/are feasible? • How was the approach linked to community / public safety-net systems? • How did the approach contribute to FNS? How did it contribute to market integration / commercialisation? • What was the Idai cyclone impact on this component in affected districts? • Did some factors outside the sphere of influence of the project affect its effectiveness, efficiency and/or sustainability?
	Result 9: Higher value fish is produced and marketed by artisanal fisher folks	• To what extent has this component effective on promoting the production and commercialisation of high-value fish among the target groups of the Programme? • What is its impact in terms of increased income and FNS? • Could this mechanism be continued without the project?
	Result 10: Economic and market infrastructure improved for agricultural and fisheries sectors	• To what extent supported activities have increased access to market? • Are the market facilities being used as planned? • Is the cost/benefit ratio for these activities satisfactory? • What is the management committees' capacity at the end of the project to continue operating? • What was the cyclones' impact on this activity (markets, roads and electric grids)?
	Result 11: Access to financial services improved	• What is the current level of participation and intake by addressed beneficiaries? • Are there constraints for establish an effective credit system? • What is the impact in terms of increased income and FNS among beneficiaries?

	Result 12: Commodity Exchange plan elaborated, Government capacities developed, and market information systems strengthened	• To what extent have been the market information systems strengthened? • Did the information system contribute to increased access and use of market information by smallholder farmers? • Did this mechanism lead to price decrease of nutritious-food and more availability? • Is this component continued by the government and local structures (radios etc.)? • What are the constraints and limitations to the establishment of a commodity exchange and its sustainability? • Could this be linked to a public purchase mechanism (school feeding, hospitals, army, etc.)?
SO3: Improve nutritional status of vulnerable groups	**Result 13:** Fortification of staple foods accelerated	• How far the programme contributed to accelerate food fortification efforts in Mozambique? • Is there any evidence of impact of this component on nutrition status in the programme targeted groups? • Are fortified foods available and accessible at community and local markets? • Which are the main challenges remaining to be addressed to ensure total coverage of the food fortification programme
	Result 14: Capacity to implement nutrition communication/education activities improved	• How far the programme contributed to enhance the leadership role of Health Sector for nutrition education? • Has the programme coordinated and built upon other actors' experiences in nutrition education? • To what extent did the programme design consider the local context, beliefs and community knowledge? How community sessions reflect this consideration? • To what extent has the programme contributed to increased adherence/adoption to improved practices (malaria prevention, hygiene and sanitation, childcare/feeding, and maternal nutrition) amongst the target group?
	Result 16: Women and children with improved knowledge in basic nutrition, hygiene and health and of production of fruits, vegetables and chickens	• To what extent has the project contributed to improve knowledge in basic nutrition, hygiene and health and production among women and children? • Has adopted a common methodology/approach/message for this component ? • Was the modality based on service providers effective for implementing this component? • Do evidences (assessments) show improved infant/women feeding and nutrition status? • To which extent these actions would continue being implemented by the governmental or other actors? What are the remaining challenges? • Did some factors outside the sphere of influence of the project affect its effectiveness, efficiency and/or sustainability?
	Result 17: Food assistance provide to food insecure people combined with nutrition interventions in drought affected districts of Mozambique.	• Was the adopted modality effective both in drought and flood affected districts? • How effective was the combination of nutrition and food assistance interventions? What can be identified as the key outcomes from this integration? • How flexible/adaptable and effective was the e-voucher in emergency response?

		• Did the programme contribute to increase preparedness and reaction capacity of affected populations and to reduce the impact of extreme weather events? • What are the key emerging lessons to support timely response to humanitarian needs in the context of development programming?

ANNEX 9

Overview of Evaluability of impact and outcome level indicators

Evaluability of impact and outcome level indicators

Level	Indicator	Evaluation studies/data sources	Limitations	Suggested evaluation methodology
Overall objective - Impact	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption is reduced (at present 38%; MDG target 30%)	Baseline: National balance sheets (undernourishment)	National level indicator. Indicator not measured at district level. Not possible to assess changes in the districts covered by the programme.	Not possible to assess this indicator Food consumption score and dietary diversity indicators at household level for the districts covered by the programme will be used as a proxy (baseline, endline study and community level impact evaluation)
	Percentage of the population under chronic food insecurity (Baseline 35%, target 30% in 2018)	Baseline study 2013	No endline values	Not possible to assess this indicator
	Prevalence of stunting amongst children aged < 5 years at national level (baseline 2011 43%2; target 35% in 2018)	Available baseline and endline data at district level (areas covered by the programme) Baseline study 2013 Endline study 2018 Community level impact evaluation 2018	No endline value for the national level indicator. Limitations of the studies will not permit the quantification the real contribution of the programme to nutritional status.	Regressions (alternatively PSM) and causal chain analysis to identify explanatory factors for changes in the prevalence of stunting in the districts covered by the programme

Level	Indicator	Evaluation studies/data sources	Limitations	Suggested evaluation methodology
Specific Objectives (outcomes)	Reduced percentage of households with own agricultural production with less than 5 months of food reserves (baseline 46% - target 35%)	Baseline 2013: SETSAN Endline 2018 in 4 districts	Limitations of the studies will not permit quantify the real contribution of the programme	Causal chain analysis to identify explanatory factors for any observed changes
	Increase of productivity and production of staple food crops for farmers involved by 10% (compared to baseline)	Baseline: inexistent Endline: Evaluation of the e-voucher component		Analysis of changes between different cropping seasons
	Reduced share of food consumption in total expenditure of the belonging to lower income groups (1st and 2nd quintile) (baseline 72%; target 60%)	Baseline 2013 Community level impact evaluation 2018	Data available only for beneficiaries of certain interventions in 6 districts. Sample is not comparable to the baseline It allows only comparison between beneficiaries and control group after intervention Sample does not allow stratification by income groups	Data from community level impact evaluation will be used including a causal chain analysis to identify explanatory factors for any observed differences between beneficiaries and control group
	Improved individual dietary diversity score (children aged 24-59 months/ woman at reproductive age)	Baseline 2013 Endline: 2018 Community level impact evaluation 2018	Limitations of the studies will not permit quantify the real contribution of the programme	Causal chain analysis to identify explanatory factors for any observed differences between baseline-endline and beneficiaries-control group
	Increment of smallholders incomes coming for markets sells improves access to food	Imprecise indicator	No baseline, no endline data	Not possible to measure the changes in this indicator

Level	Indicator	Evaluation studies/data sources	Limitations	Suggested evaluation methodology
	Reduction in malnutrition due to reduced intake of micronutrients by 2018 (Micronutrient deficiencies??)	Imprecise indicator: it does not refer to which micronutrients Baseline data: National micronutrient deficiencies survey 2012. Endline inexistent	Inexistent endline	Not possible to assess changes in this indicator
	Increase of (month) median duration of breastfeeding among children less than 36 months by 2018	Baseline: DHS 2011	Endline data is missing	Inexistent robust evaluation. Not possible to assess changes in this indicator
	Increase on average children growth by 2018	Imprecise indicator: growth in terms of Height/Age Z score?? Community level impact evaluation estimates changes in the H/A Z score	Limitations of the studies will not permit quantify the real contribution of the programme	Causal chain analysis to identify explanatory factors for any observed changes

ANNEX 10a

FAO Theory of Change and Logframe

FAO Revised Logical Framework

Specific Objective 1: Enhance Agricultural and Poultry Production

Result 1: Increased availability in the market and use by farmers of high quality seed of adapted varieties.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	
Specific Objective I: Enhance agricultural and fisheries production – Results (Outcomes)				
Result 1: Increased availability in the market and use by farmers of high quality seed of adapted varieties	• Percentage of smallholder farmers purchasing and or using improved seed increased by 25 percent (baseline 5%) • Number of new varieties released or in process of registration (target 50)	• Baseline study and impact survey • Seeds market studies • M&E reports of the component in support of the seed sector • IAI surveys	• Improved varieties available to the farmers are adapted to the target areas • New varieties are available in the preliminary list;	
Activity R1A1: Strengthen the seeds institutional and policy framework in collaboration with relevant donors and aligning with SADC regulations.	• Revision and strengthening of the Programme for Strengthening the Seeds chain and its enforcement • National Seed Dialogue Platform operating based on an approved regulatory framework • Approval and enforcement of Plant Breeders Rights Regulation	• Seeds component progress reports • Approved programme for strengthening seeds chain. • Platform established/institutionalized according Mozambican legislation • Minutes of the National Seed Platform • Approved Plant Breeders Rights Regulation • Implementation norms of the Breeders Rights Regulation in place	• Revised seed legislation and regulations are adopted • Relevant government institutions participate and led the processes	FAO, DINAS

Activity R1A2: Release of varieties and production of pre-basic and basic seed of improved varieties	• Number of trials for assessing new varieties (prior to release) implemented per year (target 2)
	• Quantity of pre-basic and basic seeds of selected varieties of staple food crops produced by end of the project:
	  • Maize (Sussuma, Gema, Olipa, Matuba, Tsangano, Molocue, ZM 309): pre-basic - 2,5 tons; basic – 60 tons
	  • Rice (Makassane, M'ziva, Chupa, Nene, Mocuba): pre-basic – 3 tons; basic – 35 tons
	  • Groundnuts (Nametil, JL24, CG7): pre-basic – 1.3 tons; basic – 11 tons
	  • Sorghum (Tocole, Macia, Mapupulo, Matica): pre-basic – 0.5 tons; basic – 4 tons
	  • Cow peas (IT 18, IT 16): pre-basic – 1.3 tons; basic – 16 tons
	• Butter beans (NUA 45, A 222, Sugar 131): pre-basic – 4 tons; basic – 30 tons
		• Seeds component progress reports
		• Trial reports
		• Seed Department/IIAM reports (LoAs)
			• New variety release procedures are implemented
			• New varieties are available for release over project life
				FAO, IIAM

Activity R1A3: Strengthen the capacity of the private seed sector' through supporting the smallholders seed production	• Number of small holder seed companies and/ or new local seed enterprises supported through the project (target: 30) • Number of seeds market studies completed (target 2) • Number of participants in training targeted to local seeds producers and seed companies and enterprises (target: 80) • Number of demonstration plots conducted (target: 800)	• Seeds component reports and records • Seeds market studies reports • Training reports • Demonstration plots reports	• Conducive environment for establishment of new seed enterprises(seed demand, business regulations etc) • Potential seeds producers are identified locally • Demonstration plots will be implemented along with the FFS; Each FFS will establish at least 1 demo plot/year	FAO, DINAS

Result 2: Smallholder and emergent farmers have increased access to agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, herbicides) and have improved knowledge of their cost effectiveness

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	
Result 2: Increased access to agricultural inputs (seeds, fertilizers, herbicides) to smallholder and emergent farmers	• Number of smallholder farmers using fertilizer and/or other inputs, in the project area (baseline 8,000; target 24,000) • Number of retailer shops/points marketing fertilizer and other inputs in the project area. (Baseline 90; target 130) • Productivity of maize increased by 15% among beneficiary farmers over project life	• FAO Baseline • Annual productivity measurements • Voucher programme records/reports	• Farmers accessing the vouchers will use the inputs for production • Climate and other external factors do not negatively affect production	
Activity R2A1: Enhance capacity of partners for the implementation of the voucher scheme	• Number of MASA, DPASAs and SDAEs staff trained on planning and implementation of the voucher scheme (target: 120) • Number of agro-dealers trained on activation of cards, redemption of electronic vouchers, reporting and reconciliation requirements (target 130)	• Voucher component reports • Training reports	Availability of suitable farm input retailers in project area	FAO, DINAS
Activity R2A2: Implement the voucher scheme	• Competitive tender process and private sector payment service provider (PSP) contracted to provide financially inclusive electronic vouchers (target: 1) • Infrastructure in form of electronic devices set up at agro-dealers participating in the programme (target: 50) • Number of vouchers redeemed in 5-years (each beneficiary entitled to 3 vouchers over 5 years	• Voucher component reports • Payment Service Provider contract • Electronic devices at agro dealers/retailers • PSP records/reports • Agro-dealers/retailers records	• Input suppliers have enough agricultural inputs	

	period) disaggregated by gender (target 60,000)			
Activity R2A3: Monitoring and impact assessment of voucher scheme for information and policy design	• Annual reports analysing the implementation issues as well as the effects produced by the voucher programme and share with partners. Conclusions approved by DINAS and plan of action is implemented	• Annual reports on voucher scheme implementation • DINAS feedback on the annual reports	•	FAO, DINAS/ DNEA

Result 3: ***Relevant advisory services accessible to smallholder farmers through different sources (FFS, service providers, private companies, farmers' organizations, etc.)***

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	
Result 3: Relevant advisory services accessible to smallholder farmers through different sources (FFS, service providers, private companies, farmers' organizations, etc.)	• Percentage of smallholder farmers (disaggregated by gender) organized and working in extension groups (FFS) increased by 10% in the project area • Percentage of smallholder farmers (disaggregated by gender) that have access to relevant advisory services from different sources increased by 15% in the project area	• FAO Baseline • FFS component M&E reports • IAI Surveys • Information from knowledge sharing meetings at district, provincial and national levels	• Farmers in project area are receptive to FFS approach and participate actively • Relevant extension services from other sources are available to farmers in the project area	
Activity R3A1: Provide training of trainers and training of facilitators for expansion of FFS	• Number of new extension staff trained on FFS methodology through ToTs (target 60) • Number of new farmer facilitators trained on FFS methodology through ToF (target 360) • Number of early trained extension staff enrolled in refresher course (target 60) • Number of earlier trained farmer facilitators enrolled in refresher course (target 240)	• FFS component reports • ToT training reports • ToF training reports •	• FFS Master Trainers timely available for ToTs • FFS trainers available at provincial/district level • Local farmers are willing to engage with the project as FFS facilitators on voluntary basis	FAO, DNEA
Activity R3A2: Expand and consolidate the FFS methodology	• Number of new FFS established by end of five years (target 800) • Percentage of FFS that are active one year after their establishment (target: at least 70%) • Number of households that benefit from extension services through new FFS in five years (target: 20,000)	• FFS component reports • Information from knowledge sharing meetings at district, provincial and national levels • MASA/DPASAs/SDAE records	• Farmer Facilitators willing/able to start additional, new FFS • FFS-graduates groups sufficiently skilled in group management and business development • An average of 25 farmers per FFS	FAO, DNEA

Result 4: Increased access to poultry vaccination services against Newcastle Disease to producers, in particular targeting women

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks	
Result 4: Increased access to poultry vaccination services against Newcastle Disease to producers, in particular targeting women	• Number of households (disaggregated by gender) that vaccinate their chicken against ND in the project area (target 178,000) • Number of vaccinated chickens in the project area (target 1.466.000) • Average number of chickens consumed per beneficiary household per year • Average number of chickens sold per beneficiary household per year	• FAO Baseline • ND vaccination campaigns reports • Extension workers and community vaccinators records	• Each household has an average of 5 chickens; and will have an increase of at least 2 animals per year • Beneficiaries will provide accurate information on chickens consumptions and sales to the vaccinators • Vaccination campaigns and monitoring continue through SDAEs after first year of direct support from the project	
Activity R4A1: Increasing production and conservation capacity of vaccine against Newcastle Disease	• Increase of the production of vaccine I2 (doses/year) for the control of ND by 100% in 5 years (baseline: 1.200.000 doses/ year) • Functional cold storage system established and functioning in 15 districts	• ND vaccination component reports • DNSV/SPP/SDAE reports and records	• No major problem related to import of equipment	FAO IIAM / DNSV
Activity R4A2: Provide training to and equip the community vaccinators	• Number of community vaccinators (disaggregated by gender) trained through the programme (target 375) • Number of community vaccinators (disaggregated by gender) participating in refresher training (target 500)	• ND vaccination component reports • Training and refresher training reports	• Local people are willing and available to engage with the project as community vaccinators on voluntary basis	FAO, DNSV
Activity R4A3: Provide training to extension workers in husbandry and poultry health	• Number of extension workers trained in husbandry and poultry health and equipped with appropriate tools (target 40)	• ND vaccination component reports • Training reports • DNSV/SPP/SDAE records	• Extension workers at district level are available to engage on ND vaccination activities	FAO, DNSV

