

Mozambique

Pro-Poor Value Chain Development in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors Supervision Report

Main report and appendices

Mission Dates: 19 - 30 August 2019
Document Date 08/10/2019
Project No. 1100001618
Report No. 5167-MZ

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

<u>ADA</u>	Agribusiness Development Agents
<u>AfDB</u>	<u>African Development Bank</u>
<u>AGRA</u>	<u>Aliance for Green Revolution in Africa</u>
<u>AHA</u>	<u>Animal Health Agent</u>
<u>AMOPÃO</u>	<u>Mozambican Bakery Association</u>
<u>ASAP</u>	<u>Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme</u>
<u>ASCA</u>	<u>Accumulative Savings and Credit Associations</u>
<u>AWPB</u>	<u>Annual Work Plan and Budget</u>
<u>BLICRP</u>	<u>Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project</u>
<u>CA</u>	<u>Collaboration Agreement</u>
<u>CBFI</u>	<u>Community Based Financial Institutions</u>
<u>CBNRMP</u>	<u>Community Based Natural Resources Management Plan</u>
<u>CDM</u>	<u>Cervejas de Moçambique</u>
<u>CDR</u>	<u>Results Demonstration Plots</u>
<u>CEDSIF</u>	<u>Centro de Desenvolvimento de Sistemas de Informação de Finanças</u>
<u>CEPHOL</u>	<u>Centro de Processamento de Hortícolas do Limpopo</u>
<u>CFMC</u>	<u>Cattle Fair Management Committee</u>
<u>CI</u>	<i>Co-Indicators</i>
<u>CIP</u>	<u>International Potato Centre</u>
<u>COSOP</u>	Country Strategic Opportunity Paper
<u>DADTCO</u>	<u>Cassava Processing CompanyDutch Agricultural Development and Trading Company</u>
<u>DINAS</u>	<i>Direcção Nacional de Agricultura e Silvicultura</i>
<u>DINAV</u>	<i>Direcção Nacional de Serviços Veterinários</i>
<u>DNCI</u>	Direcção Nacional de Comércio Interno
<u>DNEA</u>	<u>National Directorate of Extension</u>
<u>DNI</u>	<u>Direcção Nacional de Indústria</u>
<u>DPCI</u>	Direcção de Planificação e Cooperação Internacional
<u>DPTADER</u>	Provincial Directorate of Land, Environment and Rural Development
<u>DUATs</u>	<u>Title Deed</u>
<u>ENSO</u>	<i>El Nino Southern Oscillation</i>
<u>ESAN</u>	<u>Food Security and Nutrition Strategy</u>
<u>ESIA</u>	<u>Environmental and Social Impact Assessment</u>
<u>ESMF</u>	<u>Environmental and Social Management Framework</u>
<u>ESMP</u>	<u>Environmental and Social Management Plan</u>
<u>ESNEC</u>	<i>Escola Superiior de Negocio e Empreendimento de Chibuto</i>
<u>EU</u>	<u>European Union</u>
<u>EUR</u>	<u>Euro</u>
<u>FAEF</u>	<u>Faculdade de Agronomia e Engenharia Florestal</u>
<u>FDA</u>	<u>Agrarian Development Fund</u>
<u>FFS</u>	<u>Farmer Field School</u>

<u>FMD</u>	<u>Foot and Mouth Disease</u>
<u>FO</u>	<u>Farmer Organization</u>
<u>FY</u>	<u>Fiscal Year</u>
<u>GALs</u>	<u>Gender Action and Learning</u>
<u>GAP</u>	<u>Good Agronomic Practices</u>
<u>GoM</u>	<u>Government of Mozambique</u>
<u>HH</u>	<u>Households</u>
<u>HLSP</u>	<u>Horticulture Lead Service Provider</u>
<u>IAB</u>	<i>Instituto Agrario de Boane</i>
<u>IDSST</u>	Improved Delivery of Seed and Soil Technologies
<u>IFAD</u>	<u>International Fund of Agriculture Development</u>
<u>IIAM</u>	<u>Instituto de Investigação Agrária/ Agrarian Research Institute</u>
<u>IMC</u>	<u>Infrastructure Management Committee</u>
<u>INAM</u>	<u>National Meteorological Institute</u>
<u>INIR</u>	<u>Instituto Nacional de Irrigação</u>
<u>INNOQ</u>	<u>Instituto Nacional de Normalização e Qualidade</u>
<u>IP</u>	<u>Innovation Platform</u>
<u>KAP</u>	<u>Knowledge, Attitude and Practices</u>
<u>KM</u>	<u>Knowledge Management</u>
<u>LFFS</u>	<u>Livestock Farmer Field School</u>
<u>LPO</u>	<u>Livestock Producer Organization</u>
<u>LSP</u>	<u>Lead Service Provider</u>
<u>M&E</u>	<u>Monitoring and Evaluation</u>
<u>MAF</u>	<u>Manual of Accounting Procedures</u>
<u>MASA</u>	<u>Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security</u>
<u>MCTEST</u>	Ministério da Ciência, Tecnologia, Ensino Superior e Técnico Profissional
<u>MIC</u>	<u>Ministério da Indústria e Comércio</u>
<u>MIS</u>	Management Information System
<u>MITADER</u>	<u>Ministério da Terra, Ambiente e Desenvolvimento Rural</u>
<u>MOG</u>	Market Opportunity Groups
<u>MOPHRH</u>	<u>Ministério das Obras Públicas, Habitação e Recursos Hídricos</u>
<u>MTO</u>	Meat Trader Organization
<u>MTR</u>	Mid-Term Review
<u>MZN</u>	<u>Meticals</u>
<u>NRMC</u>	Natural Resources Management Committee
<u>O&M</u>	Operation and Maintenance
<u>OFSP</u>	Orange Fleshed Sweet Potato
<u>ORMS</u>	Operational Results Management System
<u>PAMRDC</u>	Multisectorial Plan for Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition
<u>PCR</u>	Project Completion Report
<u>PDR</u>	Project Design Report

<u>PEDSA</u>	Programa de Desenvolvimento do Sector Agrário
<u>PIM</u>	Project Implementation Manual
<u>PIOTAF</u>	PROSUL Innovation and Outreach Technical Assistance Facility
<u>PMT</u>	Project Management Team
<u>PNISA</u>	Programa Nacional de Investimento no Sector Agrário
<u>PROCAVA</u>	Inclusive Agri-Foods Value Chains Development Programme
<u>ProDEL</u>	Local Development Pproject
<u>PRONEA</u>	Programa Nacional de Extensão Agrária
<u>PROSUL</u>	Pro-Poor Value Chain Development Project
<u>PSC</u>	Project Steering Committee
<u>RBM</u>	Result-Based Management
<u>REFP</u>	Rural Enterprise Financing Project
<u>RTC</u>	Root and Tuber Crops
SADC	<i>Southern Africa Development Community</i>
SBCC	Social and Behavioural Change Communication
SDAE	<i>Serviço Distrital de Actividades Económicas</i>
SDPI	<i>Serviço Distrital de Planeamento e Infraestruturas</i>
SDR	Special Drawing Righth
SDSMAS	<i>Serviço Distrital de Saúde, Mulher e Acção Social</i>
SECAP	<i>Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures</i>
SETSAN	Secretariado Técnico de Segurança Alimentar e Nutricional
SISTAFE	Sistema de Administração Financeira do Estado
SOE	Statement of Expenditures
STF	Spanish Trust Fund
TOT	Training of Trainers
<u>UEM</u>	<u>Eduardo Mondlane University</u>
<u>USD</u>	<u>United States Dollar</u>
<u>VAT</u>	<u>Value Added Tax</u>
<u>VC</u>	<u>Value Chain</u>
<u>WMC</u>	<u>Water Management Committee</u>
<u>WUA</u>	<u>Water Users Association</u>

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:	Pro-Poor Value Chain Development in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors	Climate Risk Classification:	not available yet
Project ID:	1100001618	Executing Institution:	not available yet
Project Type:	Agricultural Development	Implementing Institutions:	not available yet
CPM:	Robson Mutandi		
Project Director:			
Project Area:	not available yet		

Approval Date:	21/09/2012	Last audit receipt:	23/08/2019
Signing Date:	03/10/2012	Date of Last SIS Mission:	30/08/2019
Entry into Force Date:	03/10/2012	Number of SIS Missions:	11
Available for Disbursement Date:	03/10/2012	Number of extensions:	1
First Disbursement Date:	11/06/2013	Effectiveness lag:	1 month
MTR Date:	28/11/2016		
Original Completion Date:	31/12/2019		
Current Completion Date:	30/06/2020		
Financial Closure:	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	IFAD	\$16,297,876
	ASAP Trust Fund	\$4,907,560
	East and Southern Africa Division	\$1,518,822
Domestic Financing breakdown	National Government	\$2,486,796
	Private sector local	\$1,896,313
	Beneficiaries	\$1,398,215
Co-financing breakdown,	United Nations Capital Development Fund	\$143,478
	Spanish Fund	\$16,297,876
Project total financing:		\$44,946,936

Current Mission

Mission Dates:	19 - 30 August 2019
Days in the field:	20th – 23th August 2019 (4 days)
Mission composition:	Robson Mutandi, Country Director and Team Leader, Project Management; Semour Gimani, Horticulture, Water and Rural Infrastructure; Palani Muleya, Cassava and Red Meat Value Chain Development Consultant; Beatrice Sabana, Financial Services Specialist; Chiara Romano, Cross-Cutting- Gender, Targeting, Youth and Nutrition; Boro Gathuo, Climate Change and Adaptation Expert; Franck Luabeya, Monitoring & Evaluation and KM; Alice Abillu, Financial Management Consultant. Augusto Guimbi, SAMAP Project Coordinator from Angola also joined the mission for exchange and learning purposes.

Field sites visited: Maputo (Manhiça, Marracuene, Boane); Gaza (Xai-Xai, Mandlakazi, Guijá, Chókwè, Massingir, Mapai); Inhambane (Inharrime, Zavala)

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

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

The International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the Government of Mozambique (GoM) fielded a joint Final Supervision Mission to the country during the period 19th to 30th August 2019 for PROSUL. This is PROSUL's last Supervision Mission despite the fact the Project was slated for activity completion by 30th December 2019 and closure was by 30th June 2020, however following a Government request, IFAD has recently approved the extension of project completion date and financing closing date to 30 June 2020 and 31 December 2020 respectively. Against that background, the objective of the Mission was to review project progress and to support the project closure process, including: a) assessing overall performance based on the project objectives, components, subcomponents and indicators; b) work with the Programme Management Team (PMT) to identify any existent constraints and jointly agree on rapid solutions for effective implementation and project closing; c) review the adequacy and sustainability intervention approaches and exit strategies adopted by PROSUL. In addition, the Mission will also assess and validate some activities planned for the closure period, particularly related to: d) documenting emerging project impacts and lessons; e) assess the status of planned and ongoing studies and final impact assessments; f) reviewing the ToRs for the consultant who will support the PMT in the preparation of the Project Completion Report (PCR); and g) jointly identify and agree on the key activities to be carried out during the PROCAVA start-up phase. Being the last Mission, special focus was on the cumulative assessment of the project results and lessons learnt for the current and upcoming country portfolio.

The Mission team held a start-up meeting with the officials from MASA (DINAS, INIR, DINAV, DNEA, IIAM, FDA National Directors and/or representatives) chaired by the Director-General of FDA, Eusebio Tumuitikile on 19th August 2019, and also interacted with different stakeholders that included service providers, private sector, administrators and permanent secretaries of selected districts, staff of the PMT and project beneficiaries. The Mission had the opportunity to discuss with some development partners with interventions in PROSUL area (EU, AGRA and AfDB) and had opportunity to visit some of the joint interventions being carried out or in pipeline.

During the period 20th – 23th August 2019, the Mission undertook field visits to the selected districts in Maputo (Manhiça, Marracuene, Boane), Gaza (Xai Xai, Mandlakazi, Guijá, Chókwe, Massingir, Mapai) and Inhambane provinces (Inharrime, Zavala). During the visits, the Mission assessed progress made in all value chains with regard to climate resilient infrastructures (water, irrigation, protected cultivation structures); farmer group development; market linkages; adoption of GAP and other technologies; savings and credit groups; nutrition; and gender and youth empowerment.

A pre-wrap up meeting was held on 29th August 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 final wrap-up meeting, chaired by the Director-General of the National Institute of Irrigation (INIR), Paiva Munguambe, was held on 30th August 2019 in Xai-Xai; the meeting discussed and agreed on the final Mission's conclusions, recommendations and agreed actions. 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

Transfer of project management responsibility to SDAEs, SDPIs WUAs/ IMCs. As part of the exit and sustainability strategies, FDA – PROSUL and local governments have developed and validated three different management modalities (Community, Private Sector and 4Ps) and handed over the public infrastructures for the district governments. The project have established and trained management committees for all infrastructures which are collecting fees and ensuring its operation and maintenance. FDA is currently signing cession agreements to handover the infrastructures for the District Governments and transferring the management responsibilities for the public infrastructure to the management committees. The mission commends this initiative which will contribute to empower local communities and local government and, but reiterate the need for close follow up from FDA technicians during the first years to ensure compliance with the management and maintenance plans already developed and agreed to.

Identify protected cultivation structures' models constructed with local but resilient materials to be replicated under PROCAVA. The uptake of protected cultivation structures is quite low and has not showed the expected results in terms of adoption and replication, mainly due to high investment cost. The unit price of imported shed cloth is not affordable for the smallholder farmer, and can only be promoted for emergent or commercial farmers. And yet, there is evidence that farmers are using local initiatives to adapt the technology using protected cultivation structures that is sourced at affordable prices and adopting local materials to construct protected cultivation structures. This approach appears to be cost effective and should be investigated by the project as part of completion activities to ensure that results from the investigation are used to inform PROCAVA implementation.

Link PROSUL Cassava Interventions with EU-PRODEL interventions. The project should continue strengthening capacity of farmer organisation associations and cassava processors including legalisation, GAP including beneficiaries of EU-PRODEL in Mabalane and Massingir districts

Mapai Slaughterhouse. The mission noticed that no waste management plant is foreseen to be constructed during the current phase. The new project PROCAVA is expected to invest in a modern and climate resilient system to convert the waste of the slaughterhouse in biogas to produce electricity for the facility.

Complete ESMPs for the 161 ha of irrigation schemes PROSUL should conclude the ESIs for the remaining 2 irrigation schemes that will be implemented under PROCAVA.

Start with preparatory activities at operational level for PROCAVA start-up. To ensure timely start-up of project interventions, it was agreed that PROSUL will include in 2020 AWPB provisions for preparatory activities for PROCAVA. This includes office rehabilitation in Maputo and the Delegations in selected provinces), and basic furniture.

