

Mozambique

Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project Supervision Report

Main report and appendices

Mission Dates: 16 to 27 April, 2018
Document Date: 04/02/2019
Project No. 1100001517
Report No. 4864-MZ

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Abbreviations and Acronyms

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:	Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project	Climate Risk Classification:	not available yet
Project Id:	1100001517	Executing Institution:	not available yet
Project Type:	Agricultural Development	Implementing Institutions:	not available yet
CPM:	Robson Mutandi		
Project Director:	not available yet		
Project Area:			

Approval Date	15/12/2010	Last audit receipt	31/10/2018
Signing Date	24/03/2011	Date of Last SIS Mission	27/04/2018
Entry into Force Date	24/03/2011	Number of SIS Missions	13
Available for Disbursement Date	24/03/2011	Number of extensions	1
First Disbursement Date	18/10/2011	Effectiveness lag	3 months
MTR Date	22/06/2015		
Original Completion Date	31/03/2018		
Current Completion Date	31/03/2019		
Financial Closure	not available yet		

Project total financing

IFAD Financing breakdown	IFAD	\$21,098,368
Domestic Financing breakdown	Domestic Financing Institutions	\$2,200,000
	Private sector local	\$1,060,000
	National Government	\$4,418,160
Co-financing breakdown,	European Union	\$16,300,000
	OPEC Fund for International Development	\$13,535,208
Project total financing		\$58,611,736

Current Mission

Mission Dates: 16 to 27 April, 2018

Days in the field: 6 days

Mission composition: Custodio Mucavele, Country Programme Officer (Mission Leader); Moses Abukari, Regional Programme Manager EU-MDG1c (Alternate Mission Leader); Beatrice Sabana, IFAD Consultant (Rural Finance Expert); Alaudio Chingotuane, IFAD Consultant (Financial Management and Procurement Expert); Chiara Romano, IFAD Consultant (Gender, Targeting and Youth Expert); Grace Nakanjako, IFAD Consultant (Monitoring & Evaluation and KM); Narciso Manhenje, EU-MDGc1 Coordinator (Nutrition Development); Guy Kemsop, IFAD Consultant (Economic Infrastructures Expert); Ilario Rea, IFAD Consultant (Climate Change Environment and SECAP Expert); Julius Manyala, IFAD Consultant (Fisheries Development Expert); Jonathan Agwe, Senior Technical Specialist, Inclusive Rural Financial Services (Links between Component 3, Fundacion Capital and REFP).

Field sites visited: 43 districts of 7 Provinces (Maputo, Gaza, Inhambane, Sofala, Zambezia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado)

B. Overall Assessment

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

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

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

Relevance

C. Mission Objectives and Key Conclusions

Background and Main Objective of the Mission

1. The Government of Mozambique (GoM) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) carried out a joint supervision mission of the Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project (ProPESCA) from 16-27 April 2018. The overall objective of the mission was to assess both the technical and fiduciary progress of the Project as well as provide general implementation support to improve project performance as it nears completion in March 2019.
2. The total project investment cost is USD 58.3 million co-financed by IFAD (USD 21.1 million), the European Union (USD 19 million), OPEC's Fund for International Development (USD 13.5 million), the Government of Mozambique (USD 4.1 million) and participating Institutions (USD 3.2 million). IFAD funding was approved in December 2010 and became effective in March 2011. The OFID finances became effective in November 2013. MDG1c grant (EU Contribution Agreement with IFAD; **No FED/2013/313-281**) was signed in April 2013 and reflected in ProPESCA financial agreement in February 2014. The Mid-Term Review was conducted in 2015. As per GoM request, IFAD granted a project extension of one year. The project completion date is 31 March 2019.
3. The Mission held several meetings with key implementing partners including the *Institute for Development of Fisheries and Aquaculture (IDEPA)* and technical discussions with Project Coordination Unit (PCU). A technical briefing meeting, chaired by Mr Fernando Charamatane Momade (Director General), was held on 16 April 2018 at the IDEPA (Praia), where PCU is embedded, in Maputo and followed by bilateral technical meeting with PCU Staff, Service Providers and Implementing Partners. The field visit (which included representatives from Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF), IDEPA and Provincial Department of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries) concentrated in Sofala Province from 17-22 April 2018. The Provincial Department of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries presented status of Project implementation to the Mission on 17 April 2018 in Beira. The mission had courtesy visits to the District Administrators in Dondo and Buzi, interacted with Provincial Department staff in Beira. The mission also had several intense focused group meetings, site visits, discussions with the CCPs, fish association or management committees, fish traders, boat builders, marine mechanics, nutrition groups, PCR members, private hatcheries, fish markets. Discussions were also held with key implementing partners and service providers: Provincial and District IDEPA Staff, MIREME, ADNAP, IIP, ANE, FE, FUNAE, EDM, FFP, GAPI.
4. The mission had a courtesy visit to the Directorate of National Treasury on 24 April 2018 in Maputo. The Mission also held discussion with the EU Delegation on 25 April 2018 to provide preliminary feedback from field visit and share general progress, achievements and challenges of the Project.
5. A technical pre-wrap up meeting was held on 26 April 2018 at IDEPA (Praia) to discuss preliminary findings, key conclusions and recommendations with the PCU as well as provide opportunity to clarify any outstanding issues. The Mission held a courtesy meeting with His Excellency Agostinho Salvador Mondlane (Minister of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries-MIMAIP) on 26 April 2018 in Maputo. The final wrap-up meeting, chaired by Fernando Charamatane Momade (Director General of IDEPA), was held on 27 April 2018 at IDEPA (Praia) to discuss and agree on the final mission's conclusions, recommendations and agreed actions as captured in the Aide Memoire.

Key Mission Agreements and Conclusions

1. Although implementation progress stalled in 2017 due to several reasons, the Project has cumulatively achieved some notable results and outputs in fish value chain, nutrition and financial services components while economic infrastructure and grassroot institutional support interventions are seriously lagging behind the targets. This is directly impacting on the achievement of the desired development effectiveness and sustainability of ProPESCA. This is further compounded by the recurring weak knowledge management and monitoring & evaluation system devoid of systematic reporting of outcomes and impact indicators. It was therefore agreed that the PCU/IDEPA would prioritize the timely completion of critical interventions with effective milestone monitoring among the key implementing partners to ensure pro-active risk mitigation measures. The Project should also give greater attention to systematically documenting and reporting on its innovations, best practices and replicable fish and nutrition-based entrepreneurial models with focus on the key outcomes and impacts to ensure clear contribution and attribution to development effectiveness. In spite of this, the Project interventions are cumulatively benefiting 382,552 people (34% female and 66% male).
2. The Project made satisfactory progress in promoting the development of high value fish by training of cumulatively 2,540 artisanal fishers in various aspects of diversified fishing technology and cumulatively 6,956 artisanal fishers on technical and improved organization for post-harvest use and maintenance of fish quality, and increased the institutional capacity to support fisheries development and management, by hiring additional 47 extension staff. The Project has supported and completed nine fisheries resource surveys and compiled technical reports. The Project should fast track: a) installation of cages and development of a standard aquaculture extension package (to include also environmental and climate related aspects); b) the preparation of policy briefs on fisheries resources; c) an assessment of improved fishing technologies; d) strengthen the governance of Community Fishing Councils (CCP); e) collect and analyse economic data on sustainability of market infrastructure; f) address the poor absorption of credit for high value fish enterprises; and g) develop suitable marketing strategy.
3. In order to improve the performance of the economic infrastructure component and meet the expected targets it was agreed to: i) fast track the pending procurement and construction of all targeted economic infrastructures, with particular attention to addressing the contractual challenges with the Sambazo fish market; ii) enhance the quality of supervision arrangements as an ultimate means to comply with adequate standards for road infrastructure; iii) assess the physical state of all rehabilitated markets (including water availability, electricity, etc.) and address potential improvements as well as existing failures/repairs; iv) collect socio-economic and environmental data/outcomes related to the development of all infrastructure.

4. The overall Project disbursement rate was 63% as of 31 March 2018 from the actual total cost of USD 61.31 million. The mission is, however, concerned if the Project would be able to absorb the remaining amount of USD 19.22 million (OFID USD 8.89 million, USD IFAD 0.534 million and USD EU 9.8 million) prior to end of implementation period for the EU in November 2018 and for OFID although IFAD has already granted an extension of the completion date to March 2019. It was agreed that the MEF would expedite the countersigning of the amendment for the extension of the IFAD completion date in order to trigger OFID extension request as well as enable the PCU to amend current MoUs with implementing partners and contracts with service providers. However, priority will be on contractors and service providers being financed by the EU to ensure that all the contractual obligations of services or works are completed not later than 30 November 2018 or otherwise agreed with the EU Delegation. This will provide enough time for the PCU to ensure full compliance on EU requirements for the closure of EU funded multi-donor action: MDG1c.

D. Overview and Project Progress

Overall implementation progress

Component 1- Development of High Value

Capture Fisheries: Overall progress in Component 1 indicate that a number of activities and results have surpassed the target by 24-224% in training while other activities such as training of naval mechanics, use of ice on board and business management are still lagging behind at 4-68%. Training in fish processing and value addition has attained 118-164% progress except in business management legislation (42%). The results reported for the activities include: achievement of 224% (246 out of 110) naval carpenter; 140% (338 Out of 242) boat drivers; 61% (148 out of 242) naval mechanics; 11% fisher (293 out of 2654) on use of ice on board; 214% (778 out of 363) fishermen on open sea fishing technology; 24% of fishers (643 out of 2654) on business management and 123% (142 out of 115) fishermen have been awarded credit assistance.

There has been commensurate technical training and improved organization of over 2,435 (162%) fish processors and traders for post harvest use and maintenance of fish quality through training in post-harvest handling, storage and marketing of fresh/frozen fish; 2,464 (164%) in fish preservation; and assistance to 72 (124%) traders with credit facilities. with There are 12 markets (100%) installed with ice making plants and/or freezing chambers. Some 25 (192%) market management committees have been established in the growth poles.

The production of training material is completed and the project is in the process of contacting service providers for editing and printing the material on fishing technology including fishing gear, boat building of Moma design canoes, maintenance of outboard engines, repair of fiberglass boats and use of sails. Similarly, training manuals have been developed on fish processing and preservation by using both ice and traditional methods and its annexes. Additional manuals are ready on fish value addition and business management.

Aquaculture: Aquaculture activities were initiated after recommendation from the Mid-Term Review (MTR) in 2015. It is estimated that the current fish production from aquaculture is 2,000 MT and an aquaculture database is being developed to include number of farmers, number of culture facilities and technology, species under culture, surface area, feeds, feed types and feed origin, source of fingerlings and related information but there is no manual or guidelines. Only 27 cages out of the planned 120 has been installed by the project.

Support to research and fisheries co-management: The project has supported fisheries surveys and 9 high potential fisheries resources identified: cephalopods, bivalves, jellyfish, demersal fish, small pelagic, mangrove crabs, rock lobster, Acetes shrimp and octopus for utilization by artisanal fishermen. The National Strategy for Management Plan of Mangroves has also been prepared through Government initiatives and support from World Union for Conservation of Wildlife (WWF) and reviewed by a consultant.

Capacity of National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP): ADNAP has trained 145 extension workers at provincial and district level and already have a training manual for extension in fisheries. The extension works have been involved in mobilization of fishermen, fish processors, traders and formation of Community Co-Management Committees.

Component 2 – Improving Economic Infrastructure

The Project has rehabilitated 485.8 km (out of 576 km target) of roads and maintained 29 km (out of 288 km), through spot improvement approach, under equipment-based. All these are to improve 47 roads in the seven provinces. Rehabilitation works are completed for all 16 targeted markets and they are handed over to District authorities. A total of 7 new markets (out of 15) are built as well as 14 houses (out of 27) for extension staffs. Electricity is provided to: i) 15 rehabilitated markets (3 with solar systems and 12 by grid connection); ii) 2 newly constructed markets (one with solar system and one connected to the grid) and; iii) at least 5 villages, connecting more than 104 households and 15 shops (data collection in progress). For 2017, additional 8km of medium voltage and 3km of low voltage were constructed, with a cumulative extension of 85 km of electricity line built (out of 185 km targeted). For each solar system installed, 2-3 beneficiaries (from market management committees) were trained on basic maintenance issues. Around 38 District staffs have been trained in road maintenance challenges.