Result 8: Improved smallholder farmers storage facilities at household level and reduced post-harvest losses

Narrative Summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks	
Result 8: Improved smallholder farmers storage facilities at household level and reduced post-harvest	• Number of farmers with access to improved storage facilities increased by 5% in the project area • Total volume of marketed produce by farmers	• Baseline study and impact survey • Farmers groups records • Post-harvest/storage	• Beneficiary farmers are willing to invest in construction costs of the silos Farmers groups/associations records on sales and defaults are accurate and the	

losses	groups to WFP and other buyers increased by 100% in the project area per year (baseline 2.000 ton) • Level of farmers groups default in the marketing process reduced from 40% to 25% in the project area	reports	groups/associations are willing to share information	
Activity R8A1: Establish storage facilities	• Number of Gorongosa silos constructed in the project area (target 4.000)	• Post-Harvest/storage component reports	• Beneficiary farmers are willing to invest in silos construction costs	FAO, DNEA
Activity R8A2: Build capacity of smallholder farmers in post-harvest handling, quality upgrading and agribusiness	• Number of farmers trained in post-harvest handling and quality upgrading in the project area (target 16,000 farmers, at least 50% women)	• Post-Harvest/ storage component reports • Training reports	• Post-harvest topics incorporated in FFS curriculum (first year or follow-up) • 140 technicians trained in post-harvest handling; each technician trains 6 groups/FFS of an average of 20 farmers.	FAO, DNEA

***Result 16*: Improved women and children knowledge in basic nutrition, hygiene and health, and increased production of fruits, vegetables and chicken in the project area**

Narrative Summary	Objectively verifiable indicators	Means of verification	Assumptions and Risks	
Result 16: Improved women and children knowledge in basic nutrition, hygiene and health, and increased production of fruits, vegetables and chicken in the project area	• Number of women with improved knowledge in nutrition, health and hygiene in the project area (target 28,800) • Number of vegetables grown by at least 50% of beneficiary women increased by 100% • Number of school children with improved knowledge in nutrition, hygiene and health in the project area (target 40,000)	• FAO Baseline • Home gardens and nutrition component reports • Partner CBOs reports • School teachers records	All women and children exposed to trainings will improve their knowledge in nutrition, health and hygiene	FAO, SETSAN, MASA
Activity R16A1: Develop a nutrition education training package for use at community level and training of trainers	• Nutrition education training package developed in consultation with partners (SETSAN, MASA, MISAU, MINED and CSOs)	• Home garden and nutrition component reports • Nutrition education training package		FAO, DNEA
Activity R16A2: Set up partnerships with CBOs and capacity development of staff in home gardens and nutrition education	• Number of partnerships established with CSOs working with vulnerable groups (target: 8) • Number of promoters (CBOs staff and extension staff) trained in home gardening and basic nutrition (target 144)	• Home garden and nutrition component reports • Letters of Agreement • Training reports • Partners CBOs reports	• CSOs locally available and interested to participate at reasonable cost • People with minimum requirements locally available to engage with project as promotors	FAO, DNEA
Activity R16A3: Setting up home gardens and provide nutritional	• Number of women trained in nutrition, health and hygiene (target 28,800)	• Home garden and nutrition component reports	• Community nutrition education and home garden	FAO, DPE, DNEA

education with selected women in the project area	• Percentage of women trained in nutrition, health and hygiene and establishing home gardens (target: up to 70% of trained women)	• Partners CBOs reports	activities implemented in 7 districts, targeting 4,140 women in each district (10 promoters per district; each promotor works with 4 care group of 10-12 women each; each trained woman trains other 10 women)	
Activity R16A4: Training primary school teachers on nutrition, health and hygiene and reproduction of training material	• Number of primary school teachers trained in nutrition, health and hygiene in 5-years per district (target 900) • Number of children receiving exposure to nutrition related issues in 5 years (target 40,000) • Number of government provincial and district staff trained as trainers (ToT) on nutrition education in primary schools (target 60) • Number of partnerships established with teachers training institution for supervision and monitoring of nutrition education in schools (target 15)	• Home garden and nutrition component reports • Letters of Agreement • Training reports	• School nutrition education implemented in 15 districts • 60 teachers trained in each district • 3 government staff trained in each district • 3 government staff trained in each province	
Activity R16A5: Capitalize the lessons learnt from MDG programme on mainstreaming nutrition in agriculture programmes and Mozambique and contribute to multi-sectorial coordination on nutrition.	• National learning workshops for capitalization of lessons learnt with multisector partners (Target 2) • Key lessons learnt on agriculture-nutrition linkages shared in existing nutrition coordination mechanisms (e.g. REACH) • Lessons learnt on agriculture-nutrition issues incorporated in key national agriculture policies and programmes (e.g. PNISA and ESAN II) and nutrition strategies (PAMRDC)	• Food and nutrition security meeting/workshop minutes • Key food and nutrition security related policy documents		FAO, SETSAN, MASA

ANNEX 10b

IFAD Theory of Change and Logframe

MDG1c IFAD SP - Theory of Change

GOAL/IMPACT

Acceleration of attainment of MDG 1c: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the portion of people who suffer from hunger in Mozambique

Specific Objective 1 - Enhance Agriculture and Fishers Production

Outcomes

Outcome 1 - Relevant advisory services accessible to smallholder farmers from different sources (FFS, Service providers, private companies, farmers' organizations, etc.)

Outcome 2 - Capacity of fish production in aquaculture regime improved

Outcome 3 - Capacity of fish production and artisanal fisheries improved

Outputs

Output 1.1: Outsourced extension services to smallholder farmers assured

Output 1.2 ICT, SMS and Radio based extension services developed

Output 2.1: Fish Ponds constructed or rehabilitated

Output 2.2: Strong Fish Farmers Group development

Output 3.1: Trained different actors in value chain for higher value : fishnaval carpenters, motor mechanics, boat drivers, fisherman, traders and market participants

Specific Objective 2 - Improve Access to Food

Outcomes

Outcome 4 - Dynamic market intermediaries in small-scale agriculture established

Outcome 5 - Higher value fish produced and marketed by artisanal fisher folks

Outcome 6 - Economic and market infrastructure improved for agriculture and fisheries sectors

Outcome 7 - Access to Financial Services Improved

Outputs

Output 4.1: Agriculture Input traders trained in different topics to improve their perfomance and linkage with other markets

Output 4.2: Farmer's organisation supported to strengthen its organizations enabling them to take advantage of the economy of scale

Output 4.3: Market linkage established between enterprise and producers

Output 4.4: FO's Members Trained in Literacy

Output 5.1: Increased availability and use of appropriete fish containers, Ice an storage facilities with refrigeration systems

Output 5.2: Developed and Established points of first sale and Municipal Bulk/Retail Markets

Output 6.1: Carried Out Road Rehabilitation program in PROMER and PROPESCA districts

Output 6.2: Growth Poles Connected to the National to National Network

Output 6.3: Installed Alternative energy options in PROPESCA areas

Output 7.1: Established new FFI in programme areas and top up credit line of the existing

Output 7.2: Additional Sustainable ASCAs groups formed

Specific Objective 3 - Improve Nutritional Status of vulnerable groups

Outcomes

Outcome 8 - Women and children with improved knowledge in basic nutrition, hygiene, health, production of fruits, vegetables and chicken

Outputs

Output 8.1: Trained CBOs, promoters, extension staff and community activists on home gardens, basic nutrition, food preparation,etc for the communities

Output 8.2: Demostration Gardens and Kitchens established

Output 8.3: Trained primary school teachers and distributed nutrition manuals to teachers and childrens

INTERVENTIONS

PSP	PROAQUA	PROPESCA	PROMER	PROPESCA	PROMER	PROPESCA	PSP

MDG1c	Expected Results	MDG Result Reference	Indicators	Data input method	Unit	Baseline	Final Target
GOAL/IMPACT	Acceleration of attainment of MDG 1c: Halve between 1990 and 2015 the portion of people who suffer from hunger in Mozambique		Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy	EOP*	Percentage	**38%**	**30%**
			Percentage of the population under chronic food insecurity	EOP*	Percentage	**35%**	**30%**
			Prevalence of stunting amongst children aged < 5 years at national level	EOP*	Percentage	**43%**	**35%**
	Outcome 1 - Relevant advisory services accessible to smallholder farmers from different sources (FFS, Service providers, private companies, farmers' organizations, etc.)	**R3**	% of smallholder farmers accessing outsourced extension services that have adopted improved agriculture practices (Target 50%).	EOP*	Percentage		50%
	Output 1.1: Outsourced extension services to smallholder farmers assured	**R3 - A3**	Nr of smallholder farmers accessing outsourced extension services	EOY*	# Farmers, of which # women		6700
			Nr of districts with outsourced extension servives	EOS*	# of Districts		15 Districts
	Output 1.2 ICT, SMS and Radio based extension services developed		Number of hours of radio sessions broadcasted	EOS	# Hours		100
	Outcome 2 - Capacity of fish production in aquaculture regime improved	**R5**	Fish farmer productivity increased	EOP	Ton/year	1,6	2,7
Specific Objective 1 - Enhance Agriculture and Fishers Production	**Output 2.1:** Fish Ponds constructed or rehabilitated	**R5 -A1**	Number of fish ponds constructed /rehabilitated	EOS	# of which # Rehabilitated		1804 of which 844 Rehabilitated
			Number of households provided with fish stocking	EOS	# fish farmers HHs		207
			Number of households provided with pond construction packages	EOS	# fish farmers HHs		105
			Tons of fish produced by small-scale fish farmers per households	EOY	Ton/year	7,7	100
			Number of fish farming households involved in aquaculture	EOS	# fish farmers HHs	262	413
	Output 2.2: Strong Fish Farmers Group development		Nr of Fish farmers groups created, and/supported	EOS	# Fish Farmers Groups		133
			Number of members	EOS	# of members, of which # of women		
	Outcome 3 - Capacity of fish production and artisanal fisheries improved	**R6**	Fishing units predominantly targeting higher value fish	EOY	number		1400
			Tons of fish caught by 1,400 fishing units predominantly targeting higher value fish		Ton/year		28000
	Output 3.1: Trained different actors in value chain for higher value : fishnaval carpenters, motor mechanics, boat drivers, fisherman, traders and market participants	**R6 - A1**	Number of naval carpenters trained	EOS	# Carpenters		40
			Number of motor mechanics trained		# mechanics		89
			Number of boat drivers trained		# Boat drivers		89
			Number of fishermen trained on improved fishing gear		# Fishermen		133
			Number of traders trained on good practices in fresh/frozen fish handling and processing		# of traders, of which # Women		846
			Number of traders trained in fish handling and processing using traditional techniques – curing / drying / smoking		# of traders, of which # Women		846
	Outcome 4 - Dynamic market intermediaries in small-scale agriculture established	**R7**	**Annual marketed agricultural production by the selected 85 farmer associations / groups**	**EOY**	**USD**		**340000**
	Output 4.1: Agriculture Input traders trained in different topics to improve their perfomance and linkage with other markets	**R7 - A1**	Number of traders and agro-dealers in the 15 districts of PROMER serving smallholder clients	EOS	# traders		225
	Output 4.2: Farmer's organisation supported to strengthen its organizations enabling them to take advantage of the economy of scale	**R7 - A2**	Number of Farmer Associations/ Organization/ Marketing Groups of farmers formed/ strengthened in Blocks A and C	EOS	# FO		85
			Nr of Members/people of FO's or Market groups	EOS	# members of wich # Women		
	Output 4.3: Market linkage established between enterprise and producers		Number of Enterprise-producer partnerships established	EOS	# of partnerships, of which # involve Women		60
			Volume comercialized	EOY	Ton/year		

	Output 4.4: FO's Members Trained in Literacy		Number of people trained	EOS	# of people of which # Women		
	Outcome 5 - Higher value fish produced and marketed by artisanal fisher folks	**R9**	Value of fish sales obtained by fishers targeting higher value fish	EOP	USD/Year	15,7 m	20,7 m
			Tonnes of fish traded in point-of-first-sale market	EOY	Ton/year		1480
			Tonnes of ice produced	EOY	Ton	15,7 m	28000
	Output 5.1: Increased availability and use of appropriete fish containers, Ice an storage facilities with refrigeration systems	R9 - A1	Number of ice Production facilities established	EOS	number		4
Specific Objective 2 - Improve Access to Food	**Output 5.2:** Developed and Established points of first sale and Municipal Bulk/Retail Markets		Number of point of first sale markets established/rehabilitated	EOS	number		5
		R9 - A2	Number of fish fairs organized	EOS	number		55
	Outcome 6 - Economic and market infrastructure improved for agriculture and fisheries sectors	**R10**	% of Sub-programme supported infrastructure maintained	EOY	Percentage		100
	Output 6.1: Carried Out Road Rehabilitation program in PROMER and PROPESCA districs	R10 - A1	Km of roads rehabilitated	EOS	# km of Promer and # km of Propesca		212 km of Promer and 220km of Propesca
	Output 6.2: Growth Poles Connected to the National to National Network	R10 -A2	Km of medium voltage power line installed	EOS	# km		68
	Output 6.3: Installed Alternative energy options in PROPESCA areas	R10 -A3	Number of alternative energy sources established	EOS	number		3
	Outcome 7 - Access to Financial Services Improved	**R11**	% of Financial Institutions operating with sustainability	EOP	Percentage		
			ASCAs groups dropout rate	EOY	Percentage		
	Output 7.1: Established new FFI in programme areas and top up credit line of the existing	R11 - A1	Number of new outlets of formal financial institutions developed	EOY	number		DD
			Number of people trained on financial literacy	EOY	number		1860
			Number of borrowers	EOY	number		3348
	Output 7.2: Additional Sustainable ASCAs groups formed		Saving and Credit groups formed/strengthened	EOS	# ASCAs groups of which # are from Promer, # from Propesca and # from Proaqua		1032 ASCAs of which 275 for Promer 677 for Propesca and 80 PROAQUA
			Number of active members in saving and credit groups formed/strengthened	EOS	# of members, of which # from Promer, # from Propesca and # and # from Proaqua		15200 members of which 6.400 from Promer, 6.769 from Propesca and 2000 PROAQUA - 60% Women
			Value of Cumulative Savings	EOS	USD		1,2
	Outcome 8 - Women and children with improved knowledge in basic nutrition, hygiene, health, production of fruits, vegetables and chicken	**R16**	% of households reached with improved diet diversity	EOP	Percentage		40%
	Output 8.1: Trained CBOs, promoters, extension staff and community activists on home gardens, basic nutrition, food preparation,etc for the communities	R16 - A1&2	Number of trainers trained on nutrition sensitive interventions	EOS	# of trained people, of which # from Promer, # from Propesca		50
Specific Objective 3 - Improve Nutritional Status of vulnerable groups			Number of days for nutrition technical assistance and backstopping	EOS	# days		30
	Output 8.2: Demostration Gardens and Kitchens established	R16 -A3	Number of women and children sensitized to improved food habits and sources of food	EOS	# of which # Promer and # from Propesca		6.000 of which 3.000 from Promer and 3.000 from Propesca
			Number of garden demonstration plots established	EOS	# of Plots, of which # from Promer, # from Propesca		
			Number of sessions of cooking demonstration executed	EOS	# of Sessions, of which # from Promer, # from Propesca		
	Output 8.3: Trained primary school teachers and distributed nutrition manuals to teachers and childrens	R16 - A4	Number of students receiving exposure to nutrition related issues	EOS	# of students		500

