

Mozambique

Rural Markets Promotion Programme

Supervision Report

Main report and appendices

Mission Dates: 4-15 November 2019

Document Date 18/02/2020

Project No. 1100001423

Report No. 5321-MZ

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AGRA	Alliance for the Green Revolution in Africa
ANE	Agência Nacional de Estradas – National Roads Authority
ASCA	Accumulative Savings and Credit Association
AWPB	Annual Workplan and Budget
CCSA	Agrarian Sector Coordination Committee
DNDR	Nacional de Desenvolvimento Rural – National Directorate of Rural Development
DPASA	Direcção Provincial de Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar – Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Food Security
DPCI	National Directorate of Planning and Cooperation
DNIC	National Directorate of Civil Identification
DUAT	Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra – Right of Use and Benefit from the land
DU	District Unions
ICS	Social Communication Institute
EU	European Union
FA	Farmers' Association
FARE	Fundo de Apoio à Reabilitação Económica – Support Fund for Economic Rehabilitation
FE	Roads Fund

FNDS	Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável
FO	Farmers' Organisation
GAPI	Gabinete de Apoio à Pequena Indústria – Office of Support to Small Scale Industry
GoM	Government of Mozambique
KM	Knowledge Management
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIC	Ministério de Indústria e Comércio – Ministry of Industry and Commerce
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid Term Review
NRM	Natural Resources Management
PMC	Programme Management Cell
PMT	Programme Management Team
PDSA	Agrarian Sector Development Strategy
PNISA	Agrarian Sector Investment Plan
PROMER	Programa de Promoção de Mercados Rurais – Rural Markets Support Programme
PRONEA	Programa Nacional de Extensão Rural – National Programme of Agricultural Extension

SDAE	Serviço Distrital de Actividades Económicas – District Office of Economic Activities
SIP	Strategic Investment Plan
SECAP	Social, Environment and Adaptation Procedures
SIMA	Market Information System
SP	Service Provider
RT	Rural Traders
REFP	Rural Enterprise Financing Project
VC	Value Chain
WA	Withdrawal Application
WB	World Bank

A. Project Overview

Region:	East and Southern Africa Division	Project at Risk Status:	Not at risk
Country:	Mozambique	Environmental and Social Category:	B
Project Name:	Rural Markets Promotion Programme	Climate Risk Classification:	not available yet
Project ID:	1100001423	Executing Institution:	Ministry of Planning and Development
Project Type:	Rural Development	Implementing Institutions:	not available yet
CPM:	Robson Mutandi		
Project Director:	not available yet		
Project Area:			

Approval Date:	11/09/2008	Last audit receipt:	26/06/2019
Signing Date:	17/09/2008	Date of Last SIS Mission:	15/11/2019
Entry into Force Date:	26/04/2009	Number of SIS Missions:	16
Available for Disbursement Date:	26/04/2009	Number of extensions:	2
First Disbursement Date:	20/07/2009	Effectiveness lag:	7 months
MTR Date:	19/05/2014		
Original Completion Date:	30/06/2018		
Current Completion Date:	30/06/2021		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	IFAD	\$31,134,613
	Debt Sustainability Framework	\$12,500,000
	IFAD	\$12,500,000
Domestic Financing breakdown	National Government	\$2,861,003
	Beneficiaries	\$3,050,000
Co-financing breakdown,	European Union	\$10,970,000
	Alliance for a Green Revolution In Africa	\$3,517,000
Project total financing:		\$76,532,616

Current Mission

Mission Dates:	4-15 November 2019
Days in the field:	5
Mission composition:	Mr. Robson Mutandi, Mission Leader; Mr. Palani Muleya, Market Intermediaries and Value Chain Expert; Mr. Guy Kemsop, Rural Infrastructure Specialist; Ms. Grace Nakanjako, M&E and KM Expert; Mrs. Felistas Chikwara, Gender, Youth, Target and Nutrition; Mr. Boro Gathuo, Climate Change and Adaptation Specialist; Mr. Alessandro Neroni, Procurement Consultant; Mr. Fabrizio Vivarini, Financial Management Consultant
Field sites visited:	Cabo Delgado (Montepuez, Balama, Ancuabe, Namuno and Pemba)

B. Overall Assessment

Key SIS Indicator #1	Ø	Rating	Key SIS Indicator #2	Ø	Rating
Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective		5	Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance		4

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus	5	Project Management	4
Effectiveness	4	Quality of Project Management	5
Targeting and Outreach	4	Knowledge Management	4
Gender equality & women's participation	5	Value for Money	4
Agricultural Productivity	N/A	Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	4
Nutrition	5	Performance of M&E System	3
Adaptation to Climate Change	5	Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)	5

Sustainability and Scaling-up	5	Financial Management and Execution	5
Institutions and Policy Engagement	5	Acceptable Disbursement Rate	3
Partnership-building	4	Quality of Financial Management	5
Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	4	Quality and Timeliness of Audit	6
Quality of Beneficiary Participation	4	Counterparts Funds	6
Responsiveness of Service Providers	5	Compliance with Loan Covenants	5
Environment and Natural Resource Management	5	Procurement	3
Exit Strategy	5		
Potential for Scaling-up	5		

Relevance	5
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C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

1. IFAD and GoM fielded a Supervision Mission to the country during the period 4th to 15th November 2019. The main objective of the Mission was to: a) follow up on the agreed actions and recommendations since the last mission in 2018; b) assessing overall project progress and performance based on the project objectives, components, subcomponents and indicators; c) work with the Programme Management Team (PMT) to identify any existent constraints and jointly agree on rapid solutions for effective implementation; c) review the adequacy and sustainability of strategies and intervention approaches adopted by PROMER, including overall financial management with the aim of assisting the government improving the project implementation of future projects. The Mission interacted with different stakeholders that included District Administrator of Balama, National Director of DNDR, Directors of the relevant departments in the visited districts, representatives of the National Roads Authority (ANE) and the Road Fund (FE), private sector representatives, service providers, staff of the PMT and selected beneficiaries.

2. Field visits were undertaken during the period 5th – 9th November. The Mission, together with the PMT and DNDR staff, were divided into different teams that visited selected districts in Cabo Delgado Province (Balama, Namuno, Ancuabe and Montepuez). During the visits, the Mission assessed the progress made with regards to farmer group development; rural traders involved in out grower schemes, inputs, produce and market linkages; selected road infrastructure sites; adoption of good agronomic practices and other technologies; savings and credit groups; nutrition activities; gender and youth empowerment. The mission had the opportunity to visit some roads and infrastructures affected by Kenneth Cyclone and interact with beneficiaries from the three blocks in a joint seminar organized in Pemba to share experiences and lessons from the project.

3. A pre-wrap up meeting was held on 14th November 2019 with the PMT staff to discuss the Mission's observations, conclusions and recommendations and to agree on the key actions and the associated timeframe. A wrap-up meeting, chaired by National Director of Rural Development, Mr. Olegário Banze, was held on 15th November 2019 in Maputo. The Mission would like to express its appreciation to GoM for the hospitalities and courtesies extended and to the PMT staff for their contributions to the Mission's outputs.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

4. **Support to Cyclone Kenneth Recovery**– PROMER has signed a MoU with DPASA to support farmers with agriculture inputs in Cabo Delgado province after the cyclone devastation. In addition the programme has been engaged with full rehabilitation of 678 km of roads in all district area with improved designs to reinforce the resilience to climate change. As part of post cyclone recovery needs in the road sector, It has been agreed that after detailed assessment further support will be provided by the project to rehabilitate additional 8 key roads (303.8km spot improvement) which were affected by the cyclone. In addition, due to the expected workload during the upcoming months until project completion, It was agreed that DNDR will formalize a request to ANE to allocate qualified staff to support the survey/design of outstanding roads.

5. **DUATs and Natural Resources Management.** The project's good work on facilitating access to land has been noted, as of November 2019, 20 741 DUATS have been issued with a remaining 3 389 in the process of distribution. The positive work done on securing land tenure can be consolidated with the development of NRM plans that can further reinforce sustainable land management. The PMT has indicated a willingness to further develop and couple NRM plans alongside land tenure activities and subsequently scale this up into a cohesive package in 2020.

6. **MoU with MASA.** The Ministry of Agriculture in partnership with other Ministries with key responsibilities in the agrarian sector are currently preparing the new PEDSA (2020 - 2029) and PNISA (2020 - 2024) strategic documents. A MoU is being prepared between MITADER – DNDR and MASA – DPCI to use part of the project resources to support the conclusion of these important policy and strategic documents, and other policy initiatives in the agrarian sector. The mission commend this initiative which will contribute to improve the policy agenda in the agrarian sector.

7. **Publication of FO statutes in the national gazette.** The majority of FOs are not able to cover the costs of publication of their statutes in the national gazette. This is a key requirement in their legalization process which allows the associations access to a range of services and opportunities: i) access to financial services and credit; ii) registration of the land (DUAT) of the association; etc. The PMT is willing to provide support by covering the cost of the publication of the statutes in national gazette for the PROMER associations. The mission found this as a good initiative taking into account the challenges the associations are facing which are also hampering smooth synergies with other components. DNDR should further consider partnering with DNIC (identification services) and support the farmers to get ID cards.

8. **PROMER value chain model:** The implementation of VC component suffered a lot of challenges during the last

8-9 years of PROMER implementation. The Government and IFAD have learnt a lot with these setbacks and through a continuous experimentation and adaptation process found a suitable model for value chain development in PROMER which should be considered for replication in other investments in the country. It was agreed that a detailed documentation and systematization of the PROMER experience with the VC interventions will be done.

9. Reporting Government in-kind contribution. DNDR has developed a model to assess the Government in-kind contribution to the project. The mission assessed the model and its results and commended the Government for the exhaustive and detailed assessment which will contribute to increase significantly the GoM contribution to the project. This approach could be replicated in other projects in Mozambique and in the region. It was agreed that DNDR and PMT should produce a short report to inform on the results of the domestic contribution analysis. The report shall explain the procedures, evaluation methods and assumptions used in the calculation of the domestic contribution. The PIM shall be updated accordingly.

D. Overview and Project Progress

Component 1: Development of More Dynamic Market Intermediaries

10. Subcomponent 1.1: Support for Rural Traders Development. This subcomponent is rated satisfactory. Significant progress has been registered in this subcomponent. In 2019 the project continued supporting the 225 rural traders. The major activities of support to this group focused in capacity building and coaching in market linkages, promoting signing of marketing contracts of this group and FOs. The promotion of inputs trading, business licencing, asset registration to enhance sustainability, access to credit from formal financial institutions and the establishment of district traders associations were also part of the training package. As a result of the above, the volume of agricultural produce purchased by 118 RTs under contract was 4,049 tons and the total revenue was USD 939,460. In addition 93 RTs participated in agriculture inputs trading with a total revenue of USD 53,583.

11. The programme continued the support in order to legalize the RT business. A total of 25 RT had their commercial activities legalised, including assets registered (34 RT). Due to these efforts, a total of 15 RTs had access to credit in a financial institutions. As part of the exit strategy and in order to strength the capacity of RTs, PROMER is supporting them to establish RTs associations. Since last mission three more associations were formed bringing the total to 5 formed to date. The formation of RTs associations will ensure that the interest of the members is taken care of even post project. The Programme needs to accelerate the process of establishing RTs associations and linking them to the different existing FOs.

12. In line with the last supervision mission recommendation the project submitted a concept with a proposal to adjust the matching contribution of RTs and FOs and align with IFAD current guidelines (20-30% beneficiary contribution). The PMT is also considering to propose a special package (10%) for women and youth for the purpose of promoting small scale value addition activities. The mission reviewed the proposal and found it in line with the IFAD overall guidelines for Matching grant allocation for this type of projects, and *it was agreed that a No Objection request will be submitted to IFAD.*

13. Subcomponent 1.2: Support to Farmers' Organisations Development This subcomponent is rated satisfactory. The Programme is currently supporting a total of 500 Farmers' Organisations with a total membership of 13,709 smallholder farmers beneficiaries; 49% women and 29% youth. The main support activities undertaken in 2019 for this group consisted by capacity building and coaching in production, marketing planning, business management, market linkages, legalisation and asset registration. The support also included reinforcing the capacity of District Unions, to support their members in market linkages and promoting increased productivity through demonstration plots. From the above activities the total volume sold under contract was 6, 516 tons and the associated revenue was USD 1,848,710. Three FOs had their assets registered and 125 FOs were legalised. Fifteen District Unions and Fora that have solid links with FO and internal capacities to operate as rural enterprises were selected to continue receiving support from the project, in terms of strategic plans. Following recommendations of the last mission, a tender was launched to hire a consultant to support the DUs in the definition of their action plans. The tender is in the final stage, and based on that, PROMER will define the type of support for the DUs.

14. PROMER established additional demonstration plots in the programme areas since last mission. As a result an increase of yields in sesame, soybeans and pigeon pea was registered in all provinces.

Component 2: Enterprise-Led Value Chain Initiative

15. After long delays in start-up, the progress in this component is satisfactory. The component seeks to facilitate the increase of the smallholders' agricultural related incomes by enabling them to enter into profitable and mutual beneficial partnerships with agribusinesses for selected commodities through a matching grant facility. Value chains identification opportunities were carried out in the previous periods. Initially the objective was to have one commodity value chain per SIP but it was not possible. The thrust changed into multi-commodity value chains.

The current 5 SIPs are multi commodity value chains as follows: ALIMI-sesame, beans, groundnuts and soybeans; SAN JFS-sesame beans and maize; Cornelio Commercial-sesame, beans groundnuts and beans; Agro FATAR-sesame, beans and maize; IKURU-sesame, beans and maize. The multi commodity strategy hedges against cyclic seasonal failure of a single particular crop.

16. Matching Investments Grant Facility. Following the simplification of guidelines on matching grants facilities guidelines, which include existing assets as part of contribution among other things, the targeted 5 SIPs are all now operational and the PMT and other stakeholders involved should be commended for the hard work in this achievement. The 5 SIPs produce marketed in 2019 was 1,195 tons involving 5,464 beneficiaries which is 109% of the target. The total amount disbursed by the project is USD 272,832.54. It was agreed that evaluation of this component and the challenges, experiences and lessons learnt on this successful achievement should be documented.

17. For the analysis of the overall outreach under this component, the project should use the revised target considered during the design of additional financing which is in line with Economic and Financial Analysis. However for the impact assessment and other relevant studies which are key for further scaling up of this model, the project should determine the actual investment per beneficiary from the current operating SIPs.

Component 3: Improve the Market Environment

18. Subcomponent 3.1: Market Infrastructure . This subcomponent is rated satisfactory. PROMER has partnered with ANE (National Road Authority) and FE (National Road Funds) under a signed MoU. Survey/design of the roads is led by project' Engineers, supported by ANE' staffs (supervising works), while payment is made by FE. The Programme rehabilitated/constructed 13 markets (86% target). The recruitment of contractors to rehabilitate the last two markets is on-going, and a new wholesale market in Pemba is planned to be built in Pemba. The project should fast-track its construction process based on a realistic timeline.

19. During the first phase, a total of 729 km were rehabilitated using the spot improvement^[1] approach (96% of target in phase I). For phase II, full rehabilitation^[2] (based of equipment-based approach), a total of 9 km (11 roads, 34% of target) out of 678km are currently on-going (overall physical progress^[3] of 41%) by hired contractors.

20. The mission visited two roads (Ancuabe and Namuno Districts) and discussed with PMT, contractors and staffs of ANE and Districts: i) quality of works has improved^[4] as a result of good design/supervision; ii) no road will be completed on time (contracts end in Dec. 2019) and construction of structures will be affected by rains; iii) no road committee is formed to maintain the roads (road maintenance is the GoM's responsibility). Based on the above, it is agreed to: i) update chronograms for remaining works; ii) prioritise structure works and adopt multitasking to speed up physical progress; iii) extend contract duration without financial effects (except variations); iv) implement a trial community-based routine maintenance system in Ancuabe.

21. Apart from the ongoing works, a total of 21 roads (404.9 km^[5]) are outstanding for rehabilitation and GoM requested support to spot improve 8 roads (303.8 km) affected by Cyclone "Kenneth". Given the limited time to project' end (one dry season to complete all works), it was agreed to: i) consider GoM's request by focusing on Districts covered by the project; ii) request qualified staffs from ANE (provide allowances and transport) to support survey/design of outstanding roads (including "Kenneth" affected ones); iii) follow the timeline developed for remaining activities. From discussions with ANE, "Claycrete" surfacing laboratory tests are concluded. Prior to in-situ test, all parties should agree on the methodology to adopt accordingly.

22. Subcomponent 3.2: Facilitating Access to Finance. ASCAs: The contracts with ASCAs service providers expired in 2018 and the relevant impact assessment was carried out. Final results of this assessment confirmed that the project was able to reach all key indicators targets. A total of 449 ASCAs groups created with 7976 members, 59% women. The impact evaluation confirmed the intervention has contributed to improve the livelihoods of the communities, their agriculture activities, trade business, assets, education and health. Despite the positive achievements, efforts should be in place to ensure that community animators receive their service fee from the groups, a continue providing their services to the groups. During the additional financing phase no new groups are envisaged, the project groups will be assisted and strengthened by REFP.

23. Support to MFIs: Under this facility two GAPI branches were constructed in Ribaué (Nampula) and Balama (Cabo Delgado) with PROMER funds. The USD 150.000 was used for construction and equipment of the two branches, and GAPI is using its own resources for the lending operations. The active portfolio for the two branches as of 30 June was composed by 93 outstanding loans in the total value of MZN 9.4 million.

24. Subcomponent 3.3: Improving the Market Transparency. PROMER continued the dissemination of relevant agricultural market information, using mainly the existing 13 local community radios in Portuguese and local languages. A total of 356 radio bulletins were planned for 2019, but due to the changes on contractual procedures with ICS by June only 28 bulletins were broadcasted. The mission learnt that the target will be met at the end of the year, taking into account that the contract will be extended up to December. Cumulatively more than 2.500

bulletins were broadcasted. An impact assessment of the component was concluded, in general the results are positive but there is a lot to be done in terms of policy to ensure its effective sustainability. Following experiences drawn from another Project hosted within DNDR which also deals with Community Radios, a new approach will be implemented in PROMER areas. This will consist mainly in revising the Radio programmes and develop specific contents relevant for the projects target group. This will be a joint activity, which will involve DNDR, ICS, PROMER and Community Radios themselves, and will include capacity building through purchase of basic equipment to the latter.

25. Mozambique has two main platforms for agriculture and market information. The INFOCOM managed by MIC with focus on market information and SIMA managed by MASA with focus on production and extension. Both platforms are important for PROMER beneficiaries and to the country. In order to ensure greater linkage and synergies, MASA and MIC in partnership with PROMER are preparing a concept note to be reviewed and approved by the Agrarian Sector Coordination Committee (CCSA) and included in the new Agrarian sector strategy (PEDSA) and Investment plan (PNISA). The mission commends this policy initiative which will ensure that the provision and dissemination of market information gets recognised as public information, will reinforce the sustainability of market information interventions and ensure that adequate budget is made available by the Government to support the community radios.

Component 4: Policy/Institutional Support and Management

26. *Subcomponent 4.1: Knowledge Management and Coordination.* PROMER continued to support the integration and institutionalization of knowledge management in DNDR. The DNDR Knowledge Management Strategy was developed and finalized and an action plan to guide its implementation prepared. Training was provided to staff of DNDR on mainly KM and its linkage to M & E, covering especially the MDG 1C activities that completed in 2018. The mission commends the substantial progress made regarding this undertaking and urges full implementation of interventions as articulated in the KM strategy.

27. The mission was informed that PROMER will enlist the services of an external consultant to provide expert support on the systematic documentation and packing of knowledge products. The recruitment and selection of the external resource is currently ongoing. This is expected to further improve KM in the project. In the meantime, the project with support from IFAD prepared a handbook of success stories from the field, held four provincial level closing seminars for the MDG 1c activities, and also made presentations at foras organized by other partners such as JICA, WB, SDC, and FNDS, during which lessons from project implementation were shared with the stakeholders. The webpage is now fully functional and Project management is urged to continue uploading as many knowledge products on the page as possible for wider sharing and impact.