Component 3 – Development of Financial Services

Overall performance on this component is rated satisfactory. The component has four subcomponents namely (i) ASCA promotion (ii) Fund for institutional expansion (FIE), (iii) line of credit (iv) Risk Mitigation Fund (v) Fund for the Promotion of Women Entrepreneurs (FPME) and Fund for the Promotion of Emerging Enterprises (FPPE). There has been some progress in implementation of component activities since the last supervision mission. The last mission had recommended three key areas of action namely launch of the third round of the FIE, launch of the third round LoC, preparation of TORs for TA to support FFP restructuring. The third round of the FIE was launched and 5 financial service providers and submitted to IFAD for no objection before contracts can be signed. The approved financial service providers are from 6 growth poles in Zambezia (Pebane and Chinde Zalala), Sofala (Sambazo and Sengo) and Gaza (Zongoane), The third round of LoC was also launched and 3 MFIs were selected and submitted to IFAD for no objection. The preparation of TORs for TA to support FFP restructuring was not implemented due to a recommendation from the ministry that the restructuring would be conducted internally and a request for support from IFAD would be submitted at later stage. The proposal for TA support has since been submitted to IFAD and is under consideration,

As regards ASCA promotion, 678 savings groups were established out of the AWPB target of 980 (69%) while 582 PCR groups were strengthened out of the AWPB target of 251 (232%). The value of savings was MZN 19,500 while the value of loans disbursed by the savings groups was MZN. 235,200. The mission noted that on average, it takes one year to establish and build the capacity of a new ASCA. With less than one year left before the end of the project, new ASCAs will not have reached maturity and may collapse without project support. ASCA service providers should therefore halt the establishment of new ASCAs and focus on strengthening the existing ASCAs and preparing exit strategies for sustainability.

Under the line of credit, 3 institutions accessed loans valued at MZN 25.7 million which exhausted the funds available during round two of the LoC. On the Risk Management Fund, 40 clients accessed MZN 7.5 million from the fund and used the proceeds to buy boat engines, fishing gear and fish processing equipment. Under the Fund for institutional expansion (FIE) 5 new branches (17% of the appraisal target) were established by financial institutions. 124 women entrepreneurs (30% of the AWPB target) accessed support from the Fund for the Promotion of Women Entrepreneurs (FPME) while 15 enterprises accessed support from the Fund for the promotion of Emerging Enterprises (FPME). The low uptake of the FIE was attributed to lack of interest from the financial service providers while the low uptake for the FPME was attributed to the fact that most women entrepreneurs were unable to raise their contribution of the matching grant. The low uptake of the FPME was attributed to fact that most of the proposals which were submitted did not meet the technical requirements of the fund (e.g. innovativeness, new processes etc), The poor quality of the proposals was due to poor training/sensitization by the promoters. Due to the low uptake of the FIE, the FPME and the FPME, it is unlikely that the project will be able to disburse all the funds by the end of the project. The mission recommends that the unutilised funds should be reallocated to the Line of Credit to meet the high demand for the facility.

Component 4 – Institutional Strengthening, Policy Initiatives and Project Management Since the March 2017 mission, there has been little overall implementation progress due to several reasons: i) delayed or no disbursement of funds (especially EU and OFID); ii) generally limited liquidity that affected internal flow of funds for field activities as well as recurring challenges with e-SISTAFE; iii) delay in processing of the extension of the project completion request and iv) institutional reform within IDEPA that has been accentuated by emergent autonomously stronger decentralized/provincial administrative structures. As result, from the total 2017 planned activities of XX, only 30% were completed with asymmetrical budget realization of 62% (US\$ 9.29 million) of the estimated total budget of US\$ 17.51 million for 2017. The last mission issued a total of 23 key agreed actions and at the time of the mission, 35% had been done; 43% are ongoing and 22% are pending.

Component 5 – Nutrition Promotion. Implementation of the component has progressed positively since the last mission. All service providers are fully active mainstreaming nutrition in the project area. Misselo and MD & Seppa service providers started their training and nutrition education activities in the field targeting women at reproductive age (15-49 years) and children under 2 years. The project reached the main targets despite the initial delays to contract the service providers. The entry point for nutrition mainstreaming in most of the areas are the existing PROPESCA community-based organizations (Fisheries Community Councils, fishers and traders groups and associations), and the existing saving's and credit groups. In addition, the project is working with community leaders and school teachers, as well as establishing mother groups. Cumulatively a total of 698 home gardens were established (target 210) with 9,384 people, 1,218 cooking demonstrations sessions with local available products conducted (target 150) with 14,155 people, 57 nutrition education radio programs were broadcasted through community radios (target 36), 1,848 students received training on nutrition education (target 2,250). The project is also promoting processing and conservation techniques, as well as good hygiene practices and as a result, business opportunities are emerging in the community areas with people selling some processed products.

E. Project implementation

a. Development Effectiveness

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

Justification of rating

ProPESCA has cumulatively achieved some notable results and outputs in key interventions in fish value chain, financial services, improved nutrition and connectivity (access roads and electricity). The mission's interactions with beneficiaries in Sofala Province indicates that fish value chain actors are improving their livelihoods by generating income from fishing and aquaculture marketing, dietary diversity, rural business diversification as well as accumulating household assets albeit the Project has been weak in systematically capturing, analyzing and reporting on key outcomes and impact. Climate change is an emerging threat to community and household assets. Project interventions are cumulatively benefiting 382,552 people (34% female and 66% male) surpassing the target 240,000 people.

Log-Frame Analysis & Main Issues of Effectiveness

Indicators at outcome level in the log-frame have not been updated despite the specific recommendations during the last supervision mission to expedite this important aspect. Project management is urged to undertake outcome assessments in relation to fish catches, and fish sales in order to independently verify and provide empirical statistics of attainment of these key outcomes of the project interventions.

The project continues to report on interventions and outputs while not reporting on outcomes, which makes assessment of progress towards attainment of development outcomes rather difficult. However, from the field visits conducted by this mission, the fishermen and fish traders reported to have registered anecdotal changes in the fish catches and reduction in post-production losses as a result of introduction of improved fish handling, preservation and processing facilities and techniques. Changes were also reported to be coming from the nutrition demonstration activities carried out by the project. These need to be fully assessed before project closure through the planned research assessments by the Fisheries Research Institute as well as through structured outcome surveys.

The mission was informed of a plan by the Project Management to partner with Eduardo Mondlane University to carry-out specific thematic surveys later in the year. This collaboration will also benefit from the elaboration of a comparative study of the baseline and end targets of key project performance indicators. The mission commends this undertaking and recommends the project management to ensure full participation of the key implementation departments of the respective project components to guarantee attribution of various study results to project interventions. The PMU may also consider to utilise the results from such studies and others carried-out by IIP to update the outcome indicators in the project log-frame.

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

Justification of rating

All project components continue to provide support to the different target groups according to their socio-economic categories and based on their involvement in the fishery sector. The project has so far reached 55,751 HHs, (119,206 individuals of which 250,879 men 131,673 women). The target groups include the very poor as well as the economically active poor, with internal differentiations in terms of poverty, gender, age. They include poor small-scale fishermen and women, involved in fishing or trading as well as other key value chain actors. In line with self-targeting approach positive aspects of the targeting effectiveness are visible in all activities, in particular those for access to finance with strong elements of inclusiveness for the very poor and also young men and women.

Main issues

Majority of project direct beneficiaries are men and women from fishery communities operating on small scale level. Specific activities directed to the very poor consist in creation and support of credit and saving groups (ASCAs). This continues to be a pro-poor activity showing its relevance also for youth. A total of 2001 ASCAs (cumulative) were supported up to 2017. Showing an average presence of 15 members per group the project has so far reached out approximately 30,000 between men and women (in most cases between 40% and 60% women presence as member is recorded) and having 407 groups with women in leadership position. Service providers responsible for the implementation of these activities are pro-poor and gender sensitive and have demonstrated capacity to conduct socio-economic analysis on the target group and the impact generated. A good example is reported by ADEM work conducted in Sofala through focus group interviews (200) and questionnaires submitted to participating communities. The project in Sofala has supported creation of 202 new credit and saving groups and strengthening of 71 reaching out a number of 4,936 and 1,919 men and women respectively (average of 50% women). Preliminary results achieved show changes in the socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries before and after project intervention and the positive impact. The mission

recommends to ensure that all service providers from other provinces will submit similar results as completion of their activities, as planned.

From 2016 the project has included aquaculture activities (demonstration level) thus involving men and women farmers engaged in aquaculture production (mostly on small scale). Given the inclusion of this target group and the interest that promoted activities could generate, including for young people, it is recommended that community mobilisation activities integrate the same principles of inclusiveness and methodologies that have been applied throughout the project to ensure outreach of all interested categories of beneficiaries (men, women and youth).

Gender equality & women's participation

Rating: 5

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The gender strategy (2012-2017) has been implemented in all projects components, lessons learned have been drawn, including case studies and key elements of it are now included in the project exit strategy. A comprehensive report on gender is available and can be useful for informing design of future interventions. A manual for gender mainstreaming has been prepared and used to enhance gender specific competences of extension workers and technicians to integrate gender related aspects in all programme activities. Presence of capacitated technical experts at central level and gender focal points at provincial and district levels have ensured correct implementation of the strategy and present elements of sustainability beyond project completion to sustain other interventions.

Main issues

An exercise to share views, experience and compare results achieved in implementing the gender and social inclusion strategy has taken place among technicians and extension workers. The exercise has taken place in 7 provinces (8 meetings in total) and an additional 33 support missions were conducted to further strengthen gender competences at all levels and ensure that capacity is in place to accompany and follow up on the remaining implementation period of ProPESCA as well as any future intervention. As the experience exchange has not been conducted in all provinces as planned, it is recommended to complete the exercise for remaining provinces of: Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo.

Although youth was not defined as a specific target group at project design stage, the supervision mission found that on the basis of self-targeting, young men and women have also benefited from the intervention and participated in activities on the basis of their interest. Young women mostly from accessing financial services for different purposes to: improve housing conditions; increase the volume of fish trading activities as well as other products; purchase fishing materials as well as cool boxes and freezers to conserve fish.

Young men, mostly involved in the fishing sector have benefited from accessing new technologies for fishing and for conservation of fish (use of ice on boat). Success stories on youth, especially young entrepreneurs, have been captured as part of the gender and social inclusion strategy work on Knowledge Management.

Direct targeted activities continue to benefit women through special fund for women entrepreneurs. As of today the fund has financed 188 projects corresponding to 188 women entrepreneurs mainly involved in the fish trading sector and also members of ASCAs formed/strengthened under ProPESCA. In 2017 the fund has financed 122 projects showing an increased from the previous years as a result of community mobilization activities to promote the fund, as well as speeding up procedures for projects approval and release of funds. It is recommended to continue the activities for promotion of the fund among women entrepreneurs and maintain the positive level of efficiency in project approval and fund release to achieve the target set for 2017 (370) and possibly going beyond.

From 2016 the project has introduced aquaculture activities (demonstration level) thus involving men and women farmers engaged in aquaculture production (mostly on small scale). Women are involved in fish farming (tilapia but also mussels in Cabo Delgado) using different techniques: ponds as well as cages and activities show potential for increasing (i) household income and (ii) intake of fish for the family members. It is recommended that in the plan of actions developed for fish farming, the gender and youth related aspects are captured in order to demonstrate viability of economic opportunities for

women and youth (increased income) as well as for improving household nutrition (fish consumption) and positive results are shared with a wide audience at community level. Self-targeting strategy should be applied and proper mobilisation during demonstration/promotion events conducted by extension workers to allow a larger number of women and youth to access information on this opportunity and receive support if interested to start the activity on a self-selection basis.