*EOS: End of Semester data to be entered

*EOP: End of Project data to be entered

* EOY: End of Year data to be entered

DD: Demand driven

Appendix 1 – IFAD Sub-programme Logical Framework

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Overall Objective/Impact			
Acceleration of attainment of MDG 1c: *Halve between 1990 and 2015 the portion of people who suffer from hunger in Mozambique*	• Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption is reduced (at present 38%; MDG target 30%) • Percentage of the population under chronic food insecurity (Baseline 35%, target 30% in 2018) • Prevalence of stunting amongst children aged < 5 years at national level (baseline 2011 43%[2]; target 35% in 2018)	• These indicators are presently measured at national level by FAO and through household surveys and anthropometric measurements by SETSAN and MISAU • SETSAN quantitative and qualitative surveys on food security • Project-specific household surveys will measure stunting (RIMS indicator) for the area of project intervention, for comparison with national data	- Different initiatives undertaken by all stakeholders and running in parallel need to interact complementarily to achieve the target; - Data collected through official statistics HH surveys are only representative at national and regional level; - Contribution of the EU MDG Programme is difficult to estimate and to measure at national level
Purpose / specific objective			
1. Enhance agricultural and fisheries productions 2. Improve access to food 3. Improve nutritional status of vulnerable groups	• Reduced percentage of households with own agricultural production with less than 5 months of food reserves (baseline 46% - target 35%) • Reduced share of food consumption in total expenditure of the households belonging to lower income groups (1st and 2nd quintile); (baseline 72%; target 60%); • Improved individual dietary diversity score (children aged 24-59 months/ woman at reproductive age); • Increase of productivity and production of staple food crops for farmers involved by 10% (compared to baseline)	• Indicators are measured at national and regional level through household surveys (IAF, IOF, TIA); • A special baseline survey and Programme specific household surveys will measure indicators at district level for the area of programme intervention in synergy with project specific surveys; • SETSAN quantitative and qualitative surveys on food security; • Appropriate administrative data of relevant ministries will be used, if possible at district level.	- Programme specific HH surveys will focus on the area of programme intervention. The survey methodology will be designed to be representative at district level for selected districts of intervention and in harmonization with HH surveys at national and regional level. - Specific programme activities will constitute the basis for the design of the questionnaire of the specific HH surveys; - Filling of vacant posts in SETSAN both central and provincial level and also in the concerned district services.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Specific Objective I: Enhance agricultural and fisheries production – Results (Outcomes)			
Result 3: Relevant advisory services accessible to smallholder farmers from different sources (FFS, Service providers, private companies, farmers' organizations, etc.) Partly implemented by PSP Main Activities: (i) Support outsourcing in agricultural extension (ii) ICT extension development	• 15 districts with by PY5 with outsourced extension services. • An additional 6,700 smallholder farmers accessing outsourced extension services (PSP, assuming USD 200 per farming household for outsourced extension service); • 3,350 additional farmers have adopted improved technologies (50% adoption rate).	• M&E reports by the PMT • SDAE reports • Information from knowledge sharing meetings at District, provincial and national level	
Result 5: Capacity of fish production in aquaculture regime improved Fully implemented by PROAQUA Main Activities: (i) Improving the productivity of existing fish ponds; (ii) aquaculture group development training and coaching, including nutrition training (iii) promotion of PCR groups and business development training	• 847 new fish farmers produce fish by PY4 (PROAQUA); • 200 t of fish produced by small-scale fish farmer households per year by PY4 (PROAQUA); • The land productivity of the successful fish farmers increased from about 2.4 t of fresh fish per ha per year to 4.8 t/ha per year.	• Regular data collection by INAQUA	
Result 6: Capacity of fish production in artisanal fisheries improved Fully implemented by ProPESCA Main Activities: (i) training of naval carpenters; (ii) training of motor mechanics and boat drivers;	In the 11 participating Growth Poles: • An incremental 28,000 t of fish caught annually by 1,400 fishing units predominantly targeting higher value fish by PY5 (ProPESCA); • 1,400 additional fishing units predominantly target higher value fish by PY5 (ProPESCA).	• Quantitative baseline, mid-term, completion survey. • IIP catch and effort survey data. • Point-of-first-sale market records. • Ice plant production records. • Fish feed plant production records. • Qualitative studies to complement indicators.	

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
(iii) training of fishermen on improved fishing gear; (iv) training and support for traders and market participants		• IDPPE/IIP fish price survey data	

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Specific Objective II: Improve Access to Food – Results (Outcomes)			
Result 7. Dynamic market intermediaries in small-scale agriculture established Fully implemented by PROMER Main Activities a. Support for Farmers' Associations and Fora; b. Literacy Training; and c. Supplementary Support for Production	• 85 new farmers associations with improved market access in Blocks A and C by PY5 (in addition to the 340 groups foreseen in these blocks under IFAD funding); • USD 340 000 worth of annual additional marketed agricultural production by these 85 groups by PY5 (based on 20 farmers per group annually selling crops worth USD 200 each); • 1,700 additional farmers (40% women) selling crops under commercial agreements with large buyers by PY5 (based on 85 groups, 20 farmers per group); • 225 traders and agro-dealers in the 15 districts of PROMER serve smallholder clients.	• PROMER M&E data • PROMER progress reports	• R: (i) small-scale traders and farmers associations playing parallel, sometimes competitive roles in output marketing; (ii) small traders and large buyers having overlapping roles in some areas. Mitigation: (i) Improve the profitability of marketing for the full range of smallholder commodities; and (ii) avoiding creating interferences between the procurement networks of the large buyers and those of the small traders
Result 9: Higher value fish produced and marketed by artisanal fisher folks Fully implemented by ProPESCA Main Activities a. Support to facilitate increased capacity of industrial processors; b. Support to increase availability of fish in retail shops; and c. Support for fish processors and traders.	In the 11 participating Growth Poles: • Additional 850 traders trained and able to handling fresh and processed fish; • USD 20.7 million of annual fish sales obtained by fishers by PY5 (baseline: USD 15.7 million per year); • Incremental 1,480 t/year of fish traded in point-of-first-sale markets by PY5; • Incremental production of ice (28,000 t/year by PY5); • improved post-harvest practices leading to increased quantities and quality of marketable agricultural and	• Quantitative baseline, mid-term, completion survey, ProPESCA M&E data. • IIP catch and effort survey data. • Point-of-first-sale market records. • ProPESCA progress reports	• R: Unsustainable catch levels due to over-dimensioning of growth poles and lack of data on resource potential. • A: Regulation/monitoring by fisheries institutions prevent over-exploitation of fish

	fishery products.		
Result 10: Economic and market infrastructure improved for agriculture and fisheries sectors Implemented by ProPESCA and PROMER Main Activities (i) Access Road Improvement. (ii) Electrification. (iii) Alternative Power Supplies	• 412 km of additional access roads rehabilitated by PY5 by ProPESCA (212 km, 50% of which non-classified) and PROMER (220 km); • 70 km of medium voltage power line installed by ProPESCA by PY5); • 100% of Sub-programme supported infrastructure maintained annually by the districts, from PY3.	• ProPESCA M&E data • PROMER M&E data • Specific road survey by PROMER and ProPESCA	
Result 11: Access to financial services improved Implemented by ProPESCA and PROMER Main Activities (i) Developing formal financial services for fisherfolk and supported PCRs through a credit line of USD 1.4 million; topping-up the credit line; and (ii) managing the matching grants (made available from PROMER and ProPESCA budgets)	• 11 new outlets of formal financial institutions by PY5 (6 in ProPESCA and 5 in PROMER); • 937 PCR groups formed and operational (680 in ProPESCA and 275 in PROMER) in PY5; • 15,200 new PCR members (60% women) by PY5 (6,800 in ProPESCA, 6,400 in PROMER and 2,000 for PROAQUA); • USD 1.2 million in savings per year from PY3.	• Main implementing financial institution records on loan portfolio • Portfolio data on RFIs	Risks: (i) RFIs may not be interested to invest in agriculture and artisanal fisheries; and (ii) low wholesale interest rates may not translate into affordable interest rates applied by RFIs. Mitigation: (i) value chain support measures by PROMER and ProPESCA to create an improved business environment for financial services; (ii) rules for onlending by participating financial institutions; and (iii) close monitoring of the use of funds.
Specific Objective III: Improve Nutritional Status of vulnerable groups – Results (Outcomes)			
Result 16: Women and children with improved knowledge in basic nutrition, hygiene and health and of production of fruits, vegetables and chicken Implemented by ProPESCA and	• Nutrition knowledge and methods improved in 50% of the targeted families; • 6,000 women and children sensitized to improved food habits and sources of food (3,000 in ProPESCA, 3,000 in PROMER); • 20,000 persons adopting recommended practices to	• Baseline study and impact survey • Service provider reports	• CBOs available and interested in nutrition practices. Therefore good collaboration required in partnering with FAO in the implementation of this activity

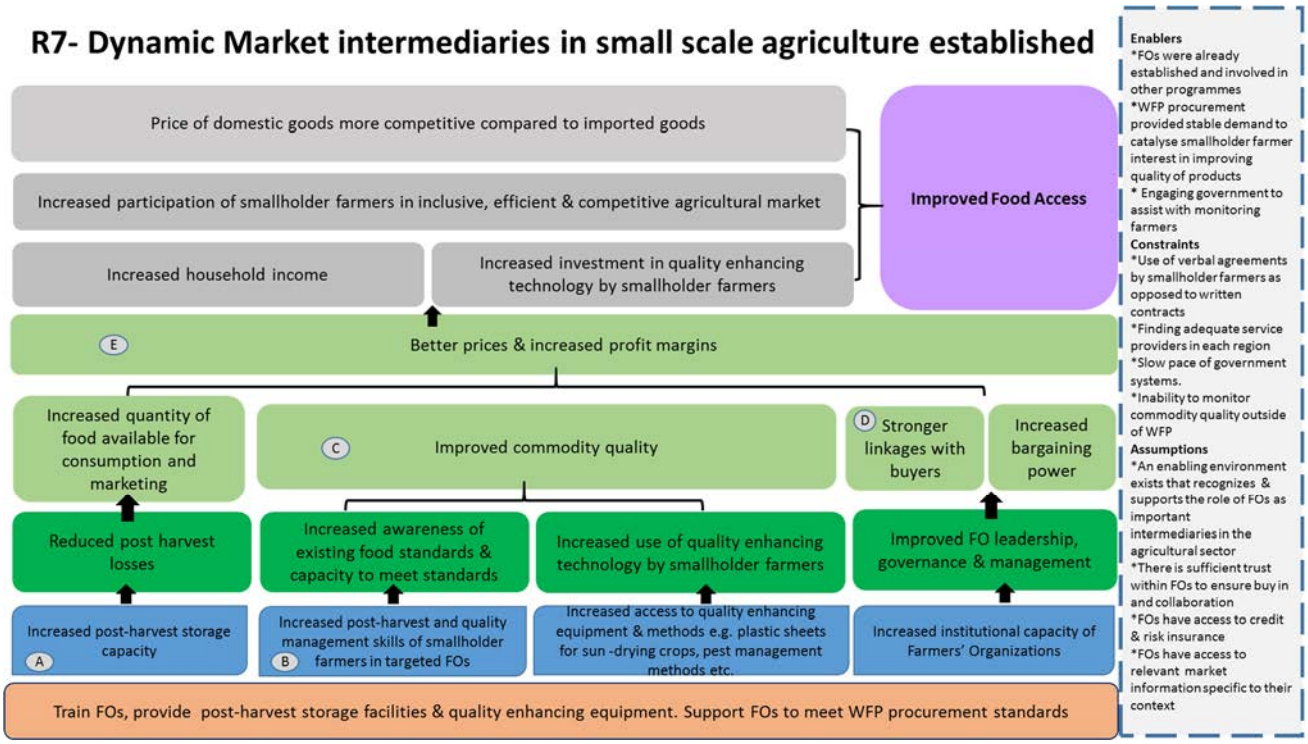
PROMER Main Activities (i) Demonstration gardens and kitchens. (ii) Women peer-to-peer groups. (iii) Community radio. (iv) Nutrition classes in schools	manage a vegetable garden, disaggregated for women and men (10,000 in ProPESCA, 10,000 in PROMER).		