28. *Subcomponent 4.2 and 4.3: Policy and Institutional Support and Programme Management.* As part of its exit strategy, DNDR staff are more involved in PROMER activities supporting the PMT. Focal points for each programme components were assigned at national level and at provincial level the capacity of provincial and district technicians has been strengthened. As part of the support, DNDR technicians at national and provincial level developed a model to assess the Government in kind contribution to the project. The mission assessed the model and its results and commended the Government for the exhaustive and detailed assessment which will contribute to increase significantly the GoM contribution to the project. The model should be documented and disseminated by other projects in the country, and in the region.

29. The Ministry of Agriculture in partnership with other Ministries with key responsibilities in the agrarian sector are currently preparing the new PEDSA (2020 - 2029) and PNISA (2020 - 2024) strategic documents. A MoU is being prepared between MITADER – DNDR and MASA – DPCI to use part of the project resources to support the conclusion of these important policy and strategic documents. In addition, the MoU will include further support to MASA on key policy areas including: i) Support part of the budget gap in ongoing IAI (Integrated Agrarian Survey) and Food security and nutrition baseline survey; ii) Support the establishment of Agrarian Sector Regional Coordination Committees; iii) Strengthen the Research Platforms in partnership with Eduardo Mondlane University; iv) Support the MASA and MIC harmonized agriculture and market information system.

30. **Land Tenure:** The Programme has done very well with respect to facilitating tenure security, out of 24 130 DUATS, 20 741 DUATS have been issued to both individual farmers and farmers organisations. The remaining 3 389 DUATS have been processed and have to simply be distributed by the designated authorities. Building on the success of activities linked to the issuing of DUATS, the PMT and mission agreed that activities in 2020 will couple both land tenure and natural resource management plans. This will ensure that sustainable land management is embedded in the respective communities.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Sign a MoU with MASA To support policy initiatives	DNDR	12/2019
Document the Government in-kind contribution tracking model Document the Government in-kind contribution tracking model	DNDR	12/2019
Submit the Concept Note for MGF for NO Submit the Concept Note for MGF for NO	PMT	12/2019
Support to Cyclone Kenneth Recovery Rehabilitate additional 8 key roads (303.8km spot improvement) which were affected by the cyclone	PMT/ANE	12/2020
Scale up DUATs and Natural Resource Management activities Scale up DUATs and Natural Resource Management activities	PMT	12/2020
Support the publication of FO statutes in the national gazette Support the publication of FO statutes in the national gazette	PMT	12/2020
Systematization and Documentation of PROMER value chain model Systematization and Documentation of PROMER value chain model	PMT	12/2020

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus

Effectiveness

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

31. By and large, through observations from the field, presentation of testimonies and from the thematic studies carried out so far, it is evident that PROMER is steadily progressing towards attaining its development outcomes and the overall project goal. The project has effectively reached a total of 82,377 Households through interventions in rural infrastructures, farmers' organisations, market development and linkages, access to rural finance and nutrition.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

32. The Programme has made substantial progress on the measurement of outcomes of implementation through thematic studies carried out on MDG1c activities, mainstreaming of nutrition, access to rural finance and the impact of the market intermediaries. In addition, interactions with Programme beneficiaries during the Mission indicated improved and significant changes registered in the livelihoods of these beneficiaries. Beneficiaries testified among others to:

- increased awareness of the role of women and men in the families,
- improved knowledge on nutrition and use of high value nutritive foods
- acquisition of assets such as motor cycles and land secured with DUATS
- construction of better houses, and business premises
- expansion of rural businesses and diversification of non-farm income sources,
- increased production volumes

- increased marketed volumes
- improved saving and investment culture among families

33. More Structured Outcome surveys should be undertaken by the programme to assess in particular the extent to which these benefits and changes have been reached. Assessments should also be made on the rural infrastructures implemented by the programme and their effect on improving the market environment of agricultural products, in addition to other indirect socio economic benefits. Other thematic surveys could cover the evaluation of the SIPs and the impact of their implementation in improving the agricultural input and output markets.

Development Focus

Targeting and Outreach

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

34. PROMER geographically targeted vulnerable rural communities living in poverty and experiencing food insecurity. The project activities targeted directly individual households, who are members of Farmer organisations/association, rural traders, and indirectly targeted the general community members with such infrastructures like roads and markets. PROMER has cumulatively reached 82,377 Households HHs against an AF appraisal target of 76,600 HHs, exceeding the target set. Capacity building activities have reached over a total of 13,709 farmers (6,772 women and 6,937 male). The PROMER project deliberately empowered women in Functional Adult literacy program, teaching reading, writing and numeracy, cumulatively, a total of 18,604 learners have been reached through the literacy program with 55% of these being women. PROMER is working with 448 ASCAs, (202 in Block A, 90 in B and 156 in C) with a total membership of 7,833 farmers, majority whom are women (58%). While the report mentions that support to better-off farmers was justified as it brought wider benefits for the community, this statement would need to be justified by specific quantitative and qualitative data. The project needs to go beyond outreach reporting and include outcome-level results for the different target groups.

Main issues

35. **The geographic area** of PROMER's operation is characterized by high poverty levels. PROMER's evaluation report for Rural Traders (June 2017) shows that PROMER is operating in areas where poverty levels were high, with the following poverty levels as of 2015: Niassa- 60.6%; Cabo Delgado – 44.8%; Nampula – 57.1%; and Zambezia – 56.5%.

36. **Direct targeting** was evident to the rural farmer who is in a farm organisations/association, rural traders for value chain from inputs, production, harvesting and storage, marketing and consumption. Furthermore the nutrition activities were specifically direct targeting the child bearing age women and school children empowering them with basic nutrition, hygiene, health, production of vegetables and chickens. Measures are necessary to channel services and resources to specific members or groups of the community that would otherwise not be reached by project activities.

37. **Self-targeting** was also very evident in the choices to participate in the programme activities as well as being volunteer trainers in adult literacy, food production, agriculture inputs trading rained on GALS, nutrition, production and marketing. It was evident that the crops, improved technology for production(tractors, planters machines as goods and capacity building of linkages to services responded very well to the priorities, assets, capacities and livelihood strategies of PROMER target groups. As much as the traders interventions may seem to have targeted to the those better off economically or socially, it was clear that if they own tractors can assist the whole community to increase their farming lands and increase production as well as incomes in the community through the out grower schemes being promoted.

38. **Empowerment of communities.** PROMER activities made and developed the capacity and self-confidence of those participating communities with less voice and power to enable them to voice their needs and to participate in planning, decision-making and project activities as well as improved production and marketing.

39. It was clear that the PROMER has enabling rural women and men to lead their own development by offering them decision-making power in formulating their associations, constitutions and how they work as individuals farms and market crops soya beans, maize, sesame as groups, use of funds and selection of service providers.

40. The testimonies shared by communities visit to the mission it was evident that men and women hold leadership positions in the farmer associations. Men testified that they are now sharing household chores and business.

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

41. PROMER used participatory approaches to gender using GALS tools that were very apparent in diverse voices of poor rural women and men, expressing themselves without fear. It was very clear in the field visit that women and men have transformed. The women load of household chore was confirmed by both women and men as well as the youths present. Family members are very cooperative and understand the burden of women after exposed to the GALS sessions. Men on the other hand were not shy to tell the mission that they used to drink all the money and were violent but now there is harmony and peace in the homes and community. Equally, because of the participatory and inclusiveness of GALS tools all even the illiterate members were able to identify with unifying household vision, community visions as well as association for improved livelihoods, food and nutrition security, well-being and increased income, and to address discriminatory roles and relationships, with Rural Traders including their wives and children in the management of their businesses and producers having the men and women in a household deciding together on what to produce based on market demand, how to produce, where to sell and how to use the proceeds from the sales. The report does not mention what has changed since the last supervision, which would warrant an increase in the score. No information is given on project results regarding with regards to women in leadership positions, percentage of women members of farmers' associations, and to what extent the project is contributing to more balanced workloads for women. It would also be good to see how women's increase in tenure security has lead to broader benefits (e.g. access to financial services, etc.). The project needs to start collecting outcome-level data related to gender equality and women's empowerment.

Main issues

42. PROMER has enabling measures to promote a policy and institutional environment among stakeholders and partners that is favourable to pro-poor development, community participation, gender equality and the empowerment of vulnerable groups inclusive (the youths, the illiterate, children and mothers of child bearing ages and all men and women in the project areas). The project has appointed one member of the PMU and at DNDR who is among other things responsibilities for gender mainstreaming. The project's commitment and AWPB allocate specific human and financial resources to gender (e.g. for gender sensitization and training) and the implementation of the gender strategy.

43. The programme focused on activities that promote gender equality and women's empowerment through a gender and youth strategy with associated action plan. Its inclusive modalities of project activities working with all men and women in agriculture production value chain and adult literacy and child bearing age women and children (functional literacy, local venue, language, time of day and season for meetings, children nutrition), these integrated activities are commendable.

44. A consultancy firm was hired on retainer basis to support the project in implementing the Action Plan. The entry point was awareness creation and in-depth training as well as the use of a participatory tool of Gender Action Learning (GAL). A total of 3 training sessions were conducted for PROMER staff, and SP from 2016 to 2017.

45. In 2018 a GALS TOT targeting DNDR, PROMER staff, SP and 20 community beneficiaries was conducted. These beneficiaries were to replicate the training in their organisations and communities. To date 68 replications were carried out and 447 people (251 women) has participated in the training.

46. The mission commends the programme for expanding women's economic empowerment through access to land and control of productive assets and benefits. The activities of land tenure and legalisation has seen ownership of DUATs by women and men of all ages. Although youths under 21 years of age were said not allowed to own land, the community have protected the vulnerable orphaned youths to retain their lands.

47. Consolidated age disaggregated data to track the participation of youths using 35 years age –cohort has started well. As well as the tracking of rural traders who are integrating their wives in their business and so far 69 male traders are now working with their wives and children.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Pre-test the developed guidelines Pre-test the developed guidelines for GALS and market access, including tools for M&E	PMT	03/2020
Track rural traders Track rural traders who are incorporating their wives in their businesses	PMT	03/2020
Consolidate age disaggregated data Consolidate age disaggregated data to track and monitor youth participation	PMT	06/2020
Include gender and youth analysis Include gender and youth analysis in all the relevant surveys/studies to be undertaken	PMT	06/2021

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: N/A

Nutrition

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

49. Since 2019 Nutrition is no longer a stand alone component hence proposed nutrition sensitive actions will be embedded in component 1 and 2. The baseline assessments with nutrition sensitive indicators', climate change and WEAI that was started in October and was expected to be through by November 2019, is still being finalized. The findings should led to choices of action and direct implementation of strategies to mainstream nutrition sensitivity in the PROMER. The focus so far is envisioned: i) to increase the supply of food diversity (component 1), ii) to add nutrition value along the chain.(component 2) and iii) to increase the demand for nutritious food (component 1 and 2).

50. Beneficiaries from the other provinces that did not benefit from stand-alone intervention, Nampula, Niassa and Zambezia Provinces, are already showing the results of the mainstreaming with RT selling nutritious rich seeds and producers consuming nutritious rich crops such as soybean that would normally produce for marketing, and some producers are preserving vegetables through drying and processing into jams.

Main issues

51.The nutrition education was a component during the first phase, 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, demonstrating vegetable gardens, cooking demonstrations and capacity building sessions to improve understanding of nutrition. Topics covered were: diversified family diets, infant feeding, home gardening, processing and conservation of vegetables, GALS and climate change. The approach adopted to deliver nutrition education was delivered by service providers' workers, who received training who then trained groups of voluntary women and men. The community radio slots complemented the inter-personal communication.

52.The nutrition implementation was through MDG-1c Nutrition promotion and focus was in Cabo Delgado 2016-2018. The activities targeted women of reproductive age, children under two years and adolescents of Farmer's organizations (FOs) and selected schools. Activities promoted were total 5 Nutrition awareness raising activities for rural traders, farmers groups and technical staff both for public and service providers field staff on nutrition food production and consumption, nutritious seeds commercialization. According to the evaluation done by EU 2018 Nutrition knowledge and methods of cooking improved with over 80% and PROMER attained the MDG1C diet diversity outcome of 40% diet diversity.

53.In 2018, PROMER embarked on tailor made trainings, facilitated by Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation (CDI)and PROMER Nutrition consultants, which resulted in 31 stakeholders (MITADER staff, PROMER staff and service providers) gaining knowledge and ultimately agreeing that nutrition-sensitive programming needs to be built into program implementation strategic plan, Annual work plan and budget process and log frame.

54.As a result of this training SP in their respective project areas are implementing nutrient reach crops ate the same time that the RT are selling nutrient rich seeds. From the seminar it was evident that the project beneficiaries

are adopting this intervention as with beneficiaries from Niassa, Nampula and Zambezia indicating that they no longer selling all their soyabean but also process some into soya milk and flour to make cakes given their nutritious value. The same beneficiaries also showed how PROMER taught them to preserve their vegetables with drying and processing into jams. The SP are working with some RT who have processing activities for them to participate in government efforts to fortify their maize meal.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Work with DNDR Work with DNDR to review the FOs rural trader and adult literacy manuals to include key messages on diet diversity	DNDR/PROMER	06/2020
The project should should distribute The project should should distribute the training manual, panflets, recepis and video clips it produced to the beneficiaries so that they could use them after the project	PROMER	

Adaptation to Climate Change

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

55. PROMER has introduced crop varieties that are resilient to negative climate changes. These include varieties of crops that mature early. For example, pigeon peas normally mature after 120 days. PROMER has introduced pigeon peas varieties that are now maturing after 90 days. This helps in combating drought without compromising crop yield. PROMER has introduced varieties of other crops including maize that are resilient to climate change. PROMER has demonstration plots where they test best planting times and maturing times for many varieties of crops. Mulching, furrowing and other GAP have been introduced by PROMER. Staff of SPs have been trained to pass messages on climate change as they work with extension officials and farmers in the field. These workers are trained to synthesize farmers not only on market linkages but also water conservation and climate change. From the field visit it was evident project beneficiaries indicated that they are adopting best practices to enhance resilience to climate change

Main issues

1. In order to ensure more resilience and adaptation to climate change, the project is currently intervening in the same roads rehabilitated during the phase I (spot improvement), with a full rehabilitation approach, including the revision of the designs to reinforce the resilience, as well as by conducting all environmental and impact assessment studies.

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

57. The programme has contributed to building of capacities at institutional and beneficiary level to sustain the activities. Knowledge and capacities were created at community level through: FO and RT capacity building; Literacy trainings; Gender; ASCAs and nutrition; which to a certain degree will allow the continuity of the activities. Capacities of national institutions, especially at local levels and private sector were strengthened in the different topics covered by the project.

58. The capacity of DNDR and other related institutions at all levels in MASA, MITADER, MOPHRH and MIC were strengthened. The project infrastructure interventions are implemented with the support of MOPHRH and ANE who ensures technical and methodological guidance to PMT with regards to climate resilience roads.

Main issues

59. **Policy engagement with MASA:** DNDR -PROMER is finalizing a MoU with MASA – DPCI to support the agrarian sector in different policy and strategic areas. The project will provide institutional support to MASA in the areas of:

a) *Policy formulation: New PEDSA (Strategic Plan for Development of Agrarian Sector) and PNISA (National Investment Plan for Agrarian Sector).* PROMER in partnership with other key actors in the agrarian sector (World Bank, African Development Bank, ADA, FAO, AGRA, IFPRI) will support MASA by hiring 3 national consultants who will be engaged with the formulation of the two new policies and strategic documents.

b)National Integrated Agrarian Survey(IAI) and Food Security and Nutrition Baseline Survey. PROMER will support MASA financing the budget gap for both studies which are important for the agrarian sector. The nutrition baseline survey has particular importance because it will assess the status of malnutrition in the country following the last survey in 2013, will also be key for PROMER nutrition interventions and experiences mainstreaming nutrition and will contribute for further policy formulation and implementation of the ESAN III (Food Security and Nutrition Strategy).

c)Establishment of Agrarian Sector Regional Coordination Committees. MASA in partnership with MEF, MITADER, MIMAIP, MOPHRH and MIC have recently revitalized the CCSA (Agrarian Sector Coordination Committee). CCSA operates at the national level through the promotion of dialogue between the different stakeholders in the coordination and monitoring of PNISA implementation in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of agrarian sector programs in Mozambique. This dialogue platform is in line with the CAADP principles, whose main role is to foster inclusive policy dialogue, partnerships and alliances for the effective implementation of the CAADP agenda, peer review and mutual liability.

MASA through CCSA secretariat wants to establish the Regional CCSA platforms to promote the a regular and decentralized discussion of agrarian policies and strategies at local level. The mission commends this decentralized initiative which will contribute for an improved policy dialogue in the country.

d)Research Platform: With support of African Union and in collaboration with UEM researchers, MASA has been engaged in the development of different and relevant studies (For example: Agriculture Financing; Use of Seeds; Climate Change Impact on Agriculture, etc.). MAS and UEM need additional support to carry out other planned studies under the research platform as well as through Knowledge Management methods and tools, divulgate and disseminate the results of the different studies in the country. PROMER should consider using this platform and finance some of the studies linked to its Value Chains and components, as well as to support the dissemination of results of existing studies (Eg. Agr Financing and CC).

e)Strengthening the agriculture and market information systems. MITADER, MASA and MIC reinforce synergies and harmonize intervention with SIMA and INFOCOM systems. A concept note is being prepared with support of PROMER to be presented during the next CCSA, and it is expected that the agriculture and market information are considered as public information and included in PNISA.

Partnership-building	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

60. PROMER has successfully established partnerships with public, private and international organisations. With public institutions the project has been able to sign MoUs and work closely with ANE/FE, MIC, DNAT, MASA, DPAs, SDAEs and SDPIs. The project is also linked since the beginning with different national and international service providers such SNV, OIKOS, OLIPA, GAPI and others. Through market intermediaries and value chain interventions, the private sector was engaged with PROMER beneficiaries mainly in cash crops to export. International companies like OLAM, ECG, JFS and other local Rural Traders like Cornélio Comercial and Agro Fatar Vano have sustainable market partnerships with farmers. PROMER was also able to implement joint interventions with FAO and WFP through the EU-MDG1c.

Main issues

61.EU-MDG1c: PROMER interventions in the field were strongly connected to the RBAs (FAO and WFP) interventions and components under the EU-MDG1c programme. For example, some rural traders supported by the programme were selected to be part of the FAO e-Voucher scheme and some cooperatives and associations supported by PROMER also received inputs and machinery support from WFP. Apart of that, WFP and IFAD (block C unit) were sharing the office in Alto Molocué. The impact of this collaboration would be more visible if all interventions were concentrated in the same areas.

62.SNV: PROMER has received support from SNV under component 2- Value Chain were different models for private sector engagement were tested and used including the 4Ps. This support has contributed significantly for the positive results that are currently emerging under this component, particularly with the involvement of the local rural traders into the out grower schemes.

63.World Bank – Sustenta: The project is being implemented in almost the same PROMER intervention areas, has similar activities and both are under the same Ministry. In order to avoid duplication of efforts and resources the synergies should be strengthened, starting by mapping the associations and individual beneficiaries being targeted by the project and intervention areas.

64.Cabo Delgado Multi-Stakeholder Platform: A new dialogue platform is being established under the leadership of Government with support of AfDB and Dutch Embassy. The aim of the is to facilitate the creation of value & sustainable development in Pemba-Lichinga Corridor. The challenge is to work towards a more inclusive and sustainable growth in the region, and take opportunity of the shift in paradigms, to start thinking about

collaboration through synergies that can be used through different groups. The mission is in view that PROMER should be engaged actively with this platform through its Cells and contribute to improve the coordination of different partners at local level. Key partners that will be also involved under this platform will include: Royal Haskoning DHV, Millennium Bim, ENI, UNFPA, UN Habitat, World Bank, IOM, SNV, Technoserve and the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF).