Agricultural Productivity

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The various trainings undertaken on improved fishing technologies registered outstanding percentages, all exceeding project's targets. Training of naval mechanics has reached 61% and business management is 68%-females and 22% - males. Poor progress in demonstration on ice use on board with 12% (males) and 4% (females). Improved organization for post-harvest technologies and traditional processing registered high success. Institutional capacity to support resource

management, has been enhanced by employing additional 47 extensionist. Training 251 government staff at provincial and district level against the planned 145. There have been only 9 evaluation reports of potential fishing resources against 30 planned and 6 completed study and survey reports against 7 planned. In addition management of infrastructure also seems to be weak with very little relevant data to show how project implementation has had an impact on fisheries productivity.

Main issues

The following issues were noted during the mission:

1. The project produced all the training manuals for fishermen, boat builders, boat captains (coxswains), fish processors, market management committees. A number of posters have also been developed for awareness campaigns and are already posted in many public places including airports on conservation of resources. A list of the available manuals is provided in the Working Paper on Component 1 (Development of high value fish). Training of extension workers use a standard manual developed for capture fisheries and there are plans to produce an extension manual for aquaculture. There is need to fast track aquaculture extension documentation.
2. The planned workshop on demersal fish survey and data analyses has not been conducted. This activity is closely linked to policy formulation and regulatory framework in fisheries management. Consequently, no progress has been reported on the development of policies and instruments to facilitate sustainable exploitation of the fisheries resources.
3. Training of fishermen on use of electronic equipment and open sea fishing has not been captured in the fisheries resource assessment and it is not clear if the productivity has really increased or not. There has been no effort to link the use of improved fishing technology to increased productivity, improved livelihood and sustainability.
4. The management of market infrastructure is mandated to the Community Fishing Councils (CCP). Two markets were visited during the mission and it became clear that there is weak governance structure in the co-management approach as well as low participation of the youth in decision-making process. CCP in both the markets at Prior Nova in Beira and first-point of sale market at Chiconjo have been in office for over 7 years, no elections have been conducted and meetings are rarely called.
5. The field visit noted that the use of ice in fishing and in the markets has improved the quality of fish landed and market produces 1,000 blocks of ice at 20 MZN per block to earn 20,000Mts. Chiconjo CCP has been able to handle 800 Kg of fish in 3 months and charge 3Mts for fish preservation per kg, thereby earning about 2,400 MZN per month from ice sales. With a monthly expense of 15,000MZN per month, the net profit is 5,000Mts. The CCP has an accumulated current asset of 19,000 MZN. It is not clear whether the infrastructure is operating at optimal level and if it will be sustainable.
6. Whereas there are a number of credit opportunities for small-scale fishers, there has been very limited access to credit due to either lack of awareness, unsuitable credit conditions, or unavailability of funds. From the available information, there have been 53 applications, 52 approvals but only 19 applicants have been awarded credit under ProPESCA.
7. Trained fishermen have been able to realize higher catches, sometimes resulting in higher fish supply than the demand. Since not all fishermen use the improved market, there is no uniformity in price setting and market linkages. The target consumers seem to have changed with better and high value fish catches.

Nutrition

Rating: 5

Justification of rating

All service providers are fully active mainstreaming nutrition in the project area. The mission visited Sofala province (36% of chronic malnutrition) and witnesses the active mobilization and involvement of the communities, fisheries sector and local authorities in nutrition promotion. Cumulatively a total of 698 home gardens were established with 9,384 people, 1218 cooking demonstrations sessions with local available products conducted (target 150) with 14155 people, 57 nutrition education radio programs were broadcasted through community radios (target 36), 1848 students received training on nutrition education (target 2250).

Main issues

The mission visited Sofala province (36% of chronic malnutrition) and witnesses the active mobilization and involvement of the communities, fisheries sector and local authorities in nutrition promotion. All the interventions are contributing for the adoption and consumption of improved organic receipts and dishes prepared with locally available food i.e. tomato, mango and banana jam, enriched porridge for complementary feeding, cassava leaves, sweet potato, orange and mango juice, etc. For home gardens, taking into account that the coastal area soils are in general not suitable for production, the project is promoting vegetable gardens using sacks and buckets to produce high nutritive crops. In addition, and following the results of the baseline study the service providers are promoting among other local crops, food groups less consumed such as pulses rich in protein and Vitamin B, vegetables and fruits rich in Vitamin A.

The nutrition activities and service providers contracts were planned to end in April 2018, however EU-MDG1c programme was extended until November 2018. Therefore, in order to ensure the conclusion of the pending activities and targets, and to consolidate this intervention in line with the sustainability strategy, *it was agreed that an extension of the service providers contracts will be granted.* During the remaining months, the PMU and service providers should focus on *providing refresh trainings and capacity building* to the fisheries sector for National, Provincial and District focal points (ToTs), including the district extension officers who will continuously work with the nutrition groups and establish future

groups.

IDEPA should ensure the continuation of these activities, allocating resources to allow the training of more extension agents by the nutrition focal points at provincial level, and replication of the nutrition activities at community level. Therefore, from now on, *it was agreed that IDEPA will allocate in the PES planning cycle resources for nutrition promotion.*

Following the baseline conducted in 2017, an end line survey to measure the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of reproductive age (WDD-W) and Minimum Dietary Diversity of young children under two (MDD - YC) will be conducted in the six provinces to compare the results against the baseline evidence. For this exercise it is advisable to also use a control group (districts) which did not receive nutrition interventions as a comparison group. In order to plan, organize and conduct the end line survey, *it was agreed that a consultant will be hired to support the PMU and service providers to conduct a joint assessment of nutrition interventions* in PROPESCA area following the baseline approach using MDD and to harmonize with PROMER and PSP projects who are also conducting their end lines surveys using the same methodology.

The PROPESCA nutrition focal point participated in the Nutrition Mainstreaming Workshop for project focal points in ESA in March 2018. As part of the event agenda and outputs, terms of reference for Nutrition Focal points were developed to better clarify their roles and responsibilities in nutrition mainstreaming at project level. The PROPESCA nutrition focal point is an IDEPA staff with other responsibilities, and at this stage of the project the demand for her support will increase significantly.

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

ProPESCA beneficiaries are in the frontline of climate change and are vulnerable to adverse climate change impacts such as floods, changing distribution and abundance of fish stocks and eroding coastlines. The Project has made some strides in enhancing fishermen abilities to cope with adverse climatic events by conducting fish stocks assessments, promoting improved fishing gears and technologies as well as processing and cold storage facilities. However, adequate capacity at various levels, including for the road sector, needs to be strengthened in order to support the country to make fisheries and aquaculture value chain more resilient and sustainable. Space for improvement is identified and may be explored to improve the overall quality of technical support provided.

Main issues

Fisheries. The Project is promoting several activities which have a high potential to contribute to the sustainable management of fisheries resources and reduce fishermen's vulnerability to climate related impacts. These include, among others, the 9 studies elaborated by IIP on fisheries resources as well as the coastal ecosystem restoration activities carried out also through the support of ProDIRPA. Nevertheless, beneficiaries reported some challenges in absorbing and using navigation devices (i.e. GPS) for open sea fisheries. Also, access to credit for boat building materials paired with scarce availability of mechanic spare parts (gearbox, turbine, electrical components) are seen as an issue which would require further attention to ensure a sustainable adoption of improved technologies. The provision of timely weather information both for fisheries and aquaculture interventions remains a challenge. It is worth mentioning that PROSUL triggered a multi-stakeholder process led by MASA to develop and adopt a national climate information system through the collaboration with INAM. Progress in this regard are at an advanced stage and the weather forecast produced may also turn useful for the fishery sector. The PMU/IDEPA may consider the possibility to strengthen the climate information availability and quality coupling it with EWS to enhance security-at-sea.

Aquaculture. Poor aquaculture siting may increase the risk of investment failure if the ponds are sited in locations where exposure to extreme climate events is considered high. In this case the building standards should be adjusted accordingly. Similarly, interferences between aquaculture activities and other water uses such as irrigation have to be considered and monitored. Hence, for any aquaculture intervention, the specific climate context should be analysed while ensuring aquaculture facilities withstand extreme weather with features that minimise mass escapes of cultured fish during flooding such as nets or higher dykes and construction with robust materials able to withstand water damage. Possible integration of aquaculture with agriculture may be also further explored. For example, by encouraging crop-animal-fish integrated farming systems. Yet, the capacity of regulating authorities and aquaculture practitioners to implement and enforce good practices is sometimes impaired. To cope with these issues, the fisheries extension service needs to be strengthened and diversified in both sea and inland waters. Extension agents' capacities to understand and analyse environmental and climate challenges to better support fish farming should be enhanced. In this regard, the provision of a training module for extension workers on good environment and climate change adaptation/mitigation practices should be developed in the framework of the National Action Plan for aquaculture. Furthermore, a study to assess climate impacts on the established aquaculture sites may be produced by IIP to further inform the aquaculture sector in this phase and draw lessons which may turn useful for future investments.

Economic Infrastructures. Out of all targeted infrastructures, roads are more likely to be hit by climate change hazards such as floods and storms which regularly affect several Project areas. The development of climate resilient roads is a key aspect for ProPESCA. Previous missions emphasised the need to address this through adequate surveys that identify all possible risks factors while proposing corrective measures, on a case by case approach. However, based on discussions with ANE, road surveys and design don't meet with these standards, and adequate capacity needs to be developed.

b. Sustainability and Scaling up

Institutions and Policy Engagement	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

PROPESCA continues to contribute to capacity building of IDEPA and other key related institutions. All project's economic infrastructure activities are implemented by permanent institutions including: i) ANE and FE (for roads); ii) FUNAE (solar system energy) and; iii) MIREME and EDM (for electricity grid), as key factor for ownership and sustainability of the assets. In addition to that, the project has supported various training activities, provision of equipment and facilities to enable key institutions at national, provincial and districts levels to adequately respond to the diversity technical demands and challenges in the sector. Capacity building to community-based institutions, such as ASCAs, CCPs and Fisheries Associations is crucial to ensure their sustainability.

Main issues

Four main institutions are involved (with different levels of performance) in the development process of economic infrastructures. FUNAE (National Funds for Energy), in charge of solar system installation in markets has been very responsive (technically) and proactive (process, interaction and relation with the project). Lot of improvements have been made by MIREME and EDM for the construction of electricity grid lines. However, reporting is still an issue with EDM. The development of roads is the responsibility of ANE (National Road Authority) and FE (National Road Funds), whose performance and efficiency quality remains a challenge. As already highlighted by previous missions, ANE's performance is still marred by a series of weaknesses at various levels including the design (lack of adequate surveys, low quality BoQs, use of standard drawings, etc.) and the supervision (irregular visits and reduced assigned staffs), in addition to the low performance of some contractors.

Partnership-building	Rating: 5
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Justification of rating

ProPESCA has been able to successfully follow up and maintain partnerships established including with IFAD, EU, OFID and other stakeholders. The linkage with commercial partners in the growth poles have been furthered and the work of SPs and FFP in guaranteeing regular access of beneficiaries and micro-finance institutions to financial services has been continuous. Furthermore, partnerships have continued also with ANE, EDM and FUNAE. Last, the Project is collaborating with WB on exploring possible synergies with the WB financed project SWIOFISH.

Human and Social Capital and Empowerment	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

All activities promoted have contributed to increase economic and social empowerment of communities involved, either targeting single individuals, households or strengthening collective action. Target groups have been capacitated to create and manage their own grassroots institutions and organisations, including having women as members of decision making bodies, although in most cases not in leadership position for wat concern CCP. Nevertheless, majority of women are found in leadership position in savings and credits groups. Furthermore, the project is working with groups of women farmers (only women's groups or mixed groups) engaged in fish farming and supporting activities to strengthen collective action.

Quality of Beneficiary Participation	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

The project's beneficiaries are proactively engaged in the implementation of ProPESCA activities. In line with the self-targeting strategy, there is evidence of beneficiaries' interest in project interventions. Furthermore, beneficiaries were involved at different stages of road development (from surveys to design). They were consulted (for road selection), employed as unskilled labour and they conceded their property/goods as their contribution. The involvement and active participation of the beneficiaries in the nutrition groups is also high and the results and impact of their participation is also visible. The household members contribute for the cooking demonstration sessions with their own products investing time and labour to prepare the home garden's.