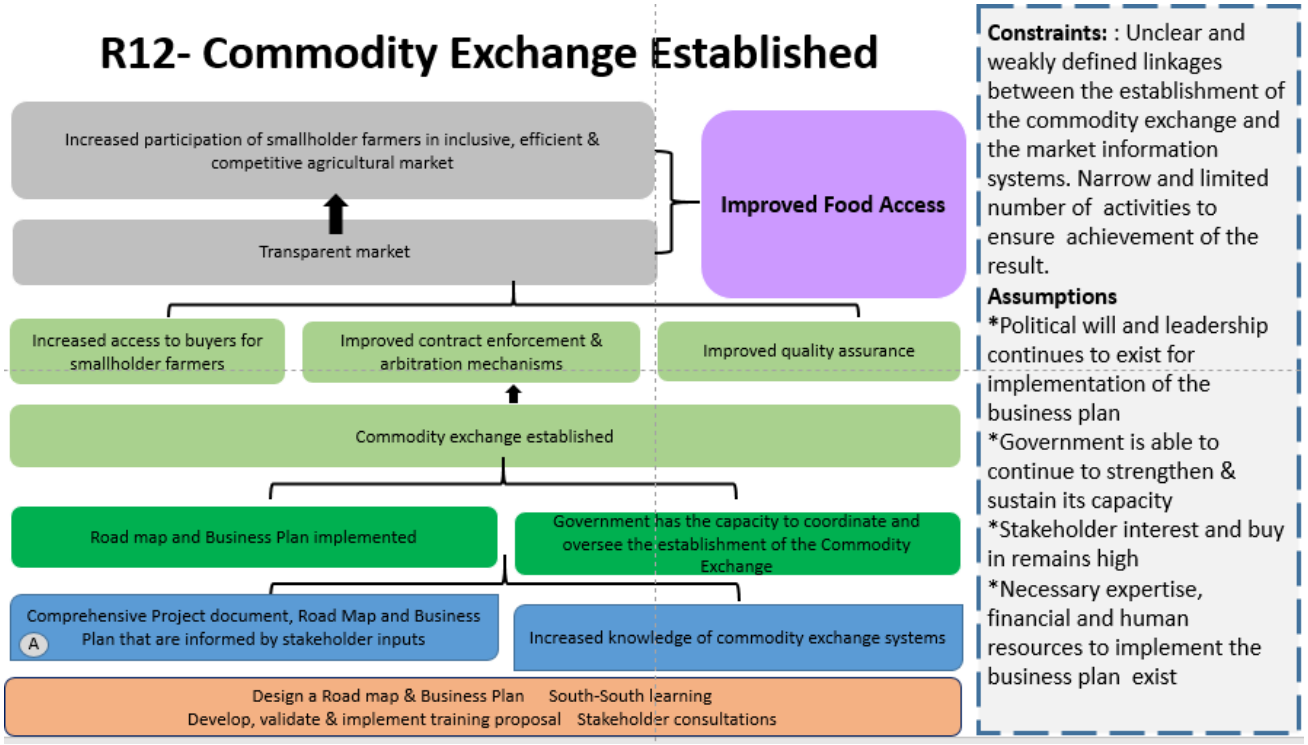
ANNEX 10c

WFP Theory of Change and Logframe

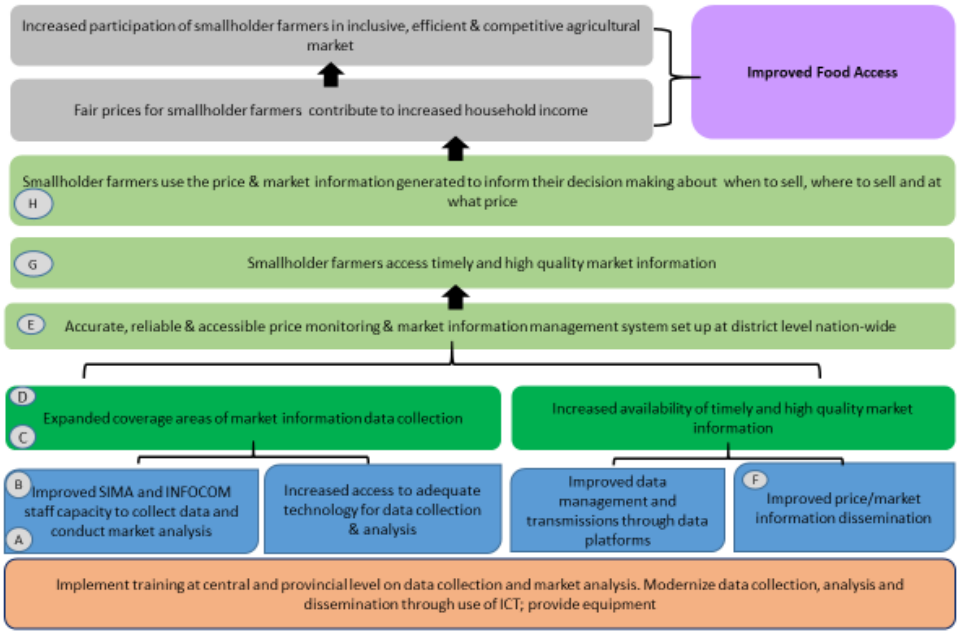
ANNEX 7 - THEORY OF CHANGE

Detailed Theory of Change for WFP components (Taken from: WFP (2019). Evaluability assessment Report. MDG1c programme, WFP sub-components)





R12- Market Information Systems improved



Enablers

*Both systems were already established and operationalized.

*There were already established and clear working relationships between SIMA & INFOCOM

* Sufficient financial and management systems that enabled disbursement of funds to SIMA & INFOCOM and for them to report on a monthly basis

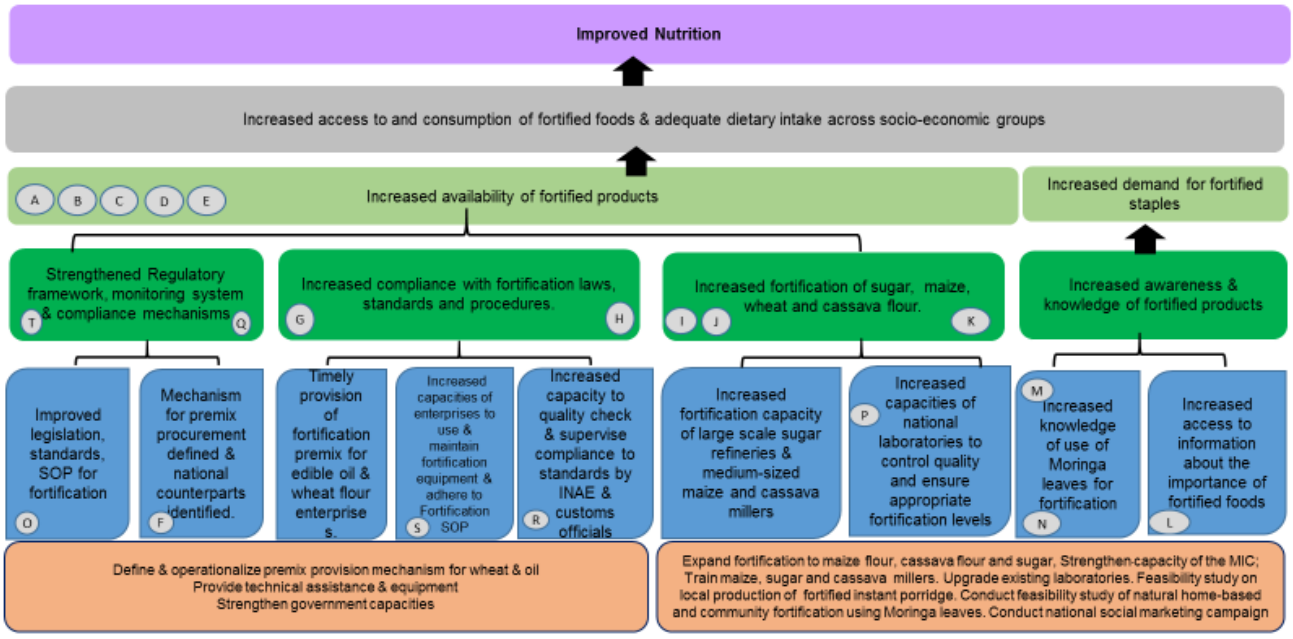
Constraints

*Collecting monitoring data and reporting to WFP every month

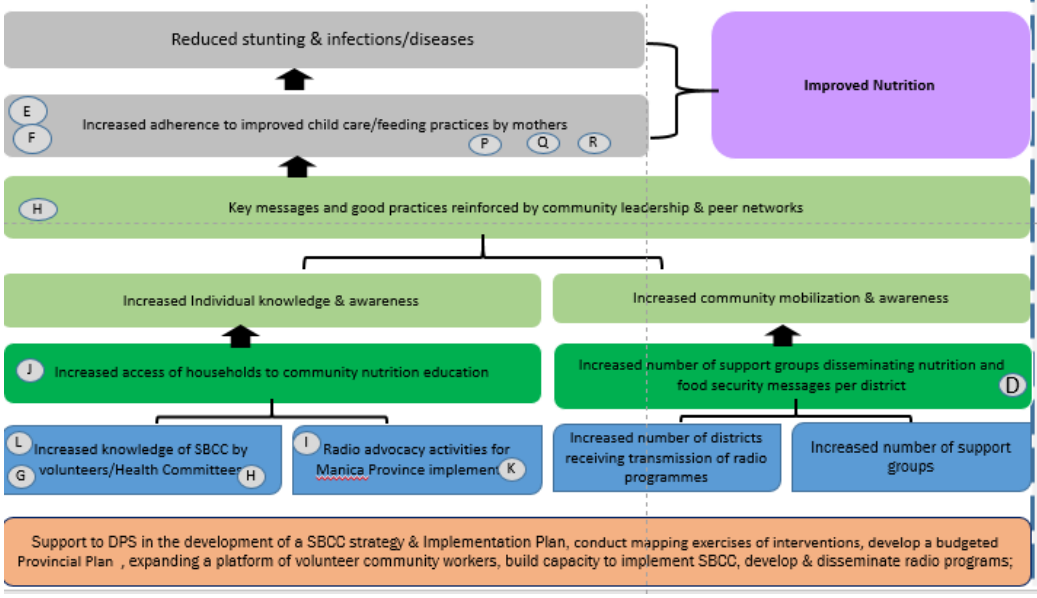
*Agreements were general and did not provide clear guidance on roles and responsibilities in terms of M&E

*There was no explicit articulation of linkages between the commodity exchange and the market information system

Result 13: A national strategy of fortification is implemented by the government and the private sector to accelerate fortification of staple foods and consumer access



Result 14: Capacity to implement communication/education activities improved (Adjusted after Midterm Evaluation Recommendations)



Enablers

*Health committees were already established

*Previous engagement with Ministry of Health and other partners in developing national SBCC strategy

*Heightened stakeholder interest and buy in for SBCC at the time because of the development of the national strategy. MDG could leverage the momentum generated through that process.

*WFP experience in SBCC and already existing materials

*Collaboration with water & sanitation and agriculture UN clusters

Constraints- At the time of the design and implementation the national SBCC strategy was not approved and it was only approved in 2016.

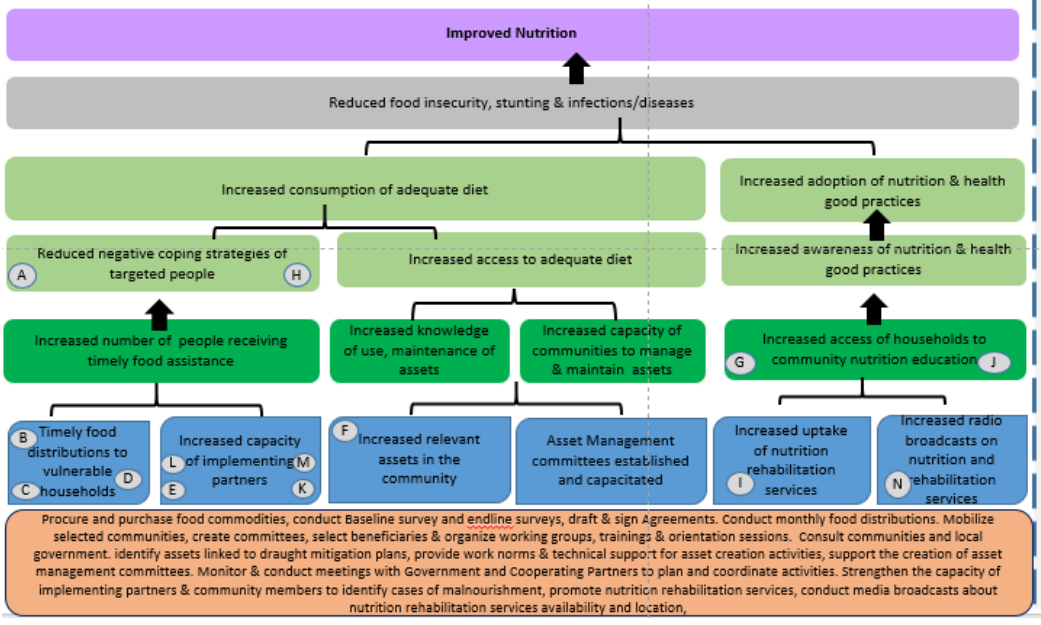
Assumptions

*Food and health services are available

*Access to quality WASH and health services

*Strong coordination & linkage to other programme components ensures increased integration and complementarity

Result 17: Reduced food insecurity



Enablers

*Implementing partners had previously worked with WFP on other projects. Therefore they were familiar with the WFP approaches and ways of working

*WFP's experience and established processes

WFP was already implementing SBCC, already had materials and experiences

Assumptions

*Quality food is available in the market at competitive and stable prices

*Treatment services of Moderate Acute Malnutrition are in place and functioning

Appendixes

Appendix 1: Logical Framework: WFP Components MDG Initiative

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Overall Objective/Impact			
Acceleration of attainment of MDG 1c: *Halve between 1990 and 2015 the portion of people who suffer from hunger in Mozambique*	Proportion of population below minimum level of dietary energy consumption is reduced (at present 38%; MDG target 30%) Percentage of the population under chronic food insecurity (Baseline 35%, target 30% in 2018) Prevalence of stunting amongst children aged < 5 years at national level (baseline 2011 43%; target 35% in 2018)	These indicators are presently measured at national level by FAO and through household surveys and anthropometric measurements by SETSAN and MISAU SETSAN quantitative and qualitative surveys on food security Programme specific household surveys will measure those indicators at district level for the area of programme intervention	- Different initiatives undertaken by all stakeholders and running in parallel need to interact complementarily to achieve the target; - Data collected through official statistics HH surveys are only representative at national and regional level; - Contribution of the EU MDG Programme is difficult to estimate and to measure at national level
Purpose / specific objective/ Outcome			
Enhance agricultural and fisheries productions Improve access to Food Improve nutritional status of vulnerable groups	Reduced percentage of households with own agricultural production with less than 5 months of food reserves (baseline 46% - target 35%); Reduced share of food consumption in total expenditure of the belonging to lower income groups (1st and 2th quintile); (baseline 72%; target 60%); Improved individual dietary diversity score (children aged 24-59 months/ woman at reproductive age); Increase of productivity and production of staple food crops for farmers involved by 10% (compared to baseline) Increment of small holders incomes coming for markets sells improves access to food; Reduction in malnutrition due to increased intake of micronutrients by 2018;	Indicators are measured at national and regional level through household surveys (IAF, IOF, TIA); A special baseline survey and Programme specific household surveys will measure indicators at district level for the area of programme intervention in synergie with project specific surveys; SETSAN quantitative and qualitative surveys on food security;	- Programme specific HH surveys will focus on the area of programme intervention. The survey' methodology will be designed to be representative at district level for selected districts of intervention and in harmonization with HH surveys at national and regional level. - Specific programme activities will constitute the basis for the design of the questionnaire of the specific HH surveys; - Filling of vacant posts in SETSAN both central and provincial level and

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	Increase of median month duration of breastfeeding among children less than 36 months by 2018. (Baseline DHS 2011: 0.6 months; target: 1.6 months) Increase on average children growth by 2018.	Appropriate administrative data of relevant ministries will be used, if possible at district level.	also in the concerned district services.
Outcome Pillar II; Improved access to Food			
Result 7. Dynamic market intermediaries in small-scale agriculture established	Value and quantity of additional marketed agricultural production Target quantity: 1,700 tons sold yearly from 2015 Number of commercial agreements existing between small farmers and large buyers (20 agreements by 2018) (Target: 6 agreements in 2015, 7 agreements in 2016 and 7 agreements in 2017) Percentage of food delivered by the farmer organizations (FOs) that meets WFP standards. (Target: 80% of the purchases from FOs will meet the WFP standard by 2017 and 100% by 2018).	Superintendence reports (agreements with FOs) FOs records Monitoring reports Agreements established Monitoring reports WFP purchase records	R: (i) small-scale traders and farmers associations playing parallel, sometimes competitive roles in output marketing; (ii) small traders and large buyers having overlapping roles in some areas. Mitigation: (i) Improve the profitability of marketing for the full range of smallholder commodities; and (ii) avoiding creating interferences between the procurement networks of the large buyers and those of the small traders. Natural disasters that negatively affect productivity as they might result in lower additional marketed agricultural production. Price and currency fluctuations will affect the value and quantity of agreements. Quality and accuracy of data managed by the FOs may not be consistently captured by the FO and might requires a separate survey to obtain information indicators.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
			The value can be inconsistent as we don't have all values agreed with other partners. We only know for WFP purchases therefore doesn't make to have such a high target value.
Activity R7A3: Support Farmers organizations to meet WFP procurement standards	Number of smallholder farmers of the FOs benefited from trainings in gender, institutional development, post harvesting, warehouse management and food quality and safety standards; (Target: 11,500 farmers). Number of new FOs warehouses constructed by 2017; (Target: building 5 warehouses of 5 FOs, i.e, n.0 in 2016, n.5 in 2017).	FOs records Training reports Training reports Reports on Post harvest facilities	A: Continued farmer interest B. There is a market for quality grain beyond WFP. Rural women participation is encouraged and supported by district authorities and partners. Large commercial farm encroaching on small holder farm land can pose a risk as well as lack of land tenure Other partners working in agricultural in the same province might also support on building warehouses for the FOs FOs with very low production might not meet the criteria to receive a warehouse for storage.
Result 12: Commodity Exchange operating, Government capacities developed and market information systems improved	Road map and business plan developed and disseminated by 2016. Number of government staff trained to gain capacity and improve skills on market information systems (Target: 30 staff trained and improved skills by 2015). % farmers with access to district level market information and using it for concrete market operations (Target: 10% of the FOs members from 2016)	Commodity Exchange assessment report and project plan MASA annual report (PES) Baseline data from TIA Training reports	Software platform continues to work and is maintained by SIMA and INFOCOM. Applications and other paper based and radio services remain available at smallholder farmers' level. INFOCOM and SIMA issue weekly bulletins with updated market prices