D. Overview and Project Progress

Component 1: Horticulture

Irrigation Schemes. The component has two sub-components: (i) Rehabilitation and expansion of existing irrigated area; and (ii) strengthening linkages between VC stakeholders. The HLSP, IE and a CSSC were recruited by the project to support the implementation. A total of 1,244 ha (59%) has been rehabilitated out of targeted 2,101 ha. Additionally, the project was able to install 2 diesel pumps for ISPG (30 ha) and Maniquenique training centre (30 ha). Other irrigation schemes have benefitted from minor rehabilitation works in the pumping stations in Moamba Block 1 (to irrigate 255ha) and Chivongoene (to irrigate 75ha).

Sixteen sites (44 ha) out of the twenty-one sites (62.0 ha) targeted open field solar powered drip irrigation systems were installed under the project. These sites include 7 in Maputo, 5 in Gaza and 4 in Inhambane provinces.

Wet lands covering 405 ha in Maputo province have been excluded from the project due to the Ramsar convention on wetland conservation and its sustainable use. Rehabilitation of the remaining 834 ha has been constrained due to: a) funds being allocated to emergence drought relief programme, b) higher irrigation construction costs (USD 8500/ha) against the planned 2,000 to 4,000 USD / ha in the PDR, c) high investment costs for smart irrigation technology (USD 48,000 for a kit of 4 ha).

The Project completed technical designs for 573 ha. However, due to limited project budget, it was recommended to re-assess the technical designs, complete environmental impact studies and bidding documents and include these schemes under PROCAVA. In this regard, the EIA study for Moamba Block 1 has already been completed and disclosed in IFAD and Government websites as part of the PROCAVA review and approval process by the IFAD management and Executive Board. The EIAs for the remaining schemes are ongoing and expected to be completed by December 2019.

Moamba Block 1 has already been completed and disclosed in IFAD and Government websites.

Protected Cultivation Structures. A total of 26 protected cultivation structures (share cloths and greenhouses) were installed, 17 for vegetable production in the provinces of Maputo (9), Gaza (4) and Maputo City (4). and 9 for seedling production in the provinces of Maputo (3), Gaza (3) and Maputo City (3). A total of 538 farmers were involved in protected cultivation structures technology. A total of covered by the 26 protected cultivation structures is 26,722 m² (66,81%) against the targeted 40,000 m² which were planned to be covered by 200 smaller structures (with 200 m² each). The gap was due to budget constraints.

Capacity building of Farmers organizations. In general the Project was able to a) train 24 WUAs comprising 1152 farmers in O & M; b) Sensitization and mobilization of 3815 farmers; c) the establishment of 101 FFS ; d) 22 FFS protected cultivation structures production units converted to private entities ; d) graduation of 44 FFS; training and coaching 2179 farmers on production, and technologies including CA, improved seed, soil fertility, pest and pesticide management and green house vegetable production techniques; e) training and coaching on horticulture GAP for 199 ADAs; g) subject matter trainings (i) farm record keeping and basic accounting (475 farmers); (ii) business planning for 1296 farmers and (iii) marketing and sales management for 154 farmers; and leadership skills training for 304 farmers.

Market linkages were established involving 3,167 smallholders (66 % of the targeted 4800), 4 supermarkets, 2 wholesale markets, 3 intermediary companies and 1 processing centre. 5,073 ton worth of vegetables were sold and total revenues of MZN 82.3 million were realized. The contributions are as outlined: 264 ton from demonstration plots, 260 ton from FFs, 109 ton from drip irrigated protected cultivation structures and 4440 ton from individual farmer plots. The markets for vegetables are categorized by market share i.e 82% by wholesale traders and informal market 18% share. Sales to niche markets (Shoprite, etc.) have declined in recent times. The project has supported the formation of 23 MOGs consisting of 69 producers, and 5 MOGs on the design of 5 brands already submitted to IPI for approval These brands are for beans; potatoes; vegetables; processed chilli and processed vegetables.

Market related infrastructure. The tender and procurement arrangements for construction and equipment for a vegetable pack house are expected to be concluded before December 2019. Procurement and installation of 4 bean threshing machines will be concluded before December 2019.

Component 2: Cassava

The major achievements include increased range of cassava stems varieties developed by IIAM. There are now a total 6 cassava varieties developed by IIAM and multiplied through various techniques including tissue culture. All the 6 varieties are being put on the field this season. Since the last Supervision Mission the Project has supported the establishment of 22 ha of the Amarelinha/yellow variety, which is bio fortified. Drought tolerant cassava planting material is on track with IIAM covering 70.95 ha (129% of end project target) and emergent and commercial farmers covering 242.7 ha (105.5% of the end project target) of seed multiplication area. This ensures there is enough cassava stems for the 8 299 beneficiaries who are participating in the VC. Three yields assessments have been carried out so far and the average yield is 20t/ha and exceeds the baseline yield of 6t/ha. Another technology adoption impact study was carried out since the last Supervision Mission. The results showed that the average adoption rate in the beneficiary samples is 69% compared to

27% in the non-beneficiary samples (790 beneficiaries and 783 non beneficiaries). This indicates that FFSs are effective and productivity and yield attainment are sustainable. There is a lesson learnt that GAPs coupled with climate smart techniques improve sustained yields in the cassava VC.

Cassava production and processing. A total production area of 2,065 ha are under cultivation (this is 103.3% of end project target of 2,000 ha). To date 311 FOs are in place out of end of project target of 270 FO with a total membership of 8,299 small holder farmers. The beneficiaries continue to receive training in agribusiness, leadership, basic accounting and marketing and the process of registering associations is on-going. Of the 17 cassava processors, three (3) who were supported by the project to upgrade their facilities with success and now await the arrival of processing units, which is anticipated in September 2019. The remaining 14 cassava processing kits allocated across the 7 districts to increase processing capacity will also be delivered in September 2019. However during field visits the mission observed that some associations earmarked to receive these kits do not have yet buildings in place. Seven associations have infrastructure in place and 10 are in the process of building after the project has provided them with building plans and a technician is supervising them. The buildings are expected to be completed in October 2019. The project contracted Packcode, Lda to assist 6 processing units to produce 18 bar coding and design 6 labels for packaging of tapioca. The deadline for delivery of these codes and labels is 30 August, 2019. The mission recommends that more processors be included in this scheme.

Marketing linkages initiatives in both raw and processed cassava in local and exports market have begun. The project is participating in the process of setting regulations for the use of cassava starch as a raw material for the bakery industry together with other stakeholders. Five bakeries are currently doing trials on using cassava starch flour in bread making in proportions of 10% to 20% supervised by Eduardo Mondlane University (UEM) in collaboration with DATDCO/PhilAfrica, FDA/PROSUL and IIAM. These trials are expected to be expanded to 31 bakeries from Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces. The project together with other stake holders is conducting an assessment of cassava demand among actors in the region expected to be finalised in September, 2019. These initiatives are likely to unlock the market for cassava and have an impact on the cassava VC. In addition, the Madendere community market for cassava roots is almost complete (awaiting for connection of electricity) and will service the informal traders with 2 000 t to 4 000t of cassava roots traded per year.

The Project will continue promoting the farming systems model assuring the integration of the different value chains. EU-PRODEL project is promoting cassava value chain in Mabalane and Massingir, areas supported by PROSUL under red meat component. Taking into account that PRODEL is closing in 2019, it was agreed that PROSUL and PROCABA will provide assistance for the groups and emergent farmers supported in these districts providing technical assistance, seed, induction training on GAP and processing and agribusiness.

Component 3: Red Meat

Major achievements to date in the red meat component includes but not limited to: i) capacity building of 270 Livestock Producer Organizations - LPOs (107% of end project target of 224) who produced manually 17,546 hay bales and established 114 fodder banks, ii) construction of 100 crush pens (89% of target) and a total of 145,360 cattle underwent dipping against ticks and dosing for internal parasites, 8,671 animals treated, 2,358 bulls castrated and revenue collected amounted to MZN 3,035,694 from these activities, iii) 188 AHAs out of a target of 112 were trained, iv) Out of a target of 50 multifunctional boreholes, 41 were constructed servicing 8,144 households and 62,461 cattle, v) a total of 15 cattle fairs were constructed and a total of 8,202 cattle (average weight 328.5 kg) were sold in cattle fairs involving 2,653 producers and sales amounting to MZN 112,197,645 were realised. Overall the project is assisting 6,330 (112% of end target) farmers under this component.

The above cumulative activities could have been higher but some planned activities were affected by recurrent droughts since 2014 and outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) in late 2017 in Tete, Nampula, Gaza, Inhambane, and Maputo provinces which resulted on the ban of livestock movement by the National Veterinary Directorate. This ban affected activities such as cattle fairs. During field visits to Panguene cattle fair, in Massingir, the cattle fair committee indicated that before the outbreak of FMD, 60 cattle used to be sold per week but now due FMD, 30 are being sold.

A technology impact adoption study was carried out in the Red Meat VC since the last mission. The sample was made up of 692 beneficiary households and 667 non-beneficiary households. The results show an average adoption rate of 30% for beneficiary households compared to 16% for non-beneficiary households. A statistical analysis will be carried out to find out if there is any statistical difference. The study was assessing the adoption of the following technologies: mineral blocks, forage banks, silage, hay making, hay conservation, stubble, bath dipping, castration, breed selection, improved corrals, easel for animal, disease identification and animal concentrate. An impact study on multifunctional boreholes is yet to be completed, though data has already been collected.

Various stakeholders in the red meat value chain: Livestock Producer Organisations (LPOs), Water Users Associations (WUAs), Infrastructure Management Committees (IMCs), Cattle Fair Committees, Meat Traders Organisations, Animal Health Agents Associations (AHAs) continued to receive capacity building in areas of leadership, association development, business planning and (O&M, Environmental and Social Safeguards and biosafety where appropriate) and were facilitated in legalising of their institutions as well as opening bank accounts since the last Supervision Mission. The capacity building of these institutions should be continued.

EU Collaboration. Mapai slaughterhouse is being constructed by Local Economic Development Programme - ProDEL an EU funded project. PROSUL financed the technical design and is investing in the acquisition of equipment for the slaughterhouse while ProDEL will bear the cost of construction and for the environmental impact study. Thus so far PROSUL has launched the tender for the procurement of equipment and IFAD has approved it. The evaluation of the tender has been finalised and it will be sent to IFAD for no objection. The construction by ProDEL is 80% complete and the construction is expected to be completed by September, 2019.

Component 4: Financial Services

Since last mission the Project implemented most of the agreed actions while a few actions are in progress as follows: (i) The funds from the line of credit were reallocated to other Project activities. (ii) Procurement of a Consulting Firm to Conduct an Impact Study on ASCAs Impact is at final stage. (iii) The project developed and implemented an exit strategy through strengthening capacity of SDAEs and establishment of ASCA Promoter Associations and as well as establishment of saving centers managed by local cooperatives.

This component was fully redesigned in 2015, and its structure was revised during the MTR in December 2016. The component was re-structured in three subcomponents: 4.1 – *Community Based Financial Organizations and Financial Education*; 4.2 – *PROSUL Innovation and Outreach Technical Assistance Facility (PIOTAF)* and 4.3 – *Line of Credit*. However, during the joint Government and IFAD Implementation Support and Supervision Mission held from 05-15 November 2018, the line of Credit was dropped and the component was therefore reduced two subcomponents namely; (i) Community-based Financial Organizations via the Promotion of Saving Groups (ASCAs) and Financial Education; and (ii) PROSUL Innovation and Outreach Technical Assistance Facility (PIOTAF). The LoC activities were to be carried out by commercial banks and MFIs under REFP – a sister IFAD finance project.

CBFI/ASCAs. The Project made the following achievements (i) Establishment of 1,228 Saving Groups, representing against the appraisal target of 1,200 Groups. The overall membership of ASCAs is 25,762 of whom 20,717 (80.42%) are women and 5,698 are youth (22.12%); Out of the 1,228 supported groups, 790 with a total membership of 15,671 are directly involved in value chain supported activities promoted by the Project as follows: (i) Horticulture VC activities: 119 saving groups formed by 2,506 members of whom 622 adult men, 2,604 adult women, 149 youth men and 553 youth women; (ii) Cassava VC activities: 328 saving groups formed by 7,011 HH members (932 adult men, 4,658 adult women, 423 youth men and 998 youth women); and (iii) Red meat VC activities: 354 saving groups formed by 6,154 HH members (827 adult men, 3,339 adult women, 533 youth men and 1,455 youth women); and Other 438 saving groups formed by 9,834 HH members outside of the value chains (1,418 adult men, 6,575 adult women, 559 youth men and 1,282 youth women). (ii) Value of savings mobilised was MZN 120.76 million, representing 256% of the Project target of MZN 47,00 million. The value of loans disbursed to ASCA members is MZN 95.75 million, representing 132% of appraisal target of MZN 72,00 million. The value of Social Fund mobilised is MZN 7.82 million while financial education was provided to all 1,228 Saving Groups (25,762 members) and 259 value chain actors. 258 saving groups were linked to formal financial services.

ASCAs established under PROSUL have contributed significantly to the level of financial inclusion in the project areas. Emerging evidence confirms that ASCA members have accessed loans from the ASCAs which they have invested in value chain and other income generating activities. The ASCAs are at various levels of maturity and still require further support to enhance their sustainability and ensure that they continue offering services to their members after the project ends. The project has established a two tier post-project support structure. The primary support tier comprises of ASCA promoters who formerly worked with the service providers in the different regions. The promoters have established associations through which they continue to offer services to the ASCAs. The promoters charge fees for their services.

PIOTAF. Implementation of PIOTAF activities has faced delays. 3 technical assistance projects are in progress (a) Holland Insurance value chain mapping study (b) MIS system for MB Confiança (ii) Pilot of financial products for Prosul value chains by Africa Works During the pilot, MZN 2.6 million of Agribusiness loans have been disbursed to 183 beneficiaries/borrowers in cassava and red meat value chains. After technical assistance support, 5 Afrika works branches have begun offering Agribusiness Loans.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Horticulture - Protected cultivation structures Identify protected cultivation structures models constructed with local but resilient materials to be replicated under PROCAVA	PMT	12/2019
Cassava Capacity Building Link PROSUL Cassava Interventions with EU-PRODEL interventions	PMT	12/2019
Financial Services - Redesign the value chain loan products Redesign the value chain loan products to address the higher value chain financing needs e.g. asset financing, warehouse receipting etc.)	PMT	12/2019
Horticulture - Transfer of project management responsibility to WUAs Reinforce training on O&M for WUA's management committees (Red Meat and Horticulture Value Chain)	PMT/INIR/SDAE	05/2020
Horticulture - Crops and varieties adaptation in the Protected cultivation structures Evaluate crops and varieties that can adapt well in the Protected cultivation structures to inform PROCAVA	IIAM	06/2020
Horticulture - Preparatory work for 573 ha of irrigation schemes Finalize preparatory work for 573 ha of irrigation schemes to ensure their readiness for rehabilitation within PROCAVA	PMT	06/2020
Red Meat: Mapai Slaughterhouse Biogas Plant Complete the design to construct a modern and climate resilient system to convert the waste of the slaughterhouse in biogas to produce electricity for the facility	PMT	06/2020

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

Effectiveness and Developmental Focus		
Effectiveness	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

PROSUL is on track to reach the objective in terms of outreach target. To date, PROSUL's results indicate positive progress towards development objectives. As such, in terms of overall outreach, 28,278 households have benefitted from services supported or promoted by the project, representing 139% of the design outreach target of 20,350. The high performance of the project is mainly due: i) the introduction of new subcomponent (ASCAs) has considerably increase the targeted HHs; ii) the fact that project has reached 30 districts out of planned 21 districts. There is high level of women and youth participation in project activities, with approximately 65% of beneficiaries being women and approximately 19% classified as youth

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

In 2019 the project has been less focused on expanding activities and more on consolidating its achievements. Most of the project outputs have been achieved except in component 4 (Rural Finances) and component 1 (Horticulture value chain) where the output on rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure is expected to reach at least at least 75% The project is finalizing the compilation of the ongoing impact studies to document achievements of project outcomes and impact. Evidence from the field visits and the results displayed in the logical framework confirms that the project outcomes and development objectives will be achieved.