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

65. Capacity building provided to FOs, ASCAs and rural traders is very empowering. Rural traders are further supported to formally register their businesses and assets. This support to ASCAs is crucial to ensure that farmers can benefit in the social fund to address their immediate farming needs. Functional literacy programme has greatly empowered farmers in literacy and numeracy, empowering them to improve business transactions and capacity to understand and negotiate market contracts, especially for women whose illiteracy level is higher than men's. Nutrition activities have benefited women in rural communities and youth at schools. The peer-to-peer network for women on nutrition also enhances social capital and information sharing. PMT staff benefit from in-country, regional, and international trainings and exposure. The report refers to a significant human & social empowerment due to several aspects, which is commendable. This notwithstanding, this section of the SIS report remains a bit too vague in describing how activities have served rural communities, women, or youth. In addition, it is challenging to ascertain the actual benefits

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Sensitise all ASCAs Sensitise all ASCAs on the need to pay service fees to the ASCA Community Facilitators	PROMER Coordinator	

Quality of Beneficiary Participation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

66. PROMER need to be commended for it has used appropriate consultation methodologies to target all the groups from at a higher level of farmer organization, supporting district unions and federations, members of Farmer Associations (50% women and 35% youth. This includes a package of different activities, such as, FO training, ASCAs, nutrition and adult literacy also afforded vulnerable illiterate farmers to benefit reading, numeracy and writing. Cumulatively, vulnerable 18,604 people (54% women) are attending literacy classes. 34%. Youth rural traders has benefited from the project. The project with the GALS tools it has instituted a very efficient and equitable dialog mechanism where grievance and redress mechanism that is open, easily accessible to all men, women and youths in farmer organisations. The project shows good results in terms of beneficiary participation in the project activities, thanks to the use of appropriate targeting methodologies. Nonetheless, this section remains a bit too vague in assessing the quality of this participation. For instance, the report does not refer to beneficiary involvement in the project's M&E. Moreover, their in-cash contribution is much lower than expected (i.e. only 26.3% of the target).

Responsiveness of Service Providers

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

67. The project has reduced the number the number of Service Providers to 3 in component 1 and 2. Each SP is responsible for all activities in each Block. These SPs were selected after competitive bidding and they have been working with PROMER in the previous funding and PROMER has developed their capacity over the years. Generally they respond to the demands of beneficiaries. On timely submission of plans and reports PROMER has introduced penalties in the contracts of 3 SPs for late submission and this has improved this aspect.

Main issues

68. The project relies on contractors hired on competitive-based approach, to undertake all infrastructure works (construction/rehabilitation). So far, the performance of those has been up to the required standards as a result of their capacity (adequate equipment and machineries, human resources, etc.) based on the existing results. For road rehabilitation works, all contractors agreed on launching targeted works without advance payment. The project doesn't report having faced any challenges during implementation of works, despite few contract management issues which were solved in the course of implementation. However, the delayed payment encountered contributed to slow down the speed of delivery. This performance is also due to the existence of existing supervisions.

69. The three service providers contracted to formalise and issue land titles (DUATS) have done well in respect of their work. Overall, 20 741 DUATS have been issued against a target of 24 130 (85%), the remaining 3 389 DUATS have been processed and will be distributed by the local authorities. Due to the nature of their work, the service providers also advanced DUATS on behalf of a broader rural clientele, thus targeting both project beneficiaries and the broader rural communities. All three SPs carried out their duties in a timely manner and produced comprehensive progress reports documenting their work.

Environment and Natural Resource Management

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

70. ESMPs were developed for all planned earth roads. The ESMPs are comprehensive and they contain information required for mitigating negative impacts, during construction. For example for the rehabilitation of Metero-Ancuabe road fifteen possible negative impacts and their mitigation measures were identified and are being monitored or implemented.

71. The positive work done on securing land tenure can be consolidated with the development of NRM plans that can further reinforce sustainable land management. The PMT has indicated a willingness to further develop and couple NRM plans alongside land tenure activities and subsequently scale this up into a cohesive package in 2020. The importance of NRM cannot be overstated, thus it is encouraging that the PMT has taken this on board going forward.

72. Finally, the project has done well on other components for instance, developing awareness raising sessions for farmers organisations on good agricultural practices such as lining, intercropping and soil management. The project has also promoted the selling of early maturing (short cycle) varieties and this helps buffer smallholders against shortened rainfall patterns.

Main issues

73. After discussions centred on NRM with DNAT, it was agreed that the department would welcome ideas on how to micro-zone areas of NRM significance. PROMER can then provide suggestions including maps for reservation of these NRM micro-zones. PROMER will have to through effective stakeholders' engagement for the remaining untitled lands in order to determine the location and extent of these NRM micro-zones.

Exit Strategy

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

74. DNDR and PROMER developed an exit strategy for each component in order to ensure the sustainability and replicability of the interventions. For the FO and RT, some of the interventions include: i) Strengthen the capacity of District Producers Unions to provide marketing services to their members so that they can continue to support associations on a continuous basis; ii) Facilitating the establishment of District RT Associations at district level. The RTs are currently able to better organize the marketing process in the districts and better negotiate the prices with large export buyers.

Main issues

75. **PCR:** In order to ensure the sustainability of PCR groups, the programme will continue mobilizing the groups to pay the service fee to the community animators to assist them regularly. In addition, the new rural finance project (REFP), will strength the existing PROMER groups.

76. **Rural Roads:** The technical designs of the roads for the new phase were adjusted to ensure its resilience to climate change and durability. In addition PROMER in collaboration ANE are currently testing the "claycrete" surfacing which will contribute for the reduction of maintenance costs by the districts and more resilience of the roads.

77. **Functional Literacy:** The training centres supported by PROMER had always assistance from the Ministry of Education. The facilitators receive the fees from the Government not from the project. With the project completion it is expected that the functional literacy sessions will continue after the project.

Potential for Scaling-up

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

78. Promotion of local rural traders value chain development model: As part of the value chain component development, PROMER tested with success the use of local RT as value chain leaders at district level. Emerging results of this approach has positive results and the mission commend the initiative. This model should be systematized, properly documented and replicated by other projects in the country including the upcoming PROCABA.

79. Claycrete surfacing: Following the testing phase of this technology and based on the results, the Road Sector should consider using and replicate this methodology as part of the Government strategy for non-classified rural roads. Other

IFAD projects and partners could replicate in further investments.

80. **GALS approach:** The impact of implementation of GALS methodology is contributing for the success of PROMER interventions. DNDR is currently expanding the GALS approach for other projects in the Ministry and could be further scaled up for other projects in the country.

Main issues

81.**In kind contribution tracking model:** DNDR technicians at national and provincial level developed a model to assess the Government in kind contribution to the project. The mission assessed the model and its results and commended the Government for the exhaustive and detailed assessment which will contribute to increase significantly the GoM contribution to the project. The model should also be documented and disseminated by other projects in the country and in the region.

82.**GALS methodology** has strengthened the quality of women's participation enabling them to participate in collective decision making and express their view. The formed organizations (i.e. FO, RT, PCR groups, nutrition groups, etc.) have included the GALS visioning tool to determine the groups vision and also to ensure inclusiveness of all actors in the planning process. The PROMER approach is being disseminated by DNDR in different forums including World Bank events and Women Forum in USA, where PROMER experiences were presented.

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

83. The project has a stable and competent management team with key staff working with the project since the beginning. The PMT capacity has been reinforced, as needed, with both national and international technical assistance mainly for the gender and nutrition aspects and value chain development with support of SNV. DNDR has been instrumental supporting the PMT in different areas. Focal points for each components were assigned and are working closely with the PMT component experts.

84. Planning, coordinating, monitoring and fiduciary functions are undertaken regularly in line with developed tools, guidelines, systems and procedures. PROMER Reference group (national, province and district level) is reported to have consistently played its oversight role of guiding the Programme

Main issues

85. A new M&E officer was hired for Block B and the Block A coordinator has resigned. The PMT is not considering the replacement of the coordinator and the Civil Engineer will accumulate the functions as Block A coordinator taking into account that the project is approaching its closure.

86. For the remaining Programme period, the PMT will need further support from Government and IFAD on key areas: Finance Management, M&E, Infrastructure and Climate Change, to accelerate the implementation.

Knowledge Management	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

87. Substantial Progress has been made since the previous mission with regard to knowledge management in PROMER and DNDR. This is evidenced by the numerous activities carried out including but not limited to finalization of the DNDR KM strategy; publication with support from IFAD ICO a handbook of stories from the field; uploading stories, videos and photos from the field and other knowledge products on the webpage; and presentation of lessons learnt to various fora. More systematic documentation of case studies is needed to bring out especially the factors that have influenced the positive response towards project interventions in Nutrition, as well as development of market intermediaries and Farmers Organizations.

Main issues

88. PROMER continues to make improvements in the integration of knowledge management and communication in its interventions. The DNDR KM strategy was developed and finalized with support from PROMER, relevant staff trained in KM and a KM plan of action developed to ensure the implementation of the strategy. DNDR should ensure that the different aspects of the strategy are translated into practice and that as many lessons learnt are documented and share widely to improve programmes not only in DNDR but in MITADER at large.

89. At programme level, substantial progress has been noted in particularly documenting success stories from beneficiaries of the nutrition demonstration activities, adult literacy, GALS training as well as rural traders supporting both input and output markets. A handbook of stories from the field was prepared with support from the IFAD ICO and several other knowledge products. These have been mainly shared through the IFAD Website,

PROMER website which is now fully functional and other foras organized by JICA, FNDS and SDC. Other lessons especially from the evaluation of the first phase of the MDG1c activities were shared through workshops that were organized at provincial level involving programme stakeholders. In addition, the project carried out thematic evaluation studies on nutrition, MDG 1c activities, Market intermediaries involving especially rural traders and value chain leaders, as well as rural microfinance with a focus on the PCR groups. The mission commends all these undertakings and encourages the project management do extract the results and lessons learnt and use them to especially improve implementation of the current phase of the project.

90.PROMER however still needs to carry out comprehensive case studies focusing especially on assessing the factors that have influenced the positive results witnessed so far as well as the response to the interventions implemented by the programme, to support future efforts of up scaling similar activities. The major broad interventions to be studied in detail could include but not limited to:

- - the GALS methodology and its effect on the implementation of the programme;
 - the mainstreaming of nutrition and the factors influencing uptake of the knowledge and its application;
 - the Adult Literacy programme and its effect on programme implementation,
 - as well as the role of the rural traders as market intermediaries and the factors influencing their full participation in the programme

91.The mission was informed that the remaining vacant M & E and KM officer in cell B had been filled. Thus all the M & E and KM officers at regional and national level are urged to be proactive in guiding the implementation of the KM activities in the programme. The mission was informed of a TA under recruitment to provide support in KM. The programme is therefore encouraged to optimize this external resource to ensure that KM is adequately implemented and prepare a detailed KM action plan for the remaining period of the project. PROMER KM activities will be included in the 2020/21 AWPB, and will also be part of the overall DNDR KM strategy.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Prepare a KM Prepare a KM action plan for the remaining project period	PMT	12/2019

Value for Money

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

92. The Value for Money is rated as being moderately satisfactory in line with the assessment carried out for IFAD I. Overall, the comparison between physical and financial performance of the programme under the additional financing (AF) does not show significant shortfalls. The likelihood of achieving the desired results will therefore mostly depend on the capacity of the Programme to implement the ambitious work-plan in a timely and effective fashion. The expenditures analysis also suggests that funds are generally spent with due regards to economy and efficiency. At the same time, the delay in the implementation of AF interventions risks to affect the programme's profitability, as calculated in the AF design; this risk shall be accurately assessed in the next supervision mission

Main issues

Value for Money Review

93.There are two main factors to highlight. Firstly, the AF programme will build on the good achievements of phase 1 and relies on the solid organizational structure of the programme. This suggests that activities can be planned and executed in an efficient (cost per input) effective (cost per output) manner. The value for money analysis also shows that recurrent costs (salaries and operating costs) have been maintained under control despite the delay in the implementation of the AF. The cost of salaries and operating costs are expected to be kept below 20% of the total IFAD II financing scheme. The expenditures review performed during the supervision mission, also suggests that other recurrent costs related to supervisory activities, are reasonable.

94.At the same time, the delayed commencement of AF activities may affect the possibility to attain some of the desired results by project completion date. The Programme is into its 2nd year of AF implementation and current expenditures amounts are low (USD 5.2 million) at 21% of total financing, as the Programme wasted almost one year of implementation due to the delay in ratification of the FA and the disbursement of funds.

95.This risks to affect the overall profitability of interventions as calculated in the original design; as a consequence, the total net benefits will most likely offset the programme incremental costs in PY 4 (2021) or after PCD and not in PY 3 (2020) as foreseen at design. In the case of infrastructures, works for road rehabilitation are being carried out (41% of physical works completed) in 214 km out of 678 km (31.5%). The related benefits such as traffic increase, reduction of post-harvest loss and transportation costs will be most likely achieved starting from next year with a significant delay compared with the initial estimates.

96. The analysis also shows that the actual cost for road rehabilitation (USD 20,000 per km) is higher than originally estimated during the design stage (USD 15,000 per km). In this case, the increased costs are within an acceptable range for ensuring the quality of the delivery. It takes into consideration the changes in the economic environment of the Country and the additional costs can be reasonably absorbed by contingencies, savings and reallocation from other components.

Coherence between AWPB and Implementation	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

97. The project made progress in implementation of ongoing activities in relation to mainstreaming of Land tenure activities and nutrition in all components, implementation of the SIPs and maintenance activities related to Farmers organisations and rural traders as market intermediaries. Delays were encountered on the implementation of activities related to rural infrastructures particularly the rural roads whose contracts have significantly delayed. Implementation was also affected by the cyclone Kenneth that hit one of the project provinces resulting in significant setback in implementation of rural roads.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

AWPB Review

98. Activities related to rural roads have significantly delayed affecting the overall performance of the 2019 AWPB. Most of the contracts awarded for construction of rural roads are lagging behind. At the same time identified contracts are yet to be awarded for the rehabilitation of rural roads under the second batch. Hence the need to review the respective work schedules and ensure that implementation progresses as planned. The project will prepare a 2 years AWPB up to the closure in 2021.

99. None the less, progress was made in implementation of the other activities related to the SIPs, nutrition, Land Tenure and maintenance of FOs and Market Intermediaries. The project is urged to keep up the pace of implementation of these activities.

Performance of M&E System	Rating: 3	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

100. Since the last mission, the project carried out some thematic studies on particularly sub-project activities undertaken during the first phase of implementation. Results from these studies still need to be interpreted and made use of in assessing the extent to which changes are taking place. All M & E positions at regional and national levels have been filled and this is expected to improve operational efficiency of the M & E function. More outcome surveys need to be undertaken particularly on the rural infrastructures and on the programme as a whole. The Programme received an M&E support mission from Rome on the ORMS, and following that M&E team is working on the revised version of the logframe which should be aligned with the ORMS core indicators and project specific indicators. The Programme will still need external support to adjust the transition of the three logframes (Appraisal – MTR – AF)

M&E System Review

M&E system Review

101. The mission noted an improvement in PROMER's attention to results as shown by the various thematic M & E studies carried out particularly on interventions whose implementation was completed by the end of 2018. These included completion of the Nutrition End line study for activities undertaken in the province of Cabo Delgado, the Impact Evaluation of the MDG 1c activities, the Nutrition Baseline study and the evaluation of market intermediaries. The mission urges the project management to extract the results from these studies and use them to especially report on the key Indicators in the project logframe. In addition project management is urged to extract lessons learnt from these assessments and use them to improve implementation of the current phase as well as package appropriate knowledge products for wider dissemination.

102. The mission was informed of an implementation support mission carried out by an M & E team from the IFAD HQ in June 2019 to provide support on the understanding of the new requirements for ORMS reporting, preparation of the PROMER Consolidated log frame combining the first phase and the additional financing phase as recommended by the December 2018 mission, as well as updating the PROMER ORMS Log frame. The June 2019 mission noted a need to accurately track the outreach of project interventions across components but also in terms of the overall outreach. The mission provided guidance on how this could be done.

103. The mission reviewed the beneficiary targets in relation to component two value chain and market linkage initiatives. The mission urges the project management together with the value chain actors to track the current expenses in relation

to the implementation of the SIPs and the current number of beneficiaries reached so far to be able to derive the average investment per beneficiary. The mission also reviewed the proposed indicators on nutrition and land tenure and provided guidance for improvement. Indicators related to land tenure should aim at assessing the level of awareness of application and use of the DUATS to secure land rights and improve access to land by the primary beneficiaries. Indicators on nutrition should aim at assessing the level of knowledge on nutrition as well as application of the knowledge gained in improving the minimum diet diversity index particularly with respect to the consumption of foods rich in micro nutrients. Upon completion of the ongoing nutrition baseline survey, project management should finalise the indicators and also set corresponding targets.

104. Project management is also encouraged to ensure a focus on results of interventions during day to day monitoring to facilitate accurate assessment of outcomes during surveys. This includes for example collection of data on operationalization of the rural markets, collection of data on participation in and use of nutrition training, Collection of data on use of DUATS in improving access to rural financial services as well securing land rights. PROMER will also ensure that more outcome surveys are undertaken to:

- assess the first phase of rural infrastructures (rural roads and markets inclusive)
- implementation of the SIPs, with emphasis on the effect this is having on the business environment and input and output markets
- mainstreaming of nutrition activities and their impact on performance of programme components including assessing the demand for high nutrition value commodities
- overall programme outcomes in relation to the indicators in the project logframe

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Finalise revision of Logframe Finalise the revision of the logframe in relation to definition of indicators and targets related to land tenure, and nutrition	PMT	01/2020
Carry out Studies Carry out Studies in relation to overall project outcomes in the log frame, impact of rural infrastructures, impact of mainstreaming nutrition on the performance of programme interventions, and the effect of the implementation of the SIPs on the input and output agricultural markets	PMT	10/2020

Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

105. PROMER is currently adhering to the SECAP requirements . The project was able to develop, ESMPs for all category B roads. In order to accommodate new requirements due to out of normal highly erratic climate regime, PROMER found it necessary to redesign road structures that will allow better durability of the infrastructure. Essentially, this infrastructure rehabilitation included new and better dimensioned structures. The Culverts are now engineered to carry more runoff, the washed away bridges are now being better constructed, more drains and drifts are being constructed. These new and improved structures, will be able to accommodate bigger and furious water flows.

SECAP Review

106. The Social Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP) addresses the social, environmental and climate aspects associated with the PROMER project. In 2018, as a result of the realisation that the climate has changed and communities have to be resilient, SECAP was introduced and integrated in all PROMER interventions. These are summarised as follows:

a) Setting priorities to adopt guiding values and principles to promote high social, and environmental and climate adaptation benefits. The beneficiary communities have been organised into associations and participate in the Programme Steering Committees that discuss plans, designs and implementation of the road projects. PROMER has prioritised road rehabilitation interventions together with benefiting communities and in accordance to critical needs of the RTs and movement of goods.

b) Following IFAD recommendations the government is following SECAP procedures even in situations that national law does not require. The roads being rehabilitated during the current phase have an Environmental and Social Management Plan at design. These plans become implemented at all phases of the project. They include, at design, at construction and at operation and maintenance project cycles.

c)The SECAP process is well defined in the project cycle and the social, environmental and climate adaptation and their sustainability have thoroughly been discussed in PROMER.

d)Active associations ensures effective stakeholder engagement. The members are encouraged to raise their complaints if affected by the projects. However, so far there hasn't been any complaints that has not been resolved at the community level.

e)In the Northern Provinces, and especially in Cabo Delgado, where PROMER interventions are being implemented, smallholder farmers and poor rural people have borne the brunt of climate change. Torrential rains destroyed homes, farms and infrastructure. Two cyclones, Kenneth made it worse. The ecosystems on which smallholder farmers rely are increasingly undermined. SECAP, in line with CC strategy, ensures environmental sustainability and helps building resilience to climate change.

f)In spite of small drawbacks, the project quality is as expected and hopefully all contractors will learn from one another and produce a smart CC project as designed.

d. Financial Management & Execution

Acceptable Disbursement Rate	Rating: 3	Previous rating: 2
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Justification of rating

The current disbursement rate is moderately unsatisfactory (3) standing at 66.3% of the total IFAD financing of SDR 36.9 million. The disbursement rate would be SDR 67.6% if the amount of the WA#5 (currently being processed in IFAD) is considered.