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	Number of emissions on prices to achieve national coverage on price information by radio programmes; (target: price information disseminated nationally on the radio once per week by 2016)	mVAM Reports on farmer's accessing information system for prices. BMM, SIMA and INFOCOM reports	
Activity R12A1: Support to establish a Commodity Exchange	Road map and business plan developed and disseminated (Target: 1 feasibility study completed in 2016). Number of government officers trained with capacities for implementing a commodity exchange mechanism. (Target: 5 officers trained and improved skills by 2015 on commodity exchange platform).	Road map and business plan BMM reports	Applications and other paper based and radio services remain available at smallholder farmers' level
Activity R12A2: Develop capacity of INFOCOMM and SIMA	Number of government staff trained at provincial and central level. (Target: 30 officers trained and improved skills by 2016). Number of districts reporting price information consistently. (Target: 62 districts / (Base 2012- 25 markets) Percentage of smallholder farmers with access to SIMA directly through SDAE's and INFOCOM platforms for market information (Target: 25% of the beneficiaries will have access to the platforms by 2016). Number of districts covered by SIMA that will provide price information (Target: +35 districts covered by SIMA). Number of districts covered by INFOCOM that will provide price information (Target: +141 districts by INFOCOM).	Baseline dados do TIA SIMA and INFOCOM reports Semi-annual reports SIMA and INFOCOM reports mVAM reports and SIMA report on farmers accessing the information on prices INFOCOM reports	Applications and other paper based and radio services remain available at smallholder farmers' level Traders are not the only users of this informations services TIA (agricultural Survey)will be held in 2016/2017
Outcome Pillar II; Improved nutrition of vulnerable groups			

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Result 13: A national strategy of fortification is implemented by the government and the private sector to accelerate fortification of staple foods and consumers access	Percentage of wheat flour produced locally fortified (Baseline = **estimated 500.000 MT in 2013**; target: 50% in 2015, 75% in 2016, 75% in 2017, 100% in 2018) Percentage of vegetable oil refined locally fortified (Baseline = **estimated 300.000 MT in 2013**; target: 25% in 2015, 50% in 2016, 75% in 2017, 100% in 2018) Percentage of sugar produced locally fortified (Baseline = **estimated 400.000 MT in 2013**; target: 30% in 2015, 60% in 2016, 80% in 2017) Percentage of maize flour produced locally fortified (Baseline = **estimated 400.000 MT in 2013**; target: 15% in 2015, 30% in 2016, 60% in 2017; 80% in 2018) Percentage of cassava flour produced locally by 5 millers fortified (Baseline **estimated 15.000 MT in 2013**; target: 15% in 2015, 30% in 2016, 60% in 2017, 80% in 2018)	Baseline study and impact survey Producers reports MIC database and reports	Political will for mandatory fortification of staple foods and approval of fortification law by the ministries of health and ministry of industry and Commerce as a Ministerial Diploma or by the Council of Ministers as a Decree. Following the approval of the law, the Government shall endorse a period of 6 months to 1 year to enable companies to implement the fortification process which includes the purchase and installation of equipment, training of their personnel and acquisition of premix. Vulnerable groups are reached through mandatory fortification. Producers can transfer the fortification cost to the end user. However attention should be paid to avoid association of fortification with an increase in the price of staple foods. WFP will keep supporting the companies by means of equipment, premix, training and technical assistance throughout the duration of the program.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
Activity R13A1: Ensuring success of existing fortification of wheat flour and vegetable oil initiative and Expanding fortification to other products (maize flour, cassava flour and sugar)	National Mechanism for Premix acquisition developed and implemented by the industries (Baseline = 0; target: national mechanism developed by December 2015 and implemented by the industries from June 2016). Number of wheat flour companies supported by the programme (Baseline: 4 in 2015) (Target: 6 in 2016, 7 in 2017) INumber of edible oil companies supported by the programme. (Baseline: 6 in 2015) (Target: 8 in 2016, 10 in 2017) Number of maize flour companies supported by the programme (Baseline: 3 in 2015) (Target: 10 in 2016, 15 in 2017, 17 in 2018) Number of cassava flour companies supported by the programme. (Baseline: 0 in 2013) (Target: 2 in 2016, 4 in 2017, 5 in 2018) Number of sugar factories supported by the programme (Baseline: 0 in 2013) (Target: 2 in 2016, 4 in 2017) National social marketing campaign launched. (Target: 1 National campaign launched in 2016 for a period of 3 months). Feasibility study on local production of a fortified instant porridge carried out and interested companies in producing this product identified.	Consultancy and Workshop reports of the development of the mechanism; Legal documents and mechanism setup; WFP M&E reports fortification component WFP, MIC, INAE monitoring visits Producers reports Social marketing campaign reports Research and feasibility study reports Agreements with industries	WFP will keep supporting the companies by means of equipment, premix, training and technical assistance throughout the duration of the program. Availability of material and supplies (premix, fortification equipment) Importation of equipment and premix is done in a tax free base. The increase in the number of Industries will depend on the willingness of these companies to fortify their products on a voluntary basis even when the donations or subsidies are finished, especially subsidies for procuring premix. Before investing into the upgrade of the fortification equipment of the food industry, MIC and WFP will sign with these companies a MoU of good intention to pursue the fortification process beyond the scope of the programme.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	(Target: 1 feasibility study completed in 2016 and 2 companies identified in 2016). Research of natural fortification using Moringa leaf powder completed and results disseminated. (target: 1 Research completed in 2016 and results disseminated by end 2016)		
Activity R13A2: Strengthen the regulatory framework, monitoring system, and compliance mechanisms for food fortification	Law on fortification approved. (Target: 1 national law approved by 2018). National standards for fortification of sugar, maize flour, cassava flour, wheat flour, edible oil and instant porridge developed. (Target: by the end of 2016 1 standard of sugar, 1 of cassava flour, 1 of maize flour, 1 of wheat flour, 1 of edible oil and 1 of instant porridge developed) Number of existing laboratories upgraded to test quality of fortified products (Target: 2 laboratories upgraded by 2016) CONFAM food fortification strategy (2016-2020) updated. (Target: 1 food fortification strategy developed by 2016). Number of food inspectors (INAE, Customs and other government staff) trained on food fortification monitoring, compliance and quality control. (Target: 15 food inspectors trained in 2016). Number of industries trained on Fortification Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) compliance and Good Manufacturing/Hygiene practices. (Target: Trainings for 15 maize millers, 7 wheat millers, 10 edible oil industries in 2016).	WFP M&E reports fortification component Fortification Law and standards published Laboratories reports and monitoring visits reports WFP M&E reports fortification component. INNOQ's reports on fortification standards. Draft legislation submitted for approval; CONFAM food fortification strategy. Training reports.	Acceptance of fortification laws by the council of ministers. WFP will provide technical assistance for the formulation of legislation enforcing mandatory fortification, however the approval of this legislation is not under WFP control but under the Government, mainly under MIC. With the support that WFP will provide to the government, a strong and comprehensive proposal should be presented to the council of ministers for approval of the legislation. WFP will continue advocacy interventions to ensure quick approval of the legislation. Currently the national food laboratory system is comprised by 3 main/national laboratories located in Maputo, Beira and Nampula, with the laboratory in Maputo being more capable of testing for food chemistry, and some private (university laboratories) mainly in Maputo and Nampula. The program will support 2

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	Government Monitoring Plan developed (target: Monitoring plan developed by end of 2016)		laboratories to upgrade their capacity to test the presence of vitamins and minerals, namely 1 in Maputo and 1 in Nampula (where most of the industries are located. Standards for maize flour, wheat flour and edible oil were already developed in 2012 and officially launched in 2013. An upgrade of this standards might be necessary under this program.
Narrative Summary	**Objectively verifiable indicators20**	**Means of verification**	**Assumptions/Risks**
Result 14: Capacity to implement communication/education activities improved	The Provincial Plan for Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition for Manica Province (M-PAMRDC) is approved by 2014 The M&E system for the M-PAMRDC is developed in 2015 Number of districts with operational multisectorial coordination group (Baseline: 0; target: 2 by 2015,) Number of established Comités de Saúde implementing activities as per the SBCC program. (Baseline: 0; target: 5 districts by 2015, 15 by 2016, and 15 by 2017) Proportion of children born in the last 24 months who were put to the breast within one hour of birth (Manica Province) (Baseline: increase by 10%).	Meeting reports SETSAN reports SETSAN reports Monitoring reports SBCC Baseline Survey	Political commitment in place Existence of enabled human resources for the development of activities in place Other partners might also be doing SBCC activities with comites de saude in other or in the same districts

20 The quantitative targets, indicated with a "* " in the text body, will be defined at the end of the inception phase of the project and based on baseline data collection.

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	Median duration of exclusive breastfeeding (Baseline DHS 2011: 0.6 months; target: 1.6 months)		
Activity 14 A1: Structure and capacities for the implementation of Social Communication for Behaviour Change (SBCC) programs/activities in health (and Nutrition) created **in/for the communities and health centres**	Number of community radio trained in broadcasting and production of radio messages **(targets: 1by 2015; and 6 by 2016)** Number of staff of community radio participating in specific trainings as part of the SBCC program **(targets: 18 by 2015; and 21 by 2016)** Number of radio spots developed by the community radio after receiving training on how to produce and broadcast radio messages (targets: 2 by 2016; and 4 by 2017) Number of districts benefiting from weekly radio broadcastings as part of the SBCC program and Ouro Negro radio novel **(Target: 12 by 2015, 12 by 2016, and 12 by 2017).** Number of community radio broadcastings, as part of the SBCC program and Ouro Negro radio novel per year per district (Baseline:0; (**Target: 75 in 2015, 150 in 2016 and 150 in 2017).** Average number of new and existing health committees members () trained (per district), as part of the SBCC program **(Baseline;0);** **(Target: 750 in 2015, 1440 in 2016 and 1440in 2017).**	DMIreports **DMI training report** **DMI training report** **DMI report** **Ouro negro report**	Depends on districts having a functional community radio; Depends on districts having a functional community radio. There are a total of 7 community radios in Manica Province in 7 districts (1 community radio is not functional). The capacity building of each will vary depending on needs, commitment and engagement of the community radio companies. Assumes that Radio Mozambique broadcasting can cover all districts of Manica Province; Assumes that Manica Province has 12 districts and will keep this number until the end of the project; These indicators will only reflect the activities implemented in the research areas and the results will not have provincial representativeness

Narrative Summary	Objectively Verifiable Indicators	Means of Verification	Assumptions and Risks
	Number of health centres (in the districts supported by the project) receiving support on growth monitoring and promotion and nutrition education from community health committees members trained by the SBCC program **(Baseline: 0, target: 20 by 2015; 40 by 2016; 50 by 2017).**	Annual Community radio report	
	% (pregnant) women that reported being weighed and counselled in the pre-natal consultation (in the areas of SBCC implementation) **(Baseline: TBD by the SBCC baseline survey; target 2018: >75%).**	Ouro negro report Annual Community radio report DMI report Monitoring report	
	% women that reported receiving IYCF counselling during growth monitoring and promotion (in the areas of SBCC implementation) **(Baseline: TBD by the SBCC baseline survey; target 2018: >75%).**	Monitoring reports	
	% of interviewees (caretakers) reporting that they washed their hands at the 3 critical times in the last 24 hrs (in the areas of SBCC implementation) **(Baseline: TBD by the SBCC baseline survey; target 2018: >75%).**	SBCC baseline report	
	% of interviewees (caretakers) that report giving a source of animal protein to their child four days a week (in the areas of SBCC implementation) **(Baseline: TBD by the SBCC baseline survey; target 2018: 50%).**		
	Proportion of interviewees reporting children under five sleeping under mosquito net the previous night (in the areas of SBCC implementation) **(Baseline: TBD by SBCC baseline survey; target 2018: 50%).**		

Outcome Pillar III Improve Nutrition			
Result 17: Food assistance provided to 43,980 food insecure people, and Community Mobilization to ensure uptake of nutrition rehabilitation services offered to children (6-59 months) and pregnant/lactating women with signs of moderate acute malnutrition, in drought-affected districts of Mozambique			
Result 17A. Stabilized or improved food consumption score and reduced Average Copying Strategy Index over assistance period for targeted households and/or individuals	➢ Poor and borderline food consumption Score (target reduced by 80% of baseline ➢ Coping Strategy Index Target: Coping Strategy Index decreased from base level	WFP Outcome monitoring exercises. Quantitative and qualitative assessments, using household questionnaires, focus group meetings and interviews to key informants, are conducted twice a year. Sample is designed accordingly to the size of the beneficiaries for all programme/ activity and can be per district and province. Interviews are conducted to both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (50/50) in order to understand the benefit of the food assistance and protection and gender issues.	Reduction in food rations as a copying strategy index due lack of funds can oblige WFP to adjust the ration to be able to maximize the assistance. Currently WFP is providing half of the full ration (1,200 Kcals from the 2,100 Kcals/beneficiary as required). The reduction in the ration considered that populations affected by the drought are able to access part of their food requirements from other sources, mainly from extended family members not directly affected by shocks or through support from other organizations.
Activity R17A1: Procurement and purchase of food commodities	➢ Percentage of food commodities purchased against the plan: 2,542 metric tons ➢ Food commodities procured and purchased timely: 2 months after confirmation of funds	Procurement and purchase reports/Reports on Arrival of food commodities	Insufficient resource will not allow reaching all people needing food assistance and that may have created loss of credibility in WFP capacity Lack and quality of food in the market and high food prices that reduced the quantity of food procured and consequently the people assisted