The log-frame of PROSUL has been used as a tool for result-based planning despite the fact that the framework has suffered some modifications following the Mid-Term Review (MTR). The project was able to retrofit the Core Indicators (CI) following the recommendations of subsequent supervision missions. While the log-frame in the original project design document (PDR) only included project results up to the outcome level, the version revised after the MTR includes all the project results up to the outputs level.

Development Focus		
Targeting and Outreach	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

PROSUL has cumulatively reached 28,278 HHs against an appraisal target of 20,350 HHs, exceeding the target set. Out of the total, 18,444 HHs have received a full package of support under the tree value chain interventions, while another 9,834 households, have received services related to financial (i.e. ASCAs) and non-financial services (land registration). The total beneficiaries reached have been disaggregated by gender and age with women being 65 %, men 35 % and youth 19%. The effectiveness of the targeting has been assessed and activities respond to the needs of the different target groups. These include (i) vulnerable and poor households as well as (ii) economically active poor engaged in economic activities producing a surplus, but at risks of sliding back into poverty. It is also commendable that the project managed to adjust its targeting strategy to reach the above youth target of 14% despite the fact that this was not planned for at project design.

Main issues

Outreach. PROSUL has covered 30 districts, against an appraisal target of 21. The project expanded to other districts from the need to respond to the negative impacts of droughts that affected the Southern region of Mozambique (2015-2017). The mission assessed the presence of project interventions in remote, drought prone areas, and determined that the project was indeed providing benefits to poor and vulnerable households, especially those headed by women engaged in subsistence agriculture as well as those emerging into commercial agriculture.

Gender transformation. The project direct beneficiaries are men, women and youth involved in the three value chains (cassava, horticulture and red meat), operating on small scale as well as medium level of production and processing. In line with self-targeting approach, positive aspects of the targeting effectiveness are visible. Activities provide a wide range of project services responding to the needs of all target groups, based on their traditional livelihoods, economic activities and gender roles. This is reflected in beneficiaries' participation in project activities showing a higher presence of women in the Cassava VC (6,243) and Horticulture VC (2,466) against a lower presence in the Red Meat VC (1,897). In the red meat sector women are mostly engaged in adding value and trading (cattle) and in small ruminant (goats) rearing. The latter has not been fully tracked, hence percentage of women in red meat sector appears low.

Multifunctional boreholes (totalling 41 as of June 2019) served a total number of 8,144 household beneficiaries (40,720 households members) whereby women are particularly benefiting from the service (water for domestic use) reducing their workload, saving time and to establish nutrition gardens. The mission assessed the relevance of this intervention for households' nutrition, food security and enhanced resilience for vulnerable communities, especially in drought affected areas.

Outcome and Impact Studies. The project is now conducting studies to evaluate the impact generated at VCs level. The impact studies are undergoing and are based on questionnaires capturing many socio-economic dimensions. The tool applies a comprehensive set of indicators referring to: access to agriculture inputs, system of production, access to financial services (formal, informal) as well as an indicator to measure food security and vulnerability and households' expenditure (among others). The survey should be able to generate a set of data to be analyzed against the three objectives of the project gender strategy. (i) Women's Economic Empowerment; (ii) Representation and Decision-Making; and (iii) Workload reduction and balance.

The mission recommends to further shape the data analysis (to be reflected in the final report) and to capture specific aspects such as: (i) Women decision over HHs and income expenditure, (ii) correlation between access to finance and poverty reduction; (iii) access to water infrastructures for domestic purposes and time-saving for women (iv) Access to land ownership (DUAT) and women's empowerment. Documented Success stories on the above (15 in total) would further enrich the final report.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Analysis of Cross Cutting Issues Ensure that the data analysis (to be reflected in the final impact report) includes Gender, youth and poverty specific aspects as proposed above	PMT	12/2019

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

The gender strategy and action plan have been implemented in all project's components and embedded in each value chain. The project has enhanced women's and young women access to increased production, market, finance and other key services, including productive infrastructures (i.e. boreholes), that are key for their livelihoods and economic empowerment. The project has enabled them to accumulate human, social, physical and financial assets, in line with three objectives of the gender strategy. Women and youth have been engaged in activities and trainings proposed by the programme, including financial education, nutrition, business and market skills, leadership and GALS.

Main issues

Women are equally receiving project service (65% total beneficiaries) and are increasingly represented in leadership positions. Within WUAs, women constitute 53% of committee management board; 25% in the FFS; and 49% Multifunctional Borehole Management Commissions. Women are 32% in crush pen management committees and 21% in cattle fairs committees.

The gender related activities has been supported by the presence of a Gender Officer at PMT level responsible for the implementation of the gender action plan and support from gender and nutrition focal point (agriculture extension officers) at district level has been assessed. A manual for gender mainstreaming (Gender, Youth Promotion and Social Inclusion) has been finalised (2017) in line with MASA gender strategy and used to enhance gender specific competences of extension workers and technicians to integrate gender related aspects in all programme.

PROSUL has adopted the Gender Action Learning System (GALS), whose aim is to ensure that both women and men have equal opportunity to access and control the resources generated by the project. Trainings on GALS methodology has been given to 99 participants from MASA, DPASAs, SDAEs and representatives of LSP'S. Presence of capacitated technical experts at central level and gender focal points at district levels have guaranteed correct implementation of the strategy. Existing capacity in the ground ensure the sustainability of gender related activities after project completion and replication.

Overall, **Youth** account for 19% of PROSUL beneficiaries and they are found in the production, post-production and micro-processing sector. They account for about 32% beneficiaries in the cassava VC, 15% in the horticulture VC and only 5% in the red meat VC. Effectiveness of self-targeting approach is also demonstrated by the high percentage of women and youth in Saving and Credit Groups (ASCAs) established (1,228) whose total membership is 25,762 of which 80% women and 21% youth (mostly young women). Field observation (e.g. visit to Cassava processing plant in Inharrime) showed that youth are mostly engaged and interested in processing and post processing activities, including sale. Interviewed revealed that traditional agriculture (subsistence) is not interesting for them, while commercially oriented

activities, enterprise development and modern agriculture practices are much more in line with their aspirations. During field visits, the mission noticed that some youth were not fully aware of the different entrepreneurial opportunities existing along the value chains. Lack of information and exposure to successful business models, could be a limiting factors lowering their interest. Weak youth participation and engagement can also compromise the overall sustainability of the interventions and investments in the long run. Data on youth in leadership position indicate that young leaders in WUAs decision making committees is 19% while youth leadership in IMC correspond to 18%.

The exit strategy should focus on youth engagement. The mission recommends the project to organize consultation with youth and to take stock of experiences, lessons learned, success stories to identify strategic entry points of interventions for engagements with youth in the agriculture sector. Discussion and consultation with involved youth (young leaders, producers, processors) should gather information on youth's view about current PROSUL activities, ways of improvements for IFAD engagement in ongoing and future interventions. This will largely benefit other interventions of the IFAD portfolio in Mozambique and the preparation of youth strategy and action plans, including capacity building and trainings for implementing partners. In this regard, interviews and consultation should involve agriculture extension officers in order to define: (i) the type of training and capacity building required for extension officers to conduct proper youth mobilisation, (ii) to develop an attractive message for attracting youth in agriculture and in the agri-business sector (among others); (iii) identify good experience to organize exposure visits for youth. The visioning exercise could be used for the consultation as well as participatory stock taking methodologies.

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The project has achieved significant productivity enhancement in cassava production and horticulture. Whilst production and productivity in the HVC from environment protected greenhouses and open field drip irrigation systems has shown significant improvements in terms of yield/ha for selected high value crops, the preliminary results of the adoption study report shows that the higher yields are achievable from adopting smart agriculture technologies (eg drip irrigation). Yields have raised from 6 to 25 tons/ha in cassava, 15,6 to 40.4 for tomatoes, 12.6 to 48 tons/ha for cabbage and 0.4 to 2.6 tons/ha for beans. Livestock offtake ratio also increased.

Main issues

Although significant progress has been made in penetrating new markets for horticulture, cassava and red meat, market linkages remains a challenge for farmers producing from irrigation schemes as well as for red meat. The project has trained 3,815 beneficiaries in Horticulture Value Chain and 8,299 beneficiaries in Cassava Value Chain and 6,330 beneficiaries in the Red Meat Value Chain in various aspects of management, agronomic practices, technologies, financial literacy. However, there is still limited financial backstopping for agricultural operations and production processes, despite the fact that some Financial Institutions have started to extend loans to some PROSUL beneficiaries.

Nutrition

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

PROSUL has promoted nutrition-sensitive interventions along the different value chains to provide smallholder farmers and their communities access to a diverse and healthy diets. Nutrition was mainstreamed along the horticulture, cassava and red meat components. Nutrition sensitive interventions has been implemented since October 2018. From the latest supervision mission (November 2018), all agreed actions have been accomplished. In the last 9 months of implementation the Nutrition Action Plan was embedded in the AWPB 2019 and in line with the tree value chains trainings were provided to extension officers (DNEA, IIAM, SETSAN) and community members (FOs and FFs, LFFs).

Main issues

So far, in the Cassava VC training on nutrition and processing cassava were provided to 106 extension officers and 1,413 members of Farmers Field School (FFs) (285 adult men, 841 adult women, 73 youth men and 214 youth women); in the Red Meat VC training on nutrition and meat processing was provided to 46 extension officers and 142 members of livestock farmer field school - LFFs (28 adult men, 85 adult women, 12 youth men and 17 youth women); in the Horticulture VC TOT Training on nutrition for 41 extension officers were provided and a total of 1,187 smallholders farmers attended trainings on nutrition and agro-processing of horticulture (207 adult men, 624 adult women, 109 youth men and 247 youth women).

Existing materials such as the nutrition manual developed for the IFAD-funded PRONEA Support Project (the Nutrition Manual for extension officers) has been adapted to be used in the context of PROSUL. Other materials were prepared in line with the Strategy for Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC) approved by Ministry of Health (i.e. Serial album, for community nutrition Education). PROSUL produced leaflets on nutrition, hygiene good practice during food preparation and processing, main cooking recipes.

PROSUL approach to nutrition education in implementation is based on a strong partnership between extension officers from MASA (DNEA, IIAM, SETSAN), MCTESTP (IAB) and nutrition experts from health department operating at district level. Field visits are jointly organized and this collaboration ensured that community receive a harmonized message. This has been recognized as a successful aspect/ approach for replication and scaling in future nutrition sensitive intervention.

The mission observed that the processing and conservation techniques, promoted by PROSUL, are enabling the beneficiaries to increase the shelf-life of the products thereby avoiding food waste and ensuring availability of the foods throughout the year; this is reported to have facilitated increased consumption of vegetables. Consequently, beneficiaries report of improved family health situations, increased savings as many of the households are able to produce their own vegetables.

During the next 10 months until the completion (June 2020), the Project will continue to focus on training farmer along the three target value chains and conduct qualitative assessment for evaluate the effectiveness of nutrition intervention, Using Knowledge Attitude Practices (KAP) as the main Methodology.

Adaptation to Climate Change	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The promotion of climate resilient technologies in the three food chains have mixed results. In Horticulture, although adaptation of drip irrigation for improved water management is getting momentum, the project is still finalizing the rehabilitation of 228 ha of irrigation systems. The project has trained farmers on GAP. The multifunctional boreholes for red meat value chain are used for domestic, cattle and vegetable gardens, and since they are powered by solar energy are highly sustainable and farmers are banking savings. The system will not need further interventions and the maintenance is being made with fees collected from the users. The IIAM is also introducing high production drought resistant varieties of cassava that will be distributed to farmers for food production.

Main issues

IIAM is breeding varieties of vegetables suitable for dry and low land farming with high yield. The research institute is also promoting drought resistant cassava varieties for multiplication and dissemination via tissue culture and other techniques.

The smart technologies introduced by three value chains in the project are sustainable and replicable. Of special importance is the use of solar energy in domestic and livestock water boreholes, which are cost-effective to run and maintain. The management committees are collecting fees from the HHs, and this funds should be ring-fenced, investing in the maintenance of the infrastructures to ensure its sustainability. In addition, the use of climate smart irrigation technologies are being adapted by farmers. Drip Irrigation powered by solar energy is climate smart and has 3 key attributes; a) very little water is lost, b) no fossil fuels are used and c) reduced labour demand. This aspects apart from increasing the efficiency and yields in agricultural production will also attract youth for agriculture.

Protected cultivation structures. The uptake of protected cultivation structures is quite low and has not showed the expected results in terms of adoption and replication. The unit price of imported shed cloth is not affordable for the smallholder farmer, and can only be promoted for emergent or commercial farmers. Locally produced cost effective protected cultivation structures that farmers are independently using should be investigated and promoted. Based on these results, a new model could be replicated during the PROCAVA period.

Multifunctional Boreholes. Smart domestic and livestock water points powered by solar power are being implemented. Initially, the target was 50 boreholes but as of now 41 have been drilled and working. They not only provide water for people and livestock, but they also sustain vegetable gardens and fodder growing from the water. In addition, People have facilities for cleaning their clothes at these borehole sites.

Crush Pens. The use of crush pens is contributing in the reduction of animal diseases by spraying and vaccinating livestock by trained AHA. This intervention is improving animal health for meat production increasing farmers' wealth. However, it is necessary to continue strengthening the capacity of the already trained AHAs, including organization and formalization of AHA associations.

Weather Information. Around 600 Farmers (out of planned 500) are getting weather forecast data through SMS. The project is currently finalizing an effectiveness assessment of this initiative. In addition this information is also being disseminated to other stakeholders such extension officers through email and WhatsApp platform

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

PROSUL has contributed to capacity building of FDA and other related institutions at all levels in MASA, MITADER and MOPHRH. The project's irrigation interventions are implemented with the support of INIR, who ensures technical and methodological guidance to PMT with regards to irrigation development. The Project also works DPTADER on safeguarding environmental aspects. In addition the project has supported and strengthened other institutions like IIAM on research and introduction of new varieties (including yellow cassava rich in vit A); DNEA providing capacity building for extension officers in different subjects; INNOQ to ensure the hygiene, quality standards and certifications; and UEM and other universities with intern students hosted by the project in different areas.