Main issues

PROMER is financed through three financial instruments:

1. Initial IFAD Loan (L-I—754) of SDR 19.1 million (of which 99.14% has been disbursed, leaving an outstanding balance of SDR 355,552);
2. IFAD additional Loan and Grant of SDR 17.88 of which 32.2% has been disbursed;
3. MDG/EU grant of EU 8.34 million which completion date was 30th June 2019.

MDG/EU: The EU grant disbursed of EUR 8,190,580 (98.2%), leaving an unspent balance of EUR 149,420. The outstanding amount advanced to the DA and to be recovered is EUR 142,765 of which EUR 107,155 is the unspent balance of the programme's accounts; EUR 35,610 is the total VAT to be refunded to the EU. In August 2019, MITADER issued a letter informing that the ineligible amount would have been repaid in September 2019. The project submitted the last WA of the amount of EUR 439,955 on 28th September 2019.

The disbursement's historical trend shows that the Programme was in line with the disbursement profile until June 2018 when the disbursement performance was affected by several factors including: the late approval of the additional financing in November 2017; delay in opening a new SA and in receiving the authorized allocation (May 2018).

The delay in starting-off AF activities risks to affect the Programme's possibility to fully absorb the available AF funds (USD 19.7 million) in the next 18 months. However, the high amount of funds committed (USD 17.8 million) suggests that the possibility to fully disburse the AF will mostly depend on the Programme's capacity to constantly monitor and assess the implementation of work-plans and key contracts for road constructions and service providers.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Closing the EU account MITADER is recommended to refund the amount of EUR 35,610 to EU and the PMT the outstanding SA balance of EUR 107,534.	MITADER and PMT	11/ 2019	

Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

Overall, the organization of FM functions has been adequate to the needs of the Programme both at central and

provincial/district levels and the FM risk has been constantly rated as low. The assessment also revealed that the Programme has adopted good practices with regards to internal controls of recurrent costs (vehicles and monitoring activities) by using simple but effective monitoring forms and by setting-up of a comprehensive system for capturing and reporting their-kind contribution. However, the Mission considers that the current system requires some improvements to mitigate the increased risks attributed to the management of high amounts (USD 20 million approximately) that will be disbursed during the next 18 months, before project closure

Main issues

Organization of FM functions. Under the current organizational set up, most of the FM and procurement functions are centralized at the PMT level. The FM team, composed of the finance Manager and two accountants, holds the responsibility to oversee the implementation of programme activities undertaken by provincial cells and service providers. Considering the high budget and number of transactions needed, the workload in the coming year is expected to be much higher. However, the recruitment of a procurement TA will release some of the responsibilities from PMT, who will also be supported by a finance TA who will have the specific responsibilities of liaising with SPs.

Internal auditing. Under the current arrangements, PMT is responsible for reviewing and validating the expenditures claimed by districts, the provincial cells and the service providers, whilst the internal audit is not being regularly carried out for PROMER. The implementation of a more substantial work-plan in 2020 and 2021 will pose additional risks to the financial management of the project, which therefore requires to strengthen its internal control arrangements.

Action: As a major mitigating action, the Mission recommends that regular internal auditing activities should be carried out by MITADER to review programme activities carried out by the Programme's implementation units and service providers.

Liquidity management. Most of the factors that affected the disbursement performance in the last two years have been addressed. The ICP (IFAD Client Portal) launch will also be ensuring that disbursement process are improved and time lapses reduced. The implementation of a huge work-plan of 20 million USD in the coming 18 months will require an accurate management of funds, to ensure that WAs are timely submitted and adequate reserves are always available at the Programme's accounts.

To this extend, it is paramount that: *i.* detailed cash-flow plans are prepared in order to forecast the cash inflows and outflows over several periods as well as for catering the need for reallocation of funds; *ii.* WAs are prepared at regular intervals of 2 to 3 months maximum; *iii.* reports from Service Providers are timely prepared and submitted to PMT. It is also recommended that the Authorized Allocation should be increased to USD 5 million.

Use of accounting software. The use of the TOMPRO accounting software is not optimal and PMT reported several shortcomings in the use of its upgraded version, including the difficulty in embedding the FIFO (First In First Out) calculation for the exchange rates and preparing the SA reconciliation (the previous TOMPRO version was able to perform the reconciliation because USD was the originator currency). Issues with the preparation of the SMART SoE have also been highlighted.

Expenditures review. The expenditures review revealed that payment vouchers are generally well prepared and supported by adequate documentation. The Mission is pleased to notice that PMT and provincial cells have adopted effective monitoring forms to justify fuel and trip costs incurred during monitoring activities. Similar forms were provided to the SPs but they have not been used yet. The Mission recommends that SPs shall adopt these forms without delay as a condition for the reimbursement of fuel and travel costs.

Financial Reporting. PMT is recommended to prepare Interim Financial Reports at 6 months interval.

Follow-up on last year's findings. The following recommendations from the 2018 supervision mission are reiterated: *i.* follow up with the national social security to ensure that the contribution positions of staff is clarified; *ii.* the project should open an account for the with-holding of the Social Security contribution from the project staff; *iii.* the project needs to finalize the electronic archiving of the financial and procurement documents.

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
Internal audit MITADER will organize regular semi-annual internal auditing exercise for PROMER, covering PMT, provincial cells, districts and Service Providers.	PMT	June/2019	

Liquidity management PMT will submit WAs at regular intervals of maximum 90 days.	PMT	Continuous	
Reports from Service Providers (SPs) The SPs are recommended to submit the expenditures report on monthly basis, by 15 th of each month. The report must include summary sheets of vehicles logbooks to support the reimbursement of fuel and trip costs.	Service Providers	Continuous	
Preparation of Interim Financial Reports PMT is recommended to prepare IFRs on semi-annual basis.	Finance Manager	15 th February 2020	

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 6

Previous rating: 6

Justification of rating

The audit was done in accordance with the International Standard on Audit and were submitted on time.

Main issues

The audit was performed in accordance with the terms of reference and the audit standards. Those standards and terms of reference requires that the audit is performed with sufficient depth and follow ethical guidelines. The audit gave an unqualified opinion

The audit followed up on management letter issues from the previous audit and also issued a current with observations and recommendation.

Counterparts Funds

Rating: 6

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The counterpart funds are rated as being highly satisfactory. Following the request of the last Supervision and in order to comply with the requirements of the additional financing, MITADER developed a comprehensive system to capture and report the domestic contribution. The estimated contribution for 2019 amounts to USD 432,538, of which: USD 4,267 are taxes reimbursed by GoM under IFAD-I; and MZN 26.9 million (USD 428,276 approximately) are provided as in-kind contribution. While the figures shall be confirmed by reviewing and scrutinizing the supporting documentation, the results of the exercise suggest that the Programme has surpassed the 2019 budgeted amount of USD 123,140.

Main issues

MITADER has established a solid and comprehensive system for capturing and reporting the counterpart contribution. Information was collected through ad-hoc visits to districts and provinces covered by PROMER. The computation of the domestic contribution was done in respect of the various sub-programmes implemented under PROMER, i.e. alphabetization, nutrition, road construction, agricultural production and extension, and land title deeds. The total cumulative contribution since 2012 is estimated to be MZN 185.6 million (approximately USD 3 million) and it mostly comprises Ministry staff salary time, office space, supervision and oversight costs.

PMT and MITADER have been debriefed on the requirements of IFAD guidelines on domestic contribution (government and beneficiaries) more specifically on the need to prepare adequate supporting documentation and to include the in-kind contribution in the AWPB and notes to the Financial Statements (cash basis of accounts).

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
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Reporting of Government in-kind contribution MITIDAR and PMT should produce a short report to inform on the results of the domestic contribution analysis. The report shall explain the procedures, evaluation methods and assumptions used in the calculation of the domestic contribution. The PIM shall be updated accordingly.	PMT	12/2019	
Reporting of domestic contribution in the Financial Statement The GoM contribution shall be reported in the notes to the FS (cash basis of accounting) and in the next IFR.	Finance Manager	12/2019	
Reporting of beneficiary contribution PMT should establish a consistent procedure for capturing and reporting beneficiary contribution starting from the year 2020. The beneficiary contribution shall be reported in the notes to the FS 2020 (cash basis of accounting) and in the next IFR.	PMT	12/ 2019	
Domestic contribution in the AWPB The domestic contribution (Government and beneficiaries) shall be disclosed in the AWPB 2019 (revision) and 2020.	PMT	12/ 2019	

Compliance with Loan Covenants

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

127. The compliance with loan covenants is rated as being satisfactory. The Programme is compliant with all the loan covenants, although the covenants related to the tax exemption of the EU grant and GoM contribution are partially met.

Procurement

Procurement

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

128. The Mission rated procurement as 3 (moderately unsatisfactory). The mission found some cases where the Mozambique regulations and IFAD procurement guidelines were not fully adhered to. The PP also does not include all activities listed in the AWPB, thus making it difficult to assess procurement progress. On a positive note, the PP is kept updated and record-keeping reflects good practice. The Programme also followed up on the IFAD recommended action of hiring a procurement TA, albeit with significant delay.

Procurement Review

Procurement Review

129. The PMT does not have a procurement unit and procurement responsibilities are shared between the Programme Coordinator, Finance Manager, Programme Administrative Officer, Governmental District Administrations (for rehabilitation of markets) and ANE (for rehabilitation of roads). To improve the quality and compliance of procurement activities, PMT is currently in the process of hiring a Procurement TA.

130. PCD is set for June 2021 and around 18 million USD of the new IFAD Loan and Grant remain to be spent. The Programme will prepare a comprehensive plan for both the AWPB and PP with the total cost estimates harmonized with the available funds and timelines for procurement consistent with completion before PCD.

131. The PP format generally complies with IFAD requirements and each activity is identified by a ref. no. to the AWPB. As of October 31, 2019, 14 of 20 procurement activities have been completed and the rest is ongoing. However, the PP is not synchronized with the AWPB, as the latter foresees a number of activities not included in the PP. The Programme uses the PP as a monitoring tool and keeps it updated with actual dates of procurement.

132. No formal procurement requisitions exist, since PMT directly initiates all activities based on the PP.

ToRs/specifications are prepared by technical staff within the Programme components and are provided on time.

133.A sample review of prior and post-review procurement activities revealed that compliance with Mozambican procurement regulations and IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines could be improved. Specifically:

- the Programme followed national procurement thresholds instead of those listed in the LTB, many times using NCB instead of shopping as a consequence;
- bidding documents contravened to the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines by limiting eligibility to Mozambican nationals;
- preliminary evaluation was not accounted for in the evaluation reports;
- for consultancies, the Programme sometimes carried out technical and financial evaluation together, in addition to not complying with the method (e. for QBS, the Programme opened all financial proposals and not just the one of the highest-ranked technical proposal);
- bid evaluation was carried out on criteria that did not match those announced in the bidding documents and provided in Mozambican procurement regulations (e. use of *Critério Conjugado* when the Regulations mandated use of *Menor Preço Avaliado* instead); and
- signed contracts did not match the format shared with the bidding documents and lacked general and special conditions of contract.

134.The review also highlighted that:

- bidding documents and contracts did not contain a mandatory reference to the Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations; and
- for prior review, the Programme did not submit documents for IFAD No-Objection at each procurement stage.

135.Contract administration/management is not at risk. However, the Programme does not appoint contract managers and the Finance Manager follows deliverables and payments under all contracts through comprehensive contract monitoring forms. Securities are required from bidders and safely stored at PMU.

136.Procurement documents are properly filed in separate folders and each file is complete with all expected records, including correspondence with bidders and copies of bids.

137.The contract register is updated with all contracts from January 2019, but lacks indication of IFAD No-Objection no. and date of contract completion

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
AWPB and PP plan Prepare a comprehensive plan for both the AWPB and procurement plan with the total cost estimates harmonized with the available funds and timelines for procurement consistent with completion before PCD.	PMT	02/2020
Procurement thresholds Respect the procurement thresholds listed in the LtB and improve speed of procurement activity by using shopping (Concurso por Cotações) whenever allowed	PMT	
Fraud and Corruption Insert a reference to the Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations in bidding documents and contract, using the language provided by the Mission.	PMRT	
Eligibility of bidders Pursuant to the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines, open procurement processes to national and foreign bidders		
Consistency of contracts Ensure that signed contracts are consistent with the form distributed as part of the bidding documents and that general and special conditions of contract are included	PMT	
Contract register Upgrade the contract register by including a reference to the IFAD no-objection number and date of contract completion	PMT	

e. Key SIS Indicators

Likelihood of Achieving the Development Objective	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The project is on track to achieve its development goals.

The project remains relevant to the development challenges and context of Mozambique and is contribution to the greater policy and practice of the country especially on value chain development and as noted in this SIS Report - the successful work on DUATs and land rights fro associations and farmers in Mozambique

Assessment of the Overall Implementation Performance	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Although PROMER experienced constraints, of varying degrees, during its 10-year implementation period, it has made considerable progress in implementing many of the planned activities and achievement of main Programme results and targets. PROMER has cumulatively reached 82,377 HHs (108%) against an appraisal target of 76,600 HHs

F. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
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Overview and Project Progress		
Sign a MoU with MASA To support policy initiatives	DNDR	12/2019
Document the Government in-kind contribution tracking model Document the Government in-kind contribution tracking model	DNDR	12/2019
Submit the Concept Note for MGF for NO Submit the Concept Note for MGF for NO	PMT	12/2019
Support to Cyclone Kenneth Recovery Rehabilitate additional 8 key roads (303.8km spot improvement) which were affected by the cyclone	PMT/ANE	12/2020
Scale up DUATs and Natural Resource Management activities Scale up DUATs and Natural Resource Management activities	PMT	12/2020
Support the publication of FO statutes in the national gazette Support the publication of FO statutes in the national gazette	PMT	12/2020
Systematization and Documentation of PROMER value chain model Systematization and Documentation of PROMER value chain model	PMT	12/2020
Development Effectiveness		
Pre-test the developed guidelines Pre-test the developed guidelines for GALS and market access, including tools for M&E	PMT	03/2020
Track rural traders Track rural traders who are incorporating their wives in their businesses	PMT	03/2020
Consolidate age disaggregated data Consolidate age disaggregated data to track and monitor youth participation	PMT	06/2020
Work with DNDR Work with DNDR to review the FOs rural trader and adult literacy manuals to include key messages on diet diversity	DNDR/PROMER	06/2020
Include gender and youth analysis Include gender and youth analysis in all the relevant surveys/studies to be undertaken	PMT	06/2021

The project should should distribute The project should should distribute the training manual, panflets, recepis and video clips it produced to the beneficiaries so that they could use them after the project	PROMER	
Sustainability and Scaling up		
Sensitise all ASCAs Sensitise all ASCAs on the need to pay service fees to the ASCA Community Facilitators	PROMER Coordinator	
Project Management		
Prepare a KM Prepare a KM action plan for the remaining project period	PMT	12/2019
Finalise revision of Logframe Finalise the revision of the logframe in relation to definition of indicators and targets related to land tenure, and nutrition	PMT	01/2020
Carry out Studies Carry out Studies in relation to overall project outcomes in the log frame, impact of rural infrastructures, impact of mainstreaming nutrition on the performance of programme interventions, and the effect of the implementation of the SIPs on the input and output agricultural markets	PMT	10/2020
Financial Management & Execution		
AWPB and PP plan Prepare a comprehensive plan for both the AWPB and procurement plan with the total cost estimates harmonized with the available funds and timelines for procurement consistent with completion before PCD.	PMT	02/2020
Procurement thresholds Respect the procurement thresholds listed in the LtB and improve speed of procurement activity by using shopping (Concurso por Cotações) whenever allowed	PMT	
Fraud and Corruption Insert a reference to the Revised IFAD Policy on Preventing Fraud and Corruption in its Activities and Operations in bidding documents and contract, using the language provided by the Mission.	PMRT	
Eligibility of bidders Pursuant to the IFAD Project Procurement Guidelines, open procurement processes to national and foreign bidders		

Consistency of contracts Ensure that signed contracts are consistent with the form distributed as part of the bidding documents and that general and special conditions of contract are included	PMT	
Contract register Upgrade the contract register by including a reference to the IFAD no-objection number and date of contract completion	PMT	

Rural Markets Promotion Programme

Logical Framework

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outreach Farmer Association members directly supported	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members							RIMS			
	Household members			471 750		476 885	101.1				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							RIMS	Annual		
	Women-headed households										
	Non-women-headed households										
	Households			94 350	0	95 377	101.1				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project							RIMS Baseline, Midterm and Completion Reports			
	Females										
	Males										
	Total number of persons receiving services			21 000	0	14 023	66.8				
	Households receiving project services							RIMS Baseline, Midterm and Completion Reports			
	Total Households										
	Communities receiving project services										
	Communities										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Project Goal To improve the livelihoods of poor rural households	Increased income of rural household							National Impact Household income and expenditure surveys, Programme baseline and Impact surveys			Political and military stability allow for economic development in the rural areas. No major natural disasters distort economic development in rural areas; Macroeconomic Stability. No major natural disasters affect asset accumulation; Rural electrification expansion stimulates asset accumulation. Beneficiaries adopt practices for good nutrition; Increased income allows for more parents to enroll their children in primary education"
	Change in Average Income										
	Improvement in asset ownership index of rural households							National Impact Household income and expenditure surveys Programme baseline and Impact surveys National Nutrition survey National and Programme baseline and impact nutrition Surveys National education statistics National statistics			
	Households			30							
	Literacy rate										
	Males										
	Females										
	Reduction of incidence in child malnutrition							National Impact Household income and expenditure surveys Programme baseline and Impact surveys National Nutrition survey National and Programme baseline and impact nutrition Surveys National education statistics National statistics			
	Enrollment Rate - Boys										
	Chronic Child Malnutrition	44		30							
	Enrollment Rate - Girls										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Development Objective To enable smallholders to increase their agricultural income by marketing surpluses more profitably	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production										Mozambique continues to pursue sound economic policies and poverty alleviation strategies; The terms of trade for smallholders remain favourable and increases their returns for the crops and other agricultural products; Mining activities do not attract away Programme beneficiaries from the Programme activities (agricultural production).
	Households			86							
	Increase in smallholder farmers' production levels and revenue from sales of their produce										
	Members of FOs (21,000 HHs) increase in kg		1 100			2 044					
	Increase in smallholder farmers' net income from sales of their produce										
	Members of FOs (21,000 HHs) - increase in USD	41		131							
	Beneficiaries of road network (76,600 HHs) increase in USD	41		81							
Outcome 1. Improved smallholder access to and participation in value chain and agricultural markets	1.0.1 Change in % of volume of cash crop production by participating farmers in programme area							Programme baseline and impact surveys Programme progress reports			The terms of trade for smallholders remain favorable and increases their returns for the crops and other agricultural products. No major natural disasters distort economic development in rural areas Market demand and prices remain favourable for major crops in selected value chains to stimulate production. Existence and interest of Value Chain leaders to engage in partnerships.
	Volume of cash crop				6 334	10 687					
	Farmers signing marketing contracts with traders, through FOs							Farmer Organizations			

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assessments
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Households	3 650		6 300	6 334	40 223	638.5				<p>Will assess if farmers in participating in value chain partnerships. PROMER will find enough Farmers' Unions which meet the PROMER selection criteria for them to be Programme beneficiaries. The Programme will find enough traders who fit the PROMER eligibility criteria to be supported by the Programme. Beneficiaries are interested in participating in attending literacy classes. Farmer Organizations keep the same membership numbers.</p>

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
Output	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result	Cumulative Result	Cumulative Result %	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
1.1 Increased capacity of farmers' associations and traders to effectively market surplus production	1.1.1 Number of higher level farmer organizations at district level supported by the programme supporting their members in marketing activities	0	84		(2019)	(2019)	(2019)	Programme progress reports Programme baseline and progress reports Programme progress reports			The terms of trade for smallholders remain favorable and increases their returns for the crops and other agricultural products. No major natural disasters distort economic development in rural areas Market demand and prices remain favourable for major crops in selected value chains to stimulate production. Existence and interest of Value Chain leaders to engage in partnerships. Willingness of farmers in participating in value chain partnerships. PROMER will find enough Farmers' Unions which meet the PROMER selection criteria for them to be Programme beneficiaries. The Programme will find enough traders who fit the PROMER eligibility criteria to be supported by the Programme. Beneficiaries are interested in attending literacy classes. Farmer Organizations keep
	Households							progress reports			
	1.1.2 Number of traders active in outputs marketing							Programme progress reports Programme baseline and progress reports Programme progress reports			
	Active traders										
	1.1.3 Number of agro-dealers active in input supply							Programme progress reports Programme baseline and progress reports Programme progress reports			
	Active Agro-dealers										
	1.1.4 Number of people attending literacy classes										
	Males										
	Females										
	2.1.1 Rural enterprises accessing business development services							Programme progress reports Programme baseline and progress reports Programme progress reports			
	Rural enterprises	0		225	0	225	100				
	2.1.3 Rural producers' organizations supported							Programme progress reports Programme baseline and progress reports			
	Rural POs supported		465	500	0	500	100				
	1.2.2 Number of FO with women in leadership positions							Programme progress reports Programme baseline and progress reports			
	FOs with women in leadership positions	143	284	450	38	417	92.7				
	1.2.3 Number of members of FO trained / coached in organizational development and market linkages							Programme progress reports Programme baseline and progress reports			
	Males	0	6 262	9 660							
	Females	0	5 334	11 340							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Total		11 596	21 000							the same membership numbers.
	Partnerships between smallholders and agri-business enterprises established										
	Partnerships	0	1	6	0	6	100				
Output 1.2 Stronger institutions effectively representing farmers' interests at national and local level	1.2.4 Farmers accessing technical advisory services facilitated by Programme							Programme progress reports Programme baseline and progress reports Programme progress reports			The terms of trade for smallholders remain favorable and increases their returns for the crops and other agricultural products. No major natural disasters distort economic development in rural areas Market demand and prices remain favourable for major crops in selected value chains to stimulate production. Existence and interest of Value Chain leaders to engage in partnerships. Willingness of farmers in participating in value chain partnerships. PROMER will find enough Farmers' Unions which meet the PROMER selection criteria for them to be Programme beneficiaries. The Programme will find enough traders who
	Males	0	6 262	10 166							
	Females	0	5 334	11 934							
	1.2.5 Apex organizations formed/strengthened							Programme progress reports Programme baseline and progress reports Programme progress reports			
	Organizations formed	0	1	16							
	Farmers participating in agribusiness partnership – 50% women by PY10										
	Males	0		2 500							
	Females			2 500							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Total			5 000	5 464	9 748	195				fit the PROMER eligibility criteria to be supported by the Programme. Beneficiaries are interested in
											participating in attending literacy classes. Farmer Organizations keep the same membership numbers.