Main issues

Implementation progress show that activities continue to equally benefit men and women. This reflects their interest and participation in different segments of the fishery value chain where larger presence of women is found in fish handling,

processing and trading sector. Disaggregated data on cumulative results (2017) on training activities show the following: (i) fishing technique in open sea (711 men and 44 women); fishermen involved in ice use demonstrations on board 646 M 128 W; (ii) fishing-specific business management (1089 men and 62 women); fish processing, handling and trading of fresh fish (1277 women and 3210 men); (iii) conservation and commercialisation of traditionally processed fish (1101 women and 2209 men). Services provided as well as location and time have been appropriated and no major limitations have been expressed by beneficiaries to access project services.

The contribution and participation of beneficiaries is useful to assess the overall involvement of beneficiaries during implementing of project's activities. Related data has not been systematically collected. However, reconciled data indicate that for road activities in 2017: i) around 344 local people (out of 459 employed) were engaged as unskilled labour; ii) around 82 (out of 84) were local females. It is expected that, for remaining roads to be worked, this information will be collected using appropriate tools (as simple tables). This can be done by contractors (under the leadership of the supervisor) as a contractual and compulsory agreement, during implementation of works.

Responsiveness of Service Providers

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

There are challenges with mainly with EDM for electricity supply and this has slowed down implementation. Construction is a complex exercise and the coordination of all partners is essential for a successful delivery.

Main issues

Out of the 4 institutions responsible to implement economic infrastructure activities, FUNAE appears to be the most responsive (communication, processes) and performing (technically) one. EDM has demonstrated some gaps mainly in communication and relationship with the project.

For roads development, the supervision capacity of ANE is still weak (under staff) as outlined by previous missions. On the other hands, despite the recruitment process of contractors is advanced (evaluated tenders are waiting for approval by ANE at central level and contracts were signed in two provinces) the mission noted many gaps and weaknesses in the BoQs developed (inclusion of unnecessary items, lack of uniformity in the proposed items, inadequate quantities of works, lack of relevant activities, etc.). Consequently, to expect good results in road development activities, it is recommended that additional temporary staffs (to be paid under project funds) being recruited by ANE. All the recruited supervisors will be stationed on-site (overseeing maximum two close roads) to ensure a good follow up of targeted works. In fact, a very good supervision should enable catching up failures arising from design. Room should be given for compensation from items of the BoQ that are less useful in favour of relevant ones, while keeping the same contract amount.

For market construction, almost all contractors performed well. However, in many cases, the capacity of the supervision set up was weak, resulting to some issues that affected the overall planning and implementation progress of works, with no impacts on the final quality and functionality of the assets. Seven markets (out of 15) are totally constructed. However, the construction of kiosks (seven kiosks to be provided to markets) is still a serious issue, as works haven't started yet on any of the identified sites.

The mission noted that the construction work at Sambazo market was abandoned by the contractor since November 2017, after reaching 70% of physical execution and payment of the total contract amount (MZN 6,709,980.29). The District council paid this full amount against a bank guarantee of MT 9,000,000 in anticipation to mitigate the recurring usual risk of cash flow problem in the first quarter of 2018. However, the two guarantees provided by the contractor had expired. As the mission notes that this is first time a contractor is abandoning works amongst the various ongoing infrastructure contracts, the mission concluded on the following based on further discussions with the PCU: i) the provision of this fish market is still highly relevant (it is useful to the beneficiaries and the government) and therefore, it will be prudent to complete the remaining works in order to salvage the initial investment; ii) the government has already initiated investigations and would be informing IFAD of the outcome for IFAD's subsequent decisive follow up action, although the timing of this outcome is still uncertain; iii) the project will make an assessment (technical and cost) of the remaining works needed to complete the market and present a proposal on how best to complete these outstanding works taking into account the time limitation for IFAD's No-Objection" and iv) draw comprehensive lessons in order to avoid such similar incidence from happening again at all levels.

Environment and Natural Resource Management

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The Project benefits from the BFFS-funded grant (ProDIRPA), targeting 14 growth poles within ProPESCA. A stronger linkage between these projects is recorded and several activities on: communities' sensitisation on ENRM, elaboration of territorial management plans, mapping of fishing grounds etc. are being carried out with positive outcomes. These activities have also induced a mangroves restoration intervention in Quelimane. Yet some aspects related to correct

waste-handling at market sites can be improved as well as steadily adopting environmental standards for aquaculture activities. Furthermore, none of the roads targeted for rehabilitation/maintenance has been surveyed to assess potential socio-environmental challenges before, during and after works as agreed by previous missions.

Main issues

The aquaculture activities promoted within ProPESCA do not imply any significant alteration of the local ecosystems. However, the introduction of aquaculture interventions is relatively new in the country and a set of good environmental, social and climate standards should be developed and included in the training module for the aquaculture extension agents. This would increase the extension workers' capacities to systematically and thoroughly assess environmental aspects such as: i) ponds siting; ii) changes in hydrology including water quality and availability for other users; iii) good water management etc.

With regard to the market facilities, attention should be given to waste handling while avoiding any discharge of waste residuals into the environment. Fish waste can be seen as an opportunity and be used for compost thus reducing the release of greenhouse gases. An operation and maintenance manual for the promotion of good environmental practices may be elaborated to this purpose and delivered to the market management committees.

Finally, GPS technology, in addition to being used exclusively for navigation purposes, could provide useful information for products traceability and continuous data for mapping of catchment areas. IIP is therefore encouraged to link with the relevant district authorities in order to create a system for continuous collection of those data for research purposes on fisheries resources.

On the road infrastructure side, a proper assessment of the socio-environmental and climate issues prior to construction works to commence is deemed necessary. This would be a key activity for the sustainability of the infrastructures and should be done as part of the survey during design phase. Despite previous recommendations, no action has been taken in this direction thus far. Given the level of investments and resources deployed in the road sector, corrective measures would be recommendable. These should include: i) adequate ESMP to be elaborated for each road to serve as a guide for key stakeholders to address all socio-environmental and climate challenges and issues before, during and after road works; ii) the provision of a training module for ANE and selected SDPE technicians in order to include environmental social and climate resilience aspects into design, implementation and monitoring of the road works; and iii) the elaboration of a manual for operation and maintenance to be made available for relevant district authorities upon road completion.

Exit Strategy	Rating: 5	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

Capacity building of project beneficiaries records satisfactory progress. Training in fish processing, handling and marketing surpassed the project targets thus ensuring sustained business by both processors and traders. The Project improved the capacity of 38 district staffs on road maintenance issues and various stakeholders are involved in the development of economic infrastructures thus increasing the ownership, maintenance and sustainability of the assets. High value fish availability has increased due to the trainings and technologies promoted. But there seem to be weak market linkages and possible risks of the supply exceeding the demand. Market facilities development has been coupled with management training though there are still challenges in better governance and sustainability.

Main issues

Julius. There project has developed a strategy of handing of the infrastructure to institutionalized stakeholders, at provincial, district and community level (CCP) to ensure a high degree of beneficiary ownership, government commitment, and availability of funding through revenue collection for sustainability. The operations of most of the facilities developed by the project, especially markets will be operated by the established CCPs that are already involved in maintenance in collaboration with District Service for Economic Activities (SDEA). The extension providers have been trained and deployed at district level to ensure sustainability. Further action to ensure effective exit will be addressed by ProPESCA as follows:

1. The project will address the weak governance structures in CCP identified during field visits be re-mobilization of other stakeholders who are currently not using the market, inclusivity of youth and other stakeholders and support savings, investment and improved management structures to guarantee sustainability after the project lifespan.
2. ProPESCA will support collection of suitable data and analysis to assess the economic performance and sustainability of the improved markets on the basis of income and expenditures and financial analysis of the operations.
3. To address the challenges faced by fishermen, processors, traders and other stakeholders on price distortion, the project will support a high value fish marketing survey, development of a marketing strategy and diversification of fish products through value addition.
4. **Guy.** Furthermore, the overall development process of economic infrastructures involves various stakeholders including beneficiaries, local government and permanent technical institutions. They intervene at different levels of

the implementation process, starting from the identification of the needs to the implementation. The adoption of such a demand-driven implementation approach, will likely contribute to an increased ownership of the results and outcomes hence, lead to a better management and sustainability of the assets, during and after the project's life.

Potential for Scaling-up	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 5
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Justification of rating

As illustrated in the last supervision mission report, ProPESCA is itself a good example of scaling up, from the consecutive Nampula and Sofala Bank Artisanal Fisheries Projects. The activities conducted under ProPESCA reflect the lessons learned during these earlier phases and their expansion, and many of the approaches developed under the consecutive projects have become established elements of national policy for the fisheries sector. It is worth noting that IFAD percentage share of total contribution has not significantly increased over the three project phases and yet the overall project resource envelope has significantly increased because of contributions from other partners (approximately 60%). However more work needs to be done to identify more scalable initiatives

c. Project Management

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

ProPESCA has continued to enjoy stable management structure with key staff deployed from the IDEPA thereby providing a seamless coordination and management arrangements for the Project. The PCU capacity had been reinforced with both national and international TAs. Key planning, reporting, coordinating, monitoring, etc functions are being undertaken regularly in line with developed tools, guidelines, systems and procedures. Oversight, management and appropriate technical meetings are periodically organized and appropriate actions or key decisions taken. However, the Project is facing incremental implementation challenges at the provincial levels while two project staff have already resigned plus a risk of the Project losing more staff due to natural attrition as the Project nears completion.

Main issues

Performance of PCU. The PCU has maintained steady performance over the years with stable PCU staff. The PCU capacity was strengthened with both national (two) and international (three) TAs until recently. Currently, there two national TAs supporting the PCU on Fish Value Chain development and Rural Infrastructure. Over the last year, the PCU has lost two staff (M&E Officer and Procurement Specialist) either to due risk of project closure or attractive to better incentives. The mission understands there is interim arrangement to fill the procurement capacity gap while the M&E void is partly compensated by the assistant M&E. There are currently six key staff excluding the two national TAs. The mission is of the view that given the volume, intensity and prioritization of interventions to be done prior to project completion, there is an urgent need for the Project to re-assess its overall implementation capacity in order to identify the critical gaps that need be filled through time-bound dedicated support, including exploring TAs so as to minimize any further implementation risk. In addition, IDEPA, which the PCU is embedded, is undergoing institutional reform which appears to create uncertainty for the Staff while the emergence of the decentralized/provincial administrative structures has changed the accountability and institutional arrangements for ProPESCA. Provincial staff supporting the Project are now legally fully accountable to Provincial Governments. This new arrangement has resulted in both fiduciary and management/coordination challenges for the Project/IDEPA thereby affecting information flow and consistent reporting needs of the Project.

Staff Performance Appraisal. All the PCU staff are formally employees of IDEPA under the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries and deployed to ProPECA. Currently, the PCU staff are appraised annually at the appropriate levels and contract subsequently renewed in line with national public system. The mission was informed that feedback are generally given to staff on their performance but it was unclear how any identified capacity gaps are reflected in staff capacity performance improvement plan or support. Generally, staff training are either supply driven or ad-hoc but there is opportunity to consider developing a guideline from this regular staff appraisal review process to feed into demand-drive performance improvement plan that is embedded in overall human resource framework of IDEPA or Ministry in view of the recent institutional reform.

Project Steering Committee. The PSC is fully constituted with the appropriate representations and continue to carry out its functions accordingly. Biannual meetings are organized chaired by Director General of IDEPA or delegated representative to discuss and take key decisions or agreements that serve the interest of the Project. At the time of meeting, three PSC meetings were held since Jan 2017. The mission observed (list of PSC participants 19 August 2016) that IFAD was represented in such a meeting. It was understood that both IFAD and EU participants in PSC meetings which is relevant to provide regular overall policy and strategic support to the Project although it is unclear what is the

exact role the donors.