Main issues

Regulatory Framework for Cassava Starch. The project was successful introducing the new varieties and GAP which contributed to increase the cassava yield from an average 6 ton/ha to 20 ton/ha. One potential emerging market for cassava is the bakery industry, but there is currently no regulatory framework to use cassava starch as raw material for the bakery industry. PROSUL is currently a key champion on this process, facilitating a multi-stakeholder platform aiming at discussing the use of cassava starch flour in the bakery industry, involving various institutions including MASA (FDA/PROSUL, DPCI, IIAM), MIC (DNI, INNOQ, DNCI), AMOPÃO (Mozambique Bakery Association).

Food Security and Nutrition Strategy. Cassava is a staple food in Mozambique but is relatively poor in terms of micro-nutrients. Yellow cassava variety (Bio fortified and rich in vitamin A) is being promoted by PROSUL in larger scale since last mission in partnership with IIAM. This is a good development taking into account the impact of this variety in terms of improving the nutrition status of the vulnerable groups. In addition, the promotion of this variety is in line with the PAMRDC (Multi-sectorial Plan for Reduction of Chronic Malnutrition) and the new ESAN III (Food Security and Nutrition Strategy). In total 15 farmer fields with 22ha were established with yellow cassava variety. It is worth to highlight that few projects in Mozambique are promoting yellow cassava, therefore PROSUL being a champion, should continue promoting the nutritional value of the yellow bio-fortified cassava and develop and disseminate additional knowledge management products related to this initiative.

The project has also actively contributed for the Development of the Regulation of Cassava Seed-Stem Certification resulting in the publication of the Ministerial Diploma number 50/2018;

Public Infrastructures Management. Overall, the Project has supported and finalized construction/ rehabilitation or improvement of several public infrastructures including 41 boreholes; 15 cattle fairs; 100 crush pens, 26 protected cultivation structures, rehabilitation/improvement of 1,405 hectares of irrigation and construction of 1 cassava wholesale market. Other civil works for rehabilitation/ improvement of 228 hectares, construction of 3 cassava processing units and construction of 1 slaughterhouse are ongoing. The main challenge is adequate management of public infrastructure to ensure sustainability. As part of the exit and sustainability strategies, FDA – PROSUL and local governments have developed and validated three different management modalities (Community, Private Sector and 4Ps) and handed over the public infrastructures for the district governments. The project have established and trained management committees for all infrastructures which are collecting fees and ensuring its operation and maintenance. FDA is currently signing cession agreements to handover the infrastructures for the District Governments and transferring the management responsibilities for the public infrastructure to the management committees. The mission commends this initiative which will contribute to strength and reinforce the government and local communities, but reiterate the need of close follow up from FDA technicians during the first years to ensure the compliance with the management and maintenance plans already developed.

Contributions to the implementation of Government Policies and Strategies The project has in particular contributed to the implementation of the National Strategy for Climate Adaptation (2013-2020), the Financial Inclusion Strategy (2016-2022); The National Policy of Water and the Implementation of the Terra Segura Programme, phase 1 (2015-2019).

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Disseminate the on-going work with yellow cassava Prepare and disseminate KM materials, as well as media broadcast about the bio fortified cassava variety	PMT	06/2020

Partnership-building

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

PROSUL 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 IIAM, UEM, INAM, SDAEs and SDPIs. The project is also linked since the beginning with DADTCO, a service hub centre for cassava processing for brewery industry

as well as for producing cassava flour for bakery industry. With international organizations, PROSUL has joint interventions with an EU supported project PRODEL in Mapai, with AfDB supported project (BLICRP) in Limpopo district and with AGRA and CIP on cassava and sweet potatoes through two IFAD grants (IDSST and FoodSTART-Africa) and PROCASUR.

Main issues

EU - PRODEL, Mapai Slaughterhouse. The construction of the new slaughterhouse is being made under the following arrangement: PROSUL will finance the technical design and acquisition of equipment for the slaughterhouse, while EU-PRODEL will bear the cost of construction and for the environmental impact study. The works are ongoing and the mission noticed that no waste management plant is foreseen during the current phase. The new project PROCABA is expected to invest in a modern and climate resilient system to convert the waste of the slaughterhouse in biogas to produce energy and electricity for the facility.

AfDB - Baixo Limpopo Irrigation and Climate Resilience Project (BLICRP). It's an AfDB supported project which is operating in Baixo Limpopo irrigation scheme, Gaza Province. The project has constructed a vegetable processing facility (CEPHOL) in Xai-Xai with 20 ton/day capacity. Up to now CEPHOL has signed contracts with 7 associations supported by PROSUL.

AGRA. The Alliance for Green Revolution and IFAD are implementing a grant in Malawi, Ethiopia and Mozambique. The project is known as IDSST – Improved Delivery of Seed and Soil Technologies in Mozambique and it aims to address the challenge of linking new crop varieties and improved soil fertility management research outputs to smallholder beneficiaries, which is key in sustaining gains made by the IFAD programs. The project is working with IIAM (on capacity building in Cassava micro-propagation); Kulima (to Build the capacity of extension agents in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors to help cassava farmers adopt good agricultural practices that raise productivity) and UEM-FAEF (to scale up technologies for cassava value chain development in Limpopo corridor through business skill development). As a result of this joint initiative an assessment of cassava demand among different actors in the region is being carried out, and the study is expected to be finalized in September 2019. Indicative perspectives in terms of potential demand in the region is around 87.000 ton of starch/year (for DADTCO – 8%, Bakeries – 83% and ILOVO/CDM – 9%). The higher demand for cassava will stimulate more production, access to markets and better prices for our farmers. In addition, PROSUL will work with AGRA to promote the agro-dealer network using the hub and spoke model. This should be further explored under PROCABA.

CIP through its IFAD-funded regional grant “Strengthening Nutrition in Agri-Food Systems in East and Southern Africa through Root and Tuber Crops (“FoodSTART-Africa”) will work with PROSUL and forthcoming PROCABA on to enable stakeholders to fully utilize the potential of Root and Tuber Crops (RTCs), most notably orange fleshed sweetpotato (OFSP), potato and cassava to increase food security, nutrition and incomes of smallholder farmers in Mozambique. Cooperation activities between the parties will be implemented in 7 jointly selected districts in Gaza province (Guija, Chokwe, Chibuto, Bilene with Manjacaze as spillover district), Inhambane (Massinga and Zavala) and Maputo (Manhica).

SDAEs and SDPIs. The project has contributed for the capacity building and strengthening of Agriculture and Infrastructure directorates in all implementation districts through the engagement of SDAEs and SDPI in the supervision and inspection of civil works related to construction of agricultural infrastructures (boreholes, cattle fair, crush pens) in line with the Decree 15/2016, as of 08 March (*Regulamento de Contratação de Empreitada de Obras Públicas, Fornecimento de Bens e Prestação de Serviços ao Estado*), paragraph b) of Art. 116. SDAEs and SDPIs, together with the Project, are leading the overall process of infrastructure registration and transference of management responsibilities to beneficiaries. This has contributed to strengthen the role of Local Government in line with the Law for the Local State Organs (08/2003, as of 19 May).

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

This is rated satisfactory. All activities promoted have contributed to increase economic and social empowerment of communities involved, either targeting single individuals, households or strengthening collective action through formation of FOs. Target groups have been capacitated to create and manage their own grassroots institutions, organisations and public infrastructures. Management committees have been trained to improve operations and maintenance, including assistance to communities to establish constitutions and grievance readdress mechanisms.

Quality of Beneficiary Participation

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

In line with the self-targeting strategy there is evidence of beneficiaries' interest and participation in different segments of

the three value chain. Services provided as well as location and time have been appropriated and no major limitations have been expressed by beneficiaries to access project services/trainings. Introduction of GALS methodology has strengthened the quality of women/s participation enabling them to participate in collective decision making and express their views.

Main issues

Use of GALS visioning tool has enhanced quality of community participation, especially in reference to groups formation, planning and vision for the future, including business development and use of income. Grassroots organizations have included the visioning exercise as a key step to define the group's vision and embed it in their internal regulations/by laws. So far the visioning tool was adopted by the following institutions: 14 WUAs; 47 FOs; 9 LPO; 8 NRM and 53 IMC in order to define the organization's vision.

The use of visioning tool during community consultation and planning process has been found very effective to guide community discussions, ensuring inclusiveness for all beneficiaries. It was reported, as a specific story (in Massingir), its effectiveness during the planning process for water infrastructures and the location to capture women's view (i.e. Boreholes).

Responsiveness of Service Providers	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The performance of service providers is satisfactory taking into account the overall cumulative results and performance of PROSUL. SPs have been closely engaged with District authorities and extension officers during the implementation of all project activities. Taking into account that the long term contracts with all SPs are expected to close in 2019, FDA-PROSUL developed a handover plan to ensure the smooth transference of implementation responsibilities and overseeing of project activities in the field to the Government institutions, especially SDAE's and SDPI's. The mission noted that in overall the project is on track with the implementation of the handover plans.

Main issues

The PMT, the districts governments (SDAEs and SDPIs) involved in activities related to infrastructures development including capacity building and training on managerial aspects as well as the IIAM research stations (Nhacoongo, Maniquenique, Chókwe and Umbeluzi) played a great role to ensure the service providers compliance with the contracts and deliverables.

Environment and Natural Resource Management	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The project has successfully completed the environmental impact study for the Moamba Block I and report has been disclosed for public consultation on 19 June 2019. PROSUL has also prepared a manual on good environmental and social practices for the three value chains. However in red meat component, the mission noticed that in some crush pens the implementation of the ESMPs are not being followed as recommended, taking into account that waste materials are being left for long periods without being cleaned, which may pose a risk for the community and environment

Main issues

CBNRMP. Most activities introduced by the project have contributed for the improvement of the capacity of the beneficiaries to better manage the Natural Resources. The project intended to develop 15 CBNRMP, they are all completed and validated and in implementation process by all relevant stakeholders. Safe pesticide application trainings have been done to AHAs which also ensure the animal spraying, vaccination and castrations using the crush pens. PMT has trained technicians and farmers recently on ESMPs.

Mapai Slaughterhouse. The Mapai slaughterhouse is being constructed without a waste treatment plant. The construction of the waste plant is essential for the normal operation of this facility, therefore it was agreed that this will be one of the priority interventions of PROCABA under the red meat value chain. The waste treatment plant (bio-digester) will provide biogas that will be used for providing energy for the slaughterhouse.

As per the Horticulture adoption study, at the moment, more than 85% of farmers are using pesticides and only 19% are using organic pesticides. Use of large amount of pesticides could be toxic to soil and water. A thorough study on pesticide and herbicide environmental impacts and their mitigations should be done during the first years of PROCABA.

Maita cassava processing plant is constructing an effluent treatment plant. This shows compliance with the ESMP

developed for this plant. The main waste water will contain carbohydrates (starch) and may have to be seeded so that biodegradation can take place.

Land Tenure. Land is owned by the State in Mozambique. The State issues DUATs to small scale farmers and organisations for beneficial use of land. During implementation, the project updated the land tenure implementation strategy focusing on the regularization of land certificates (DUATs) for individual rural households in the cassava value chain, zoning and delimitations in the red meat value chain and the formation of a cadastre of irrigation schemes in the horticulture value chain. The project has 3 schemes mapped and 538 plots surveyed for horticulture, and 14 delimited communities with a total 42,995 beneficiaries covering 175,999.72 Ha for red meat value chain. The land tenure security target has been finalized and exceeded in Cassava land certificates where 15,000 DUATs were targeted and regularization was done for 16,333 land certificates.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Start reporting the compliance of ESMPs in PROSUL progress reports Start reporting the compliance of ESMPs in PROSUL progress reports	PMT	12/2019

Exit Strategy

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Intensification, commercialisation and diversification of smallholder irrigation through supporting farmers to grow and market efficiently and effectively high value horticultural crops will enhance livelihood support activities resulting in increased household income to contribute to irrigation O and M. The project should continue organizing and reinforcing WUAs/IMCs activities in terms of M&E activities, enforcement of laws and regulations, marketing strategies and approaches, and models for scheme O & M in the current period up to December 2019.

Main issues

The majority of newly completed irrigation schemes are mainly electrically driven pumping schemes and use surface irrigation methods. These are usually capital intensive operations. For their operation these schemes require a certain level of skill to operate and maintain the pumping infrastructure, and for financial management and control of farm operations. It therefore necessary to maintain linkages with technical partners such as INIR and Public works on a continuous basis after the transfer of management responsibilities to the beneficiary or relevant local authority. The project should ensure that the IMCs/WUAs receive regular back up training from INIR and SDAE. The project should ensure that sustainability plans and activities are formulated and consolidated in time for the transfer window period of the scheme.

PROSUL starts handing over of the projects to District Agriculture Offices who in turn handover to community associations once the projects are completed. The communities have been trained to manage projects and the District Agriculture Office will supervise and monitor the projects.

The year 2019 is the last in terms of duration of contracts of all service providers. Out of the 8 contracts with services, 7 are almost closed, and only 1 closes in December 2019. In practical terms it means that new era has started, where District and Provincial Governments will lead the implementation and consolidation of project activities. In this regard, the Project is implementing the handover plan with the aim of strengthening capacity of district government including SDAEs, SDPIs and SDSMAS on matters related to business planning, nutrition and gender mainstreaming, financial education, so they can be able to implement the AWPB 2019/2020 for the remaining period.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Sustainability plan and activities Assess options to reduce costs of open drip irrigation kits and prepare sample bankable business plans to ensure replication by smallholder farmers	PMT	01/2020

Potential for Scaling-up

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

The multifunctional boreholes model is innovative and unique. Other partners (AfDB) are currently replicating this model in various communities in southern Mozambique. PROCABA will also replicate this approach in centre and northern

provinces. Projects in neighbouring countries are also planning to adopt the technology (eg Angola, Rwanda). FDA-PROSUL is currently working to patent or register officially the multifunctional borehole as an innovation developed under PROSUL with support from IFAD.

Some infrastructure particularly in the cassava value chain can be replicated like small cassava processing units by associations. However large processors for the production of cassava starch need large machinery which is out of reach for associations and can only be afforded by another project like PROCAVA.

Main issues

Smart drip irrigation technologies have resulted in marked improvements in crop productivity, quality and production per unit area under the project. The perceived non-adoption of these technologies by smallholder farmers under PROSUL has to be viewed in the light of high investment cost of the current technology and a lack of low cost alternative product design options. PROCAVA interventions should take this into consideration and find affordable and innovative approaches to continue promoting these technologies.

The cost of the irrigation system and protected cultivation structures has been found to be prohibitive to the smallholder farmer whereas the financial benefits are rated as highly attractive. In-order to explore the viability of installing the two systems, a model for design and procurement strategies is proposed. The model looks at alternative materials and cost of the shed cloths and their lifespan, use of local materials (treated poles), natural resource (sand, concrete stone) and skills contribution by selected farmers or youth groups, and training and consolidation of drip irrigation installation teams (youth) and the consolidation of all components to create economies of scale. Finally, the project can select a service provider for bulk purchase of the materials which should be warehoused in the districts. The materials and equipment can be accessed from these warehouses/ service hubs by farmers who have been selected through a stringent screening process. Finance to support the farmers can be accessed from REFP.