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outcome 2. A more conducive environment of agricultural market operations	2.0.1 Change in number of licensed small and medium traders										Availability of inputs, extension services and appropriate technology Farmers are willing to adopt improved techniques and technologies. The terms of trade for smallholders remain favourable and increases their returns for the crops and other agricultural products Programme beneficiaries have the technical capacity to manage investments made. Marketing and value addition activities through farmer organizations result in higher farm gate prices for smallholders and/or shared profits for members
	Small traders	43	59	225							
	Medium traders										
	2.0.2 Traders and agro dealers serving smallholder clients in the 15 districts of PROMER										
	Traders	113	225	225							
	Agro-dealers										
	2.0.3 Change in volume of trade of agricultural inputs and produce of small and medium traders										
	Volume of trade - agricultural inputs and produce	190	15 461								
	1.2.4 Households reporting an increase in production										
	Males										
	Females										
	2.0.5 Farmers associations and traders “graduate” or # achieving level A and B status										
	Farmers associations and traders “graduate”										
	Farmers associations and traders achieving level A and B status										
	2.0.6 Change in the number of small scale value addition Programmes undertaken by farmer organizations and/or small traders										
	Small scale value addition programmes										
	Roads infrastructure used by PY10 - constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Length of roads			678	0	729.2	107.6				
	FOs, FO members and traders accessing and effectively using financial products										
	Participating FOs and traders					13 560					
	% increase in participating FOs accessing credit for marketing activities	0		30	0	0.4	1.3				
	% increase in traders accessing credit for marketing activities	0		30	6.7	26.7	89				
Output 2.1 Profitable partnerships between smallholders and agri-business enterprises	Partnerships developed between smallholders and agri-business enterprises							Contracts for development of Value Chain through matching grants Contracts for development of Value Chain through matching grants, Programme progress reports			Agribusiness enterprises have interest to participate and capacity to enter into partnerships with the smallholder farmers. Smallholder farmers have the interest and the capacity to enter into partnerships with agribusiness firms. Contracts are fulfilled by the farmers and the agribusiness firms.
	Partnerships										
	2.1.2 Farmers and farmer organizations participating in agri-business partnerships							Contracts for development of Value Chain through matching grants Contracts for development of Value Chain through matching grants, Programme progress reports			
	Farmers										
	Farmers' organizations										

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	2.1.5 Roads constructed, rehabilitated or upgraded							Programme progress reports, Roads completion certificate, Radio bulletins			
	Length of roads	0	438	678	0	729	107.5				
	2.1.1 Rural enterprises accessing business development services							Contracts for development of Value Chain through matching grants Contracts for development of Value Chain through matching grants, Programme progress reports			
	Rural enterprises	0	1	6	0	6	100				
	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated							Contracts for development of Value Chain through matching grants Contracts for development of Value Chain through matching grants, Programme progress reports			
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated	0	0	15	0	14	93.3				
	1.1.6 Financial service providers supported in delivering outreach strategies, financial products and services to rural areas										
	Service providers	2	6	6	0	6	100				
Output 2.2 Improved access to finance	3.2.1 Number of PCR/ASCAs groups formed, membership							SP and programme progress reports; PCR records			Larger Policy and institutional environment remains favourable. Availability of complementary investments in market infrastructure and service
	Savings/credit groups formed/strengthened	0	209	275	0	449	163.3				
	3.2.2 PCR/ASCAs members							SP and programme progress reports; PCR records			
	Males	0	2 794	2 560	0	3 404	133				

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
	Females	0	3 367	3 840	0	4 744	123.5				(particularly production related advisory services and financial services) Beneficiaries are able and have the
	Total			6 161	0	8 148	132.3				resources to manage and maintain market facilities. Small-scale traders and farmers associations' parallel and sometimes competitive roles in output marketing do not negatively affect their development.
	3.2.3 Volume of savings "at the end of the cycle"							SP and programme progress reports; PCR records			The overlapping roles of small traders and large buyers do not negatively affect their development. Favourable market demand and prices of agricultural inputs and products stimulate the participation of FOs and traders. Fls are interested to invest in agriculture. Low wholesale interest rates will translate into affordable interest rates applied by Fls. Local government partners carry out infrastructure/facilities maintenance. The Road Sector is willing to carry out a joint capacity building programme with PROMER
	Value of gross loan portfolio	0	0	0							Contractors, road supervisors and government staff
	1.1.5 Persons in rural areas accessing financial services							SP and programme progress reports; PCR records			
	Women in rural areas accessing financial services - savings					4 744					
	Men in rural areas accessing financial services - savings					3 404					
	Men in rural areas accessing financial services - credit					3 404					
	Women in rural areas accessing financial services - credit					4 744					

Results Hierarchy			Indicators					Means of Verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
											interested in participating in the training programme. Radios do not go bankrupt and their equipment does not breakdown. Financial service institutions will comply with the contracts signed with PROMER. People are interested in joining PCR groups. The PCR savings are not robbed or destroyed by fires and other disasters. Financial Institutions are interested in lending money to the PCRs.
Outcome 3. Improve nutritional status of vulnerable groups	4.0.1 Number of people adopting improved food habits and recommended vegetable garden management practices										
	Total people	0			0	2 022					
Output 3.1 Women and children with improved knowledge in basic nutrition hygiene and health	4.2.1 Number of nutrition classes held in school							Programme progress reports, radio bulletins			Beneficiaries are willing to adopt the new nutritional habits. People are interested in participating in nutrition classes. People listen to the radio broadcasts on nutrition.
	Nutrition classes										
	4.2.2 Government officials and staff trained							Programme progress reports			
	Males	0									
	Females	0									
	1.1.8 Households provided with targeted support to improve their nutrition										
	Households			10 000		5 849	58.5				

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Appendix 1: Financial: actual financial performance; by financier by component and disbursements by category

Mission Dates: 4-15 November 2019
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Appendix 2: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 2A: Financial performance by financier

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD loan 754*	28 549 392	28 015 518	98.1%
IFAD II	25 000 000	8 721 544	34.9%
EU**	10 524 000	10 335 451	98.2%
Government****	6 800 000	5 999 286	88.2%
Beneficiaries	3 050 000	801 529	26.3%
Total	73 923 392	53 873 328	72.9%

* Appraisal value calculated on actual exchange rates

** EU Grant calculated on actual exchange rates

*** GoM contribution. The estimated contribution is made of: (i) contribution to IFAD I and II USD 2,306,878 (VAT exemption); (ii) contribution to EU MDG USD 599,077 (VAT exemption); USD 3,093,331 estimated in-kind contribution (MZN 185.6 millions).

Table 2B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000)

	IFAD			IFAD II- FA			European Union			Beneficiaries			GoM PROMER			GoM EU			Total		
COMPONENT	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%	Appraisal	Actual	%
Development of More Dynamic Market Intermediaries	7 071	8 141	115	4 674	2 356	50	1 942	1 962	101	800	29	4	1 689	-	-	398	-	-	16 574	12 488	75
Enterprise Led Value Chain Initiative	4 331	459	11	1 032	201	19	-	-	-	2 250	772	34	320	-	-	-	-	-	7 933	1 432	18
Improving the Market Environment	9 002	8 417	94	11 582	229	2	6 449	4 545	70	-	-	-	2 068	-	-	437	-	-	29 538	13 191	45
Policy/Institutional Support and Management	8 145	10 414	128	6 744	2 410	36	1 267	2 359	186	-	-	-	936	-	-	541	-	-	17 633	15 183	86
Nutrition Promotion	-	27	100	968	16	2	232	712	307	-	-	-	140	-	-	48	-	-	1 388	755	54
Implementation Support (DIC)	-	-	-	-	-	-	634	577	-	-	-	-	0	-	-	223	-	-	857	577	67
	28 549	27 458	96	25 000	5 212	21	10 524	10 155	96	3 050	801	26	5 153	5 400	105	1 647	599	36	73 923	49 625	67

Table 2C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 15/11/2019)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
I	Civil Works	3 600 000	4 730 000	4 532 719.88		-932 719.88	125.90
II	Vehicles, Equipment & Material	400,000	400 000	332 594.80		67 405.20	83.14
III	Technical Assistance, Studies, Training & Workshop	3 260 000	3 260 000	2 290 658.31		969 341.69	70.26
IV	Service Provides Contracts	4 580 000	4 580 000	5 662 621.25		-1 082 621.25	123.63
V	Matching Grants	1 350 000	1 350 000	204 092.63		1 145 907.37	15.11
VI	Outreach Grants for Financial Institutions	720 000	720 000	303 474.05		416 525.96	42.14
VII	Salaries & Allowances	2 950 000	2 950 000	3 905 179.27		-955 179.27	132.37
VIII	Other Operating Costs	1 110 000	1 110 000	1 065 477.65		44 522.35	95.98
	Unallocated	1 130 000	-	-		-447 629.62	
	Initial deposit	-	-	447 629.62			
	Total	19 100 000	19 100 000	18 744 447.46		355 552.54	98.13

Figure 1: IFAD loan/grant disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement

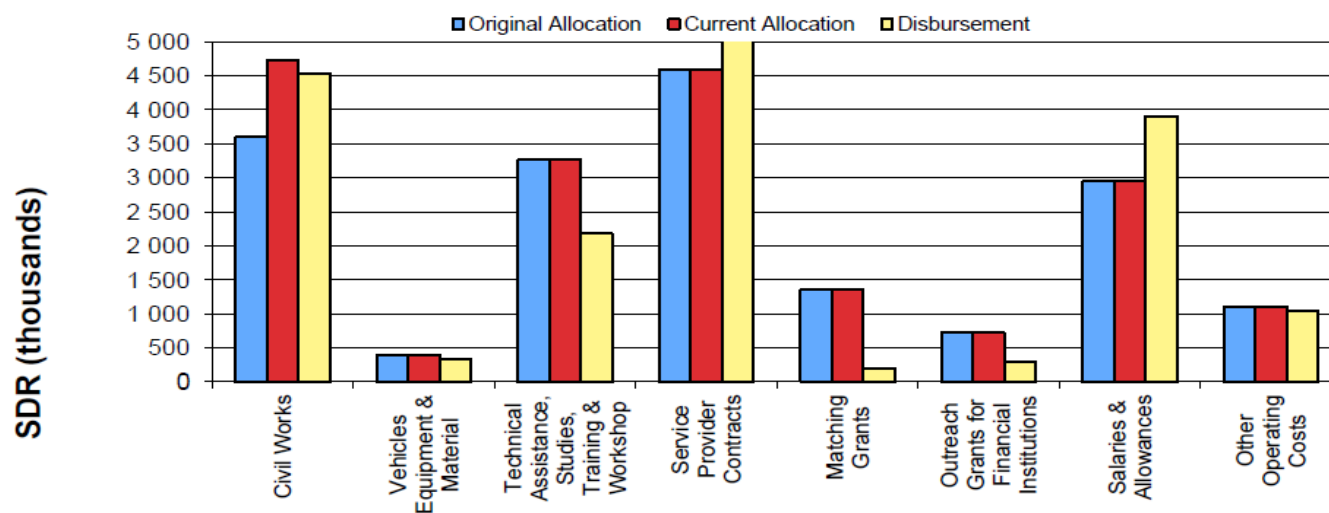
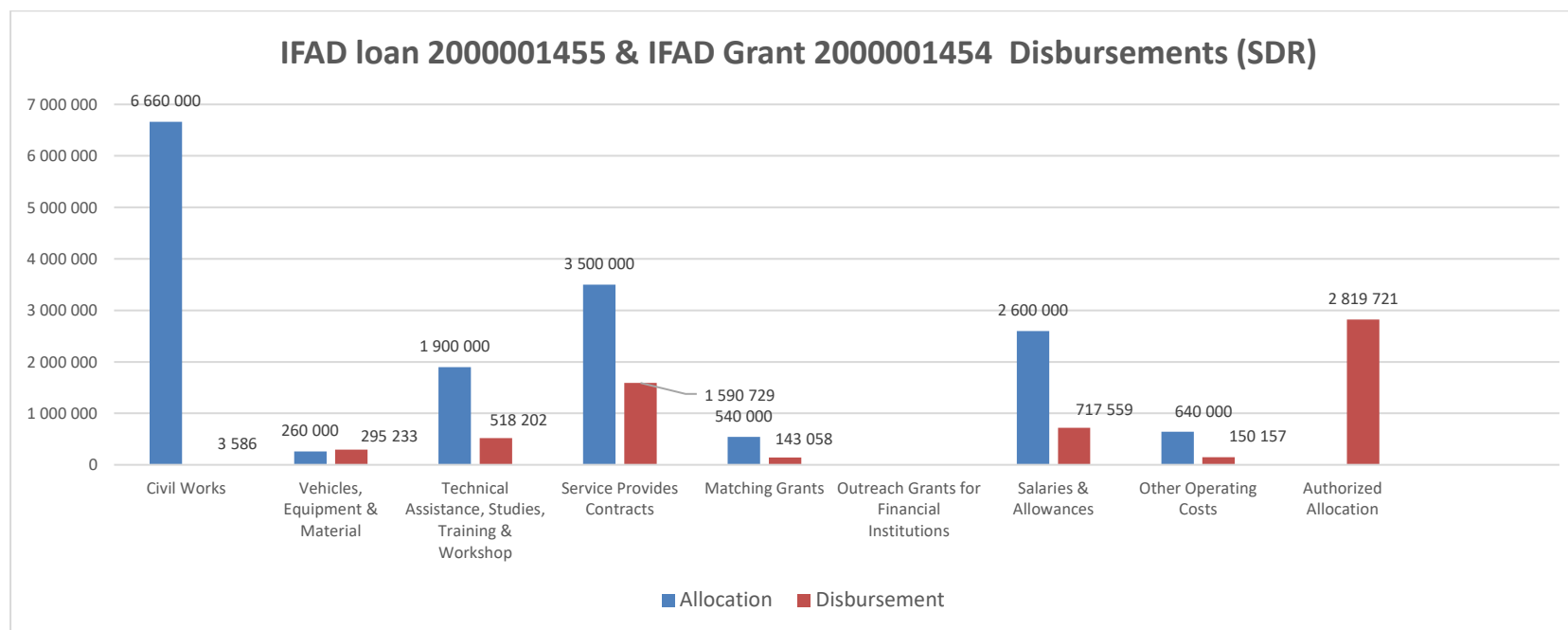


Table 2D: IFAD loan 2000001455 & IFAD Grant 2000001454 disbursements (SDR, as at 15/11/2019)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
I	Civil Works	6 600 000		3 585.94			0.05%
II	Vehicles, Equipment & Material	260 000		295 233.02			113.6%
III	Technical Assistance, Studies, Training & Workshop	1 900 000		518 202.36			27.3%
IV	Service Provides Contracts	3 500 000		1 590 728.82			45.4%
V	Matching Grants	540 000		143 057.94			26.5%
VI	Outreach Grants for Financial Institutions	-					
VII	Salaries & Allowances	2 600 000		717 558.62			27.6%
VIII	Other Operating Costs	640 000		150 157.28			23.5%
	Unallocated	1 780 000		0			
	Initial deposit	-		2 819 721.12			
	Total	17 880 000		6 238 245.10			34.89%

Figure 2: IFAD loan/grant disbursement, comparisons between original and revised allocations and actual disbursement



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Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

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Programme Management Department

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

FIRST LEVEL RESULTS					Total AWPB (2019)	Actual (September 19)	% (September 19)	Comments
			Unit	Unit				
Total Outreach	Total Outreach							
Staff of service providers and other support institutions trained	Farmer Association members directly supported	People receiving project services	Number	Number	14,350	13,709	96%	Some FOs went out of the programme as their members were not having profitable agricultural marketing due to low production volumes that were result of natural disasters and some FOs had their members abandon agriculture to participating in mining activities which they deem more profitable and brings quicker income than in agriculture.
		Households receiving project services	Number	Number	2,870	2,741	96%	
Component	Output Component							
Component 1: Developing More Dynamic Market Intermediaries	1.1 Increased capacity of traders to effectively market surplus production and deliver improved inputs	Enterprises accessing non-financial services facilitated by the project	Number	Number	225	225	100%	15 traders per district and the Project will be open to include new RT that request/need project assistance and demonstrate business initiative and interest in input and output trading with small farmers, particularly in areas lacking small traders.

FIRST LEVEL RESULTS					Total AWPB (2019)	Actual (September 19)	% (September 19)	Comments
			Unit	Unit				
	1.2 Increased capacity of farmers' organizations and their members to effectively market surplus production and conduct profitable transactions	Marketing groups formed/ strengthened	Number	Number	500	500	100%	Support to groups that have been showing lack of interest and no business progress despite PROMER support should be discontinued. New groups requesting support should be integrated in the Programme.
	1.2 Increased capacity of farmers' organizations and their members to effectively market surplus production and conduct profitable transactions	People in marketing groups formed/ strengthened	Female	Female	8,476	6,772	80%	The programme will work on increasing the number of members per FA
	1.2 Increased capacity of farmers' organizations and their members to effectively market surplus production and conduct profitable transactions	People in marketing groups formed/ strengthened	Male	Male	5,649	6,937	123%	The programme will work on increasing the number of members per FA
	1.3 Institutions that can more effectively represent farmers' interests and deliver relevant support services	Apex organisations formed/ strengthened	Number	Number	15	15	100%	Districts Unions, this support will be provided only with a careful assessment of the business conditions (market opportunities, access to finance, access to transport and other key services) to confirm that the business can be viable.