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

Though a Communication and Visibility Action Plan exists and is updated on an annual basis there is room for improvement especially in relation to knowledge extraction, packaging and dissemination of lessons learnt in implementation. This calls for regular review of implementation and analysis and use of results to inform decision making and potential areas for scaling up. The mission commends project management on the ongoing communication efforts that resulted in improved visibility of the programme among stakeholders. The mission urges the management to create a balance between evidence based knowledge generation and dissemination.

Main issues

The project has a Communication and Visibility Action Plan, which is updated annually and guides the promotion of project interventions among stakeholders and beneficiaries. Various communication and visibility interventions have been carried out and some products have been used either to support several training activities in relation to fish production, preservation and processing or to promotion of infrastructures constructed and or rehabilitated by the project. Communication activities are usually carried out in partnership and with support from a communications desk within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development.

The mission notes that the project has not adequately extracted, packaged and disseminated knowledge from successful interventions to facilitate scaling up as well as influence policy. The mission thus encourages the project to document as many case stories as possible on successful approaches, and adoption of technologies disseminated by the programme in preparation for closing.

The mission was informed of some successful interventions such as the use of tracking devices (GPS) in enabling efficient and sustainable fishing, the effect of the first –point- of -sale markets in increasing revenues to fish traders, and improved household incomes, reduction in post-production losses as a result of the improved preservation techniques used by the fishermen among others. The mission was also informed of some research assessments undertaken in the past by the Fisheries Research Institute on several topics related to stocks of various resources within the growth poles and that findings from these assessments were planned to be disseminated at a stakeholder workshop in July 2018. .

The project management is encouraged to intensify preparations for closing by ensuring extraction of knowledge as well as packaging and dissemination of knowledge products from completed research reports and successful interventions. The planned Outcome studies should equally be expedited and completed in time so that KM activities are adequately undertaken. The products should focus on describing the intervention, what worked (including success stories), what did not work and lessons learnt for future implementation of similar programmes.

Value for Money	Rating: 4
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Justification of rating

As the project is nearing completion, this rating is based on the analysis of the input to outcomes ratio. The Mission rates the Value for Money of the project is moderately satisfactory. Several outcome indicators have been surpassed by the project within its approved budget. Most cost overruns have been encountered in the activities related to infrastructure, however, and due to the recently granted 12 month extension, the project is on track to achieve around 95% of its targets, including those related to market infrastructure.

Main issues

Analysis of the costs of PROPESCA's interventions relative to the outcomes achieved shows an overall positive achievement. Most of the training activities are being carried out beyond their original targets, signalling that the allocated budget was more than sufficient to cover the proposed activities. However, the project has suffered some cost overruns, especially on civil works and equipment, as evidenced from the recently approved reallocation of project funds. The budget for the "Civil works" category has increase by 6.7% from the original allocation, which is still within the physical contingency estimated during design. On the other hand, the budget for the category of "Vehicles, Equipment and Material" has grown by 50% compared to its original allocation. This sharp increase in the allocation is partly due to the project extension (requested by Government in the beginning of 2017), as the additional year required the replacement of some equipment and material whose maintenance cost was no longer economically viable. Furthermore, the economic and financial crisis that Mozambique is gong through since 2015 caused a rise of the inflation. Finally, the category of "Recurrent Costs" also suffered a gentle budget increase by 8.3%, which is jusfied on basis of the 12-month extension of the project, to cover for the additional months of work and allowances for the project staff and other operational costs.

Justification of rating

The annual work plan and budget is updated up to 30th December 2017. Implementation of key activities during the financial year 2017 was generally slow with average execution of the AWPB of about 30% and most activities below 50% implementation by the end of December 2017. While activities are usually carefully identified within the AWPB, execution is always and continues to be hindered by the delayed release of funds from the E-SISTAFE during the first quarter of every financial year. This has equally affected execution of activities for the first quarter of the 2018.

AWPB Inputs and Outputs Review and Implementation Progress

Implementation of various activities within the AWPB was below target. These included Construction and or rehabilitation of processing and marketing facilities, rehabilitation and or maintenance of access roads, as well as activities related to provision of financial services. The slow pace of implementation of these activities has implications on the smooth closing of the project as well as evaluation of expected outcomes of the whole programme.

Delays in completion, electrification and furnishing of market infrastructure are likely going to affect the full operationalization and monitoring of outcomes related to these infrastructures. In addition, delays in execution of aspects of the financial services component will constrain assessment of the impact of such services on the beneficiaries.

Justification of rating

The Performance of the M & E system is rated moderately unsatisfactory. Since the last supervision mission, there has been no progress made in assessment and reporting on project outcomes. The project continues to report only on project outputs despite a commitment by project management to expedite monitoring and assessment of outcomes of project interventions. The project Monitoring System tracks only activities and interventions and does not track the outputs and intermediate outcomes of the interventions. The monitoring system continues to experience gaps in the data updates arising out of delayed submission of filled data forms from the districts and provinces

M&E System Review

The project monitoring system relies on updates provided by the provincial and district staff within the framework of decentralised administration. Transmission of data from the provinces and the districts to the centre is often delayed resulting into gaps in the monitoring database. A review of the system reveals that it's only updated up to September 2017. Data quality checks are usually performed at provincial level before transmission, against planned targets and for consistency by the Provincial Director of Fisheries who is also the project focal person. Timelines for data transmission (usually data is to be sent until the first week of the following quarter) are rarely adhered to.

The mission noted that there is minimal analysis done on the data and utilisation of results to inform management decisions in improving implementation, and progress towards assessing outcomes of the project. The decentralisation framework, equally does not favour the effective utilisation of the monitoring system as IDEPA doesn't have decentralised structures at district level within the project area. The monitoring system only provides yearly statistics, and new forms have to be created every beginning of the New Year consistent with the AWPB activities.

The mission noted that output related data is mainly collected, collated and kept by the respective implementing departments within IDEPA, which calls for the need to have a coordination mechanism instituted to ensure uniform tracking and reporting on project results. The prevailing situation limits utilisation of results and linkage to the overall project monitoring and evaluation framework. The mission was informed that the project Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist resigned and is yet to make a formal handover pending finalisation of his discharge process. The functions of the M & E unit have been taken charge of by the Monitoring Assistant in acting capacity assisted by the Project Coordinator. Since the project is remaining with one year to close, the mission recommends that Project management urgently designates an officer with requisite skills preferably from within the Directorate of Planning, Studies and Socio-Economic Development to work along aside the M & E Assistant and ensure continuity and smooth running of the M & E system.

The mission also recommends project management to establish an information coordination mechanism to minimise gaps in the reporting on results and in particular assessment of outcomes.

Justification of rating

Although ProPESCA did not benefit from a thorough assessment of social, environmental and climate risks, the Project is compliant with the National Regulation on the Environmental Impact Assessment Process. Several activities financed have positive environmental and social outcomes as, for instance, the promotion of technologies and fishing gears to reduce pressure over coastal fishing resources. However, the overall sustainability of some Project's interventions would benefit from a more systematic consideration of social, environmental and climate issues, particularly for infrastructure works (roads and markets).

SECAP Review

A SECAP review note was never developed for this project because it came into force in 2011 before the SECAP was made mandatory for all new IFAD's projects. Yet, more emphasis on adequate social, environmental and climate assessments to ensure efficient design standards for roads construction is considered of paramount importance. Most of the roads developed by the project are located in areas with high level of exposure to risk factors, as far as climate change is concerned. These include mainly over flooding as a result of increased and unpredicted rainfalls. Therefore, although all roads targeted are non-classified and as such, would not need any ESMP as per National Regulation, a proper survey would be useful to: i) understand the dynamics (combined factor of hydrology, topography, etc.) along and around each road; and ii) propose on-site solution (targeting drainage elements of the roads and others) to ensure that existing threats on roads are mitigated. However, the mission noted that standard designs continue to be applied without adequately addressing the site specific social environmental and climatic risks. As a corrective measure, the project should ensure the set-up of an adequate supervision arrangement (enough and competent staff stationed on-site that will follow-up work progress and make possible changes and improvements) as required action to mitigate the existing risks and capacity gap.

In addition, an operation and maintenance manual to be elaborated by ANE and provided to the district administration upon road completion. This should ideally include: i) specification on transit standards and permissions; ii) detrimental activities which should be avoided along and around the road (i.e. vegetation clearing, sand excavations etc.); iii) a punctual time schedule for the execution of maintenance operations (with requirements and approximate costs). The latter should ideally take into consideration the available weather forecast for an appropriate time planning of maintenance works.

Furthermore, the country exposure to extreme climate events and the amount of investments on tertiary/non-classified roads would suggest a re-think of the national environmental standards for this type of intervention. Adequate capacity building at different levels on climate resilient road construction is needed for both ANE and district technicians (SDPI) in order to improve the knowledge base of the sector. Given the current context, the possibility to provide a specific training module for selected ANE/SDPI technicians is highly recommended so to ensure infrastructure sustainability during and beyond project lifetime. Once available, the lessons learned from the pilot project in Gaza, financed through the World Bank with technical support of various partners including Roads for Water, may also support this exercise. Considering the common focus on road construction, the PMU is encouraged to interact with PROMER and explore potential for collaboration in this regard.

d. Financial Management & Execution

Disbursement by financier

Type	Name	Current Amount	Disbursed Amount	Actual Rate
Domestic Financing breakdown	Domestic Financing Institutions	\$2,200,000		
	Private sector local	\$1,060,000		
	National Government	\$4,418,160		
Co-financing breakdown,	European Union	\$16,300,000		
	OPEC Fund for International Development	\$13,535,208		

Acceptable Disbursement Rate

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

Automated rating based on IFAD disbursement data

Main issues

- Low absorption of OFID funds and with the completion date at hand for these funds, a substantial amount will remain unspent
- Delays in submission of WA for EU funds causing liquidity issues and hence cross borrowing from funding sources.
- Ineligible expenses in relation to VAT taxes noted (EUR 12,068)

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
Extend completion date Request extension of the completion date of the OFID financing	PMU/IDEPA	05/2018
Reimburse ineligible Reimburse the VAT of EUR 12,068	Finance manager/IDEPA	11/2018
Timely submission of WAs Increase frequency of submission of WAs for EU funding according to the IFAD guidelines	Finance Manager	

Fiduciary Aspects

Quality of Financial Management

Rating: 4

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

While staffing project is in maturity stage with developed FM system, the FM rating is influenced as such by consistent late submission of audit reports which has in the last although the opinions are unqualified. Liquidity challenges caused by non adherence to timely submission of WA and hence caused cross borrowing from financing sources.

Main issues

- Delays in submission of audit reports
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Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
Timely engagement of the audit services Revise auditor TORs and request IFAD no objection. To be finalized before contract negotiations with selected audit firm	Finance Manager/IDEPA	04/2018

Quality and Timeliness of Audit

Rating: 3

Previous rating: 4

Justification of rating

The report received 4 months later even after the requested period of two months - 31st August after the due date. The report was unqualified and covered most of the areas as per guidelines for project audits. submitted timely, the quality of the financial statements is unsatisfactory as shown by the clear discrepancies noted the financial statements during the audit. lack of proper follow up of previous year's issue where 5 of these are still outstanding was

Main issues

1. Irregularities in supporting documents
2. Invoice cancellation to avoid reuse/duplication to justify other expenses.
3. Conformity of goods supplied or services rendered- lack evidence of verification of good received

Counterparts Funds	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

Current level of Government contribution is falling behind compared with the disbursement of the all other financiers. GoM contribution should include Government in-Kind contribution in the form of provision of office spaces, equipment, vehicles and staff for project activ

Main issues

- At the current rate of provision of counterpart funds Government's contribution will be significant below the committed amount.
- PROPECA should evaluate total Government contribution taking into account the provision of office space for the project, equipment, vehicles (including vehicle transferred from PPABAS to Government and handed over to PROPECA).
- These in-Kind contribution should be included in the project financial reports.
- Specific guidelines on how to properly evaluate Government in-Kind contribution may be shared by the ICO with the project.