Activity 17A2 Baseline survey and handline surveys	➢ Baseline ad handling values to be determined through the baseline and handling assessments assessment	Baseline report	Timely availability of funds to conduct the baseline survey before starting with the intervention
Activity 17A3: Agreements signed, planned activities implemented and monthly food distributions held	Agreements signed, work plans consistently updated, food distribution documentation in order	Partners monthly output reports Project reports	Lack of partners capacity Quality of the reports submitted by counterparts
Activity R17A4: Capacity building through WFP-organized actions/training and technical support developed	Number of government officers trained with capacities for implementing a Food for Asset activities and managing and handling the food commodities (Target: 5 officers trained/district and improved skills by 2016 on Food for Asset implementation)	Percentage of staff trained and capacitated to manage FFA projects Percentage of staff with capacity to manage Food storage, handling and distribution	Regular turnover of staff at districts level – WFP will adopt a based on institutional instead of individual
Activity R17A5: Assets created and contributing to strengthen the resilience of the communities	Percentage of community assets created in the districts Percentage of people of the people in the district benefiting from the asset created Community knowledge and skills on new livelihoods increased	Physical assets created in the districts WFP Outcome monitoring exercises. Quantitative and qualitative assessments, using household questionnaires, focus group meetings and interviews to key informants, are conducted twice a year. Sample is designed accordingly to the size of the beneficiaries for all	Short term interventions (3 months) that can result in limited capacity of selecting appropriate assets and low quality of the assets created – 1 month of proper preparation and technical assistance is required to reduce the risk

		programme/ activity and can be per district and province. Interviews are conducted to both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (50/50) in order to understand the benefit of the food assistance and protection and gender issues.	
Result 17B – carers of malnourished children and malnourished pregnant/lactating women seek nutrition rehabilitation services in Manica and in any other provinces affected by the nutrition emergency	Uptake of nutrition rehabilitation services by project beneficiaries in 8 districts of Manica Sussundenga, Mussurize, Machaze, Barue, Guru, Chimoio, Manica, and Tambara where MDG1 has consolidated activities, and/or in any other province receiving the nutrition emergency response. Target: increase of at least 30% between before/after intervention implementation in the project districts	Ministry of health / health unit registers Clinical partner reporting	Successful coordination set up Nutrition rehabilitation services in place and functional, with attendance quality Successful engagement of household male-figures by Result 14
Activity 17B1 – preparation activities	Addenda to existing contracts (Field Level Agreements or Letter of Understanding) between WFP and partners approved and signed Target: x4 contracts addenda	Contract addenda	Coordination successfully set up Approval of the project activities by MoH are aligned with the signing of the FLA's and LoU's
Activity 17B2 – capacity building in identification of malnourished cases, r in seeking nutrition rehabilitation services, in addition to 3 topics from MDG1 Result 14 (malaria prevention, sanitation and hygiene, IYCF) in Manica Province.	Capacity build among implementing partners Targets: at least SDSMAS x9 operators, x9 operators/CBO Capacity building among members from community structures Target: at least 16 community facilitators/district Training of community influencers Target: at least 160 community members per district, in 8 districts	Project reports Training programs funded	Insecurity in the district
Activity 17B3 – media broadcasting informing about nutrition rehabilitation services availability and location	Recording of the broadcast	Recording repository at the community radio offices	Geographical coverage of the radio broadcasting Arrangements of contractual agreements are finalized by authorities on time

	Target: x2 broadcast per day, during implementation phase, every day on 3 topics (malaria prevention, sanitation and hygiene, IYCF) and promotion on offer nutrition rehabilitation services		

ANNEX 11

Humanitarian assistance data

Humanitarian assistance data

Source: WFP Support to El Nino induced drought response - Final report October 2016 - November 2018

Sum of Number of Beneficiaries by Age Group and Gender	2016-10	2016-11	2016-12	2017-01	2017-02	2017-03	2017-04	2017-05	2017-06	Total
Maputo	**10,000**	**10,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**10,000**			**20,000**
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	10,000	10,000	20,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	8,322			20,000
General Distribution (GD)				2,000	2,000	2,000	1,678			2,000
Gaza	**47,695**	**113,128**	**106,777**	**98,020**	**106,092**	**92,865**	**72,334**	**46,491**	**63,531**	**113,128**
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	47,695	105,953	99,102	96,550	104,622	91,395	71,457	44,645	62,946	105,953
General Distribution (GD)		7,175	7,675	1,470	1,470	1,470	877	1,846	585	7,675
Manica	**19,848**	**26,038**	**73,643**	**111,192**	**105,765**	**205,121**	**253,570**	**15,859**	**15,859**	**253,570**
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	16,889	23,079	65,285	81,830	79,147	118,737	180,245	10,209	10,209	180,245
General Distribution (GD)	2,959	2,959	8,358	29,362	26,618	86,384	73,325	5,650	5,650	86,384
Tete	**80,162**	**175,671**	**173,100**	**186,773**	**173,941**	**173,598**	**84,944**	**69,842**	**26,944**	**186,773**
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	78,352	155,671	148,287	158,906	147,287	147,246	75,994	68,417	26,429	158,906
General Distribution (GD)	1,810	20,000	24,813	27,867	26,654	26,352	8,950	1,425	515	27,867
Inhambane		**9,955**	**13,710**	**201,900**	**198,654**	**198,654**	**116,012**	**52,414**	**47,297**	**201,900**
Food-Assistance-for-Assets		9,955	13,710	201,900	198,654	198,654	111,061	49,944	44,947	201,900
General Distribution (GD)							4,951	2,470	2,350	4,951
Sofala	**60,276**	**195,275**		**161,174**	**211,461**	**187,992**	**176,085**	**131,333**	**103,425**	**211,461**
Food-Assistance-for-Assets	47,010	56,418		112,832	166,380	149,881	137,255	112,825	82,630	166,380
General Distribution (GD)	13,266	138,857		48,342	45,081	38,111	38,830	18,508	20,795	138,857
Zambezia				**87,545**	**91,397**	**72,174**	**75,662**	**29,231**	**69,842**	**91,397**
Food-Assistance-for-Assets				78,949	84,017	64,393	66,829	22,971	61,591	84,017
General Distribution (GD)				8,596	7,380	7,781	8,833	6,260	8,251	8,833
Grand Total	**217,981**	**530,067**	**387,230**	**866,604**	**907,310**	**950,404**	**788,607**	**345,170**	**326,898**	**1,078,229**

Table 1: Number of beneficiaries per month and per province for FFA and GFD activities

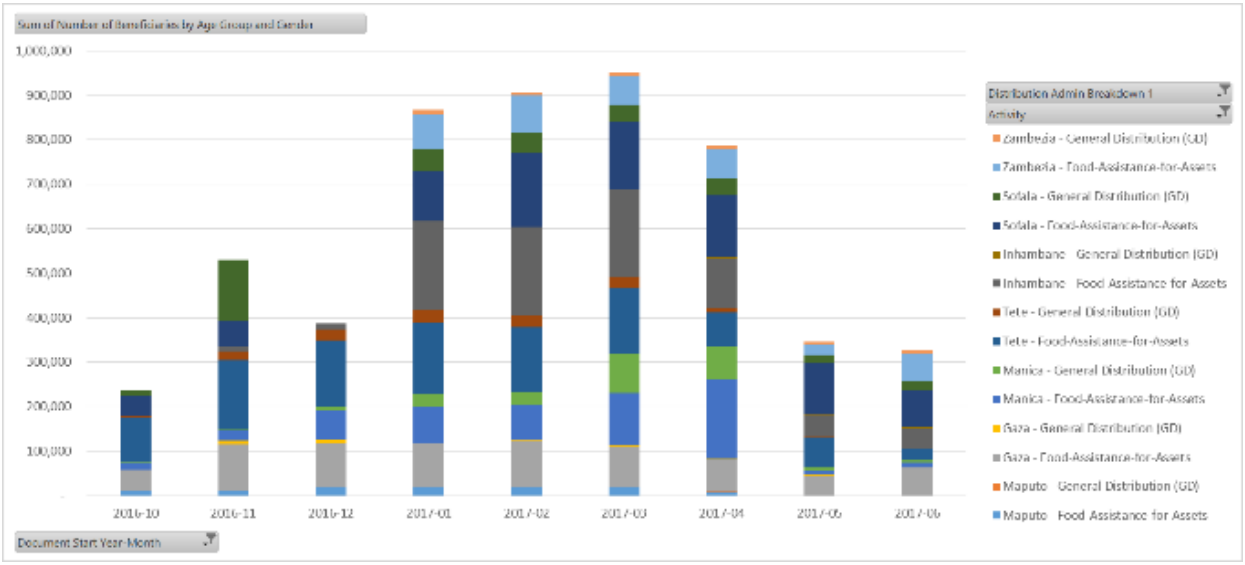


Figure 1: As part of FFA activities, WFP targeted beneficiaries based on the extent of their asset and harvest losses and their vulnerability status. Families that could provide labour participated in FFA schemes whilst the labour-constrained families engaged in non-labour-intensive activities.

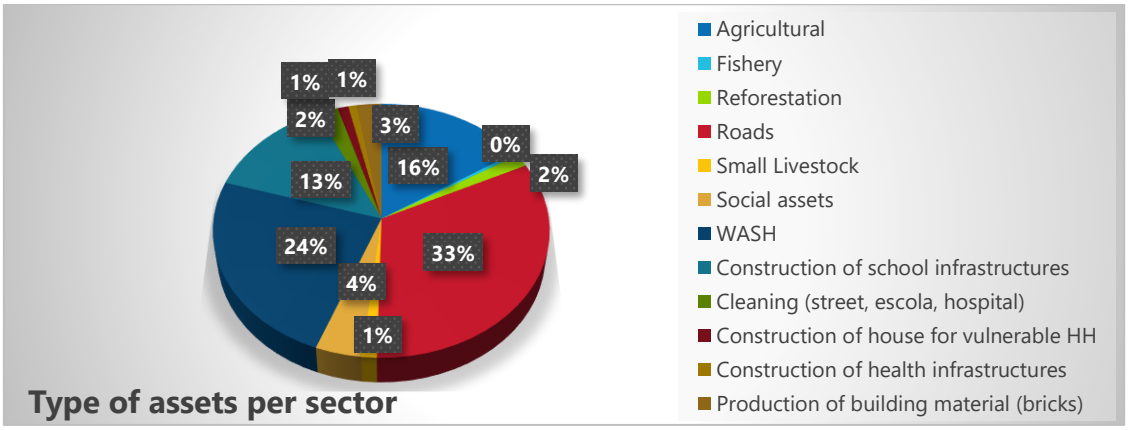


Figure 2: Type of FFA Assets created

Province	District	Agricultural	Reforestation	Roads	Small Livestock	Social assets	WASH	Construction of school infrastructures	Construction of house for vulnerable HH,health infrastructures &Cleaning	Production of building material (bricks)	**Grand Total**
Manica	Bamba			7		1	8	13	3		**32**
Manica	Chivule					2	6	11	4	1	**21**
Manica	Chvule			1			1	1	1		**3**
Manica	Demaufe			13		3	13	14	0	3	**46**
Manica	Massangano			11		1	10	25	1	4	**53**
Manica	Mungare-Sede			8			2	8	3	5	**25**
Manica	Nhacadzudzu			9		1	8	5	5		**26**
Manica	Nhamassonge			4		2	13	8	7	2	**33**
Manica	Tanda					2	3	6	6	3	**16**
Manica Total				53		12	64	91	18	18	**255**
Sofala	Sede			5				6	19		**14**
Sofala	Canxixe	3		1					3		**4**
Sofala	Chemba	2	1	6		22	117	15	1	11	**177**
Sofala	Chibabava	2		2		1			1		**5**
Sofala	GOONDA	3		10				11	4		**28**
Sofala	Gorongosa	6	2	13		1	1	4	6		**30**
Sofala	Gumbalansai	3							2		**3**
Sofala	Machanga	14		29		2	15	8	10		**78**
Sofala	Muxungue	6	1	8		1	4	4	13		**28**
Sofala	Senga-Senga			2					8		**7**
Sofala	Subue	3		2		6			5		**11**
Sofala	Tica	1		3				2	2		**8**
Sofala	Vila Sede	1							2		**1**
Sofala Total		44	4	81		33	137	50	30	11	**394**
Tete	Chifunde	4		2					30		**6**
Tete	Magoe	17		2	1	1	3	4	1		**29**
Tete	Marara	6	1	2	3	1	6	2	1	1	**22**
Tete	Maravia	4		25			10	8	0		**47**
Tete	Moatize	24		5			6		0		**35**
Tete	Mutarara	10		2	2				0		**14**
Tete Total		65	1	38	6	2	25	14	1	1	**153**
Zambezia	Derre	3		56			9		1		**68**
Zambezia	Inhassugne			29					1		**30**
Zambezia	Morrumbala	2		106					1		**108**
Zambezia Total		5					9		1		**206**
Gaza	Guija	4	2				4		1		**10**
Gaza	Chigubo	18					16		0		**34**
Gaza	Chibuto	18		12	6		10		0		**46**
Gaza	Chicualacuala	12	7				1		0		**20**
Gaza	Massangena	15	4		3		9		0		**31**
Gaza Total		67	13	12	9		40		0		**141**
Grand Total		181	18	375	15	47	275	155	48	30	**1149**

Outcome indicators monitoring:

Outcome indicators	**Baseline (Oct 2016)**	**First follow up value (Dec 2016)**	**Latest follow up value (Dec 2017)**	**Difference between December 2017 and October 2016**	**Difference between December 2017 and October 2016 in %**
Poor food consumption Score (target: reduced by 80 percent.	33.1	24.6	5	-28.1	-85%
Coping Strategy Index (CSI) (Target: Average CSI is reduced or stabilized)	18.4	24.98	7.2	-11.2	-61%

Table 6: SPR/ ACR outcome indicators monitoring. The data is extracted from the Annual Reports produced by the Country Office: Standard Project Report (SPR) and Annual Country Report (ACR) from 2017 included, onwards[1].

[1]ACR 2017: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000063613/download/

A. MAM treatment from April 2017 to October 2017

Province	Description	April - June 2017		Jul - Oct 2017		April - Oct 2017	
		Beneficiaries (new adm.)	Food distributed (ton)	Beneficiaries (new adm.)	Food distributed (ton)	Beneficiaries (new adm.)	Food distributed (ton)
Cabo Delgado	Children 6 - 59 months	2,953		4,966		7,919	
	Pregnant and lactating women	2,855		6,006		8,861	
	RUSF (ton)		7.9		46.6		54.5
	Super Cereal (ton)		33.3		170.0		203.4
	Total	**5,808**	**41.2**	**10,972**	**216.7**	**16,780**	**257.9**
Gaza	Children 6 - 59 months	720		1,346		2,066	
	Pregnant and lactating women	149		543		692	
	RUSF (ton)		2.2		16.9		19.1
	Super Cereal (ton)		1.2		21.7		22.9
	Total	**869**	**3.4**	**1,889**	**38.6**	**2,758**	**42.0**
Nampula	Children 6 - 59 months	4,245		11,129		15,374	
	Pregnant and lactating women	2,917		11,446		14,363	
	RUSF (ton)		11.9		85.0		96.9
	Super Cereal (ton)		28.0		303.6		331.6
	Total	**7,162**	**39.8**	**22,575**	**388.7**	**29,737**	**428.5**
Sofala	Children 6 - 59 months	1,114		2,240		3,354	
	Pregnant and lactating women	1,273		2,112		3,385	
	RUSF (ton)		4.9		20.4		25.2
	Super Cereal (ton)		15.4		97.7		113.2
	Total	**2,387**	**20.3**	**4,352**	**118.1**	**6,739**	**138.4**
Zambezia	Children 6 - 59 months	6,724		14,508		21,232	
	Pregnant and lactating women	6,177		15,365		21,542	
	RUSF (ton)		15.6		43.5		165.8
	Super Cereal (ton)		57.2		153.7		423.7
	Total	**12,901**	**72.8**	**29,873**	**197.2**	**42,774**	**589.4**
Tete	Children 6 - 59 months	2,750		981		3,731	
	Pregnant and lactating women	3,732		1,508		5,240	
	RUSF (ton)		8.4		2.9		21.6
	Super Cereal (ton)		51.5		15.1		70.7
	Total	**6,482**	**59.9**	**2,489**	**18.0**	**8,971**	**92.3**
Total children 6 - 59 months		**18,506**		**35,170**		**53,676**	
Total pregnant and lactating women		**17,103**		**36,980**		**54,083**	
Total		**35,609**	**237.4**	**72,150**	**977.2**	**107,759**	**1,548.4**