FIRST LEVEL RESULTS					Total AWPB (2019)	Actual (September 19)	% (September 19)	Comments
			Unit	Unit				
Component 2: Enterprise-led Value Chain Initiative	2.1 Improved value chain operations and partnerships between smallholders and agri-business enterprises	Enterprises accessing financial services facilitated by the project	Number	Number	5	5	100%	Niassa - ALIMI and SAN JFSCabo Delgado - Cornelio Comercial and Agro FATAR VANO Nampula - IKURU
	2.1 Improved value chain operations and partnerships between smallholders and agri-business enterprises	Enterprises accessing non-financial services facilitated by the project	Number	Number	5,870	5,464	93%	Niassa - ALIMI (912 producers) and SAN JFS (1,691) Cabo Delgado - Cornelio Comercial (1,185 producers) and Agro FATAR VANO (906 producers) Nampula - IKURU (770 producer)
	3.1 Improvements in the quantity and quality of market related infrastructure and services	Financial institutions participating in the project	Number	Number	2	2	100%	Two GAPI agency (one in Ribaue and another in Balama).
	3.1 Improvements in the quantity and quality of market related infrastructure and services	People trained in business and entrepreneurship skills	Female	Female	70	70	100%	166 people from FOs, Rural Traders, Unions trained during the semester in business and entrepreneurship.
	3.1 Improvements in the quantity and quality of market related infrastructure and services	People trained in business and entrepreneurship skills	Male	Male	106	96	91%	
	3.1 Improvements in the quantity and quality of market related infrastructure and services	Marketing facilities constructed/rehabilitated	Number	Number	2	0	0%	Conclusion of two market in Bloco "C" distributed as follows: one in Malema and one in Ribaue . (provision of water supply and sanitation systems). The program will rehabilitate 1 market fairs

FIRST LEVEL RESULTS					Total AWPB (2019)	Actual (September 19)	% (September 19)	Comments
			Unit	Unit				
	3.1 Improvements in the quantity and quality of market related infrastructure and services	Roads constructed	Km	Km	81	0	0%	Under the IFAD additional funding in 2019 the program will start a full rehabilitation activity in 213 km in blocks "A" Niassa and "B" Cabo Delgado Provinces
Component 4: Policy & Institutional Support and Management	4.2 Increased capacity of government and other stakeholders to address market linkage issues and collect and disseminate market intelligence	Government officials and staff trained	Number	Number	85	118	139%	32 provincial technical staff from SDAE (including Extensionists) + 4 GALS (DNDR) + 15 DNDR staff attended Knowledge Management + 67 staff members from DNDR and DPTADERS

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Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 4-15 November 2019

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Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section B.8	Designated Accounts. There shall be one Designated Account denominated in USD for the purpose of receiving funds in advance from the Loan and one DA denominated in USD for the purposes of receiving funds in advance from the Additional Loan and Additional Grant opened by the Borrower/Recipient. The Borrower/Recipient shall inform the Fund of the officials authorized to operate the DAs.		Fulfilled	
Section B.9	Grant account in EUR. There shall be a Grant account denominated in EUR for the purpose of receiving proceeds of the Grant to finance the Programme. The Grant Account shall be operated by the Programme Coordinator and the Director of the DNPDR as ordinary authorized signatories for the Grant Account, and the Finance Manager and the Director of the Administrative and Financial Department of the DNPDR, as alternative authorized signatories.		Fulfilled	
Section B.10	Programme accounts in USD. There shall be Programme Accounts denominated in USD opened by the Lead Programme Agency for the Programme operations in Commercial Banks: (a) an account for the Loan-funded programme operations at central level; (b) an account for the Additional Loan and Additional Grant funded operations at central level.		Fulfilled	
Section B.11	Programme accounts in local currency. There shall be Programme Accounts in local currency opened by the LPA for Programme operations, in commercial banks: in each of the three management cells for local Programme operations.		Fulfilled	
Section B.12	The Borrower shall designate the Programme Coordinator and the Director of the DNDR as ordinary authorized signatories for the Programme Accounts, and the Finance Manager and Director of the Administrative and Financial Department of the DNPDR, as alternative authorized signatories. The Borrower shall designate the Senior Expert with market/value chain and management experience and the Office Manager of the Programme Management cells as ordinary authorized signatures for the Cell programme Accounts, and either the District Administrator or the Provincial Director for Planning and Finance as alternative authorized signatories.		Fulfilled	
Section B.15	The Borrower/Recipient shall provide counterpart financing for the Programme amounting to USD 6.8 million in total. This will be through direct contribution to cover taxes and duties on eligible expenditures incurred before 16 February 2016 and in the form of in-kind contribution thereafter.		Partially	
Section 4.03	Procurement of goods, works and services carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in Schedule 3		Partially	Some deviations from IFAD guidelines were

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
				noted
Section 4.04	Insurance of vehicles, equipment and civil works financed from the loan proceeds to be consistent with sound commercial practice.			Highly depreciable assets (computers and furniture). No objection from IFAD received.
Section 4.05	Audit report submitted to IFAD.		Fulfilled	All 2019 audit reports timely submitted were not insured and this is acceptable.
Section 4.06	Progress reports to be submitted to IFAD on a quarterly basis.		Fulfilled	
Schedule 4	AWPB to be submitted to the Fund, for its review and comments		Fulfilled	
Schedule 2	Proceeds of the EU Grant are tax exempted	Continuous	Partially	Government to reimburse EUR 35,610 of taxes paid from EU grant proceeds.

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Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

Mission Dates: 4-15 November 2019

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Appendix 4: Technical Background Analysis

4.1 Component 1: Development of More Dynamic Market Intermediaries

This component aims at promoting the development of farmers' organisations and small and medium rural traders; it is co-funded by IFAD and the just ended EU Fund.

Significant progress has been registered in this subcomponent. In 2019 the project continued supporting the 225 rural traders (100% of the revised target) in the 15 implementing districts. The major activities of support in 2019 focused in capacity building and coaching in market linkages, promoting signing of marketing contracts of this group and FOs, promoting input trading and business licencing and asset registration to enhance sustainability and access to credit from formal financial institutions and the establishment of district traders associations.

As a result of the above activities, the volume of agricultural produce purchased by TRs under contract in 2019 was 4,049 tons and the associated revenue is USD 939,460.00 and 118 RTs were involved in output marketing through contracts facilitated by the project resulting in revenue of USD 939,460.00 being realised. In the corresponding period 93 RTs participated in input trading and realised revenue of USD 211,580. Businesses legalised were 25 (cumulative 173 which is 102% of target) and assets registered were for 34 RTs (cumulative 114, which is 67% of target) of which 15 RTs (cumulative 60) managed to access credit from these activities. Three more RTs associations were formed bringing the total to 5 formed to date. The formation of RTs associations will ensure that the interest of the members is taken care of even post the project. This activity needs to be accelerated so that RTs may continue to receive representation on a sustainable manner from their associations.

On small scale value adding activities which are not progressing well, the last supervision mission had recommended that the partial problem of failing to access the MGF, in this component, due to the inability to raise the matching proportion of 30% should be addressed by making an application to adjust the proportion downwards in order to attract the potential applicants. In line with the last supervision mission's recommendation, the project submitted a concept note with a proposal to revise the matching contribution of RT and FOs from the current 30% - 20%. As recommended by the last supervision mission, the project proposes special packages for women and youth groups with a 10% matching contribution. However according to IFAD guidelines on MFG these beneficiaries qualify for a matching proportion of 20-30% as such; the women and youth groups special packages need a special consideration.

Subcomponent 1.2: Support to Farmers' Organisations Development

The project is currently supporting a total of 500 Farmers' Organisations (100% of target) with a total membership of 13,709 smallholder farmers beneficiaries; 49% of which are women and 29 % Youth. The main support activities undertaken in 2019 for this group consisted capacity building and coaching in production, marketing planning and business management; market linkages (promoting the signing of marketing contracts with RTs and other agribusiness firms), to ensure sustainability of the interventions after the project closure; legalisation and asset registration, which are prerequisites for access to credit from formal financial institutions; reinforcing the capacity of District Unions, to support their members in market linkages and promoting increased productivity through demonstration plots.

From the above activities the total volume sold (through contracts and direct selling) was 6,515.70 tons and the associated revenue is USD 1,848,710.00, the volume sold through contracts where 232 marketing contracts were signed corresponding to 3,617.00 tons of agricultural produce sold resulting in total revenue of USD 1,394,973.00 being realised. The average revenue per participating beneficiary in 2019 is USD 215 compared to USD 188 in 2018. Three FOs had their assets registered giving a cumulative figure of 37 FOs with registered assets and 125 FOs were legalised in 2019 and the cumulative figure is 455 legalised FOs. Fifteen District Unions and Fora that have solid links with Farmer Associations and internal capacities to operate as rural enterprises (buy and sell produce,

supply of inputs, provide mechanical services, agro-processing) were selected to continue receiving support from the project, in terms of strategic plans. The support will be provided only with a careful assessment of business conditions (market opportunities, access to finance, access to transport and other key services) to confirm that the business can be viable. In 2019, PROMER disseminated the results of the 2018 assessment of the DU and Fora carried out by a consultant to the 3 SPs and DNGR. A tender was launched to hire a consultant to support the DU in the definition of their action plans on the basis of which, PROMER will define the support and the tender is in the final stage of evaluation. On demonstration plots 28 were facilitated by the project this year compared to 291 in 2018. The project is currently drafting the collaboration agreements with 9 agro dealers to establish partnerships in this effort.

Demonstration plots, improvement in inputs supply and extension services carried out by the Project and its implementing partners has contributed significantly in the improvement of production volumes and productivity. In the last supervision mission there was a significant improvement in the productivity of sesame and soyabean in Block A (Niassa) due to these efforts. In the last season in Block B (Cabo Delgado), sesame productivity improved from the baseline of 396kg/ha to 600kg/ha, in Block C (Nampula and Zambezia) soyabean increased from a baseline of 408kg/ha to 1,875kg/ha, pigeon pea from 559kg/ha to 1,564 kg/ha, sesame from 58kg/ha to 624kg/ha.

7. The Programme has reduced to 3 the number of Service Providers (SPs) who implement activities in component one. The same SPs services other components in each block. These SPs were selected, under the new funding, after a competitive bidding process. They happen to have been working with PROMER in the in the first funding and PROMER has built their capacity over a long time. The rationalisation of SPs to 3, one per block, has resulted in PROMER reducing coordinating and supervision time on SPs. Furthermore in 2017 PROMER spent 47% of total budget on SPs and this has reduced considerable,

4.2 Component 2: Enterprise-Led Value Chain Initiative

The component seeks to facilitate the increase of the smallholders' agricultural related incomes by enabling them to enter into profitable and mutual beneficial partnerships with agribusinesses for selected commodities through a matching grant facility. This component is by nature very difficult to implement and manage, as smallholders and the private sector have different operating perspectives.

Identification of Opportunities in Value Chains

Value chains identification opportunities were carried out in the previous periods. Initially the objective was to have one commodity value chain per SIP and one such SIP on the sesame value chain was not successful. The thrust changed into multi commodity value chains. The current 5 SIPs are multi commodity value chains as follows: ALIMI-sesame, beans, groundnuts and soyabean; SAN JFS-sesame beans and maize; Cornelio Commercial-sesame, beans groundnuts and beans; Agro FATAR-sesame, beans and maize; IKURU-sesame, beans and maize. The multi commodity strategy hedges against cyclic seasonal failure of a single particular crop. The table below shows the value chains clearly under activity and the overall progress in 2019 of producers involved.

Province	SIP	Activity	SIP Beneficiaries ¹	Progress September 2019
Niassa	SAN JFS	Development of sesame, beans and maize value chains using a network of 15 agro-dealer shops (10 of which are run by rural traders) in an out-grower scheme Provision of land preparation and extension services, input credit and the buying of produce from the farmers	3,600 producers	1,691 producers
	ALIMI	Development of sesame, beans, groundnuts and soyabean value chains in an out-grower scheme	629 producers	912 producers

¹ based on the \$75/producer investment criteria

Province	SIP	Activity	SIP Beneficiaries ¹	Progress September 2019
		Provision of extension services, input credit and the buying of produce from the farmers		
Sub total Niassa			4,229 producers	2,603 producers
Cabo Delgado	Cornelio Comercial	Development of sesame, beans, groundnuts and maize value chains in an out-grower scheme Provision of land preparation and extension services, input credit and the buying of produce from the farmers	2,442 producers	1,185 producers
	AgroFATAR VANO	Development of sesame, beans, and maize value chains in an out-grower scheme Provision of land preparation and extension services, input credit and the buying of produce from the farmers	2,257 producers	906 producers
Sub Total Cabo Delgado			4,699 producers	2,091 producers
Nampula	IKURU	Development of sesame, beans, and maize value chains in an out-grower scheme with seed multiplication involving farmers Provision of land preparation and extension services, input credit and the buying of produce from the farmers	3,000 producers	770 producers
TOTAL			11,928 producers	5,464 producers

Facilitation of Agribusiness Partnerships –Activities under this intervention were undertaken to simplify the concepts notes in the previous periods and reduced the delays in approving the concepts notes by the Value Chain Advisory committee. By last year supervision this activities were already done and tenders for the SIPS were already launched.

Matching Investments Grant Facility –Following the simplification of guidelines on matching grants facilities, which include existing assets as part of contribution among other things, the targeted 5 SIPs are all now operational and the PMT and other stakeholders involved should be commended for the hard work in this achievement. The 5 SIPS produce marketed in 2019 was 1,195 tons (291 tons in 2018) involving 5,464 beneficiaries which is 103% of the target. The total amount disbursed by the project is USD 272,832.54. The amount disbursed per SIP is as follows: SAN-JFS SA USD 88,194.50, IKURU USD9,405.45, AGRO FATAR VANO USD 51,892.50, CORNELIO COMERCIAL 123,340.09 and no disbursement yet to ALIM. The committed balance yet to be disbursed is USD 565,307.04. It was agreed that evaluation of this component and the challenges, experiences and lessons learnt on this successful achievement should be documented for the purpose of upscaling.

The mission was presented with a proposal to revise the targets of beneficiaries in this value chain as recommended by last supervision mission. The mission is of the opinion that since the target of producers to be reached by this component under the new funding is 5,000 and that is the figure in the new funding log frame it should be adopted as it is the figure used in the economic and financial analysis under the new funding. However for the impact assessment and other relevant studies which are key for further scaling up of this model the project should determine the actual investment per beneficiary from the current operating SIPs as the figure of USD 75/beneficiary, used in the current determination of targets should be viewed only as a reference.

4.3 Component 3: Infrastructure development

I. Introduction

From 4th to 15th November 2019, a joint supervision mission to PROMER was conducted by IFAD and the GoM, with the following aim: i) follow up on the agreed actions and recommendations since the last mission in 2018; ii) assess overall project progress and performance based on the project objectives, components, subcomponents and indicators; iii) work with the Programme Management Team (PMT) to identify any existent constraints and jointly agree on rapid solutions for effective implementation; iv) review the adequacy and sustainability of strategies and intervention approaches adopted by PROMER, including overall financial management with the aim of assisting the government improving the project implementation of future projects.

As part of the mission, an expert was assigned to look at infrastructure development activities (sub-component 3.1.), with the following specific tasks: i) assess the overall progress achieved in the implementation of the last mission agreed actions and cumulative implementation progress in this component; ii) assess the implementation status of the updated time-frame for roads rehabilitation; iii) support the PMT in the development training program on Climate Change and SECAP; iv) provide guidance in the identification of climate smart indicators for road rehabilitation; v) review the status testing the "claycrete" piloting technology, its results and potential for replication

During the mission, two Districts (Ancuabe and Namuon) of Cabo Delgado province were visited and discussions were held with different stakeholders including staffs from ANE and FE (province and central levels), contractors and beneficiaries. The present document complementary to the mission report. It provides more detailed information on project achievements and guidelines on how the project will deal with the agreed actions for increased efficiency.

II. Market Infrastructures

The Programme has rehabilitated/constructed 13 markets (86% target). The recruitment of contractors to rehabilitate the last two markets (Muralelo in Malema and Lapala in Ribaué) is on-going, and should be accelerated for completion before programme' end. On the other hand, a new wholesale market is planned to be built in Pemba. Construction which will follow the same design and layout as the market of Zimpeto, should be fast-tracked to meet with project completion period, based on the agreed realistic timeline below (see table below).

Designations	Year 2019		Year 2020												Year 2021											
	M 11	M 12	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 7	M 8	M 9	M 10	M 11	M 12	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 7	M 8	M 9	M 10	M 11	M 12
Procurement (Survey/Design)																										
Survey/Design (Incl. Environmental)																										
Procurement (Construction)																										
Construction works																										
Supervision/follow																										
Defect liability																										
Hand over (final)																										

Survey/Design will consist of both technical and environmental aspects. A consultancy firm will be recruited on a competitive basis to perform this assignment. It is expected that a new BoQ will not be developed, but the consultant will rely on the existing Zimpeto market to develop updated BoQs (including all drawings and other technical guidelines) for further construction. This update will take into account possible improvements to be made to the structure in order to make it more efficient in its functioning and operation. The development of the new BoQ will be participatory, involving all stakeholders (beneficiaries/users, District/province staffs, etc.) to ensure that the final output matches with the requirements of the beneficiaries. The environmental impact assessment will include waste management and green energy and will result into the development of Social and environmental Management Plan (SEMP). All mitigating measures prescribed by the environmental impact assessment will be captured into the BoQ as activities to be implemented.

Supervision. The same consultancy firm that designed the facility will also supervise and follow up work progress. It is expected that District administration will be closely involved during the construction of the facility, through regular supervision missions. The regular progress of the supervision mechanism set up (joint visit with District, Programme and service provider) will ensure the timeliness and quality of the works.

For sustainability purposes, a committee will be formed and capacitated in the areas of the management of the facility in a business-oriented way. The formation process of the committee will inform on the number and quality of its members, based on and drawing experience from other markets. Options of management will also be discussed and agreed upon between the Programme and the District for further adoption.

III. Road development

During the first phase, a total of 729 km of unclassified roads were rehabilitated by the Programme using the spot improvement² approach (96% of target in phase I). For phase II, the programme targets 678 km for full rehabilitation³ following equipment-based approach. A total of 213.9 km (11 roads, 34% of target) are currently under rehabilitation with an overall physical progress⁴ of 41%. Works are carried out by contractors hired on a competitive basis.

Table 1: List of the roads under rehabilitation works

Districts	Names of the roads	Extension (Km)
Niassa province		
Cuamba	N/C: Mpoluhio – Matuane	20.3
Mandimba	N/C: Chanica – Muita	21.1
Maua	N/C: Crz.N360 – Muhumbwa	10.6
Marrupa	N/C: Mutaparata – Nrassa	23.1
Mecanhelas	N/C: Chiúta – Entre Lagos	24.4
Metarica	N/C: Nankhari – Muhemela	17.5
Total Niassa		117
Cabo Delgado province		
Chiúre	Estrada N/C: Crz N1 – Maningane	30.2
Balama	Estrada N/C: Crz N14 – Impire	25.4
Ancuabe	Estrada N/C: Metoro – Ancuabe Sede	18
Montepuez	Estrada N/C: Mahepe – Mirate	12.4
Namuno	Estrada N/C: Machoca – Papai (Mutela)	10.9
Total Cabo Delgado		96.9
TOTAL		213.9

The mission visited two roads under rehabilitation (Ancuabe and Namuno Districts) and discussed with PMT, contractors and staffs of ANE and Districts: i) an updated and result-based MoU was signed with road sector (ANE & FE), ii) quality of works has improved⁵ as a result of good design/supervision (with AF, a new implementation arrangement was adopted, which provides more responsibilities of survey/design to Programme' engineers instead of ANE' staffs); iii) no road will be completed on time (contracts end in December 2019) and construction of structures will be affected by rains (due to delayed payment and the fact that contractors delayed in launching the construction of structure); iv) no road committee is formed to maintain the roads (road maintenance is the GoM's responsibility).

Based on the above, the following has been agreed: i) update chronograms for remaining works on each road (this will be realistic, taking into consideration activities that need to be done before, during and after the rains); ii) prioritise structure works and adopt multitasking (many teams intervening at the same time on different sites) to speed up physical progress; iii) extend contract duration without financial effects (except variations) under the request of contractors; iv) implement a trial community-based routine maintenance system in Ancuabe and other District that are willing to participate.