A total of 1,244 ha of irrigated area has been rehabilitated under PROSUL. This has opened business opportunities for the supply of various inputs e.g seedlings and services for the farmers to access. It is recommended that selected youth and women groups empowered with business skills training, and backed by financing under REFP for procurement of revised smart irrigation technologies should be encouraged to adopt shed cloth drip irrigation technologies for seed production under PROCAVA

Introduction of 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. IMC, NRM, FOs, WUAs) have included the GALS visioning tool to determine the groups vision and also to ensure inclusiveness of all actors in the planning process. This resulted as very relevant for activities related to elaboration and implementation of strategic and Business Plans as well as groups' visioning exercise and elaboration of internal regulations/by law. Presence of capacitated gender focal points at district levels have ensured correct application of the tool. The above present elements of sustainability beyond project completion and scaling up.

c. Project Management

Quality of Project Management	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The project has, generally, enjoyed a stable and competent management team with key staff working with the project since the beginning. The PCU capacity has been reinforced, as needed, with both national and international technical assistance, specially through the partnership with universities who reinforced the project team with 16 temporary interns for different areas in PMT, of which 7 were absorbed to support the project activities on a permanent basis. In addition other 102 interns also joined the project and supported in technical areas including preparation of evaluations.

Planning, coordinating, monitoring and fiduciary functions are undertaken regularly in line with developed tools, guidelines, systems and procedures. PROSUL Project Steering Committee (PSC) is reported to have consistently played its oversight role of guiding the Project by convening at least twice annually.

Main issues

Innovation Platforms. To ensure a participatory project management and involvement of relevant stakeholders, PROSUL through Innovation Platforms (farmer groups, produce off-takers, input dealers, financial institutions, service providers and the public sector) met periodically to discuss their needs and develop measures to solve their challenges. Chaired by an off-taker with a lead farmer group member as co-chair, the private sector is the driving force of the platform, which has become a reliable instrument for PROSUL sustainability. The members of innovation platforms have also contributed in the definition of the different management modalities for the different infrastructures supported by the project. While PROSUL is in the process of handing over activity implementation responsibility for the districts, should also

ensure the sustainability of the innovation platforms.

Collaboration Agreement. In line with the implementation of the Project Exit and Sustainability Strategy, the Project developed a Collaboration Agreement to be established between FDA (PROSUL Project) and the District Governments (SDAEs) and IIAM Research Stations. The objective of the Collaboration Agreement (CA) is to establish responsibilities and collaboration mechanisms in order to ensure consolidation and continuation with PROSUL Intervention activities, taking into consideration the activities foreseen in the AWPBs 2019 and 2020. As per the CA, SDAE has the overall responsibility of ensuring technical assistance and supervision of project activities through extension staff and gender & ASCA focal points, training and capacity building of infrastructure management committees, training and coaching for FOs and SMEs on improved agricultural practices, farmer organization development, business planning, business management and business skills while ensuring effective mainstreaming of nutrition, climate adaptation, gender, youth and land tenure aspects; technical assistance to ASCA groups; and monitoring and evaluation. The FDA, through the Project will ensure on monthly basis, allocation of a total of MZN 50.000-110.000 per district. This amount will cover expenses related to fuel, communications, maintenances, office supplies and 2 coordination meetings.

This agreement has been shared with Districts Governments as well as in the PROSUL Project Steering Committee held on 13 August 2019. For the Mission, the CA represents an important step in terms of establishing foundations for PROCAVA Programme implementation. The Project is encouraged to start its implementation immediately, ensuring effective supervision and involvement of the FDA Delegation and DPASAs. In addition, the Project is encouraged to continue exploring implementation experiences, for instance FAO as to gradually improve the content of the agreement, especially with regards to supervision and enforcements aspects.

Transition to PROCAVA. It is expected that the new project will become effective during the last months of PROSUL implementation, therefore upon PROCAVA effectiveness FDA should immediately appoint the National Coordinator who will coordinate the recruitment process of the remaining key positions for the new PMT.

FDA has started with all operational preparation for PROCAVA PMT establishment in the new offices in Maputo and for the delegations in the provinces. To ensure timely start-up of project interventions, it was agreed that PROSUL will include in 2020 AWPB provisions for any preparatory activities for PROCAVA, this includes works (office rehabilitation) and furniture

<i>Agreed Action</i>	<i>Responsibility</i>	<i>Agreed Date</i>
PROCAVA start-up Start with preparatory activities at operational level for PROCAVA start-up	FDA	01/2020

Knowledge Management

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

PROSUL introduced the communication plan for the implementation of Knowledge Management and communication (KM&C) strategies. The 2019 AWPB include activities from this plan and their implementation produced banners, posters, brochures, local and national media (audio and visual). The documentation of the interventions was uploaded and published on the project website. Although the project lacked systematic KM process, the operational Plan that was prepared during the previous mission was being implemented.

Main issues

PROSUL has a Knowledge Management and Communication (KM& C) Strategy that is used as a basis to assist in the implementation of KM activities within the programme. The Mission noted the steps towards establishing and implementing the communication component for the Knowledge Management (KM) unit, in order to share the success stories of programme interventions in the project area. As a result, the information obtained from mission reports data, observations and beneficiary testimonies on success stories was captured, packaged and disseminated in different mass media forms such as video clips, newspapers articles, radio programmes, YouTube, including the project website. These information management systems enabled easy access to the intended KM products and the programme communication tools. The mission also noted that the services of a professional photographer were acquired by the project to capture high resolution pictures and video clips to document the programme interventions. However archiving of these KM &C tools were saved on the portable data storage devices (USBs) which increase security risk through interchange from one computer to the other, can easily get lost, corrupted or accidentally overwritten. The mission therefore recommended the use of the more reliable online repository, back-up and/or archiving system. The back-up strategy should therefore be in place to minimize potential loss of the media and information files.

The mission noted that, the recruitment of the Communication Officer in 2018, strengthened the required staff capacity and improved the communication strategy of the project by implementing, updating and integrating KM&C to a more functional M&E system. The mission acknowledged this as a step taken towards the promotion of programme activities as

part of the wider KM&C strategy and also as an understanding of the importance and commitment to KM from the project management team. However the Communication Specialist needs to ensure that the visibility documents are reviewed and censored for message content before being distributed to the larger audience, and that they reach the targeted groups.

The project has documented four success stories in Red meat value chain and thematic studies are ongoing. The project has been able to work consistently with the media (TV, radio and paper) to share documentaries, success stories and lessons coming out of project implementation. In fact one of the TV journalist won a national award for best documentary based on PROSUL. The project managed to establish effective partnership with the PROCASUR cooperation. As a result, two knowledge exchange events were organized in 2017 and 2018

As project is approaches its completion, the process of archiving is becoming very crucial, as well as the need to develop KM materials to consolidate and report the results of the impact assessment studies being finalized.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Disseminate the ongoing work with yellow cassava Prepare and disseminate KM materials, as well as media broadcast about the bio fortified cassava variety	PMT	06/2020
Implementation of back-up strategy Alternative media storage to USBs, repository, back-up equipment system to be put place for photos, videos etc.	PMT	

Value for Money

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

The Mission rates the value for money for PROSUL as moderately satisfactory. Review of project costs as available from financial reports and the register of contracts shows that overall costs for the main project inputs (infrastructure, equipment and technology – especially related to resilience/adaptation to climate change) are relatively high when compared against project estimates at appraisal. The market prices of protected cultivation structures and smart drip irrigation kits as well as the price per hectare for 1,244 ha irrigation schemes rehabilitated were also high. In another hand, it is worth to highlight that the project was able to reach the target HH by 139%.

Main issues

The review analysed the cost of project inputs as represented by the cost of infrastructure, equipment and technology related to climate change adaptation. As examples of some of the project investments, PROSUL has rehabilitated a total of 1,244 of irrigation schemes (59% of project target 2101ha) and supplied irrigation kits for an area of 29.3ha. The project has established 26 protected cultivation structures benefiting 538 farmers. For the red meat, the project has constructed 100 crush pens (89% of target). Out of a target of 50 multifunctional boreholes, 41 were constructed servicing 8 144 households and 62 461 herd of cattle. A total of 15 cattle fairs were constructed and a total of 8 202 cattle (average weight 328,5kg) were sold in cattle fairs involving 2 653 producers and sales amounting to 112 197 645 MZN were realised. Overall the project is assisting 6 330 (112% of end target) farmers under this component. The project completion has been extended for June 2020 and reallocation of funds made to ensure the conclusion of on-going works. With the conclusion of the on-going pending activities the projected will be ensure the achievement of the main targets.

Coherence between AWPB and Implementation

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

At mid-year, financial budget execution remains on track, standing at 64%, Measures are being implemented to accelerate completion of civil work in irrigation schemes and delivery of equipment for cassava processing units. It is likely that, by the end of the year, the level of budget execution will reach 100%.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

PROSUL Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWPB) for 2019 is well aligned with the project's focus for its last year of implementation; that is it focuses on consolidating project achievements under its different components, finalizing the construction and rehabilitation of market infrastructures (in particular the cassava processing units and the cassava fresh

market). It also focuses on ongoing civil works for the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures which were launched with significant delays in the last year of implementation, but are expected to be completed before the end of the project implementation period initially set on 31 December 2019. Planned activities are well aligned under different outputs and outcomes to which they are expected to contribute, which demonstrates some degree of result-based planning and a culture of result-based management on the part of project management team.

With regard to the quality of the AWPB the mission provided the PMT with an updated planning template for effective result-based management (planning, monitoring of progress during the implementation period throughout the year, and for reporting at the end of the year).

Based on actual and cumulative progress, it is likely that the project will reach more than 70% of its end targets for most of the expected outputs. As for the financial execution, out of the planned and approved budget of USD 13,8 million for 2019, the total expenditure incurred in the reporting period stands at USD 8.75 million, which corresponds to 64%. The mission is optimistic that at the end of the year the level of budget execution will increase significantly.

Performance of M&E System	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

The PMT has stepped up its efforts to ensure availability of data required to document and report on key results at all levels. In anticipation of the completion review, the project theory of change has been retrofitted and the results framework strengthened. The project has conducted an assessment of data availability and thematic studies have been launched and are on-going; they are expected to fill the gap in data, especially at outcome and impact levels. There is noticeable preparedness to ensure high quality completion review.

M&E System Review

The M&E system of PROSUL has always been challenging partially due to (i) the diversity of programme components (5); and (ii) the multiplicity and heterogeneity of actors involved, including a range of implementing partner agencies, 8 long term service providers and many monitoring dimensions to focus on. The consequence of such complexity affects the efficiency of data gathering process and poses challenges for achieving good quality and analytical reporting. The mission noted that the PMT has stepped up its efforts to improve the project M&E system in the perspective of ensuring quality completion review. These include the retrofitting of the project theory of change and its results framework to serve as a basis for the self-evaluation exercise by the Government of Mozambique and IFAD. In addition, the PMT has launched a series of thematic studies and surveys with the aim to report on project outcomes and evaluate the socio-economic impact of its major investments. Preliminary results from these studies are being used to start reporting on project key outcome indicators. Where there is gap in data, especially at the goal, development objective and outcome levels.

Despite these laudable efforts, the mission recommends that the PMT revisit their data sets on project outreach and outputs to ensure that the final figures that will be used at PCR are robust. This relates also to the distinction between the number of persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project and the corresponding number of households reached and in order to avoid double counting.

The project has been extended, the completion is 30 June 2020 and closure is 31 December. The ongoing outcome assessments will constitute a solid base for the project Project Completion Report (PCR), therefore, it was agreed that PMT will submit the draft ToRs to hire a consultant to elaborate the project PCR. In addition, while preparing the 2020 AWPB, the PMT should also incorporate and accurately plan the winding up activities and costs for the closing period (Jun-Dec 2020)

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Detail in the 2020 AWPB key activities for the winding up period, including costs Detail in the 2020 AWPB key activities for the winding up period, including costs	PMT	11/2019
Submit the ToRs for project PCR for no objection Submit the ToRs for project PCR for no objection	PMT	12/2019

Requirements of Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures (SECAP)	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The SECAP requirements are strictly adhered to in PROSUL. The project was able to develop the SECAP review note, climate risk analysis, ESMPs for all project interventions, and training has been delivered for technicians. The quality of SECAP related documents is satisfactory, and the requirement are being implemented as part of the AWPB. The project should start reporting the progress through the M&E system. As part of PROCABA design, the PROSUL team was able to lead the process of the SECAP review and ESMF.

SECAP Review

The interventions carried out under SECAP are being used by stakeholders, the National authorities and partners with minimum negative externalities. The local authorities are aware and are leading the implementation of these requirements.

The ESIA for Moamba Block I irrigation scheme is completed and disclosed. All other related ESIA/ESMP related to 218 ha irrigation schemes (25 de Setembro; Maniquenique; Nhatine; Tchaimite) are in stages of development. Assurance have been given that what cannot be implemented with PROSUL funds will be done during next PROCABA project.

d. Financial Management & Execution

Disbursement by financier

Type	Name	Current Amount	Disbursed Amount	Actual Rate
Domestic Financing breakdown	National Government	\$2,486,796	\$0	0.0%
	Private sector local	\$1,896,313	\$0	0.0%
	Beneficiaries	\$1,398,215	\$0	0.0%
Co-financing breakdown,	United Nations Capital Development Fund	\$143,478	\$0	0.0%
	Spanish Fund	\$16,297,876	\$14,581,963	95.5%

Acceptable Disbursement Rate

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Automated rating based on IFAD disbursement data

Main issues

- The balances of the loan and the grant accounts are well below the triggers for recovery of the initial advance and this has been initiated by IFAD.
- The total available funds as projected in June 2018 was USD 12.8M against commitments of USD 12.1M.
- The project will initiate a reallocation to cater for the expenditures under the civil works category.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Submit recovery plan to IFAD	Finance Manager	11/2018
Elaborate cashflow projection in line with IFAD disbursements To guarantee availability of liquidity to meet commitments	Finance Manager	12/2018
Submit request for reallocation of loan proceeds together with financial projection plan	PROSUL/MASA/MEF/GoM	01/2019

Fiduciary aspects

Quality of Financial Management**Rating: 4****Previous rating: 4****Justification of rating**

PROSUL has implemented strong internal control environment in the e-SISTAFE processes. While the accounting software has been implemented and is able to perform some tasks for project financing, other basic functions such as generation of automated vouchers were completed in PROSUL. Program reporting was not fully automated as some prior to software implementation was not captured in TOMPRO.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Submit contractor's certified bill of works carried out amounting to MZN 4,702,740 for SOE checklist of November 2017 Failure to present the evidence may render the expenditure ineligible	Project Coordinator	12/2018
Update project PIM Specifically, the section on Financial Management procedures	Finance Manager	03/2019
Submit engineer's report (or site meeting minutes) on works carried out for a total of MZN 12,196,380 As per detailed SOE checklist	Project Coordinator	03/2019
Ensure that contract duration is realistic Based on performance date from previous contracts awarded by the project	Finance Manager/Procurement Officer	
Ensure payment of Social Security fees (INSS) for project staff	Project Coordinator	

Quality and Timeliness of Audit**Rating: 4****Previous rating: 4****Justification of rating**

The audit report was not received in time. a request for delayed submission made after due date. The report does not include the IFAD mandatory Special Account reconciliation. In only includes a general reconciliation. Similarly though the accounting basis is cash, it is required that a list of fixed asset be included as an annex but this is missing. No update on previous year's audit issues is also provided as required. The other requirements were met including the unqualified audit opinion provided..