Compliance with Loan Covenants	Rating: 3	Previous rating: 3
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Justification of rating

The mission rates the compliance with the loan covenants as moderately unsatisfactory. GoM is not compliant with the provision of the financing agreement (schedule 2, allocation table) which establishes that the proceedings of the EU grant shall not be used to pay taxes. As per the financial records submitted by the Project, total VAT that must be reimbursed by GoM as at 31 March 2018 amounts to EUR 12,068. GoM is compliant with all other financing covenants.

Procurement

Procurement	Rating: 4	Previous rating: 4
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Justification of rating

The review of procurement did not show any significant deficiencies that could affect project implementation. However, the review showed that the application of ICB rules could be improved, especially for the acquisition of large numbers of vehicles. The Mission also noted one deficiency in contract management at the provincial level, which resulted in a potential financial exposure to the project.

Procurement Review

As PROPECA has entered its last year of implementation most major procurement processes have already been carried out. This review was conducted in conjunction with the review of the payment support documentation for EU expenditures. The procurement documentation was complete and readily available upon request by the Mission. The project procurement unit is embedded into IDEPA's existing procurement unit. The applicable procurement rules and regulations are those spelled out in the national procurement laws 15/2010 and 6/2016 for all tenders for contract amounts below the ICB thresholds as detailed in the Letter to the Borrower. No deviations from the procurement plan were encountered in the sampled documentation. The plan itself received regular IFAD No Objection. However, the Mission noted some deficiencies in the application of the ICB procurement method in two instances for the acquisition of vehicles and motorcycles. While the review of the both processes did not show any deviations from the national procurement laws, in both cases, the tender announcement was only published on national newspapers, and not on internationally recognized procurement websites (for example www.devbusiness.com). Furthermore, the applicable rules and regulations for the ICB method should be the World Bank Project Procurement Guidelines, as both decrees 15/2010 and 6/2016 establishes some restrictions on the participation of foreign companies in tenders conducted by public entities. As a mitigation measure, it was agreed that IFAD will conduct a procurement workshop in Mozambique to provide capacity building to project procurement staff of the entire portfolio on the applicable IFAD project procurement guidelines, as this is a common occurrence in the portfolio.

The review of market construction activities in the province of Sofala showed one instance of a contractor that has only completed 75% of the market construction works in the locality of Sambazo while having received full payment for the contract. It was agreed that this issue would be followed up immediately, and the contractor re-engaged to finish the works (under a renegotiated contract to account for the fact that the original contract has expired) less the amount paid in excess of the 75% completed works is deemed ineligible.

F. Agreed Actions

Agreed Action	Responsibility	Agreed Date
Financial Management & Execution		
Timely engagement of the audit services Revise auditor TORs and request IFAD no objection. To be finalized before contract negotiations with selected audit firm	Finance Manager/IDEPA	04/2018
Extend completion date Request extension of the completion date of the OFID financing	PMU/IDEPA	05/2018
Reimburse ineligible Reimburse the VAT of EUR 12,068	Finance manager/IDEPA	11/2018
Timely submission of WAs Increase frequency of submission of WAs for EU funding according to the IFAD guidelines	Finance Manager	

Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project

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 Outreach	1.b Estimated corresponding total number of households members										n/a
	Household members			240 000							
	1.a Corresponding number of households reached										
	Households			48 000		55 751	116.1				
	1 Persons receiving services promoted or supported by the project										
	Males			31 200							
	Total number of persons receiving services			48 000							
	Females			16 800							
	Communities receiving project services (RIMS)										
	Communities receiving project services			0							
	Groups receiving project services (RIMS)										
	Groups receiving project services			0							
Goal Improve incomes and livelihoods of poor households involved in artisanal fisheries in the selected growth poles.	Households with improvement in household assets ownership index							Quantitative baseline, mid-term, completion survey including household level; Health statistics; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			n/a
	Households										

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	
	Reduction in the prevalence of child malnutrition							Quantitative baseline, mid-term, completion survey including household level; Health statistics; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Reduction										
	Households for which food security has improved (no)							Quantitative baseline, mid-term, completion survey including household level; Health statistics; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Households										
Objective Increase the returns from fish sales for artisanal fishers and small market operators on a sustainable basis	Incremental value of sales obtained by fishers selling higher value fish							Quantitative baseline, mid-term, completion survey; Qualitative studies to complement indicators; ongoing monitoring of fish catches and sales			Effective targeting includes poorer and vulnerable households.
	Value	55 000		104 000							
	Incremental value of sales obtained by traders selling dried fish							Quantitative baseline, mid-term, completion survey; Qualitative studies to complement indicators; ongoing monitoring of fish catches and sales			
	Value	31 500		42 000							
	Incremental value of sales obtained by traders selling fresh fish							Quantitative baseline, mid-term, completion survey; Qualitative studies to complement indicators; ongoing monitoring of fish catches and sales			
	Value	14 000		31 500							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Outcome 1A. Increased catch of higher quality fish in coastal areas of selected growth poles	Fishing units that predominantly target higher quality fish							IIP catch and effort survey data; Point-of-first-sale market records; Ice plant production records; IDPPE/IIP fish prices survey data			Absence of negative local and national economic / social effects that overshadow project results.
	Fishing units			3 300							
	Incremental quantity of fish caught by fishing units predominantly targeting higher quality fish							IIP catch and effort survey data; Point-of-first-sale market records; Ice plant production records; IDPPE/IIP fish prices survey data			
	Incremental quantity of fish	18 000		84 000							
Outcome 2B. Increased value of fish traded from the artisanal sector in coastal areas of selected growth poles.	Incremental production of non domestic ice							IIP catch and effort survey data; Point-of-first-sale market records; Ice plant production records; IDPPE/IIP fish prices survey data			Absence of negative local and national economic / social effects that overshadow project results.
	Incremental production of non domestic ice			67 000							
	Quantity of higher value fish traded in point-of-first-sale markets							IIP catch and effort survey data; Point-of-first-sale market records; Ice plant production records; IDPPE/IIP fish prices survey data			
	Quantity of higher value fish			3 500							
	Average price of fish at point-of-first-sale markets in selected growth poles							IIP catch and effort survey data; Point-of-first-sale market records; Ice plant production records; IDPPE/IIP fish prices survey data			
	Price raise			25							

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 1. Diversified, commercially viable fishing units with boats, gear and skills appropriate for operating in the open sea	People trained in boat building							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			Demand for higher quality fresh and frozen fish is sufficient and growing; Key suppliers and services providers in the value chain are able to operate profitably. Regulation/monitoring by fisheries institutions prevent over-exploitation of fish; R: Insufficient ice utilization due to poor availability or for financial reasons; R: Unsustainable catch levels due to over-dimensioning of growth poles and lack of data on resource potential; R: Restrictions that disrupt access to fish grounds and artisanal fishing operations.
	People			95							

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	
	Boat drivers trained							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	People			120							

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	
	Engine mechanics trained							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	People			210							

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	
	Fishers trained in good fish handling practices							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Males			160							
	Females			140							

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	
	Fishers trained in improved gear and fishing							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Females			20							
	Males			295							

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	
	People trained in fish production practices and technologies (RIMS)							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Females			160							
	Males			2 455							

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	
	Fishers accessing business development services (RIMS)							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Males			2 210							
	Females			90							

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	
	New/existing associations supported							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Associations supported			100							

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	
	People receiving vocational training (RIMS)							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Females			15							
	Males			500							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 2. Improved skills and organization for post-harvest utilization and maintenance of quality of fish	Fish fairs held							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			Demand for higher quality fresh and frozen fish is sufficient and growing; Key suppliers and services providers in the value chain are able to operate profitably. Regulation/monitoring by fisheries institutions prevent over-exploitation of fish; R: Insufficient ice utilization due to poor availability or for financial reasons; R: Unsustainable catch levels due to over-dimensioning of growth poles and lack of data on resource potential; R: Restrictions that disrupt access to fish grounds and artisanal fishing operations.
	Fish fairs			130							

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	
	Traders/processors accessing business development services (RIMS 1.5.3 People trained in business entrepreneurship)							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Males			1 800							
	Females			950							

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	
	Traders/processors trained in handling, conservation, marketing (RIMS 2.1.2 People trained in post-production, processing and marketing)							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Females			1 400							
	Males			2 600							

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	
	New/existing inputs/trader associations supported							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	associations supported			50							

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 3. (C1) Market-related infrastructure and investment to ensure good quality fish handling and marketing under hygienic conditions	Ice plants and freezing/cold storage facilities established							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Ice plants and freezing/cold storage facilities			10							

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	
	Entrepreneurs with home freezers for ice production							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Males			160							
	Females			80							

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	
	Point of fist sale markets established							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Point of fist sale markets established			11							

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 agents trained by type (RIMS 1.4.1 People trained in post-production, processing and marketing)							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Females			330							
	Males			670							

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	
	Small-scale processing units established							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Small-scale processing units established			14							

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	
	Motorized transporters for fish/inputs established by type							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Males			122							
	Females			60							

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	
	Urban retail shops established							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Females			13							
	Males			13							

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	
	Urban fish market facilities upgraded							Progress reports from contractors on market infrastructure works; Progress reports from services providers providing training, technical advice, business development services, and associations' support; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors, associations, CCPs); training; infrastructure; financial support; Qualitative studies to complement indicator-based data			
	Urban fish market facilities upgraded			6							
	2.1.6 Market, processing or storage facilities constructed or rehabilitated							RIMS			
	Market facilities constructed/rehabilitated			28							
	Processing facilities constructed/rehabilitated			264							

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 3. (C2) Market-related infrastructure and investment to ensure good quality fish handling and marketing under hygienic conditions	Electricity lines extended within growth poles							Progress reports from contractors on road works and social clauses; EDM records on electricity connections; ANE monitoring reports on contractor and road maintenance performance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors); training; infrastructure; Qualitative studies;			improved roads lead to the required increase in transport availability and reduction in transport costs; No undue shocks in electricity prices; R: Districts do not give priority to maintaining unclassified roads during ProPESCA and after it ends.
	Electricity lines extended within growth poles			160							
	Electricity connections made							Progress reports from contractors on road works and social clauses; EDM records on electricity connections; ANE monitoring reports on contractor and road maintenance performance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors); training; infrastructure; Qualitative studies;			
	Electricity connections made										

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	
	Alternative power sources established by type							Progress reports from contractors on road works and social clauses; EDM records on electricity connections; ANE monitoring reports on contractor and road maintenance performance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors); training; infrastructure; Qualitative studies;			
	Power sources			7							
Output 4. Improved access between fishing centres, markets and the national roads network	Local contractors trained (RIMS 1.2.1)							Progress reports from contractors on road works and social clauses; EDM records on electricity connections; ANE monitoring reports on contractor and road maintenance performance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors); training; infrastructure; Qualitative studies;			improved roads lead to the required increase in transport availability and reduction in transport costs; No undue shocks in electricity prices; R: Districts do not give priority to maintaining unclassified roads during ProPESCA and after it ends.
	Local contractors			50							

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	
	Roads improved to all season standard by type of road							Progress reports from contractors on road works and social clauses; EDM records on electricity connections; ANE monitoring reports on contractor and road maintenance performance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors); training; infrastructure; Qualitative studies;			
	Length of roads			500							
	People benefitting from labour-based road works employment							Progress reports from contractors on road works and social clauses; EDM records on electricity connections; ANE monitoring reports on contractor and road maintenance performance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors); training; infrastructure; Qualitative studies;			
	Males			6 000							
	Females			2 000							

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	
	District staff trained in road maintenance aspects							Progress reports from contractors on road works and social clauses; EDM records on electricity connections; ANE monitoring reports on contractor and road maintenance performance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors); training; infrastructure; Qualitative studies;			
	People			34							
	Roads maintained to all season access (RIMS 2.1.5)							Progress reports from contractors on road works and social clauses; EDM records on electricity connections; ANE monitoring reports on contractor and road maintenance performance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including contractors); training; infrastructure; Qualitative studies;			
	Length of roads			500							