Table 3: MAM treatment beneficiaries per province

Distribution table per district by month FFA-GFD, October 2016-June 2017

Distribution Data				Oct-16	Nov-16	Dec-16	Jan-17	Feb-17	Mar-17	Apr-17	May-17	Jun-17	
Modality	Province	District	Cooperating Partner	Beneficiaries reached	Beneficiaries reached	Beneficiaries reached	Beneficiaries reached	Beneficiaries reached	Beneficiaries reached	Beneficiaries reached	Beneficiaries reached	Beneficiaries reached	Total
IN - KIND	Gaza	Massingir	ARA	10,335	24,513	21,588	20,884	22,604	20,909	39,060	30,156	22,236	
	Gaza	Chokwe	THP	15,855	37,607	33,120	32,039	34,677	30,537	-	-	-	
	Gaza	Massangena	ARA	6,355	15,074	13,276	12,842	13,900	12,241	-	-	-	
	Gaza	Guija	ARA	4,064	9,641	8,490	9,856	10,667	7,828	14,467	-	-	
	Gaza	Chigubo	LWF	-	-	7,147	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Gaza	Chibuto	THP	11,085	26,293	23,155	22,399	24,244	21,350	18,807	16,335	41,295	
	Total			**47,695**	**113,128**	**106,777**	**98,020**	**106,092**	**92,865**	**72,334**	**46,491**	**63,531**	**113,128**
	Inhambane	Inhassoro	AJOAGO		-	-	32,304	31,785	31,785	32,483			
	Inhambane	Funhalouro	ADRA				24,228	23,838	23,838	-			
	Inhambane	Govuro	ADRA				30,285	29,798	29,798	30,163			
	Inhambane	Mabote	ADRA				28,266	27,812	27,812	27,843	27,255	24,594	
	Inhambane	Panda	ADRA				26,247	25,825	25,825	25,523	25,159	22,703	
	Inhambane	Zavala	AJOAGO	-	-	-	30,285	29,798	29,798	-			
	Inhambane	Vilankulos	JAM	-	9,955	13,710	30,285	29,798	29,798	-			
	Total			**-**	**9,955**	**13,710**	**201,900**	**198,654**	**198,654**	**116,012**	**52,414**	**47,297**	**201,900**
	Manica	Guro	CCM	4,703	6,170	17,450	26,347	25,061	48,604	-	-	-	
	Manica	Macossa	CCM	2,442	3,204	9,061	13,682	13,014	25,239	113,476	7,097	5,046	
	Manica	Tambara	ANDA	2,931	3,845	10,874	16,418	15,617	30,287	50,034	-	-	
	Manica	Sussundenga	ANDA	2,074	2,721	7,697	11,621	11,054	21,438	-	-	-	
	Manica	Mussorize	ANDA	7,698	10,099	28,562	43,124	41,019	79,552	90,060	8,762	10,813	
	Total			**19,848**	**26,038**	**73,643**	**111,192**	**105,765**	**205,121**	**253,570**	**15,859**	**15,859**	**253,570**
	Maputo	Moamba	ADRA	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	4,000			
	Maputo	Magude	ADRA	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	6,000			
	Total			**10,000**	**10,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**20,000**	**10,000**	**-**	**-**	**20,000**
	Tete	Magoe	ADRM	13,137	28,788	28,367	29,500	27,474	27,419	25,483	20,953		
	Tete	Marara	Aceagrarios	6,063	13,287	13,092	15,671	14,594	14,565	-	-		
	Tete	Doa	Aceagrarios	7,074	15,501	15,275	18,154	16,907	16,874	-	-		
	Tete	Chifunde	ASA	6,871	15,059	14,838	15,431	14,371	14,342	-	-		
	Tete	Maravia	ASA	9,830	21,543	21,227	24,508	22,824	22,779	22,085	18,159		
	Tete	Moatize	CCM	18,189	39,861	39,277	40,847	38,040	37,965	37,375	30,730	26,944	
	Tete	Mutarara	SDAE Mutarara	18,998	41,632	41,023	42,662	39,731	39,653	-	-		
	Total			**80,162**	**175,671**	**173,100**	**186,773**	**173,941**	**173,598**	**84,944**	**69,842**	**26,944**	**186,773**
	Sofala	Machanga	CCM	8,545	27,682		19,134	25,104	22,317	-	-	-	
	Sofala	Marigue	ADC	6,172	19,994		16,474	21,614	19,215	-	-	-	
	Sofala	Chibabava	ADC	10,506	34,037		23,527	30,867	27,441	73,980	53,199	35,218	
	Sofala	Marromeu	ADC	4,003	12,968		19,347	25,383	22,566	73,977	53,159	35,165	
	Sofala	Cheringoma	ADC	4,012	12,999		8,985	11,788	10,480	-	-	-	
	Sofala	Nhamatanda	CCM	7,338	23,774		44,149	57,923	51,494	-	-	-	
	Sofala	Chemba	CCM	10,676	34,586		5,764	7,562	6,723	28,128	24,975	33,042	
	Sofala	Gorongosa	ADC	9,024	29,235		23,796	31,220	27,755	-	-	-	
	Total			**60,276**	**195,275**	**-**	**161,174**	**211,461**	**187,992**	**176,085**	**131,333**	**103,425**	**211,461**
	Zambezia	Morrumbala	WVI				35,020	36,561	28,871	15,132	9,792	23,513	
	Zambezia	Derre	WVI				30,638	31,986	25,259	20,177	-	-	
	Zambezia	Inhassugne	WVI				21,887	22,850	18,044	40,353	19,439	46,329	
							87,545	**91,397**	**72,174**	**75,662**	**29,231**	**69,842**	**91,397**
GRAND TOTAL				**217,981**	**530,067**	**387,230**	**866,604**	**907,310**	**950,404**	**788,607**	**345,170**	**326,898**	**1,078,229**

ANNEX 12

Intermediary Note
PPT presentation to the Reference Group

Final Evaluation of the

Presentation of the Intermediary Note to the Reference Group

Framework Contract SIEA 2018 – Lot 1 – Rural Development

EuropeAid/138778/DH/SER/multi – Contract Ref: 2018/404595/1

1

Summary of the Presentation

- **Methodology of the Evaluation**
  - Objectives
  - Methodological approach
- **Preliminary findings**
  - Per result/component
  - Global findings
- **Next steps**

2

Objectives of the mission

To provide the relevant services of the EU, the interested stakeholders and the wider public with:

- an overall independent assessment of the past performance of the MDG1C Programme, paying particular attention to its results measured against its objectives;
- key lessons and recommendations to improve current and future actions

***Joint-Evaluation* EU, FAO, IFAD and WFP**

3

Metodological approach

- **Documents review**

Evaluation questions
Evaluation matrix

- **Institutional meetings**
- **Quantitative and qualitative data collection**
  - Focal Groups of Discussion with stakeholders and beneficiaries
  - Key-Informants Interviews
- **Compilation and analysis of the information**

4

Field visits itinerary

8 provinces – 19 districts

Inhambane: Vilankulo, Govuro
Manica: Sussundenga, Manica, Bárue
Sofala: Gorongosa, Nhamatanda
Tete: Cahora Bassa, Marara, Moatize, Tsangano, Angónia
Nampula: Ribaué, Malema
Zambézia: Alto Molócue
Cabo Delgado: Montepuez, Balama
Gaza: Chokwe, Chibuto

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Methodology – Cross cutting issues

- **Gender**
- **Environment and Climate Change**
- **Humanitarian response**
  - Increase in the preparedness, resilience and reaction capacity of population and stakeholders;
  - Decrease of the negative effects of climate events on the beneficiaries
- **Visibility**

6

Initial findings

per result component

7

Gender

- Differentiated needs of women, men, girls, youth, were not fully incorporated in the programme´s design and implementation.
- Some activities had an adequate gender balance during the implementation phase: EMC, SBCC, Nutrition education, PCR, Vaccination
- Some strategic activities were implemented to promote women empowerment and gender equity: gender trainings (GALS), support to women´s groups (revolving funds), alphabetization
- Critical factors affecting women´s and girls nutrition/health such as high workload, high number of children, early pregnancies were only partially considered;
- Programme beneficiary data was not always disaggregated by gender/age
- Internal documents highlight to certain degree gender equity, but external, visibility documents do not.

8

Food Availability (MDG 1c objective 1)

Relevant indicators:

Improved productivity and production of staple foods

Increased food reserves at HH level

Pathways are :

RC 1: Seed sector improvement => better seed quality leading to higher production

RC 2: Vouchers => enhanced access to improved inputs

RC 3: FFS/ extension => improved technologies for food production

RC 4: NCD vaccination => enhanced egg consumption and income

RC 5: Aquaculture => enhanced fish production for nutritious food

RC 6: Coastal fisheries => increased fish production (for nutrition and income)

RC 8: Improved Food silos => reduction of losses => improved food reserves

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RC 1: Seed sector improvement

Main achievements

"Enhancing the availability of improved seeds of high quality":

Outcomes:

- % of smallholder farmers using improved seeds (target 25%) : N/A
- # of new improved varieties promoted (target 50): **50 varieties**

Achievements:

Promotion of Seed multiplication (*45* individuals and associations) very successful: *147.54 Tonnes* produced, including *32.43 Tonnes* of biofortified seeds (maize and beans); *70-80%* of seeds produced sold by seed multipliers ;

Effective training: good knowledge of Quality Control (farmers and SDAE staff)

Institutionalisation: contribution to the creation of the national Association for the Promotion of the Seed Sector (APROSE); support to the MASA Dep of Seeds

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RC 1: Seed sector improvement

Sustainability

- SDAE is involved in the multiplication programme for quality control
- FFS or individual seed multipliers have the knowledge to continue

Lessons learned

- Chain of introduction: FFS demonstration=> farmer assessment=> if positive: local multiplication => selling of seeds (direct or through local dealers)
- Local Seed Multiplication is key to the promotion of new improved seeds
- Farmers are willing to purchase once they have experienced and learned about the variety characteristics

Challenges

- Establish closer linkages between seed multipliers and agro-dealers
- Certified District level staff for Seed multiplication Quality Control
- Same for private sector
- More diversification of crops (now only six crops; with maize 53%; cowpeas 22% of total tonnage produced)
- Implementation of the Regulation for the Multiplication of Seeds

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RC 2: e-Vouchers

Main achievements

"*Increased access to agricultural inputs through e-vouchers*":

Outcomes:

- # of smallholders using agric. Inputs (target 24,000): **22,778**
- # of retailer shops marketing inputs (target 130): **105**
- Productivity of maize increased (target by 15%): **A: +17%; B+78%** compared to control group (season 2017/2018)

Achievements:

- Working system of e-vouchers developed
- Farmers are willing to pay a contribution; they are more aware of different qualities of varieties
- Retailer shops have substantially and sustainably increased their turnover; some have graduated from retailer to independent agro-dealers;
- Impact on income ; ex. Barué group investing in irrigation

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RC 2: e-Vouchers

Sustainability
- Technically a good working system
- Great interest to continue; use in emergencies
- Operational costs: relatively cheap to bring to scale

Lessons learned
- Main interest is in exclusive purchase of seeds (63,5% of purchases), because of main interest was in package A (65,4%)
- Main impact is on extension of area cultivated
- Interaction between EMC extension and increased yields thru e-vouchers
- Inspection of quality of seeds is very important

Challenges
- Need to bring in resource-poor farmers to benefit
- Relatively few farmers benefited from the system (some EMC less than 30%); later on interested farmers could not join anymore
- Sustained productivity once e-vouchers have stopped
- Diversification of packages to address farmers' requirements

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RC 3a: Farmer Field Schools

Main achievements

"Relevant advisory services accessible to smallholder farmers":

Outcomes:

1. Increase of FFS participation up by 10% (M/W): **7.5%**
2. Increase in access to extension services up by 15% (M/V): **48%**

Achievements
- FFS has become the mainstream extension approach (961 new FFS established) of which about 441 graduated; 99 micro-finance)
- FFS has been the basis for the other activities RC1, RC2, RC4, RC8 and to some extent RC16 thus creating synergy; some limited synergy with WFP and PROMER RC7

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RC 3a: Farmer Field Schools

Sustainability
- MASA/DNEA : National Plan to Implement FFS formulated
- Through trainings and five years of working with FFS substantial experience has been developed ; FFS facilitation material available
- In some provinces, continuation through GEF/ AMC project

Lessons learned
- FFS is a good basis to integrate many other learning activities
- Not to start an EMC through cash incentives but micro-projects could help consolidating the FFS and provide incentive for sustainability

Challenges
- Scaling-up the FFS approach
- Main focus has been very much on maize and beans; interesting opportunities – e.g. horticulture – has been left aside
- Gender : women less represented in FFS management or as facilitator
- Facilitators(M) are often involved as vaccinators and/ or artisans as well

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RC 4: NCD vaccination

Main achievements

"Increased access to poultry vaccination services against NCD":

Outcomes:

1. # of households vaccinating against NCD (target 178,000): **+345%**
2. # of chickens vaccinated (target 1,466,000) : **+402%**
3. # average of chickens consumed (target 4/year): **+25%***
4. # average of chickens sold (target 5/ year): **+20%***

Achievements :
- Through collaboration with IIAM vaccines have become much better available
- Development of a working system through community vaccinators (39% women) bridging the gap between SDAE and communities
- Consumption and sales have considerably gone up
- At district level, 70 extension workers have been trained and specialized in poultry management

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RC 4: NCD Vaccination

Sustainability
- Good interest of vaccinators through incentive system of 1 Mt
- Great interest from especially women because of impact on chickens mortality
- Distribution from DP to SDAE to vaccinator and cool storage is working well (e.g. cool storage at Health Centre)

Lessons learned
- The approach of community vaccinators has been key to the success
- Successful chain approach from source (IIAM) to users

Challenges
- Transport of vaccines from IIAM laboratory to Provincial SDAE offices (local production of vaccines)
- Productivity of Chickens

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RC 5: Aquaculture

Main achievements

"Improved capacity of fish production in aquaculture":

Outcomes: Productivity of fish increased (target 2.7 T/yr): **N/A**

Achievements:
- Major expansion of # of fish ponds (1616 ponds constructed and 500 rehabilitated) and with many farmers trained in pisciculture (1131). 1700 people involved in aquaculture in the five target districts; producing 121 Tons in 2018
- Institutionalisation : DPP has more trained staff
- Additional activities: Saving Groups
- Support to Production Unit of fingerlings
- Experiments with feed production

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RC 5: Aquaculture

Sustainability

- DPP staff and 16 extension workers trained ; of which 6 new staff have been confirmed by Ministry
- New project ProDAPE (2020-2026) will expand to 24 districts in 7 provinces based on the learning from the ProAQUA pilot

Lessons learned

- Farmers are capable to build their own ponds
- Making use of existing water sources and flows creates a positive incentive to start up aquaculture
- Labour inputs are relatively moderate once the pond has been established
- It takes time before farmers get used to maintenance of fish-ponds; productivity is a second objective once farmers have gained skills

Challenges

- Productivity of fish-ponds (procurement of fingerlings; feed)
- Local production of fingerlings and feed based on local materials
- Support integrated systems to feed fish and linked to irrigation (horticulture)
- Ensure the weather resilience of the systems (Idai's effect)

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RC 8: Post-harvest Food Silos

Main achievements

"Improved smallholder food storages at household level and reduced post-harvest losses":

Outcomes:

1. Farmers with improved storage (target: 4,000 *revised*) : 4,214

Achievements:

- Local artisans trained in building storage silos
- High satisfaction of beneficiaries: storage of 1T of maize without problems ➔ no losses compared to traditional stores