Main issues

- Timely submission of draft accounts
- Ensure next audit report is submitted on time
- Proper reconciliations of the Special accounts provided in conformity with the IFAD template on Special account reconciliations
- The management letter should include update of implementation of previous years issues
- A fixed asset list should be included as an attachment to the report

Counterparts Funds**Rating: 5****Previous rating: 5****Justification of rating**

The provision and timeliness of counterpart funds is satisfactory, and the government contributed USD 2M and USD 0.45M in Kind contribution.

Main issues

The government provided direct budget support to PROSUL for project activities in the amount of USD 454,000 in

- The government provided direct budget support to PROSUL for project activities in the amount of USD 451,239 as well as provide In-Kind contribution where the government allocates its own staff and office space to the project to which in the next financial statements the project will also include in the notes the government contribution for the In-Kind contribution.

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Include Government in-kind contribution as notes to 2018 Financial Statements	Finance Manager	03/2019

Compliance with Loan Covenants

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 5

Justification of rating

130. Compliance with loan covenants is rated as satisfactory. The Programme has generally been implemented in compliance with loan covenant. In order to comply with IFAD's document retention policy requiring that financial records of the project be stored for a minimum of 10 years after the project completion, PROSUL is a champion in IFAD portfolio in Mozambique with regards to implementation of e-archive. The project have been able to timely upload data into the web based system which is now accessible remotely. The data is hosted into CEDSIF (Ministry of Economy and Finance) servers. It is worth to mention that, one of the interns was contracted by the project on a permanent basis to work with the e-archiving system.

Procurement

Procurement

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 3

Justification of rating

PAT Downgrade: The report candidly highlights non-compliance with IFAD requirements, in terms of procurement thresholds and methods, in addition to overspend, expired performance guarantees and expired contracts for which work is still being performed. While filing and bidding documents were generally found to be accurate, the content - which is most important - was incorrect. Evaluations were not found to be in compliance with bidding documents, performance guarantees expired and contract performance being carried out after contracts had expired. For all of the above findings, I would recommend at least a rating of '3'. The Nov 2017 mission identified nearly 1/2M USD of potentially ineligible expenditures for which no follow up has been recorded in this SMR. The shortcoming identified in 2017 should have been addressed and reported in this SMR.

Procurement Review

The Mission noted that overall, the procurement unit of PROSUL is well structured, with one Procurement Officer and Assistant working under the guidance of the Finance Manager. Review of bids shows that the procurement methods are consistent with the approved procurement plan. All procurement processes follow the procedures and guidelines established in decree 5/2016, which regulates public procurement in Mozambique. Recordkeeping and contract awards are regular, with no major issues to be reported. The contract register and register of fixed assets were reviewed and found to be adequate.

Contract management should be improved, specifically on the use of CMFs for civil works. The CMFs should be designed to monitor the recovery of advances to contractors, contingencies and the retention as guarantee.

Relevant issues affecting the rating were found in the evaluation reports of bids for civil work contracts. While tender documents advertise that the Least Cost method will be employed, in some cases the evaluation reports show that the method was not consistently applied. Specifically, in various circumstances bidders were excluded from some lots due to already having won a previous lot. It was therefore agreed that for the future, the bidding document shall state the bidders may not be allowed to win more than one lot if during the evaluation of the proposals the contracting entity detects their inability to simultaneously honour two different contracts. In addition, the bidding document should clearly state that past performance in similar contracts with the contracting agency shall be taken into account in evaluating proposals.

The Mission also noted one circumstance where a direct purchasing was used to obtain accessories for vehicles purchased under a previous competitive bidding process, with additional costs that amounted to around 30% of the contract for the vehicles. The Mission reiterated the need publish specifications as comprehensive as possible, to allow for a wider range of participation from prospective bidders.

Post Procurement Review covered 8 contracts signed between August 2017 and September 2018. **Filing of procurement documentation** is adequate, with folders well referenced and files organized in reverse chronological order. Phases of

procurement process are well identified from authorization to contract signing. In all tenders sampled mandatory publishing of announcements in newspapers was observed, from start of tender to adjudication of contracts and the project has staged a debriefing session with bidders to present the results of the tender, and to recommend improvements in bids. A standstill period for the intention to award a contract has been observed to allow losing bidders time to present complaints. Where complaints have been presented, the project has responded timely to them. **Bid documents** are generally of good quality and complete, showing Instructions to Bidders and details on the selection process as well as well-presented and detailed technical specifications for goods/works. **Procurement methods** show some shortcomings on the use of ICB. While published as ICB, in one case the tender was published only on national newspaper, and the procurement process should have followed World Bank procurement regulations. In three other reviewed cases, while the estimated cost was above the ICB threshold, the process was conducted following NCB. It was agreed that IFAD would provide procurement training to projects, with focus on ICB procedures and contract management, and assess the opportunity of revising the ICB threshold in the LtB. Furthermore, the use of lots should be improved by employing bid packaging in the procurement documentation where possible. This would allow bidders to bid for a certain number of lots as a single package to exploit economies of scale. **Evaluation reports** are generally adequate and detailed. However, in 3 cases, the Mission observed that while the selection criteria was indicated as combined technical and financial score in the bidding document, the tender was evaluated following least cost. The evaluation reports were missing detailed analysis of technical proposals and the combined evaluation of technical and financial proposals. **Contract management** is overall adequate but should be improved in some key areas. Use of CMFs is consistent and the registry of contracts is adequate. However, monitoring of performance guarantees for ongoing contracts is deficient. In several cases the performance guarantees presented by the contractors had expired during the execution of the contract. PROSUL should request the renewal of performance guarantees where applicable. Furthermore, in several cases of civil works contracts, there were delays in the conclusion of the works and as such most contracts were expired before the actual conclusion of the works. It was agreed that PROSUL would ensure that expired contracts are immediately amended and that future contracts are written with realistic deadlines. The **registry of fixed assets** was found to be acceptable but with the need to be improved. Physical check of some of the inventory items showed that the project should tag of the latest assets purchased. The registry of fixed assets should include brand, make and serial number of assets, as well as the name of the end user. Where applicable, end user should sign handover notes confirming receipt of assets. Finally, PROSUL is well advanced in the scanning and **electronic archiving** of financial and procurement supporting documentation and is awaiting CEDSIF to initiate the upload of the files into Arca-E.

F. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Overview and Project Progress		
Horticulture - Protected cultivation structures Identify protected cultivation structures models constructed with local but resilient materials to be replicated under PROCAVA	PMT	12/2019
Cassava Capacity Building Link PROSUL Cassava Interventions with EU-PRODEL interventions	PMT	12/2019
Financial Services - Redesign the value chain loan products Redesign the value chain loan products to address the higher value chain financing needs e.g. asset financing, warehouse receipting etc.)	PMT	12/2019
Horticulture - Transfer of project management responsibility to WUAs Reinforce training on O&M for WUA's management committees (Red Meat and Horticulture Value Chain)	PMT/INIR/SDAE	05/2020

Horticulture - Crops and varieties adaptation in the Protected cultivation structures Evaluate crops and varieties that can adapt well in the Protected cultivation structures to inform PROCAVA	IIAM	06/2020
Horticulture - Preparatory work for 573 ha of irrigation schemes Finalize preparatory work for 573 ha of irrigation schemes to ensure their readiness for rehabilitation within PROCAVA	PMT	06/2020
Red Meat: Mapai Slaughterhouse Biogas Plant Complete the design to construct a modern and climate resilient system to convert the waste of the slaughterhouse in biogas to produce electricity for the facility	PMT	06/2020
Development Effectiveness		
Analysis of Cross Cutting Issues Ensure that the data analysis (to be reflected in the final impact report) includes Gender, youth and poverty specific aspects as proposed above	PMT	12/2019
Sustainability and Scaling up		
Start reporting the compliance of ESMPs in PROSUL progress reports Start reporting the compliance of ESMPs in PROSUL progress reports	PMT	12/2019
Sustainability plan and activities Assess options to reduce costs of open drip irrigation kits and prepare sample bankable business plans to ensure replication by smallholder farmers	PMT	01/2020
Disseminate the on-going work with yellow cassava Prepare and disseminate KM materials, as well as media broadcast about the bio fortified cassava variety	PMT	06/2020
Project Management		
Detail in the 2020 AWPB key activities for the winding up period, including costs Detail in the 2020 AWPB key activities for the winding up period, including costs	PMT	11/2019
Submit the ToRs for project PCR for no objection Submit the ToRs for project PCR for no objection	PMT	12/2019
PROCAVA start-up Start with preparatory activities at operational level for PROCAVA start-up	FDA	01/2020

Disseminate the ongoing work with yellow cassava Prepare and disseminate KM materials, as well as media broadcast about the bio fortified cassava variety	PMT	06/2020
Implementation of back-up strategy Alternative media storage to USBs, repository, back-up equipment system to be put place for photos, videos etc.	PMT	
Financial Management & Execution		
Submit recovery plan to IFAD	Finance Manager	11/2018
Submit contractor's certified bill of works carried out amounting to MZN 4,702,740 for SOE checklist of November 2017 Failure to present the evidence may render the expenditure ineligible	Project Coordinator	12/2018
Elaborate cashflow projection in line with IFAD disbursements To guarantee availability of liquidity to meet commitments	Finance Manager	12/2018
Submit request for reallocation of loan proceeds together with financial projection plan	PROSUL/MASA/MEF/GoM	01/2019
Include Government in-kind contribution as notes to 2018 Financial Statements	Finance Manager	03/2019
Update project PIM Specifically, the section on Financial Management procedures	Finance Manager	03/2019
Submit engineer's report (or site meeting minutes) on works carried out for a total of MZN 12,196,380 As per detailed SOE checklist	Project Coordinator	03/2019
Ensure that contract duration is realistic Based on performance date from previous contracts awarded by the project	Finance Manager/Procurement Officer	
Ensure payment of Social Security fees (INSS) for project staff	Project Coordinator	

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

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 Project Outreach [ASAP]	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members										Small holders participate actively in the activities of the targeted value chains
	Household members			101 750	3 155	141 390	139				
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached							National Statistics , Project impact surveys,	Baseline, midterm, completion	MASA, National Bureau of Statistics	
	Households			20 350	631	28 278	139				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project										
	Females			10 175	426	18 463	181.5				
	Males			10 175	205	9 815	96.5				
	Total number of persons receiving services			20 350	631	28 278	139				
	Groups receiving project services							RIMS	Annually		
	Groups receiving project services			814	0	844	103.7				

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 Contribute to the improvement of livelihoods and climate resilience of smallholder farmers in selected districts of the Maputo and Limpopo corridors	Poor smallholder household members supported in coping with the effects of climate change							household and impact surveys incl. poverty & gender studies and RIMS Surveys reality checked against National statistics	Baseline and completion	MASA, National Bureau of Statistics	Participating farmers adopt and use climate resilient production technologies; Income from produce sales will be used on household improvements;
	Females			30 000	1 641	73 523	245.1				
	Males			30 000	1 514	67 867	226.2				
	Household members	4 000		60 000	3 155	141 390	235.7				
	Proportion of households that have acquired/secured at least one or more physical assets during the project lifespan							household and impact surveys incl. poverty & gender studies and RIMS Surveys reality checked against National statistics	Baseline and completion	MASA, National Bureau of Statistics	
	Households	0		50	28	28	56				
Development Objective To Increase returns to small holder farmers from improved marketing of increased volume and quality of produce in the targeted value chains of Cassava, Horticulture and Redmeat	Income of participating households increased							National Statistics , Project impact surveys	Baseline, midterm, completion "	MASA, National Bureau of Statistics	Small holders participate actively in the activities of the targeted value chains Incomes increase through a combined effect of increased production and improved market access for targeted value chains
	Income of participating households in MZN	12 000		30 000							

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 1. Small holder farmers' productivity, volumes and quality of targeted crop enterprises reaching both traditional and modern market segments increased through improved access to agricultural technologies and production practices	Average gross margins from sale of supported crops in MZN							Project reports ,Yield assessment reports , outcome surveys	Baseline, midterm, completion	PMT and LSPs	Increased production will lead to increased demand, sales and higher gross margins from targeted value chains;
	Tomatoes	2 034.78		24 417.39	113.02	113	0.5				
	Cabbage	7 560		90 720	3.22	3	0				
	Potato	6 318		75 816							
	Green Beans	1 518		18 216	1.23	1	0				
	Pepper	7 920		95 040	18.03	18	0				
	Cassava	1 800		105 000	9.9	10	0				
	Beans	144		1 728	712	712	41.2				
	Average agricultural yields of supported crop enterprises							Project reports ,Yield assessment reports , outcome surveys	Baseline, midterm, completion	PMT and LSPs	
	Tomato yield in tons/ha	15.6		31.2	80.7	81	259.6				
	Cabbage yield in tons/ha	12.6		25.2	52.4	52	206.3				
	Potato yield in tons/ha	11.7		23.4	19.97	20	85.5				
	Green Beans yield in tons/ha	2.3		4.6	6.4	6	130.4				
	Pepper	12		24	23	23	95.8				
	Beans yield in tons/ha	0.4		0.8	2.6	3	375				
	Cassava yield in tons/ha	6		18	20	20	111.1				

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. Small holder Livestock Producers' Productivity, quality and sale of cattle and small ruminants increased through improved access to agricultural technologies and production practices	Average live weight for cattle at sale increased in project areas							Project reports Cattle sales records from sale pens	Baseline , Midterm and Completion;	PMT and LSPs	Improved production practices and technologies will improve livestock productivity and would in turn result in increased off take value and rates
	Average live weight for cattle in kg	200		350	328.5	329	94				
Outcome 3. Value chain actors access to a diversified range of timely, adequate and affordable financial products, improved	Percentage of beneficiary households using rural financial services (ASCAs; MFIs; Banks) for productive purposes or income-generating activities in project areas (RIMS)							Outcome surveys	completion		Farmers use financial resources more for productive purposes and less for consumption purposes
	Households	10		80	76.3	76	95				
Outcome 4. Enhanced climate-smart value chains and strengthened community resilience	Percentage of households reporting adoption of environmentally sustainable and climate resilient technologies and practices (RIMS)							Project reports and adoption surveys	completion	PMT and LSPs	Farmers are trained and adopt recommended practices and technologies
	Households	0		80	47	144.07	180.1				
Output 1. Developing farmer capacity in good production practices and technologies [ASAP]	Individuals engaged in NRM and climate risk management activities										Training farmers in improved practices will lead to improved production of horticultural crops
	Males				0	832					
	Total			3 840	0	1 796	46.8				
	Females				0	964					
	1.1.4 Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							Project reports	Quarterly	PMT and LSPs	
	Men trained in crop			6 400	205	7 229	113				
	Women trained in crop			6 400	426	10 520	164.4				
	Men trained in livestock			2 800	0	4 264	152.3				
	Women trained in livestock			2 800	0	2 066	73.8				