Results Hierarchy	Indicators							Means of verification			Assumptions
	Name	Baseline	Mid-Term	End Target	Annual Result (2019)	Cumulative Result (2019)	Cumulative Result % (2019)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	
Output 5. Community-based financial institutions with increased capacity for savings mobilization and lending	Staff of PCR promoters trained							Progress reports from CBFi promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			Conducive regulatory framework for financial sector operations; Improved availability of financial resources and services stimulates the target group to respond to opportunities in the emerging value chain;
	Females			50							
	Males			50							
	Member-based financial institutions supported by type							Progress reports from CBFi promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Financial institutions			1 600							

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	
	1.1.5 Persons in rural areas accessing financial services							Progress reports from CBFI promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Women in rural areas accessing financial services - credit			8 000							
	Men in rural areas accessing financial services - savings			16 000							
	Men in rural areas accessing financial services - credit			8 000							
	Women in rural areas accessing financial services - savings			16 000							
	Value of savings							Progress reports from CBFI promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Savings			1 300 000							

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	
	Value of loans							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Loans			2 600 000							
	Members of new solidarity groups joining RFAs supported under the project							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Males			2 000							
	Females			1 000							

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	
	People trained in functional adult literacy							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Females			2 700							
	Males			1 700							
	People trained in business planning and development							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Males			8 000							
	Females			8 000							

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	
	Women entrepreneurs accessing pilot investment support fund							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Females			1 000							
	Value of pilot investment support grants							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Grants value			250							

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	
	Formal CBFS providers supported							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	CBFS			11							
	Value of matching grants to formal CBFS providers							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Value of matching grants			750							

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	
	People in savings and credit groups formed/strengthened (RIMS)							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Females			18 000							
	Males			18 000							
	Savings/credit groups formed/strengthened (RIMS)							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Savings/credit groups			1 600							

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	
	Savings/credit groups with women in leadership positions (RIMS)							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Savings/credit groups with women in leadership positions			0							
Output 6. Private financial institutions actively involved in financing fisheries-related investments	Enterprises accessing matching grants / RMF loans							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			Conducive regulatory framework for financial sector operations; Improved availability of financial resources and services stimulates the target group to respond to opportunities in the emerging value chain;
	Enterprises			220							

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	
	Value of matching grants / RMF loans disbursed							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Value of matching grants / RMF loans disbursed			3 500							
	New outlets of formal financial institutions by type (RIMS 1.3.4 Financial institutions participating in project)							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	outlets			15							

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	
	Value of matching grants to formal financial institutions							Progress reports from CBFi promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Grants value			800							
	Staff of formal financial institutions trained (RIMS)							Progress reports from CBFi promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Males			36							
	Females			24							

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	
	PCR members joining RFAs and SACCOs							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Females			1 000							
	Males			2 000							
	(ex)PCR members accessing enterprise development loans from formal financial institutions							Progress reports from CBF1 promoters; Progress reports from financial institutions supported; Project monitoring registers on institutions (including promoters, member-based financial institutions, formal financial institutions, promoters); training; financial support; Qualitative studies			
	Females			450							
	Males			1 050							

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 7. Increased institutional capacity to support resource management, production and marketing of higher value fish	New growth pole extensionists recruited, trained and equipped							Progress reports from IDPPE delegates; Progress reports from contracted technical assistance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (government); training; financial support; Quantitative survey reports; Qualitative study reports			R: Lack of local regulation and resource management due to delays in setting up the district fisheries administration. R: Policy/regulatory development emphasises conservation interests without adequately considering artisanal fisheries.
	growth pole extensionists			52							
	District with fisheries administration established							Progress reports from IDPPE delegates; Progress reports from contracted technical assistance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (government); training; financial support; Quantitative survey reports; Qualitative study reports			
	Districts			23							
	Growth poles with resource potential assessment reports							Progress reports from IDPPE delegates; Progress reports from contracted technical assistance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (government); training; financial support; Quantitative survey reports; Qualitative study reports			
	Growth poles			26							

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	
	Provincial and districts staff trained by gender and type							Progress reports from IDPPE delegates; Progress reports from contracted technical assistance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (government); training; financial support; Quantitative survey reports; Qualitative study reports			
	Males										
	Females										
	Government officials and staff trained (RIMS)							Progress reports from IDPPE delegates; Progress reports from contracted technical assistance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (government); training; financial support; Quantitative survey reports; Qualitative study reports			
	Total People			107							
	Females			23							
	Males			84							
Output 8. Improved policy/legislative framework supportive of artisanal fisheries	Conducive and sustainable management policies, regulations and legislation introduced							Progress reports from IDPPE delegates; Progress reports from contracted technical assistance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (government); training; financial support; Quantitative survey reports; Qualitative study reports			R: Lack of local regulation and resource management due to delays in setting up the district fisheries administration. R: Policy/regulatory development emphasises conservation interests without adequately considering artisanal fisheries.
	Policies, regulations and legislation introduced										

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 9. Effective project management systems	Policy 1 Policy-relevant knowledge products completed							Progress reports from IDPPE delegates; Progress reports from contracted technical assistance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (government); training; financial support; Quantitative survey reports; Qualitative study reports			R: Lack of local regulation and resource management due to delays in setting up the district fisheries administration. R: Policy/regulatory development emphasises conservation interests without adequately considering artisanal fisheries.
	Number										
	AWPBs, progress and audit reports submitted on time							Progress reports from IDPPE delegates; Progress reports from contracted technical assistance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (government); training; financial support; Quantitative survey reports; Qualitative study reports			
	AWPBs, progress and audit reports submitted on time			21							
	Disbursement rates as proportion of AR targets							Progress reports from IDPPE delegates; Progress reports from contracted technical assistance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (government); training; financial support; Quantitative survey reports; Qualitative study reports			
	Disbursement rates			100							

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	
	Planning and review workshops/seminars conducted							Progress reports from IDPPE delegates; Progress reports from contracted technical assistance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (government); training; financial support; Quantitative survey reports; Qualitative study reports			
	Workshops/seminars			140							
	Knowledge management and advocacy products created							Progress reports from IDPPE delegates; Progress reports from contracted technical assistance; Project monitoring registers on institutions (government); training; financial support; Quantitative survey reports; Qualitative study reports			
	Products										

Mozambique

Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project

Supervision Report

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

Mission Dates: 16 to 27 April, 2018

Document Date: 04/02/2019

Project No. 1100001517

Report No. 4864-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

Financier	Approved (USD '000)	Current (USD '000)	Disbursement (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD loan	21,131,700	21,131,700	19,637,789	92.9%
OFID loan	13,530,000	13,530,000	7,762,372	57.4%
EC grant	18,974,627	18,974,627	9,964,786	52.5%
Government	4,160,675	4,160,675	1,606,269	38.6%
Total	57,797,002	57,797,002	38,971,216	67.4%

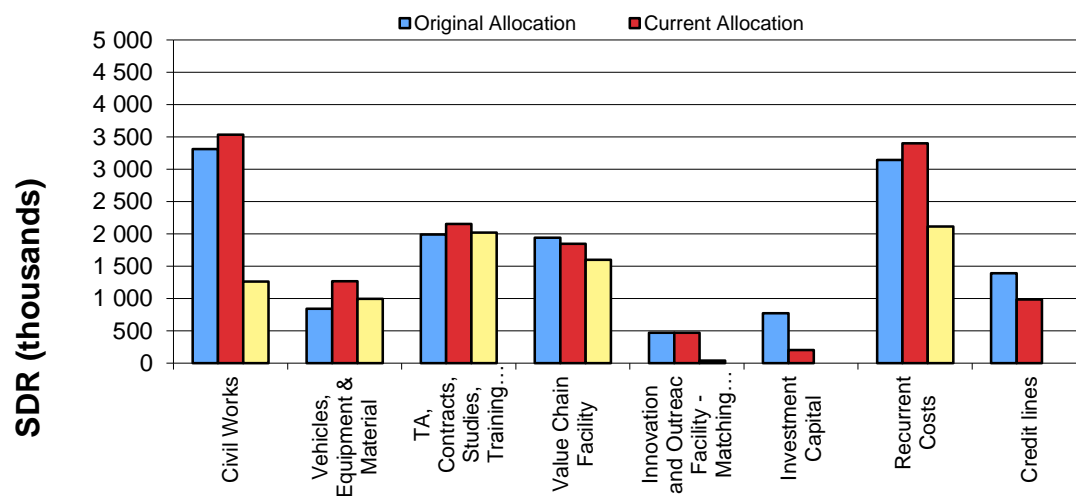
Table 2B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000)

Component	IFAD loan			OFID loan			EC grant			Government			Total		
	Current	Actual	%	Current	Actual	%	Current	Actual	%	Current	Actual	%	Current	Actual	%
Supporting Development of Higher Value Fish	8,158	6,803	83.4%	0	0	0.0%	4,505	3,067	68.1%	3,188	54	1.7%	15,851	9,924	62.6%
Improving Economic Structure	1,051	504	47.9%	13,314	7,246	54.4%	8,066	3,065	38.0%	472	1,469	311.0%	22,902	12,283	53.6%
Developing Financial Services	2,201	1,441	65.5%	0	0	0.0%	3,212	1,752	54.6%	113	0	0.1%	5,525	3,193	57.8%
Institutional Strengthening, Policy Initiatives and Project Management	9,522	8,937	93.9%	216	14	6.4%	954	430	45.0%	327	48	14.6%	11,019	9,428	85.6%
Nutrition Development	200	193	0.0%	0	0	0.0%	2,238	781	34.9%	61	0	0.0%	2,499	974	39.0%
Total	21,131	17,877	84.6%	13,530	7,260	53.7%	18,975	9,095	47.9%	4,161	1,570	37.7%	57,796	35,802	61.9%

Table 2C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 31-03-2018)

#	Category Description	Original Allocation	Current Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed
1	Civil Works	3,310,000	3,532,800	1,259,553.33	2,273,247	36%
2	Vehicles, Equipment & Material	840,000	1,263,850	992,463.43	271,387	79%
3	TA, Contracts, Studies, Training and Workshops	1,990,000	2,153,850	2,019,411.83	134,438	94%
4	Value Chain Facility	1,940,000	1,846,350	1,600,169.86	246,180	87%
5	Innovation and Outreac Facility - Matching Grants	470,000	470,000	38,631.99	431,368	8%
6	Investment Capital	770,000	200,000	0.00	200,000	0%
7	Recurrent Costs	3,140,000	3,400,000	2,113,324.97	1,286,675	62%
8	Credit lines	1,390,000	983,150	0.00	983,150	0%
	Advance Account	0	0	4,766,304.96	-4,766,305	
	Total	13,850,000	13,850,000	12,789,860.37	1,060,140	92%

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



Mozambique

Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project

Supervision Report

Appendix 2: Physical progress measured against AWP&B

Mission Dates: 16 to 27 April, 2018
Document Date: 04/02/2019
Project No. 1100001517
Report No. 4864-MZ

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Ministério do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas

Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Pesca de Pequena Escala

Projecto de Promoção da Pesca Artesanal

Relatório de Progresso
(Janeiro – Junho de 2018)

Versão preliminar

Agosto de 2018

Este documento contém o relato do progresso observado durante a execução de actividades do Projecto de Promoção da Pesca Artesanal durante o período compreendido entre Janeiro e Junho de 2018. Nele são apresentadas as acções realizadas durante este período, o progresso físico e financeiro alcançado assim como a apreciação do desempenho e a indicação dos constrangimentos verificados e possíveis formas de ultrapassá-los.