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RC 8: Post-harvest Food Silos

Sustainability

- Success is under pressure because building materials often locally not available
- Farmers – despite beneficiaries' satisfaction – have lost interest
- Component has not been revived after initial problems

Lessons learned

- Despite beneficiaries' satisfaction a component can gradually fade away
- Once a component encounters a problem, an effort should be made to analyse the causes and take measures to revive

Challenges

- Material for the construction of silos
- Revival of a potentially successful component

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Food Access (MDG 1c objective 2)

Relevant indicators:

Reduced relative food consumption expenditure

Pathways are :

RC 7: Market access => improved income

RC 9: Fish marketing => processing and marketing => improved income

RC 10: Market infrastructure => reduction of marketing costs => improved income

RC 11: Financial services => formal and informal credit => enhance marketing => improved income

RC 12: Market information => improved decision-making => improved income

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R7 Market access

Main achievements

- Increased capacity of FO (training, Forum, Platforms)
- Increased production and market opportunities;
- Increased value to processed products (equipment); individual storage
- Opportunity to take advantage of FO as entry-points for additional activities (nutrition, gender, alphabetisation, PCR, seeds, etc)

Outcomes and sustainability

- No clear evidence of impact on increased income and on FNS
- Issues on institutional and financial sustainability of the FO

Lessons learned & remaining challenges

- Individual selling is still the preferred modality – what additional services can the FO provide to its members?
- Warehouse cost/benefit and management

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R9 Higher value of fish produced and marketed

Main achievements

- Markets construction, ice production and conservation facilities
- Training on markets management and commercialisation (including processing and food safety)
- Institutional support and strengthening of IDEPA

Outcomes and sustainability

- No evidences of direct impact on final beneficiaries – increased production/sell
- Cost/benefit ratio (high costs)
- Issues related to existing capacity and financial sustainability

Lessons learned & remaining challenges

- Reduced interest of targeted beneficiaries to move into markets (food safety)
- Private operators to manage the markets
- Need for involvement of local authorities

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R10 Road/electricity for agricultural/fish marketing

Main achievements

- Roads (100%) and electricity grid (50%) construction and spot rehabilitation
- Increased income opportunities for fish conservation through electricity
- Maintenance not achieved

Outcomes and sustainability

- Increased access to rural markets – additional positive effects (social services)
- Cost/benefit ratio (high costs)
- Impact on final beneficiaries to be measured
- Issues related to maintenance and sustainability – resilient and climate-proof

Lessons learned & remaining challenges

- Priority selections criteria
- Identify alternative solution for renewable energy sources (solar kits) especially for remote areas where extending grids is more expensive

25

R11 Access to Financial Services

Main achievements

- PCR *Grupos de Poupança e Crédito* established or strengthened (PROPESCA 2783/1846 PROMER 449/448)
- Financial and functional alphabetisation of groups (focus on gender)
- Improved capacity and increased level of saving depending on regions (bicycles)

Outcomes and sustainability

- Savings (rather than credits) allows some financial availability in lean periods
- But no direct demonstration on the use of such savings to increase FNS status
- Link to formal micro-credit system and service providers

Lessons learned & remaining challenges

- Importance of associating activities with alphabetisation and gender
- How to make use and take advantage of savings for reinvestment (credit)
- How to link PCR to economic nutrition-sensitive activities

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R12 Commodity Exchange and Market information

Main achievements

- Information platform designed
- Collection and dissemination of price/market information
- *Rádios comunitárias*
- Institutional strengthening INFOCOM/SIMA/BMM (training, software, equipment)

Outcomes and sustainability

- To some extent market information allowed better selling prices
- Issues on sustainability of the system (equipment, software and data-collection)

Lessons learned & remaining challenges

- Importance of using *radios comunitárias* in local languages
- Different systems collecting similar information
- Operational and maintenance costs

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Nutrition (MDG 1c objective 3)

Relevant indicators:

Improved individual dietary diversity for children 24-59 months/ woman at reproductive age); Reduction in malnutrition due to increased intake of micronutrients; Increase of median duration of breastfeeding among children < 36 months

Pathways are:

RC 13: Food fortification => national FF strategy implemented => improved access to FF => improved intake of micronutrients

RC 14: SBCC – WFP => Capacity to implement communication/education improved => improved nutrition knowledge => improved nutrition practices with emphasis on children <2 and women

RC 16: Nutrition education => Improved nutrition knowledge => Improved nutrition practices with emphasis on children < 2 and women

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RC 13: Food fortification

Achievements:

Support* provided to enhance/establish the key elements for the implementation of the national food fortification programme (4 products), resulting in key achievements:

- Legislation and norms: Legislation enacted, standards norms approved and disseminated
- Technology: Staff training and provision of microdosers and premix to industries
- Communication: Communication strategy prepared and in process of implementation
- Quality control and monitoring: labs equipped, support to INAE
- Other: studies on biofortification of maize flour with moringa leaves, feasibility to produce fortified porridge

Targets were met or even surpassed for most of the indicators : production volumes (oil & maize flour), number of industries supported, provision of premix and equipment

Consumption of fortified foods is promising: 62% maize flour, 30% sugar, 52% vegetable oil (any level of fortification in rural areas)

Food fortification is included in national policies and programmes (PQG, PAMRDC)

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RC 13: Food fortification

Lessons learned:

Governmental leadership and ownership is key for sustainability

Harmonized agenda, working together: CONFAM, Partners WG on food fortification

Involvement of all sectors and capacity strengthening

Remaining challenges:

Enforcement capacity still low to guarantee continuous quality control and monitoring along the whole production-marketing chain

Demand side: need to enhance awareness among the population

Access to fortifiable vehicles seems not to be a problem: Access to fortified foods with Mozambican standards is a problem (Production capacity?, Prices?, Distribution chain?, Lack of control of imported foods?, Lack of consumers awareness?)

Barriers (bureaucracy) for importation of premix

Reaching the rural areas and the poorest: complementarity with bio-fortification

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RC 14: SBCC - WFP

"Capacities to implement communication, education activities"

Achievements:

Targets met in terms of numbers of Health Committees, influential people, health staff, target beneficiaries and radios trained (4 topics). Kits of SBCC materials prepared

Evidence of improved nutrition and health knowledge, among the final target groups (malaria, maternal care, hygiene) less in IYCF

Behavior changes still very low: use mosquito nets, IYCF, ante-natal care. Evidence on improvement of household dietary diversity and FCS (SETSAN study)

Materials developed in participatory way, incorporating community elements. Approved by the Ministry of Health

Radio spots disseminated as planned in Portuguese and local languages, including the Ouro Negro radio programme

Robust M&E system, formative research

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RC 14: SBCC - WFP

Some issues:

Number of messages quite ambitious and overwhelming, low use of materials by community actors

Late start of key topic – IYCF
(only one year of effective implementation)

Sustainability:

Health committees have the potential to continue working, under the support of health sector. Though some would become less active

Health staff at community level have still low capacity in nutrition to support health committees

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RC 16a: Nutrition education and home gardens- FAO

"Improvement women knowledge in nutrition, health, hygiene and increased production of vegetables, fruits, chicken"

Achievements:

Targets met in terms of number of care group mothers & beneficiary women, community leaders and staff from public sectors trained in nutrition, number of home gardens established

Improved nutrition knowledge of mothers exposed to the intervention (qualitative observations). Evidence on improvement of household dietary diversity and FCS (SETSAN study)

Few printed education materials, but emphasis on practical demonstrations (learning by doing): cooking, installation of gardens, tip-tap. More appropriate for the target group, leveraging the effects of the intervention.

Some issues:

Low integration with other FAO components i.e. EMC. Not systematic integration, more isolated actions and come only at late stage.

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RC 16a: Nutrition education and home gardens- FAO

Sustainability:

Capacities to disseminate nutrition messages has been created: enthusiasm, dynamism of care groups, community participation

Care group mothers would decrease their activity without institutional support, places where they are closely working with the health center, seem to be more sustainable

Limited access to seeds and in some areas, water, limit the continuity of home gardens

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RC 16b: Nutrition education at schools-FAO

Achievements

Targets met in terms of teachers and facilitators trained, materials distributed – Vamos comer alimentos nutritivos (VCAN) (including guidelines for inclusion of nutrition topics into the curricula)

MoU with the Ministry of Education at national and provincial level for monitoring. Links with PCAAN (*Participação crianças na aprendizagem e acção para nutrição*)

Some issues:

Late start- Only beginning of 2018. No time to show effects

Only one training session for teachers is not enough.

Weak supervision, coaching, monitoring.

Continuation depends on the Ministry of Education.

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RC 16c: Nutrition education PSP, PROMER, PROPESCA

Achievements

PSP: Pioneering the use of agricultural extension workers helped increase coverage

PROMER, PROPESCA: Training care group mothers and community leaders (men) had a multiplication effect. Inclusion of adolescent girls was very important (PROMER)

Evidence of improvement in nutrition knowledge and household dietary diversity. Less effect on child feeding practices

Very few materials, but positive emphasis on practice (cooking demonstrations, food conservation (vegetables, fruits)

Gender training (GALS), also training on climate change

PROMER incorporating nutrition as cross-cutting in its new phase

Some issues:

No integration with other activities: i.e. infrastructure, markets (ProPESCA)

Low reach to isolated communities (ProPESCA)

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RC 14 & 16: SBCC- Nutrition education

Lessons learned

Delivery of the same messages through different sources and channels leveraged the effect (agricultural extension agents, care group mothers, health committees, radio, etc.)

The SBCC approach, considering the social determinants of nutrition practices and different levels of audiences (influential people), facilitates sustained awareness

Some quality elements of the design and implementation: i) formative research, ii) participatory development of materials, iii) strong monitoring and evaluation system (SBCC-WFP)

Alignment with national priorities and strategies guarantee ownership

Harmonization, coordination, common approach was key: same target groups, same messages, same priority topics

Community mobilization through community actors increases coverage rapidly. A move from agency driven to community centered service delivery

Remaining challenges:

Institutional support for continuous coaching to community actors,

Ways to address other limiting factors for improved health and nutrition practices

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RC 17 Humanitarian response to El Niño

Main achievements

- Food and cash assistance delivered to affected population (timing)
- Assets (food-for-assets) implemented and MAM treatment
- Trainings and SBCC delivered (coverage)
- Pilot programme implemented in Cahora Bassa (CBT)

Outcomes and sustainability

- Evidences of positive impact on FNS for beneficiaries from pilot
- Sustainability of the assets (institutionally and financial management)

Lessons learned & remaining challenges

- E-voucher or e-money system not always available – Idai/Kenneth (kits vs food)
- Service providers capacity and performance
- Beneficiaries selection and interventions priorities
- Gender issues related to impact for the pilot-programme (analysis)

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RC 17 Humanitarian response

Main achievements

How far did the programme contribute to increase the communities' preparedness and capacity to react to such events, minimising their effects?

- Increased knowledge about hygiene and nutrition
- Food and cash assistance delivered to MDG1c beneficiaries
- Voucher system adopted in some communities
- Established mechanisms and institutional arrangements
- Groups organisation and solidarity

Did the emergency response contribute to reduce the negative effect on the achieved results, avoiding additional losses?

- In-kind and kits distribution to target groups
- Financial and organisational support

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Initial findings per criteria

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Relevance

- Well aligned with national policies on FSN (ESAN/PAMRDC) and EU cooperation strategy
- Coordinated by national institution SETSAN and involving local authorities (Provincial and District)
- Building on and topping-up of existing programmes resulting on an unclear Impact Pathways to reach objectives (Theory of Change) because of insufficient coherence between result components (16) and specific objectives (3)
- Weak integration among components and activities/results (nutrition-sensitiveness) as well as complementarity between agencies as part of design
- Insufficient focus on relevant target group (food insecure households), no evident selection criteria; very diverse entry points (both geographic and in terms of target group)
- Insufficient support to institutional capacity building, namely SETSAN both at central and provincial level (TA role)

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Design - MTR

- Improved collaboration among agencies trying to harmonize approaches to increase efficiency and effectiveness
- Increased focus and integration of nutrition-sensitive activities/approaches
- Nutrition education mainstreamed into most activities
- Studies to assess impacts
- Monitoring system still not responding to needs (and weak disaggregation)

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Efficiency

- Operational efficiency:
- SETSAN capacity to coordinate the programme; what role for TA?
- The document sharing system (Share Point) intended to be a platform to facilitate knowledge sharing was rarely used
- Coordination, harmonization and complementary work among the three agencies was only partial, not systematic and not intended, only for some areas. There was a tendency to work separately, with each Agency developing its owns approaches and materials, missing opportunities for synergies.
- The two implementation modalities (outsourcing to service providers and implementation through governmental institutions) presented advantages and disadvantages. For instance: service providers are more result oriented and can deliver services on time, while public institutions had to pass by the bureaucratic procedures delaying sometimes execution, but ownership is higher.

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Effectiveness

- Monitoring and evaluation system did not prioritize systematic monitoring and evaluation of outcome indicators, is more focused on outputs. Information is missing for some results. Gender disaggregation has not been done for a good number of components
- Effects on the FNS of the poorest groups reduced as some components were not designed to reach them (i.e vouchers, farmer associations)
- Duration of effective implementation in the field varies across components, with some implemented only during short periods (i.e. IYCF-SBCC, nutrition education at schools-one year), insufficient to show effects
- Some positive unintended effects: increased construction and use of latrines (by the families themselves), with some positive effects on reducing ldai's impacts on hygiene-related diseases

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Impact on Nutrition and Food security

Important to highlight that with the existing data it is not possible to quantify the contribution of the programme, but to identify changes across the impact pathway.

Results of SETSAN surveys indicate*:

- Stunting prevalence in the total of 4 districts assessed did not show a significant difference between baseline and endline*. In the same line the community impact study did not show a significative difference between beneficiary and control groups
- Programme components might have had positive effects on the household dietary diversity and FCS (proxy indicators of Food security) (89% vs 69% acceptable endline-baseline)*. In particular, the combination of nutrition education with home gardens, or agriculture interventions + SBCC/Nutrition education, and pisciculture
- * This will be further analysed. The MDG coverage at district level is very low

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Impact on Nutrition and Food security

Apparently, only some of the intermediate indicators along the impact pathway have shown improvements: i.e. productivity; other key indicators remained unchanged i.e. child feeding practices, proportion of income spent on food…

The main assumption of the programme: to address in parallel the different dimensions of FNS (availability, access, consumption) through a multisectoral approach was not fully implemented across the districts

Other determining factors of food insecurity and undernutrition have not been addressed by the programme, I.e. small scale irrigation, family planning, safe drinking water.

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Sustainability

- Exit strategies developed for each RC
- Knowledge and capacities were created at community level (vaccinators, EMC facilitators, seed producers, health committees, care group mothers) which to certain degree will allow the continuity of the activities. Though some groups would become less active without institutional support
- Capacities of national institutions, especially at local levels were strengthened in the different topics covered by the programme. Staff is trained, equipment in many cases is available. However, the limited financial resources in the public sector will be a constraint to implement activities at the same level than under the MDG1c. Staff turnover will be also an issue.
- Some components such as Food Fortification, FFS ….are part of the national policies and programmes, and receive high attention, which will guarantee their continuity.

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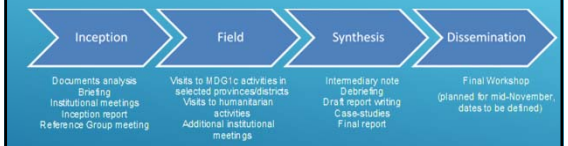
Workplan – Next steps



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