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	
	Persons trained in crop			12 800	631	17 749	138.7				
	Persons trained in livestock			5 600	0	6 330	113				
Output 2. Supporting farmers access to agricultural technologies and production practices	1.1.2 Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated							Regular Project Reports	Quarterly	PMT	Resources made available for scheme rehabilitation
	Hectares of land	0		2 100	229	1 244	59.2				
	Production and processing facilities supported with increased water availability and efficiency										
	Facilities			97	6	31	32				
Output 3. Strengthening of the targeted value chains	Number of FOs supported by project in improved processing and marketing of produce and livestock							Regular Project Reports and Lead Service provider reports	Quarterly	PMT and Lead Service Providers	New Value chain actors will be interested in investing in processing and buying produce. Existing actors are willing to engage with project
	Number of FOs supported			500	167						
Output 4. Strengthening climate resilience and environmental sustainability [ASAP]	Land under climate-resilient practices							Service provider reports and regular project reports	Quarterly	PMT and Lead Service Providers	Climate resilient technologies demonstrated are taken up by the farmers
	Land area			2 880	25.3	7 795.3	270.7				
Output 5. Improving financial literacy and access to financial services	1.1.7 Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services							Service provider reports and regular project reports	Quarterly	PMT and Lead Service Providers	Financial institutions are ready to invest in targeted value chains and package appropriate products for the small holders
	Females			15 000	0	20 717	138.1				
	Males	0		15 000	0	5 045	33.6				
Output RIMS - Component 1: Horticulture	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated							RIMS	Annually		

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	
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated			7	0	0	0				
	Groups managing productive infrastructure formed/strengthened							RIMS Report	Annually		
	Groups			20	0	69	345				
	Groups managing productive infrastructure with women in leadership positions							RIMS Report	Annually		
	Groups			20	0	69	345				
	People in groups managing productive infrastructure							RIMS	Annually		
	Males			2 400	152						
	Females			2 400	382						
	Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							Project reports	Quarterly	PMT and LSPs	
	Males crop			2 400	205	1 349	56.2				
	Females crop			2 400	426	2 466	102.8				
	People trained in infrastructure management							RIMS	Annually		
	Males			600	0	308	51.3				
	Females			600	0	541	90.2				
	People trained in post-production, processing and marketing							RIMS			
	Males			600	22	285	47.5				
	Females			600	32	161	26.8				
Output 6. Securing Land rights of beneficiary farmers	1.1.1 Persons whose ownership or user rights over natural resources have been registered in national cadasters and/or geographic information management systems							Service provider reports and regular project reports	Quarterly	PMT and Lead Service Providers	Farmers are sensitised and are aware of the need to have their land rights secured in order to increase production.
	Females			7 500	0	7 936	105.8				
	Males			7 500	0	8 397	112				

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
Output RIMS - Component 2: Food Production	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated							RIMS	Annually	
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated			6	0	0	0			
	Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated			18	0	0	0			
	Marketing groups formed/strengthened							RIMS	Annually	
	Marketing groups formed/strengthened			60	0	19	31.7			
	Marketing groups with women in leadership positions							RIMS	Annually	
	Marketing groups with women in leadership positions			60	0	16	26.7			
	People in marketing groups formed/strengthened							RIMS	Annually	
	Males			1 800	0	167	9.3			
	Females			1 800	0	334	18.6			
	Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies							Project reports	Quarterly	PMT and Lead Service Providers
	Females crop			4 000	0	6 243	156.1			
	Males crop			4 000	0	2 056	51.4			
	Females Livestock			2 800	0	2 066	73.8			
	Males Livestock			2 800	0	4 264	152.3			
	People trained in post-production, processing and marketing							RIMS	Annually	
	Males			1 800	235	2 056	114.2			
	Females			1 800	987	6 243	346.8			

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
Output RIMS - Component 3: Animal Production	Environmental management plans formulated							RIMS	Annually	
	Environmental management plans formulated			7	0	14	200			
	Livestock water points constructed/rehabilitated							RIMS	Annually	
	Livestock water points constructed/rehabilitated			50	10	41	82			
	Livestock crush pen constructed/rehabilitated			112	32	33	29.5			
	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated							RIMS	Annually	
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated		21	7	0	15	214.3			
	Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated		1	1	0	0	0			
	Marketing groups formed/strengthened							RIMS	Annually	
	Marketing groups formed/strengthened			42	15	22	52.4			
	Marketing groups with women in leadership positions							RIMS	Annually	
	Marketing groups with women in leadership positions			42	15	22	52.4			
	People in marketing groups formed/strengthened							RIMS	Annually	
	Males			2 800	0	114	4.1			
	Females			2 800	0	127	4.5			
	People trained in post-production, processing and marketing							RIMS		
	Males			900	0	0	0			

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			900	0	0	0				
Output RIMS - Component 4: Rural Financial Services	1.1.5 Persons in rural areas accessing financial services							RIMS	Annually		
	Women in rural areas accessing financial services - savings			15 000	0	20 717	138.1				
	Young people in rural areas accessing financial services - savings										
	Not young people in rural areas accessing financial services - savings										
	Men in rural areas accessing financial services - savings			15 000	0	5 045	33.6				
	Men in rural areas accessing financial services - credit				0	4 483					
	Women in rural areas accessing financial services - credit				0	13 446					
	Young people in rural areas accessing financial services - credit										
	Not young people in rural areas accessing financial services - credit										
	Persons accessing financial services - savings				0	25 762					

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
	Persons accessing financial services - credit				0	17 929				
	Financial institutions participating in project							RIMS	Annually	
	Financial institutions participating in project			0	0	5	Inf			
	Savings/credit groups formed/strengthened							RIMS	Annually	
	Savings/credit groups formed/strengthened			1 200	0	1 228	102.3			
	Savings/credit groups with women in leadership positions							RIMS	Annually	
	Savings/credit groups with women in leadership positions			1 200	0	1 228	102.3			
	Staff of financial institutions trained							RIMS	Annually	
	Males				30	30				
	Females				27	27				
	Value of gross loan portfolio (groups)							RIMS	Annually	
	Value of gross loan portfolio (groups)				17 407 307	125 630 733				

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Pro-Poor Value Chain Development in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors Supervision Report

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

Mission Dates: 19 - 30 August 2019
Document Date 08/10/2019
Project No. 1100001618
Report No. 5167-MZ

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 2: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

Table 2A: Financial performance by financier as at 31st July 2019

Financier	Appraisal (USD '000)	Disbursements (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD loan	16,300	14,342	88.0%
IFAD grant	1,520	1,444	95.0%
Spanish Trust Fund Loan	16,300	13,577	83.3%
ASAP Grant	4,910	4,487	91.4%
UNCDF	140	0	0.0%
Government	2,490	2,416	97.0%
Private Investors	1,900	2,459	129.4%
Beneficiaries	1,400	726	51.9%
Total	44,960	39,452	87.7%

Table 2B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000) as at 31st July 2019

Component	ASAP Grant			IFAD Grant			IFAD Loan			STF Loan			Government			Beneficiaries			Private Investors			Total		
	Revised Allocation	Actual	%	Revised Allocation	Actual	%	Revised Allocation	Actual	%	Revised Allocation	Actual	%	Revised Allocation	Actual	%	Revised Allocation	Actual	%	Revised Allocation	Actual	%	Revised Allocation	Actual	%
1.Horticulture	1,275	1,259	99%	0	0	0%	3,997	3,933	98%	5,576	2,660	48%	400	385.09	96%	750	316	42%	0	-	0%	11,998	8,553	71%
2.Cassava	329	323	98%	0	0	0%	2,069	1,625	79%	1,463	1,109	76%	650	591.51	91%	550	397	72%	1900	2,459	129%	6,961	6,505	93%
3.Red Meat	2,942	2,790	95%	0	0	0%	3,730	2,860	77%	2,860	2,795	98%	955	905.94	95%	50	9	18%	0	-	0%	10,536	9,359	89%
4.Financial Services	0	-	0%	0	0	0%	1,365	835	61%	2,185	1,884	86%	50	45.8	92%	50	5	10%	0	-	0%	3,790	2,770	73%
5.Institutional Support and Project Management	364	341	94%	1,520	1,400	92%	5,139	4,199	82%	4,216	4,199	100%	435	414.42	95%	0	-	0%	0	-	0%	11,674	10,554	90%
Total	4,910	4,713	96%	1,520	1,400	92%	16,300	13,452	83%	16,300	12,647	78%	2,490	2,343	94%	1,400	726	52%	1,900	2,459	129%	44,960	37,742	84%

Table 2C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 31 July 2019)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
55089	ADVANCE-START UP COSTS		0	263,424.78	0		
121674	CIVIL WORKS	3,030,000	3,365,000.00	3,023,426.75	0	341,573.25	89.85%
121675	VEHICLES,EQUIPMENTS AND MATERIALS	820,000	1,125,000.00	748,158.53	0	376,841.47	66.50%
121676	TRAINING,TA AND STUDIES	1,750,000	2,480,000.00	1,745,585.52	0	734,414.48	70.39%
121677	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	1,700,000	1,590,000.00	1,360,695.34	0	229,304.66	85.58%
121678	FINANCIAL SERVICES	1,100,000	480,000.00	30,469.65	0	449,530.35	6.35%
121679	RECURRENT COSTS	2,360,000	1,810,000.00	1,328,014.97	0	481,985.03	73.37%
121680	UNALLOCATED	90,000	0	0	0	-	0.00%
270001	AUTHORISED ALLOCATION	0	0	1,712,047.99	0	(1,712,047.99)	0.00%
	Total	10,850,000	10,850,000	10,211,824	0	638,176.00	94.12%

Table 2D: IFAD grant disbursements (SDR, as at 31 July 2019)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
121682	TRAINING,TA AND STUDIES	1,010,000.00	1,010,000.00	872,419.16	0	137,581.00	86.38%
270001	AUTHORISED ALLOCATION		0	136,668.84	0	(136,669.00)	0.00%
	Total	1,010,000.00	1,010,000.00	1,009,088	0	912.00	99.91%

Table 2E: STF loan disbursements (EUR, as at 31 July 2019)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
121674	CIVIL WORKS	3,410,000	4,573,000.00	2,690,846.57	0	1,882,153.43	58.84%
121675	VEHICLES,EQUIPMENTS AND MATERIALS	1,529,000	1,149,000.00	764,791.13	0	384,208.87	66.56%
121676	TRAINING,TA AND STUDIES	2,000,000	2,600,000.00	2,011,214.39	0	588,785.61	77.35%
121677	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	2,247,000	1,812,000.00	1,781,932.28	0	30,067.72	98.34%
121678	FINANCIAL SERVICES	1,295,000	545,000.00	238,643.91	0	306,356.09	43.79%
121679	RECURRENT COSTS	2,661,000	2,621,000.00	2,319,932.04	0	301,067.96	88.51%
121680	UNALLOCATED	158,000	0	0	0	-	0.00%
270001	AUTHORISED ALLOCATION	0	0	2,037,359.40	0	(2,037,359.40)	0.00%
	Total	13,300,000	13,300,000	11,844,720	0	1,455,280.00	89.06%

Table 2F ASAP grant disbursements (SDR, as at 31 July 2019)

Category	Category description	Original Allocation	Revised Allocation	Disbursement	W/A pending	Balance	Per cent disbursed
121674	CIVIL WORKS	1,489,000	1,897,000.00	1,784,116.49	0.00	112,883.51	94.05%
121675	VEHICLES,EQUIPMENTS AND MATERIALS	373,000	263,000.00	252,229.20	0.00	10,770.80	95.90%
121676	TRAINING,TA AND STUDIES	1,200,000	1,100,000.00	1,042,594.80	0.00	57,405.20	94.78%
121678	FINANCIAL SERVICES	133,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
121680	UNALLOCATED	65,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
270001	AUTHORISED ALLOCATION	0	0.00	129,094.95	0.00	-129,094.95	0.00%
	Total	3,260,000	3,260,000	3,208,035	0	51,965	98.41%

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Pro-Poor Value Chain Development in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors Supervision Report

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 19 - 30 August 2019
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Report No. 5167-MZ

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 4: Physical Progress Measured Against AWP&B, including ORMS indicators

Physical progress measured against AWPB updated as at 31th July 2019. (Insert comments)

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
Goal										
<i>Improved and climate-resilient livelihoods of smallholder farmers in selected districts of the Maputo and Limpopo corridors.</i>	Rural households with improvement in asset ownership	Percentage	-	28.00	-		28.00	33.00	85.00	Average of H (43%), C (22%) and RM (19%)
	Households for which food security has improved	Number	-	-	-		-	20,000	-	
	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members (ORMS)	Number	-	-	-		141,390	101.750.00	139	
	1. Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project (ORMS)	Number					28,278	-	-	
	Groups receiving project services (ORMS)	Number	-	-	-		844.00	814.00	103.69	
Development Objective										
<i>Sustainable increased returns to smallholder farmers from increased production volumes and</i>	1.a Corresponding number of households reached (50% women) (ORMS)	Number	-	631.00	-		28,278	20,350	139	

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
<i>quality in target value chains, improved market linkages, efficient farmer organization and higher farmers' share over the final added value</i>	Income of participating households increased (ORMS)	MZN	-	-	-		00	30.000.00	#DIV/0!	
	Average quantities of crops sold by small-scale producers (Tons)	Tomatoes Cabbage Potato Green Bens Pepper Bens Cassava	-	65.9 ton 6.3 ton na 1.2 ton 3.8 ton 0.6 ton 3.96 ton			65.9 ton 6.3 ton na 1.2 ton 3.8 ton 0.6 ton 3.96 ton	14.98 ton 12.10 ton 11.23 ton 2.21 ton 11.52 ton 0.38 ton 3.5 ton	448.56 52.07 na 54.30 32.99 157.90 113.14	
	Average quantities of animals sold by small-scale producers	Number	-	3.00			Cattle - 3	Cattle – 4	75	
	Average live weight for cattle at sale increased in project areas (ORMS)	Kg	0.00	328.50	#DIV/0!		328.50	350.00	93.86	
Component 1: Horticulture Value Chain										
<i>Outcome 1: Increased sustainable income for smallholder farmers producing irrigated vegetables in project areas through increased productivity, volumes and quality of vegetables reaching both traditional and modern market segments.</i>	Percentage of households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies and practices (ORMS)	Percentage	-	41.90	-		41.90	80.00	52.38	
	Average gross margins from sale of supported crops in MZN (PI)	MZN		Tomatoes – 113.019 Cabbage - 3.217 Potatoes – na			Tomatoes – 113.019 Cabbage - 3.217 Potatoes – na G. Beans –	Tomatoes – 24417.39 Cabbage - 90.720.00 Potatoes – 75.816.00		