Apart from the on-going works, a total of 21 roads (404.9 km⁶) are outstanding for further rehabilitation. On the other hand, GoM requested support to spot improve 8 roads (303.8 km) affected

² Unclassified roads: 405km (55% of total) under IFAD funds; 120km with EU funds under the Food Production Action Plan Project (ProPAPA) and 204km with EU funds under MDG programme.

³ This includes both earthworks (road platform/surface and drainages) and other structures (bridges, drifts, etc.) along the entire stretch of the road

⁴ 54% in Cabo Delgado and 28% in Niassa

⁵ Good material (laterite) being used, required compaction, provision of camber formation, drainage structures and mitre/side drains well located, etc.

⁶ 91.5 km in Nampula; 103.6 km in Cabo Delgado; 111.8 km in Zambézia and 98 km in Niassa

by Cyclone “Kenneth”. A pre-assessment of the physical condition of these roads is available. Given the limited time to project’ end (one dry season to complete all works), the following is agreed: i) consider GoM’s request by focusing on roads located in the Districts covered by the project (for possible higher efficiency and synergy); ii) request qualified staffs from ANE (provide allowances and transport) to support survey/design of outstanding roads (including “Kenneth” affected ones); iii) follow the timeline developed for remaining activities (see table below). Some guidelines are provided below to support the implementation of remaining road rehabilitation works.

Designations	Year 2019		Year 2020												Year 2021											
	M 11	M 12	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 7	M 8	M 9	M 10	M 11	M 12	M 1	M 2	M 3	M 4	M 5	M 6	M 7	M 8	M 9	M 10	M 11	M 12
Surveys (Incl. Environmental)																										
Design																										
Procurement/Tendering process																										
Rehabilitation works																										
Supervision/follow																										
Defect liability																										
Hand over (final)																										

Survey/Design. According to the schedule developed with project Engineers, road surveys will require between 3 weeks (in Niassa and Zambézia) and one month (in Cabo Delgado and Nampula) with the technical support of two engineers from ANE (programme’ focal points). For the survey, engineers from PROMER and ANE will spend the first week together, and will split into two different teams (PROMER engineers to continue with PROMER’ roads, while ANE’ staffs will focus on roads affected by “Kenneth” Cyclone. Jointly with the technical surveys, environmental impact assessments will be carried out on all the 8 affected roads, for further development of Social and Environmental Management Plans for each road. This will be done by District staffs. After road survey, PROMER and ANE engineers will do the design together, and this require four and six weeks respectively in the two zones. The whole process will be led by Programme engineers, who will be accountable to the quality of the outcomes.

Prioritisation. In overall, priority will be given to the 21 remaining PROMER’ roads as they contribute directly to the programme targets. Before they are designed, the 8 “Kenneth” affected roads will be ranked by the Districts in a decreased order of priority. After the design, the rehabilitation process will follow the priority level defined for each road (from the high to the least priority), considering the fund made available, to ensure high efficiency. The confidential estimated cost to rehabilitate the roads, as developed by the engineers, will be used to support the decision in the process.

Sustainability. In order to address the sustainability of the road that will be rehabilitated, the Programme will support the implementation of trial phases of community-based routine maintenance system in some Districts (including Ancuabe) that will volunteer to host the activities. The system to be experienced should include both technical and financial subcomponents with clear definition and expectations of roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders during the implementation. For technical aspects, the following among others will be considered: i) formation and training (technical/management) of road committees; ii) definition of work activities (side brushing, desilting/cleaning of structures/culverts, backfilling/compaction of platform, etc.); iii) work conditions (contracting, duration, periods, frequency of interventions, etc.). The financial subcomponent will deal with: i) sustainable source of funds; ii) channelling the money; iii) payment of road committees; etc.

“Claycrete” technology. From discussions with ANE, the laboratory test of the “Claycrete” technology is concluded. Prior to in-situ test, all parties should agree on the methodology to guide the process. It is expected that this methodology should include the following aspects, among others: i) selection of the roads where the test will happen; ii) description of the various testing conditions (nature of the sub-base, experimented/controlled sections of the road, etc.); iii) description of the treatment; iv) exposure to different weather conditions (rains, dry season, etc.); v) exposure to the variation/seasonality of the traffic (in rural areas, traffic is not the same over the week and the year); vi) parameters to be measured and controlled and frequency of measurements; etc.

4.4 Gender, Targeting, Youth and Nutrition

Targeting and Outreach. PROMER geographically targeted vulnerable rural communities living in poverty and experiencing food insecurity. The project activities targeted directly individual households,

who are members of Farmer organisations/association, rural traders, and indirectly targeted the general community members with such infrastructures like roads and markets. PROMER has cumulatively reached 82,377 Households (HH) against an appraisal target of 76,600 HHs, exceeding the target set. Capacity building activities have reached over a total of 13,709 farmers (6,772 women and 6,937 male). The PROMER project deliberately empowered women in Functional Adult literacy program, teaching reading, writing and numeracy, cumulatively, a total of 18,604 learners have been reached through the literacy program with 55% of these being women. PROMER is working with 448 ASCAs, (202 in Block A, 90 in B and 156 in C) with a total membership of 7,833 farmers, majority whom are women (58%).

The geographic area of PROMER's operation is characterized by high poverty levels. PROMER's evaluation report for Rural Traders (June 2017) shows that PROMER is operating in areas where poverty levels were high, with the following poverty levels as of 2015: Niassa- 60.6%; Cabo Delgado – 44.8%; Nampula – 57.1%; and Zambezia – 56.5%.

Direct targeting was evident in that the rural farmer who is a member of a farmer organisation/association, rural traders training in value chain was the main focus. These benefited from the inputs, production, harvesting and storage, marketing and consumption. Furthermore, the nutrition activities were specifically direct targeting the child bearing age women and schoolchildren, empowering them with basic nutrition, hygiene, health, production of vegetables and chickens. Measures are necessary to channel services and resources to specific members or groups of the community that would otherwise not be reached by project activities.

Self-targeting was also very evident in the choices to participate in the programme activities as well as being volunteer trainers in adult literacy, food production, agriculture inputs trading rained on GALS, nutrition, production and marketing. It was evident that the crops, improved technology for production(tractors, planters machines as goods and capacity building of linkages to services responded very well to the priorities, assets, capacities and livelihood strategies of PROMER target groups. As much as the traders interventions may seem to have targeted those better off economically or socially, they can increase suitability of project activities. A good example was that of a trader who the mission interviewed, he has acquired tractors and planters, he is now assisting the whole community to increase their farming lands and increase production as well as incomes in the community. Thus this has reduced production labour to both men and women.

PROMER must be commended for its empowering measures to the whole community. PROMER activities made and developed the capacity and self-confidence of those participating communities. All men, women and participating youths have developed voices and power to enable them to voice their visions individually and group needs. There is evidence of participatory planning and decision-making in project activities as well as improved production and marketing at household level.

It was demonstrated in the field visit that PROMER has contributed to enabling rural women, men and youths to lead their own development by offering them decision-making power in formulating their associations, constitutions and how they work as individuals farmer and market crops soya beans, maize, sesame as groups.

However, there is need to improve contribution to sustainability of the tremendous work being done by PROMER and as a means to exit strategy of the learning and knowledge management, to leave literacy materials as manuals or different alternative media. Committing activities in production of information packages like manuals, handouts, pamphlets, recipe cards/booklets or posters on GALS, nutrition and production techniques, food preservation, conservation, consumption and marketing may contribute to address knowledge management issues. These can be used as referral material when the project ends. With the advent of communication media even video clips, audio clips in local languages can also be alternative medium of learning and referral. The Training reports/ Demonstration reports/Meeting or session reports if collated, stored and easy to access will give the PMU a good practice data base and is the basis to measure the process and success of this programme.

Gender equality, youth & women's participation

PROMER used participatory approaches to gender using GALS tools that were very apparent in diverse voices of poor rural women and men, expressing themselves without fear. It was very clear in the field visit that women and men have transformed. The women load of household chore as well as farm labour was confirmed by both women and men as well as the youths present. Family members are very cooperative and understand the burden of women after exposed to the GALS sessions. Men on the other hand were not shy to tell the mission that they used to spend all the earned money in drinking beer and were violent, but now there is harmony and peace in the homes and community. Equally, because of the participatory, inclusiveness and analytical GALS tools enabled all even the illiterate members, to identify with unifying household vision, community visions as well as association for improved livelihoods, food and nutrition security, well-being and increased income, and to address discriminatory roles and relationships.

The testimonies from the community if documented in alternative forms can be used to triangulate the claims in the reports as well as scaling up to other areas or programmes. All these documents will form the project knowledge management data base and can be used as referral points, progress tracking and to scale up to other projects in the country or beyond.

PROMER must be applauded for its enabling measures to promote a policy and institutional environment among stakeholders and partners that is favourable to pro-poor development, community participation, gender equality and the empowerment of vulnerable groups inclusive (the youths, the illiterate, children and mothers of child bearing ages and all men and women in the project areas). The project has appointed one member of the PMU who is among other things responsibilities for gender mainstreaming. The project's commitment and AWP/B allocate specific human and financial resources to gender (e.g. for gender sensitization and training) and the implementation of the gender strategy. All the training reports and the meeting sessions reports with the Service Providers need to be stored and easily availed by the Gender focal point for appreciating and learning of the process, the content and becomes the only way to track and verify what happened in the project life.

PROMER should be congratulated in its activities that promote gender equality and women's empowerment through a gender and youth strategy with associated action plan 2016. Its inclusive modalities of project activities working with all men, women and youths in agriculture production value chain and adult literacy and child bearing age women and children (functional literacy, local venue, language, time of day and season for meetings, children nutrition).

A consultancy firm was hired on retainer basis to support the project in implementing the Action Plan. The entry point was awareness creation and in-depth training as well as the use of a participatory tool of Gender Action Learning (GAL). The testimonies shared by communities visit to the mission it was evident that men and women hold leadership positions in the farmer associations. Men testified that they are now sharing household chores and involving their wives in their business.

In 2018 a GALS TOT targeting DNDR, PROMER staff, SP and 20 community beneficiaries was conducted. These beneficiaries were to replicate the training in their organisations and communities. To date 68 replications were carried out and 447 people (251 women) has participated in the training. The replication of the training can only be traced if the community have the records of their sessions in the community and a method has been designed to report and document the processes in the community as well.

PROMER should be congratulated for expanding men and women's economic empowerment through access and ownership to land and control of productive assets and benefits. The activities of land tenure and legalisation has seen ownership of duets by women and men of all ages. Although youths under 21 years of age were said not allowed to own land, the community have protected the vulnerable orphaned youths to retain their lands. The duets as documents are a very visible proof of ownership and easy to trace how many people legally in all the participating communities by gender. The HH men and women and even the youths participation in PROMER have autonomy in production. Most HH have increased their hectares of sesame, soya beans and maize when they have realised how economic empowering it is.

An example of assets accumulation is one Trader in Pemba who have bought some tractors and planters, he is assisting his community farmers to increase their hectares by ploughing for them now and pay later when they harvest and sell. Another youthful man testified that when their group was trained in business development and management he started to produce onions. Now from the onions profits he has bought a solar power, a bicycle and now he is planning to build a house.

Consolidated age disaggregated data to track the participation of youths using 35 years age –cohort has started very well. As well as the tracking of rural traders who are integrating their wives in their business and so far 69 male traders are now working with their wives and children. This will definitely show how successful the GALS tools have changed attitude, behaviour and practices in the project areas.

Both women and men hold leadership positions in the associations and groups. Another example was in Fetina, Josina Machel Association, there where there was a Woman President, made up of 22 members (12 men and 10 women). She was self –confidence in leading and had power in voicing out their concerns, decisions and was evident that they work well with all levels young and older men and women in the group. The group model that seem to emerge in all the farmer groups were “Group learning and marketing of product with individual production from individual farms”.

Nutrition

Food use and dietary diversification are generally poor in most southern African countries including Mozambique owing to inadequate knowledge and access of food and food choices and combinations recommended by World Health Organization (WHO). Mozambique has an alarmingly high prevalence of malnutrition that surpasses the World Health Organization (WHO) thresholds for “very high” public health significance: 43 percent of children suffer from stunting, a measure of chronic malnutrition, and 6 percent suffer from wasting, a measure of acute malnutrition⁷. Six Food Groups (the dietary guidelines for the country or best feeding practices for children, households tend not to maximize the nutritional benefits of available foods. Further, a lack of appropriate skills and insufficient access to technologies for food production, preparation, preservation and storage mean decreased quantities and quality of available food. Food taboos emanating from cultural and religious beliefs also limit the consumption and use of certain foods, thus reducing nutrient intake at the household level further. There is a growing realization that nutrition knowledge, skills and practice do not trickle down to the intended target groups – namely, households and vulnerable groups. PROMER has to a large extent strategized to reach the target beneficiaries, such as children and women of child bearing ages.

The nutrition education was a component, 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, demonstrating vegetable gardens, cooking demonstrations and capacity building sessions to improve understanding of nutrition. Topics covered were: diversified family diets, infant feeding, home gardening, processing and conservation of vegetables, GALS and climate change. The approach adopted to deliver nutrition education was delivered by service providers’ workers, who received training and then trained groups of voluntary women and men. The community radio slots complemented the gender and nutrition messages.

The nutrition implementation was through MDG-1c Nutrition promotion and focus was in Cabo Delgado 2016-2018. The activities targeted women of reproductive age, children under two years and adolescents of Farmer’s organizations (FOs) and selected schools. Activities promoted were total 5 Nutrition awareness raising activities for rural traders, farmers groups and technical staff both for public and service providers field staff on nutrition food production and consumption, nutritious seeds commercialization. The project promoted 89 Vegetable gardens in the 9 of the 15 participating Districts. 600 fruit trees were distributed (150 plants per district: 50 papaya, 50 mangos and 50 orange trees) in the four district of Nampula and Zambezia. 5 peer mother groups (1Ancuabe, 2 Chiure, 2 Montepuez) participated in the provincial livestock fairs promoted by DPASA in Metuge District. In this fair the peer groups exhibited and present to public the results of the knowledge and skills of enriched and nutrition’s porridge, tomatoes jam processing and vegetable preservation. According to the

⁷ Strengthening Nutrition In Mozambique: A Report on FANTA III Activities from 2012 to 2018

evaluation done by EU 2018 Nutrition knowledge and methods of cooking improved with over 80% and PROMER attained the MDG1C diet diversity outcome of 40% diet diversity.

In 2019, the Nutrition no longer was a stand alone component hence, nutrition sensitive actions were embedded in component 1 and 2. The baseline assessments with nutrition sensitive indicators', climate change and WEAL that was started in October and was expected to be through by November 2019, is still being finalized. The preliminary findings has led to choices of action and direct implementation of strategies to mainstream nutrition sensitivity in the PROMER. The focus so far is envisioned: {1}. to increase the supply of food diversity (component 1) and {2}. to add nutrition value along the chain.(component 2) and {3.} to increase the demand for nutritious food (component 1 and 2).

Nutrition situation analysis: Since 2016 to present, the nutrition situation analysis has been conducted and constantly being updated within PROMER implementation areas (Midline and end line assessment MDG1C and current baseline describe the dietary patterns and dietary habits of the target groups, PROMER data was used as part of the Mozambique, Fill the nutrient Gap analysis for Mozambique2017-18, SETSAN (food and nutrition security secretariat) Biannual Nutrition and food security analysis update prevalence of the different forms of malnutrition in the project area. PROMER service provider are members of the SETSAN meeting at district and provincial level.

2019 implementation progress: Cumulatively PROMER is addressing the underlying causes of the nutrition problems (diet diversity and access of nutritious foods including caring practices. In 2019 while waiting for the results of the baseline survey to adjust the activities the following activities were conducted:

- a. Awareness raising activities for rural traders, farmer groups and technical staff both for public staff as well as for the service providers field staff on nutritious food production and consumption, nutritious seeds commercialization;
- b. 89 Vegetable gardens were promoted in 9 of the 15 districts assisted by the program;
- c. 600 fruit plants were distributed (150 plants per district: 50 papaya, 50 mango and 50 orange) in the four districts of Nampula and Zambézia provinces
- d. Training sessions for government institutions such as SDAE's, SDSMAS, partner institutions such as FDC, JFS and ALIM

Targeting: Gains from MDG1c have enabled PROMER to target the 1,000 days target group nutrition vulnerable groups (women of reproductive age (15-19), adolescents and young children. Use of seasonal food and fruits can also contribute to food diversity. For example if green mangos can be exploited while in season and the knowledge is disseminated that it contains vitamin B, E and A, recipes shared with the communities and they experiment and try this could go a long way to diversifying diets. Green mango salad, raw mango juice, pickles and chutney

AWPB: SEPPA/OIKOS- Cabo delagado, SEPPA/GAPI-Niassa OLIPA/GAPI- Namapula/ Zambezia provide the human resources to support nutrition-sensitive interventions including gender and climate adaptation activities .Technical on job training has been given to the PMT and the since 2017. In 2019 -21 30 days of Nutrition TA support is planned to further backstop the SPs and PMT in implementing the proposed nutrition actions and prepare the PMT for project exist and knowledge management

M&E and learning system: As a 2018 supervision mission recommendation, Nutrition outputs, activities indicators were drafted and proposed in lieu of the new programmatic approach. The proposed chosen indicators are appropriate to measure nutrition sensitivity in the Markets program. The specific activities will be further refined once the baseline assessment is validated at the end of November 2019.

Refined Nutrition actions, indicators as per the supervision mission discussion on November 2019

Component 1 Developing more Dynamic Market Intermediaries	Output 1.1 Women, Men and youth with improved knowledge on basic nutrition education and/or nutrition consumer awareness information	No. of persons in FOs, and Rural traders (sex-disaggregated data) that participate in nutrition education and/or nutrition consumer awareness information events
		No. of persons in FOs, and Rural traders (sex-disaggregated data) that have knowledge on the key nutrition education and/or nutrition consumer awareness information promoted by PROMER
		Percentage of Women of reproductive age (15-49) in FOs households reporting improved quality of their diets Minimum dietary diversity for women (MDDW)
	Activities	1. Revision of FOs and adult literacy manuals to include key messages on diet diversity, gender and climate change adaptation strategies
		2. Pretesting of the revised adult literacy manual
		3. Dissemination of the revised manual
		4. Conducting Nutrition and consumer awareness sessions Incl cooking demonstrations for taste-testing activities of selected nutritious dense commodities at FO meeting, Rural traders and agrobusiness locations
		5. No of community SBCC channels communicating market information, climate information services and nutrition and consumer awareness information
	Output 1.2 Increased capacity of men, women and youth smallholders in FOs and Rural traders to consume and effectively market surplus (nutritious) crops derived from appropriate technologies adapted to climate change.	No. of nutritional products produced/tons
		No. of nutritional products marketed/tons
		No. of Women Men and youth trained in budgeting and meal planning for nutritious crops
Component 2 Enterprise-led Value Chain Initiative	Output 2.1 Increased nutrition value-addition activities within smallholders and agri-business enterprises	No. & Types of viable nutrition value-addition activities promoted within the 5 smallholders and agri-business enterprises SIPs
	Activities	1. Elaboration of viable nutrition value-addition activities
		2. Linkages with Policies and legislation to support nutrition value addition

4.5 Land Tenure

PROMER's good work on facilitating land tenure security has been noted. The project's goal was to facilitate the distribution of 24 130 DUAT⁸'s and as of November 2019, the project has facilitated the distribution of 20 741 DUAT's, thus achieving 85% of their target. The remaining DUAT's, 3389 to be exact, have yet to be distributed to the respective farmers and farmers organisations however, the mission and beneficiaries have both been assured that the DUAT's have been printed and the only outstanding issue is their distribution.

Three service providers were recruited to undertake the regularization of DUAT's namely: Verde Azul, TOP MAP and ARL. Verde Azul undertook work in Zambezia and Nampula, TOP MAP in Cabo Delgado and ARL in Niassa. Based on a bilateral engagement with the service providers and information derived from reports⁹, the service providers have done well with respect to their work. TOP MAP, the service provider that executed activities in Cabo Delgado, surveyed 6 900 plots of land against an initial target of 6 845 plots and facilitated the delivery of 6 407 DUAT's, against a target of 6 675 DUAT's, achieving a success rate of 96%.

⁸ Direitos de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra (Rights to Use and Benefit from Land)

⁹ These reports were produced by the service providers as part of their contractual obligations.

