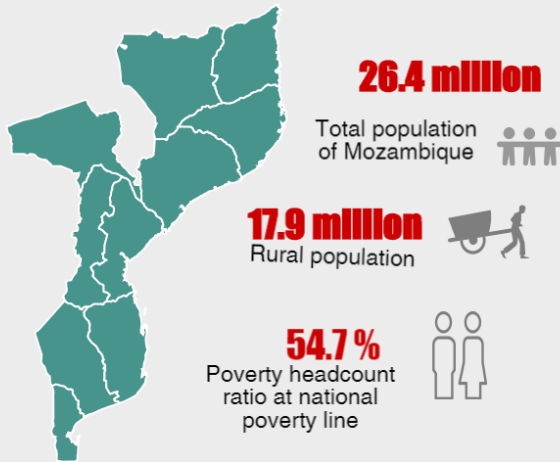


# Mozambique Country strategy and programme evaluation 2010 - 2016

Independent Office  
of Evaluation



## Main objectives

- Assess the results and performance of the IFAD-financed strategy and programme in Mozambique
- Generate findings and recommendations for the future partnership between IFAD and Mozambique for enhanced development effectiveness and rural poverty eradication

## IFAD operations

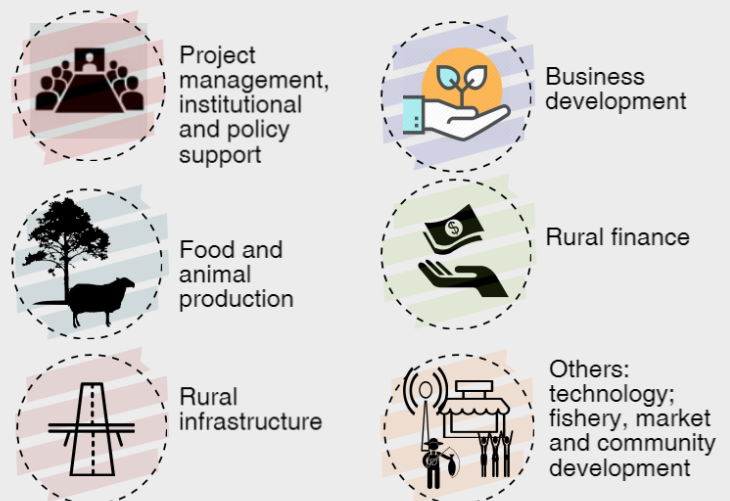
(since 1982)



## IFAD country strategies



## Main areas



## Evaluation storyline



The IFAD-supported programme is well-aligned with national policies and strategies of the Government of Mozambique and clearly consistent with national rural development priorities

IFAD-supported projects broadly aim at contributing to the first General Objective of the Poverty Reduction Action Plan 2011-2014 "Boost production and productivity in agriculture and fisheries", by enhancing access of rural producers to improved technology

Agriculture employs 81%; smallholder farmers account for more than 80% of food crop production, although less than 10% market their surpluses of the labor force due to constraints such as credit, infrastructure, and weak market linkages

To address these challenges IFAD-funded projects primarily focused on developing value-chains for crops, livestock, and fisheries, and helping producers to increase production and access financing



Extensive capacity development of governmental staff and producers took place across a broad range of topics - from technology transfer in agriculture and fisheries, to functional and financial literacy, among others

This appeared to be a long-term fruitful investment that will contribute to the overall national capacity development

## Main evaluation findings

### Areas of strength ↔ Areas for improvement



All loans explicitly foresaw the inclusion of women as project beneficiaries. Quantitative targets ranged between 25% and 50%, and significant results were achieved with respect to women's participation in project activities

Good progress was made by several projects in enabling farmers to obtain land-use titles, an important factor contributing to enhanced production and food security



IFAD developed solid and successful partnerships with the Government and benefits from deep-rooted respect and trust

Several projects introduced innovations in farming and fishing technologies, on approaches to value chain development, and on resilience to climate change



Room for improvement in the contribution of non-lending activities to the country programme, in particular through knowledge management and policy dialogue



Very little tangible progress had been made in improving access to credit for small-scale rural producers in agriculture and fisheries

Delays in project financial execution and slow implementation were recognized by all stakeholders as a main weakness



National resources management and environmental dimension of the portfolio was found to be weak overall

## Recommendations

### 1 Focus on rural poor and on more vulnerable groups, including women, youth and people living with HIV

This focus should fully inform all steps in project design and implementation, from selecting participants to choosing value chains and market opportunities, to identifying capacity-development needs, including functional and financial literacy, nutrition and HIV prevention

### 2 Full attention to sustainable natural resources management and to strengthening climate-change resilience

All projects should explicitly include sustainable natural resources management and climate change adaptation and mitigation, as appropriate and relevant to their goals, and in line with IFAD's most recent policies and the Government's relevant strategies

### 3 IFAD's support to the rural finance sector should be conceptualized within a long-term commitment

A long-term engagement, possibly over a 15-year horizon, appeared necessary to develop robust and transparent microfinance institutions at all levels and across all productive sub-sectors

### 4 Enhance efficiency of financial execution

Integration of IFAD-funded projects into the governmental procedures and systems should be pursued and sustained in the spirit of governmental ownership and for transparency reasons, although some specific measures should be taken to raise implementation efficiency

### 5 Develop principles for the reliance on service providers in project implementation

The principles should respond to the lessons learned so far in this respect

### 6 Dedicate more attention and resources to knowledge management and policy dialogue

IFAD headquarters and the Country Office should ensure that sufficient resources are allocated in project and budgets for knowledge management and policy dialogue