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
				G. Beans – 1.225 Pepper – 18.029 Beans – 712			1.225 Pepper – 18.029 Beans – 712	G. Beans – 18.216.00 Pepper – 95.040.00 Beans – 1.728.00		
	Average agricultural yields of supported crop enterprises (Ton/ha) (PI)	Ton/ha		Tomatoes – 80.70 Cabbage – 52.40 Potatoes – 19.97 G. Beans – 6.40 Pepper – 23.00 Beans – 2.60			Tomatoes – 80.70 Cabbage – 52.40 Potatoes – 19.97 G. Beans – 6.40 Pepper – 23.00 Beans – 2.60			
<u>Sub-component 1.1 - Rehabilitation and expansion of existing irrigated perimeters</u>										
Output 1.1.1: Improvement or rehabilitation of irrigation schemes	Farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated (ORMS)	ha	228.00	229.00	100.4		1.244.00	2,100.00	59.2	
Output 1.1.2: Farmer organizations established or strengthened	Groups managing productive infrastructure formed/strengthened (PI)	Number	-	-	-		69.00	60.00	115.00	
	Number of rural producers' organizations supported (ORMS)	Number	-	-	-		93.00	192.00	48.44	FFS
	Land brought under climate-resilient	ha	-	-			147.17	-		

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
	management (ORMS)									
<u>Sub-component 1.2 - Strengthening linkages between value chain stakeholders</u>										
Output 1.2.1 Capacity of farmers to develop their horticultural production/ marketing systems strengthened	Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies (ORMS)	Number	-	631.00	-		3,815.00	4,800.00	79.48	
	Males	Number		204.00	-		1,349.00	2,400.00	56.21	
	Females	Number	-	426.00	-		2,466.00	2,400.00	102.75	
	Farmers trained in business management (PI)	Number	-	-	-		3,263	4,800	68.0	
	Male	Number	-	-	-		1,177	2,400	49.0	
	Female	Number	-	-	-		2,086	2,400	86.9	
	Marketing groups formed/strengthened (PI)	Number	-	-	-		16.00	40.00	40.00	Shade cloth managers
	Marketing groups with women in leadership positions (PI)	Number	-	-	-		16.00	40.00	40.00	
	People in marketing groups formed/strengthened (PI)	Number	-	104.00	-		407.00	1,000.00	40.70	

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
	Males	Number	0.00	45.00	0.00		130.00	500.00	26.00	
	Females	Number	0.00	59.00	0.00		277.00	500.00	55.40	
	People trained in post-production, processing and marketing (PI)	Number	46.00	54.00	117.39		446.00	600.00	74.33	MOGs
	Males	Number	23.00	22.00	104.55		285.00	300.00	95.00	
	Females	Number	23.00	32.00	139.13		161.00	300.00	53.67	
Output 1.2.2 Facilities established to support horticultural production marketing	Market, processing or storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated (ORMS)	Number	2.00	2.00	100.00		25.00	53.00	47.17	Shade cloths
Component 2: Cassava Value Chain										
Outcome 2: Increased sustainable income for smallholder farmers in project areas from improved cassava production, models for the profitable production and marketing of cassava-based products.	Percentage of households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies and practices (ORMS)	Percentage		69.00			69.00	80.00	86.25	
	Average gross margins from sale of supported crops in MZN (PI)	MZN		9.904.00			9.936.0	105.000.00	9.46	Based on the incomes generated by household which sold cassava to DADTCO

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
	Average agricultural yields of supported crop enterprises (Ton/ha) (PI)	Number	Cassava - 6	20.00	#DIV/0!		20.00	18.00	111.11	
<u>Sub-component 2.1 - Strengthening linkages between value chain stakeholders</u>										
<i>Output 2.1.1: Farmer organizations established or strengthened</i>	Number of rural producers' organizations supported (ORMS)	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		311.00	270.00	115.19	FFS
	Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies (ORMS)	Number	-	-	-		8.299.00	8,000.00	103.74	
	<i>Males</i>	<i>Number</i>					2.056.00	4.000.00	51.40	
	<i>Female</i>	<i>Number</i>					6.243.00	4.000.00	156.08	
	Land brought under climate-resilient management (ORMS)	ha					2.065.25	2.000.00	103.26	Cassava Intensification
<i>Output 2.1.2 Capacity of farmers to develop their cassava production/ marketing systems strengthened</i>	People trained in post-production, processing and marketing (PI)	Number	1.400.00	1.222.00	87.29		8.299.00	8.000.00	103.74	
	<i>Male</i>	Number	700.00	235.00	33.57		2.056.00	4.000.00	51.40	
	<i>Female</i>	Number	700.00	987.00	141.00		6.243.00	4.000.00	156.08	
	Farmers trained in business management (PI)	Number	-	-	-		3,768	8,000	47.1	
	<i>Male</i>	Number	-	-	-		700	4,000	17.5	

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
	Female	Number	-	-	-		3,068	4,000	76.7	
Output 2.1.3 Facilities established to support cassava production and marketing	Service Hubs established (PI)	Number					1.00	1.00	100.00	
	Area of cassava multiplication sites established (PI)	ha	14	10.00	71.40		289.50	255.00	88.10	Cassava stems Multiplication
	Market, processing or storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated (ORMS)	Number	4	0.00	0.00		0.00	24.00	0.00	Market and Processing units
<u>Sub-component 2.2 - Value chain environment</u>										
Output 2.2.1: Marketing arrangements between producers and value chain actors facilitated	Value chain review/support groups established and operational	Number	-	00	0.00		7.00	8.00	87.50	
Component 3: Red Meat Value Chain										
Outcome 3: Increased sustainable income for small-scale cattle, goat and sheep breeders in project areas through improved production and better organized markets	Percentage of households reporting adoption of new/improved inputs, technologies and practices (ORMS)	Percentage		30.00			30.00	80.00	37.50	
	Average live weight for cattle at sale increased in project areas (PI)	Number		328.50			328.50	350.00	93.86	

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
	Percentage of off-take rate increased (PI)	Percentage		0.19			0.19	10%	#DIV/0!	
<u>Sub-component 3.1 - Value chain environment</u>										
Output 3.1.1: Marketing arrangements between producers and value chain actors facilitated	Value chain review/support groups established and operational (PI)	Number	-		-		72.00	60.00	120.00	
<u>Sub-component 3.2 - Production improvement</u>										
Output 3.2.1: Improved pasture management through ENRM plans	Individuals, community groups and institutions formulating and enforcing ENRM plans	Number	00	0.00	0.00		0.00	7.00	0.00	
Output 3.2.3 Farmer organizations established or strengthened	Number of rural producers' organizations supported (ORMS)	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		240.00	224.00	107.14	
Output 3.2.4 Capacity of farmers to develop their livestock production/marketing systems strengthened	Marketing groups formed/strengthened (PI)	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		15.00	21.00	71.4	Cattle fair MC's
	Marketing groups with women in leadership positions (PI)	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		15.00	21.00	71.4	
	People in marketing groups formed/strengthened (PI)	Number	0.00	0.0.00	0.00		143.00	252.00	56.7	

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
	Males	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		113.00	126.00	89.6	
	Females	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		30.00	126.00	23.8	
	Persons trained in production practices and/or technologies (ORMS)	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		6.330.00	5,600.00	113.04	FFS
	Males	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		4.264.00	2.800.00	152.29	
	Females	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		2.066.00	2.800.00	73.79	
	Farmers trained in business management (PI)	Number	-	-	-		832	5,600	14.9	
	Male	Number	-	-	-		580	2,800	20.7	
	Female	Number	-	-	-		252	2,800	9.00	
	Animal Health Agents formed and strengthened (PI)	Number	32	56	175		188	112	167.8	
	Fodder banks established (PI)	Number	6	0	0.00		114	-	0.00	
Output 3.2.5 Facilities established to support livestock production	Livestock water points constructed/rehabilitate (PI)	Number	26.00	10.00	38.46		41.00	50.00	82.00	
	Crush pen constructed (PI)	Number	32.00	33.00	103.13		100.00	112.00	89.29	

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
<u>Sub-component 3.3 - Market linkages</u>										
Output 3.3.1: Institutions for livestock marketing established	Meat Trader Organizations established (PI)	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		7.00	7.00	100.00	
Output 3.3.2 Facilities established to support livestock marketing	Market, processing or storage facilities constructed/rehabilitated (ORMS)	Number	1.00	0.00	0.00		15.00	21.00	71.42	Cattle fairs and slaughterhouse
Component 4: Financial Service										
Outcome 4: Selected value chain stakeholders have a timely and adequate access to a diversified range of affordable financial products, through existing or to be created financial and on-financial service providers	Percentage of beneficiary households using rural financial services (ASCAs; MFIs; Banks) for productive purposes or income-generating activities in project areas (ORMS)	Percentage	-	76.30			76.30	80.00	95.34	
<u>Sub-component 4.1 - Community based Financial Organizations(CBFO)and Financial Education</u>										
Output 4.1.1 Accumulating savings and Credit Associations (ASCAs) established and/or strengthened	Savings/credit groups formed/strengthened (ORMS)	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.228.00	1.200.00	102.33	
	Savings/credit groups with women in leadership positions (ORMS)	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.228.00	1.200.00	102.33	
	Amount of savings mobilized	MZN	-	14.06			122.62	47.00	260.94	

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
	Value of gross loan portfolio (groups) - Money (USD' 000) (ORMS)	MZN	0	17.41			125.62	72.00	174.47	
	Persons in rural areas accessing financial services (ORMS)	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		25.762.00	30.000.00	85.87	
	Males	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		5.045.00	15.000.00	33.63	
	Females	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		20.717.00	15.000.00	138.11	
	People in savings and credit groups formed/strengthened (ORMS)	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		25.762.00	30.000.00	85.83	
	Males	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		5.045.00	15.000.00	33.63	
	Females	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		20.717.00	15.000.00	138.11	
	Persons in rural areas trained in financial literacy and/or use of financial products and services	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		25.762.00	30.000.00	85.83	
	Males	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		5.045.00	15.000.00	33.63	
	Females	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		20.717.00	15.000.00	138.11	
Sub-component 4.2 – PROSUL Innovation and Outreach Technical Assistance Facility (PIOTAF)										
Output 4.2.1 Technical capacities of the FSP and other PROSUL value chain	Financial institutions participating in project (ORMS)	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		3.00	8.00	62.50	

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
stakeholders strengthened	Staff of financial institutions trained (ORMS)	Number	0.00	57.00	0.00		57.00	-	#DIV/0!	
	Males	Number	0.00	30.00	0.00		30.00	-	#DIV/0!	
	Females	Number	0.00	27.00	0.00		27.00	-	#DIV/0!	
Sub-component 4.5 - PROSUL Financial Services Unit										
Output 4.5.1 PMT, FDA and MASA capacities in advising, regulating and overseeing the implementation of Financial Services Sector strengthened	PROSUL and Government staff trained and participating in events and agenda related to financial services sector	Number		54.00			54.00	100	54.00	
Component 5: Institutional Support and Project management										
Outcome 5: FDA, and specifically its delegation for the southern provinces, has and uses M&E/KM systems and tools for supporting inclusive value chain development and for promoting new business models	Systems and tools for planning and budgeting public support to value chains and for monitoring value chain performance are operational and implemented	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		1.00	1.00	100.00	
	Knowledge products and publication produced and/or disseminated (of which climate-related)	Number	11	9.00	63.64		27.00	70	38.57	

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
	<i>Studies, Monitoring, Communication and knowledge management activities carried out</i>	<i>Number</i>	19.00	10.00	52.60		19.00	30.00	63.33	
<u>Sub-component 5.1 - Institutional support</u>										
<i>Output 5.1.1: Capacity of local actors on value chain development strengthened</i>	Government officials and staff trained (ORMS)	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		290.00	300.00	96.67	
<i>Output 5.1.2: Country dialogue on climate-related issues supported</i>	Climate change adaptation knowledge sharing mechanism established within FDA (ASAP)	Number		1.00			1.00	1.00	100.00	
<i>Output 5.1.3: FDA is capable to climate proof commercial agriculture, and contribute to the broader national and regional climate change agenda</i>	FDA and project staff trained on issues related to the broader national and regional climate agenda (ASAP)	Number	0.00	00.00	00.00		27.00	150.00	18.00	
<u>Sub-component 5.2 - Land Tenure Security</u>										
<i>Output 5.2.1: Land tenure security of farmers secured</i>	Persons whose ownership or user rights over natural resources have been registered in national cadasters and/or	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		16.333.00	15.000.00	108.87	

Annual Report

Appendix 4: Physical progress measured against AWP&B, including ORMS indicators

Component/			Period: 01/01/2019 to 30/06/2019			-	Cumulative	Appraisal		
Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Actual	%	Ongoing	Actual	Target	%	Remarks
	geographic information management systems (ORMS)									
	Males	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		8.397.00	7.500.00	111.96	
	Females	Number	0.00	0.00	0.00		7.936.00	7.500.00	105.81	
	Land under improved management practices (PI)	Area (ha)	0.00	78.49			3.746.49	3.210.50	116.70	

Legend: PI – Project Indicator

Mozambique

Pro-Poor Value Chain Development in the Maputo and Limpopo Corridors Supervision Report

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 19 - 30 August 2019
Document Date 08/10/2019
Project No. 1100001618
Report No. 5167-MZ

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Status/Date	Remarks
Section B paragraph 9	The Borrower/Recipient shall provide counterpart financing for the Project amounting to USD 2 490 000 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	Continuums	Complied	94% performance achieved
Section 4.02.	PCU to open and maintain Project Account (in USD)	Pre Disbursement	Complied	
Section 4.05, section 9.03 (b)	Audit report submitted to IFAD	30 June each year	Complied	Report for FY ended 31 st December 2018 submitted on 21 June 2019
Section 4.06	Progress reports to be submitted to IFAD on a quarterly basis.	Continuous	Complied	
GC Section 7.01.b.ii	LPA shall submit reviewed draft Project AWPB for each Project Year to the IFAD for comments no later than sixty (60) days before the beginning of the relevant Project Year.	60 days before commencement of subsequent FY	Not complied.	Submission has been made on 30 th November
GC Section 7.05.	(a) Procurement of goods, works and services in accordance with the provisions of the GOM regulations, to the extent such are consistent with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines. Each Procurement Plan shall identify procedures which must be implemented by the Borrower/ Recipient in order to ensure consistency with the IFAD Procurement Guidelines	Continuous	Complied	
Schedule 4, para 8.03 (a)	A Mid Term Review (MTR) to be carried out jointly by the Borrower and IFAD	Mid –term	Complied	
GC:S. 7.8 (a) In	(a)The Borrower/ the Lead Project Agency shall insure all goods and buildings used in the Project against such risks and in such amounts as shall be consistent with sound commercial practice. (b)The Borrower or the Lead Project Agency shall insure the goods imported for the Project against hazards incident to the acquisition, transportation and delivery thereof to the place of use or installation in accordance with sound commercial practice	Continuous Continuous	Complied	