The other service providers (Verde Azul and ARL) also performed well in their duties, but the importance of TOP MAP has to be noted as, they performed their duties in the very same province where the mission undertook field visits. In spite of the progress made on facilitating DUAT's, the mission did not actually see a DUAT's during any of the field visits even when the question was raised to beneficiaries, this is partly explained by the fact that some DUAT's have yet to be distributed in Balama – the specific district the mission focused its work on. According to the data supplied by the project team there is 740 DUAT's in Balama that have been printed but have yet to reach the hands of beneficiaries.

The mission noted though, that an overwhelming number of individuals in both the Kwekwe and Josina Machel Farmers Association had *senha's*¹⁰ in their possession. This document essentially captures the number associated to a plot of land, the details of the person and the date upon which the document was issued. It should also be mentioned that some individuals had more than one *senha* however, this is partly explained by the fact that some smallholders cultivate on different plots of land.

Due to the lack of physical DUAT's it proved difficult to assess whether there was co-titling¹¹ on the DUAT's and whether there was a gender responsive approach embedded into to the land tenure activities. This should not mean that the project and service providers were not aware of such dynamics, but rather that this specific check on the DUAT's could not be assessed. It is worth mentioning that from a snapshot provided by the service provider, 45% of the parcels surveyed belonged to men, 34% to women and 21% to youth¹². Discussions with the PMT revealed that that the project team instructed the service providers to refine their reports and deliver a greater level of granular detail on the associated groups that have had plots surveyed and DUAT's released¹³.

Interviews conducted on the field visit revealed that some conflictual matters have decreased since the rolling-out of DUAT's as individuals have a great degree of clarity around the borders of their land. It would appear that cases of encroachment have diminished due to the clear mapping of boundaries. Testimonials also revealed a general sense of pride and happiness at the fact that people know have a legal document cementing their right to use and benefit from the land. An important fact coming out from this experience in securing land is that community members that were not project beneficiaries had also requested for their land to be demarcated and for a DUAT to be issued to them. It is still too early to judge however, whether the regularization of tenure has seen enhanced production or more people joining farmers organisations.

At a broader level, the work done on land tenure speaks to the broad policy of *Terra Segura*, which has the goal of issuing 5 million land certificates and 4 000 community delimitations. The work done on PROMER fits into this broad development objective and indeed, government officials at the both the national and provincial level have urged the project to continue it's working on securing land tenure and facilitating the distribution of DUAT's.

Furthermore, the work that PROMER and PROSUL¹⁴ have done on land should be captured in an event where both projects share lessons learned on their support to tenure security and the broader land agenda. It will be vital to transmit these lessons as land tenure regularization has become an imperative for government and development partners. The World Bank for instance, is supporting the Agriculture and Natural Resources Landscape Management Project (SUSTENTA), this project is also supporting tenure security in project areas and it would be worthwhile for PROMER and SUSTENTA to exchange information and see where there are obvious overlaps and synergies¹⁵. Finally, it would be important and the PMT is already aware of this, to inform DINAT¹⁶ of the work that PROMER is doing and to constantly update the directorate on any developments and its respective activities¹⁷.

¹⁰ The *senha* acts as a receipt of sorts.

¹¹ This would for instance, involve both wife and husband's respective names appearing on the user rights document.

¹² In Mozambique, this would be those that fall between the ages of 15-35.

¹³ Practically speaking, this would mean that disaggregated data will form part of the revised reports.

¹⁴ Pro-Poor Value Chain Development in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors.

¹⁵ Indeed there are overlaps in terms of where the projects are operating, both projects operate in Zambezia and Nampula province.

¹⁶ Direcção Nacional de Terras.

¹⁷ The focal point in the PMT has confirmed that the final reports provided by the service providers will be shared with DINAT.

Another matter to be considered is the scaling up of activities into 2020, it is evident that there is a desire from the government and from the project team to continue supporting tenure regularization. However, it would be worthwhile to couple these activities with activities linked to sustainable land management and community based natural resource management. This will help ensure that communities are buffered against land degradation¹⁸ and in general, that the natural resource base continues to be a sustainable source of development for the respective communities.

On account of the fact that PROSUL has acquired experience on community based natural resource management, it would be worthwhile for the two projects to exchange ideas on what activities could be implemented alongside tenure regularization. A bilateral with DINAT also revealed that the directorate has finalised and will soon approve a methodology around *micro-zoneamento*¹⁹ and it could be interesting to further unpack elements from this methodology and see what elements could feed into planned activities for 2020. A bilateral discussion between the PROMER team and DINAT might prove valuable as the PMT develops its activities for 2020.

4.6 Climate Change Adaptation

By the time of the supervision mission, the Project was concluding the baseline study on Climate change adaptation in the project area. Through the awareness raising on climate change to project staff, service providers and partners during the Start-up Seminar for the second phase, the Project was able to advance with some activities while the Baseline Study was being finalized. These activities include: awareness sessions with the Farmers Organizations and Rural Traders on climate change and its effects on agriculture. The mission noted that the Project raised awareness on mitigation and adaptation measures such as the promotion and use of drought tolerant seed varieties, soil management through conservation agriculture, as well as the impact of slash and burn during the field preparation. Some of the beneficiaries are already adopting these practices. The mission also noted that some rural traders benefiting from the project intervention are marketing early maturing seed varieties with climate change adaptation in mind.

The Mission visited two roads under construction in Cabo Delgado Province. They were Machoca-Papai and Ancuabe-Metoro Roads. The 10.9km Machoca-Papai Road has been cleaned and completed. What is remaining is structures that include a) extension of road to a bridge. The bridge was destroyed by the heavy intensive rains, b) culverts c) drains. Works are going on and the culverts have been made larger to accommodate more torrents that envisaged in old 2012 design. The other remaining works are drains that are being cut. The quality of works so far done is of professional quality for earth roads and has considerable inputs from SECAP for climate change adaptation. After completion, this road is intended to be both durable and sustainable.

Similarly, the 18km Ancuabe – Metoro road has considerable inputs from SECAP for climate change adaptation. Two contractors are deployed for the construction of this road. Essentially, one contractor is responsible for cleaning the pavement and constructing culverts while the other one is responsible for constructing drifts. 60% of total works have been completed and they intend to complete the remaining works in about three months after resumption of works in March. It is mandatory for all roads being constructed or rehabilitated to have an ESMP certified by the Government. The Government also monitors compliance during construction.

After discussions centred on NRM with DNAT, it was agreed that the department would welcome ideas on how to micro-zone areas of NRM significance. PROMER will then provide suggestions including maps for reserving areas of significant NRM. The PMT has indicated a willingness to further develop and couple NRM plans alongside land tenure activities and subsequently scale this up into a cohesive package to be implemented in 2020.

Extreme Weather: Cyclone effects. The effects of climate change are already evident in Mozambique and are expected to lead to further rises in disaster losses. In March and April 2019, Mozambique was struck by two consecutive major cyclones with significant impacts on local populations, business, and

¹⁸ Discussions revealed that the phenomenon of slash and burn agriculture is prominent in the north of the country.

¹⁹ Micro-zoning

core infrastructure. More than 1.7 million people were affected, with damages and losses amounting to US\$3 billion and an estimated US\$3.4 billion of total cost for recovery and reconstruction.

Social vulnerabilities in Mozambique are exacerbated by climate and disaster shocks affecting growth and development on a regular basis. Disaster and climate shocks are frequent in the country. Disasters have disproportional impacts on poor and vulnerable populations, such as women, with limited capacity to cope with shocks, further driving inequality and poverty in exposed regions. Also, the provinces cyclically most affected by disasters tend to show higher levels of poverty compared to those least affected. In addition, the public resources allocated ex ante for emergency response and recovery have systematically been significantly lower than the funds needed to cope with catastrophic events. These financial constraints and the resulting need to mobilize resources lead to inefficient response operations and prolonged and uncertain recovery processes, which further exacerbates the negative economic impacts of disasters. Without changes in climate and disaster risk management (DRM) and financing policy, climate change is expected to cause serious economic damages.

In order to manage and cope with disasters created by climate change, IFAD supports the PROMER project on infrastructure rehabilitation and provision of climate resilient crops. In support of livelihoods, resilient seed packages are being distributed to farmers. These include short term maturing crops that can withstand draught. IFAD is also supporting demonstration plots where they test for optimum planting times. This of course is in line with secap requirements.

The mission observed a problem on workers' health and safety. Ideally, protecting equipment for all persons working on a site, (even visiting) should be reinforced. The basic protection on health and safety for site workers is the wearing of hard boots, hard hats and reflective vests. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) protect workers from getting injured on site. The mission observed a number of workers working without adequate equipment and in some cases, the workers do not use them. Perhaps they are not aware why they need protection. The project must put emphasis on 'best health and safety practices' for all site workers in the remaining period of construction works.

In conclusion, the project quality has greatly improved after the introduction of SECAP. Roads are being made for resilience to climate change and drought resistant crops are being grown by the beneficiary farmers. PROMER contractors and SPs have agreed to learn from one another's strengths. This is the way to produce a smart Climate Change Adapted to PROMER .

Mozambique

Rural Markets Promotion Programme

Supervision Report

Appendix 5: Mission preparation and planning, TORs, schedules, people met

Mission Dates: 4-15 November 2019

Document Date 18/02/2020

Project No. 1100001423

Report No. 5321-MZ

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 5: Mission Preparation and Planning, TORs, Schedules, People met

5.1 Mission Schedule

Horas	Chegada da missão à Pemba (05.11.19)				
13.00					
14.00-14.45	Encontro de cortesia com o Governo Provincial (DPTADER)				
14.45-17.30	Viagem Pemba- Montepuez – 218 km (pernoita)				
17.30-18.00	Encontro para apresentação das equipas e concertação do programa da visita (PMT/Missão/PMC-P/PS)				
Trabalho de Campo (06.11.19)					
	Balama (06.11.19)	Seminário Provincial de Divulgação dos Resultados do PROMER- Pemba (07.11.2019)			
07:30 -08:00	Viagem à Balama (60 km de Montepuez)	Agenda			
08:00 –8 : 30 08.45-9.50	Encontro de cortesia com o Governo do distrito (Administrador/SP/SDAE de Balama) Viagem Balama-Kwékwè (Aldeia de Kaunda, 35 km da sede do distrito)	Actividade	Horas	Tempo	Moderador/orador
		Chegada e registo dos participantes	08.00-8.30	30 minutos	Protocolo/PMC-P
		Notas introdutórias e apresentação dos participantes	08.30-8.45	15 minutos	Director da DPTADER
		Foto de Família	08.45-8.50	5 minutos	Participantes
		Intervenções dos membros do Grupo de Referência	08.50-9.05	15 minutos	Sectores de parceria/GdR
		Breve apresentação das actividades em Cabo Delgado	09.05-9.25	20 minutos	Coordenadora da Célula de Pemba-PROMER
		Testemunho dos beneficiários	9.25-10.25	60 minutos	Beneficiários

		<table><tr><td>Café</td><td>10.25-10.45</td><td>20 minutos</td><td>Todos</td></tr><tr><td>Diálogo da missão com os beneficiários</td><td>10.45-12.15</td><td>90 minutos</td><td>IFAD/Beneficiários</td></tr><tr><td>Intervenção do team leader da missão</td><td>12.15-12.30</td><td>15 minutos</td><td>IFAD</td></tr><tr><td>Notas de encerramento</td><td>12.30-12.45</td><td>15 minutos</td><td>Director da DPTADER</td></tr><tr><td>TOTAL DE TEMPO DE ENCONTRO</td><td></td><td>3 horas e 50 minutos</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Almoço</td><td>12.45-14.00</td><td>1.15 horas</td><td>Todos</td></tr></table>	Café	10.25-10.45	20 minutos	Todos	Diálogo da missão com os beneficiários	10.45-12.15	90 minutos	IFAD/Beneficiários	Intervenção do team leader da missão	12.15-12.30	15 minutos	IFAD	Notas de encerramento	12.30-12.45	15 minutos	Director da DPTADER	TOTAL DE TEMPO DE ENCONTRO		3 horas e 50 minutos		Almoço	12.45-14.00	1.15 horas	Todos
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Almoço	12.45-14.00	1.15 horas	Todos																							
10.00-11.35	<p>Visita à OP Antigos Combatentes _ Tempo total estimado com o grupo ---- 01:35 horas</p> <p>⇒ Momento 1 (30 min): Na base dos conhecimentos facilitados pelo PROMER (2012-2019), pretende-se que esta OP exiba os resultados desta parceria através das capacidades adquiridas na interligação das diferentes componentes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ligações de mercados• Alfabetização e Educação de Adultos (AEA)• Acesso ao DUAT• Acesso ao financiamento/PCR• Questões transversais (Género, Juventude, Nutrição e Mudanças Climáticas) <p>*Estará presente pelo menos 1 comerciante (líder de cadeia) que estabelece ligações de mercados com a OP</p> <p>⇒ Momento 2 (15 min): Sessão de nutrição (demonstrações) com o grupo de mães</p> <p>⇒ Momento 3 (20 min): Visitas domiciliare a 03 beneficiários para mostrar evidências e darem seu testemunho nos seguintes</p>																									

	<p>contextos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melhoria das condições de vida dos membros, em resultado dos ganhos da comercialização agrícola, ASCAS (bem adquirido/melhoria das condições de habitação, de um negócio ou área de produção, etc) • Adopção de boas práticas alimentares, de higiene e saneamento do meio em resultado das réplicas feitas pelo grupo de mães • Mudança comportamental no âmbito do GALS <p>⇒ Momento 4 (30 min): Questões pela missão e interacção com os beneficiários</p>	
11.35-11.55	Lanches no campo (ambulante)	
12.00-13.30	<p>Visita à OP 1 de Junho (Aldeia de Kaunda, P.A Kwékwè, 35 km da sede do distrito) _ Tempo total estimado com o grupo_ 01:30 horas</p> <p>⇒ Momento 1 (30 min): Na base dos conhecimentos facilitados pelo PROMER (2012-2019), pretende-se que esta OP exiba os resultados desta parceria através das capacidades adquiridas na interligação das diferentes componentes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ligações de mercados • Alfabetização e Educação de Adultos (AEA) • Acesso ao DUAT • Acesso ao financiamento/PCR • Questões transversais (Género, Juventude, Nutrição e Mudanças Climáticas) <p>* Estará presente pelo menos 1 comerciante (líder de cadeia) que estabelece ligações de mercados com a OP</p>	



	<p>Momento 2 (15 min): Sessão de nutrição (demonstrações) com o grupo de mães</p> <p>⇒ Momento 3 (15 min): Visitas domiciliare a 02 beneficiários para mostrar evidências e darem seu testemunho nos seguintes contextos:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Melhoria das condições de vida dos membros, em resultado dos ganhos da comercialização agrícola, ASCAS (bem adquirido/melhoria das condições de habitação, de um negócio ou área de produção, etc) • Adopção de boas práticas alimentares, de higiene e saneamento do meio em resultado das réplicas feitas pelo grupo de mães • Mudança comportamental no âmbito do GALS <p>⇒ Momento 4 (30 min): Questões pela missão e interacção com os beneficiários</p>	
13.30-14.30	⇒ Viagem Kwékwè- Balama-sede, estabelecimento do líder	
14.30-14.50	Cornélio Comercial (35 km)	
	Momento 1 (20 min): Visita ao armazém da Cornélio Comercial	
14:50 -18:00	Viagem de regresso à Pemba (pernoita)	
	Trabalho em Pemba (08.11.2019)	
09.00-11.00	Momento 1 (1.30 horas): Balanço da Missão com o Bloco- PMC-P/PS	
11.00-18.00	Logística de regresso da Missão à Maputo	

5.2 List of People met

NAME	JOB TITLE	INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION
Sheila Santana Afonso	Permanent Secretary	MITADER
Olegário Banze	National Director	DNDR
Carla Honwana	National Coordinator	PROMER
Mário Quissico	Market Intermediaries Officer	PROMER
Farai Manhanga	Agribusiness Officer	PROMER
Arlindo Manjate	M&E Officer	PROMER
Alexandre Milice	Program Officer	PROMER
Gilda Maria Alexandre		Sethy Lda
Inês Aguiar		
José Mussagy	Officer	GAPI
Joaquim Lanchete	Rural Trader/Beneficiary	Nampula
Fonseca Nelson		Cabo Delgado
Vasco Monjane		Cabo Delgado
Adamo Emamaia	Beneficiary	Namuno
Horácio Raje	Beneficiary	Balama
Rodrigues Matias	Rural Trader	Montepuez
Gilda Pedro	Beneficiary	Mirate
Nice Correia	Deputy Director	DPEF – CD
Magno Nhacolo	Nutrition Officer	Service Provider – Oikos/Seppa
Tiago Luís	Head of Department	DNDR
Bruno Torres	RT Official	Service Provider – GAPI/OIKOS
Helio Antonio	Tecnician	ANE
Juma Sumail	Manager	Cornélio Comercial
Cornélio Sete	Founder/Chairman	Cornélio Comercial
Elina Ribeiro	Technician	DPIC
Paulo Dazimoto	Delegate	ICS
José Máximo	Official	Service Provider – OLIPA/ODES
Odília Mahumane	Administrative Assistant	PROMER
Nocif Magaia	Provincial Director	DPIC
Arlindo Djedje	Provincial Director	DPTADER
Enia de Sousa	Block B Coordinator	PROMER
Baltazarina José	PROMER Focal Point	DPTADER
Lino Fernando	Beneficiary	Niassa
Maria Jisseuasse	Beneficiary	Niassa
João Joel Manjate	Coordinator – GAPI Block A	Niassa
Edson Natha	Block C Coordinator	PROMER
Belito Fernando	Beneficiary	Nampula
Adelino Joaquim	Civil Engineer	Block A - PROMER
Samuel Cossa	Civil Engineer	Block B and C – PROMER
Adelino Machava	Technician and PROMER focal point	ANE
Amina Guilamba	Technician	DNDR
Isabel Cossa	Head of Department	DNDR
Julieta Ziote	Technician	DNEA - MASA
Malicenda Machatine	Technician	DNCI - MIC
Vitória Zucula	Financial Manager	PROMER
Inácio Siteo	Head of Department	DNDR
Elias Tembene	Gestor AFV	Balama
Jacinto Crisanto	Local Leader	Balama
Brelcio Nhantumbo	Extension Officer	Balama
Selemene Fazenda	Extension Officer	

NAME	JOB TITLE	INSTITUTION/ORGANIZATION
António Ngonha	GAPI technician	
João Maunze	GAPI Director	Balama
Augusto Faife	Technician	Service Provider - OIKOS
Fonsecan Nicolau	M&E officer	Block B
Vasco Monjane	Technician	Service Provider – OIKOS
Luís Chindui	OIKOS Coordinator	Montepuez
Jorge Dramuca	Technician	TopMap
Roberto Kachamila	Director	Top Map
Mário Marques	Technician	Verde Azul
Adolfo Zualo	Technician	ARL
Kemaz Vaz	General Director	Verde Azul
Kenet Mabjaia	Head of Department	DNDR
Anísio Chemane	Technician	DNDR
Inês Vacumbule	Administrative Assistant	GAPI Branch - Balama
Jorge Abdala	Credit Officer	GAPI Branch – Balama
Daniel Queface	IT Department	DNAT
Cremilda Manjate	Technician	DNAT – Land Information Directorate
Rosa José	President	Josina Machel Association
Ciana Abobacar	Vice-President	Josina Machel Association
Paulo Manuel	Field Supervisor	Josina Machel Association
Paulina Mariamo	Secretary	
Hagira Gelo	Technician	DNT
Teresa Muando	Vice President	CTA
Sandra Barbosa	Technician	DNDR
Simão Chissano	Technician	MIC
Fernando de Lo Rios	Coordinator	OIKOS
Jorge Cuambe	Officer	GAPI
Emídio Bié	Technician	DNDR
Nelson Tsantsane	Director of Maintenance	ANE
Hilario Tayob	Director of Projects	ANE
Baptista de Melo	Road Fund focal point for PROMER	FE
Jeremias Cumbane	Technician - Mozambique Engineering Laboratory	LEM
Elias Chamba	Technician - Mozambique Engineering Laboratory	LEM