Lista de Acrónimos

ADNAP	-	Administração Nacional das Pescas
ANE	-	Administração Nacional das Estradas
CAP	-	Comissão de Administração Pesqueira
CCPs	-	Conselhos Comunitários de Pesca
CDP	-	Comité Diretivo do Projecto
CED	-	Classificador Económico de Despesa
CEDSIF	-	Centro de Documentação de Sistemas Financeiros do Estado
CHAPANI	-	Projecto de Prevenção do HIV-SIDA e Melhoria da Nutrição
CUT	-	Conta Única do Tesouro
DNCP	-	Direcção Nacional de Contabilidade Pública
DNPO	-	Direcção Nacional do Plano e Orçamento
DNT	-	Direcção Nacional do Tesouro
DPMAIPs	-	Direcções Provinciais do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas
EDM	-	Eletricidade de Moçambique
e-SISTAFE	-	Sistema de Orçamentação e Contabilização das Finanças Públicas
EP	-	Escola de Pesca
FARE	-	Fundo de Apoio à Reabilitação Económica
FE	-	Fundo de Estradas
FFP	-	Fundo de Fomento Pesqueiro
FIDA	-	Fundo Internacional para o Desenvolvimento Agrário
FMRF	-	Fundo de Mitigação de Riscos Financeiros
FPEE	-	Fundo de Promoção de Empreendimentos Emergentes
FPME	-	Fundo de Promoção de Mulheres Empresárias
FUNAE	-	Fundo Nacional de Energia
GdM	-	Governo de Moçambique
GRP	-	Grupo de Referência do Projecto
IDEPA	-	Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Pesca e Aquacultura
IIP	-	Instituto de Investigação Pesqueira
IMFs	-	Instituições Micro-financeiras
INIP	-	Instituto Nacional de Inspeção de Pescado
IOF	-	Facilidade de Inovação e Expansão (Innovation and Outreach Facility)
IVA	-	Imposto de Valor Acrescentado
MEF	-	Ministério de Economia e Finanças
MdE	-	Memorandos de Entendimento
MDG	-	Objectivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio
MIMAIP	-	Ministério do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas
MPV	-	Mercado de Primeira Venda
MR	-	Mercado Retalhista
Mts	-	Meticals
OFID	-	Fundo da OPEP para o Desenvolvimento Internacional
ONG	-	Organizações não-governamental
PA	-	Plano de Aprovisionamento
PAAO	-	Plano Anual de Actividades e Orçamento
PCR	-	Poupança e Crédito Rotativo
PDP-II	-	Plano Diretor das Pescas II

PESPA	-	Plano Estratégico do Subsector da Pesca Artesanal
PM&A	-	Planificação, Monitoria e Avaliação
PPABAS	-	Projecto de Pesca Artesanal no Banco de Sofala
ProAQUA	-	Projecto de Promoção da Aquacultura de Pequena Escala
ProDIRPA	-	Projecto de Reforço dos Direitos de Acesso aos Recursos Pesqueiros
ProPESCA	-	Projecto de Promoção da Pesca Artesanal
PSP-ProNEA	-	Projecto de Apoio ao Programa Nacional de Extensão Agrária
ProSUL	-	Projecto de Promoção de Cadeias de Valor na Região Sul
PT	-	Posto de Transformação (MT/BT)
SDAE	-	Serviços Distritais de Actividades Económicas
SDN	-	Serviços para o Desenvolvimento de Negócios
TA	-	Tribunal Administrativo
UCP	-	Unidade de Coordenação do Projecto
UE	-	União Europeia
UGB	-	Unidade Gestora Beneficiária
USD	-	Dólares Americanos

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1. INTRODUÇÃO

O Projecto de Promoção da Pesca Artesanal (ProPESCA) está sendo implementado em conformidade com o acordo de empréstimo do Fundo Internacional de Desenvolvimento Agrário (FIDA N° L-I-822-MZ, de 24 de Março de 2011), o acordo de empréstimo Fundo da OPEP para o Desenvolvimento Internacional (OFID N° 1408P) e o acordo de donativo da União Europeia (N° C-ECM-822-MZ)¹. O projecto está sob responsabilidade do Ministério do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas (MIMAIP), tendo o Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Pesca e Aquacultura (IDEPA) como a agência de coordenação.

O ano de 2018 representou o sétimo ano de implementação do ProPESCA. Previa-se que o projecto fosse implementado ao longo de 7 anos, de Abril de 2011 até Março do presente ano. Porém, a fim de permitir a conclusão das acções em curso e o fecho adequado da intervenção, foi aprovada pelo FIDA a extensão do período de duração do projecto, por mais 12 meses, até 31 de Março de 2019.

Este documento apresenta as acções realizadas durante o primeiro semestre de 2018, o progresso físico e financeiro alcançado assim como a apreciação do desempenho e a indicação dos constrangimentos verificados e possíveis acções para ultrapassá-los. O documento está organizado em cinco capítulos, nomeadamente: (a) Introdução; (b) Resumo do Desenho do Projecto; (c) Balanço do Progresso; (d) Constrangimentos e Proposta de Soluções; e (e) Avaliação Preliminar de Impactos. Adicionalmente, na parte final do relatório são apresentados anexos contendo informação detalhada, na forma de matrizes de progresso físico, tabelas de aprovisionamento, mapas financeiros e o quadro lógico actualizado do projecto.

2. RESUMO DO DESENHO DO PROJECTO

2.1. Objectivo e estratégias do projecto

O projecto está sendo implementado ao longo de toda a zona costeira marítima de Moçambique, mas os seus investimentos estão concentrados em pólos de crescimento², locais onde existe potencial para expansão e diversificação da pesca artesanal. O objectivo de desenvolvimento do ProPESCA é a melhoria dos rendimentos e das condições de vida das famílias cuja subsistência depende principalmente da pesca artesanal. Este objectivo será alcançado através de: (a) o aumento do volume de pescado de valor comercial mais alto, numa base sustentável; e (b) o aumento dos rendimentos obtidos na comercialização do pescado.

Dada a sua concepção, o projecto pretende beneficiar grupos-alvo diferenciados, a saber: (a) O grupo-alvo primário consiste em pessoas envolvidas na pesca artesanal e em actividades a ela relacionadas - que se encontram abaixo de índice da pobreza - que com o apoio do projecto, têm um potencial natural para expandir as suas actividades de produção ou de comercialização de produtos pesqueiros; (b) O grupo-alvo secundário compreende os agregados familiares que têm a pesca como a principal fonte de subsistência e, muitas vezes, a única fonte de rendimento monetário. Estas famílias beneficiarão de determinadas intervenções do projecto não

¹ O financiamento da União Europeia, no quadro da Iniciativa dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio (MDG-1c), foi assegurado após início do projecto. Com este financiamento adicional quatro pólos de crescimento e uma componente de Promoção da Nutrição foram acrescentados ao projecto.

² Entenda-se por pólo de crescimento uma região litorânea que abrange vários centros de pesca e aldeias associadas com uma actividade pesqueira expressiva, fluxos comerciais de pescado regulares entre si e, eventualmente, com mercados mais distantes. O centro do pólo está normalmente dotado de um conjunto de infraestruturas e serviços que facilitam a realização de negócios com produtos pesqueiros de valor comercial mais alto.

necessariamente ligadas à pesca, como por exemplo o emprego em obras de reabilitação de estradas ou participação em esquemas de poupança e crédito rotativo; (c) A terceira categoria, que é crítica para o sucesso do projecto, compreende pessoas e entidades que beneficiarão das intervenções e recursos do projecto, mas não estão abaixo do índice da pobreza nem são pequenos produtores (revendedores de insumos, donos de pequenas indústrias, etc.).

Conjugados todos estes elementos, pode-se estimar que cerca de 150 mil agregados familiares obterão benefícios diretos do projecto, o que equivale a cerca de 760 mil pessoas. Os benefícios sociais e económicos abrangerão muito mais pessoas, atendendo que todos os residentes nas comunidades visadas e pessoas que se encontram à jusante e montante da produção (até ao consumidor final) obterão vantagens dos desenvolvimentos perspectivados.

A estratégia do projecto assenta na concentração de investimentos em 30 pólos de crescimento. Os pólos de crescimento foram seleccionados na base dos seguintes critérios:

- (i) Acesso a boas zonas de pesca / recursos pesqueiros;
- (ii) Concentração de actividades pesqueiras e comunidades de pescadores;
- (iii) Empreendedorismo dos operadores ligados à pesca;
- (iv) Existência de boas condições de varagem / atracagem para frotas motorizadas;
- (v) Acessos aos principais corredores comerciais transitáveis durante todo o ano;
- (vi) Ligação à rede de energia eléctrica e facilidades de produção de gelo e congelação de produtos da pesca;
- (vii) Existência de estabelecimentos de venda de equipamento / insumos de pesca;
- (viii) Mercados de consumo de pescado acessíveis a distâncias razoáveis;
- (ix) Existência de potencial para implantação de indústrias de processamento;
- (x) Cobertura de rede fixa ou móvel de telecomunicações;
- (xi) Presença de provedores de serviços financeiros (bancos, micro-bancos, instituições micro-financeiras - IMFs);
- (xii) Representação das instituições governamentais do sector das pescas; e
- (xiii) Conselhos comunitários de pesca e associações / cooperativas activos nas comunidades de pescadores

A existência destas “condições” varia de pólo para pólo. Em cada um dos pólos de crescimento foi conduzido, ao início do projecto, um processo de consultas e planificação participativa que tinha por objectivo assistir na definição das prioridades de investimentos do projecto. Este exercício envolveu participantes na cadeia de valor da produção pesqueira e outras partes interessadas, tais como representantes do Governo, da sociedade civil, sector privado, líderes comunitários e outros. Ao final do processo foram elaborados Planos de Acção (ou Planos de Investimento) dos pólos de crescimento, que alimentam os processos de planificação corrente que têm lugar a cada ano. O projecto está a intervir de modo a assegurar que, no final da intervenção, a maior parte das condições acima descritas esteja presente na totalidade dos pólos de crescimento.

Constituem também aspectos centrais da estratégia assumida no quadro do projecto os seguintes aspectos: (a) A realização de intervenções interligadas para a optimização do funcionamento da cadeia de valor da produção pesqueira artesanal, desde a fase da captura até ao mercado final; (b) A diversificação de operações de pesca, de áreas abrigadas e próximas da praia (exploradas com recursos à redes de arrasto de praia) para zonas de mar aberto presentemente sub-exploradas; e (c) A provisão de serviços financeiros sustentáveis, por via de instituições financeiras do sector comercial (bancos, micro-bancos, IMFs, organizações de poupanças e empréstimos). Além disso, atenção especial é dada às questões relacionadas com a inclusão, seja na perspectiva social (ou seja, maior inclusão de agregados familiares pobres, mulheres e outros grupos sociais vulneráveis) ou na óptica espacial (isto é, o alcance de um número cada vez maior de centros e aldeias de pesca que gravitam ao redor do centro do pólo).

2.2. Componentes

O projecto compreende cinco componentes de investimento, a saber: (a) Apoio do Desenvolvimento do Pescado de Valor Comercial Mais Alto³; (b) Melhoria das Infraestruturas Económicas; (c) Desenvolvimento dos Serviços Financeiros; (d) Fortalecimento Institucional, Iniciativas de Política e Gestão do Projecto; e (e) Promoção da Nutrição. Nos pontos que seguem são fornecidos mais pormenores relativos a cada componente.

Apoio ao Desenvolvimento da Produção de Pescado de Valor Comercial Mais Alto. O objectivo da componente é facilitar o aumento sustentável da produção e comercialização de pescado de valor comercial mais alto. Aqui, para além de se aportar serviços de extensão pesqueira e infraestruturas de mercado, um enfoque especial é dado à promoção da “pesca como um negócio”, através de acções de capacitação em gestão de negócios. Na sequência do exercício de avaliação intercalar, realizado no ano de 2015, foi decidido estender os apoios do projecto à iniciativas de aquacultura. Importa aqui destacar que o FIDA apoia também, através de fundos oriundos da Iniciativa MDG-1c, o Projecto de Promoção da Aquacultura de Pequena Escala (ProAQUA) que tem lugar em quatros distritos das províncias de Manica e Sofala.

Os investimentos a serem financiados através desta componente podem ser agrupados em quatro categorias de custo: (a) formação, demonstrações e actividades de apoio; (b) infraestruturas de mercados; (c) formação do pessoal e aumento da capacidade institucional; e (d) estudos de viabilidade, planificação e mobilização da comunidade.

Estas actividades são implementadas pelo IDEPA, através da rede de extensionistas integrada nas direcções provinciais de Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas (DPMAIPs) e serviços distritais de Actividades Económicas (SDAE). Para apoiar a execução destas actividades, previa-se que fosse mobilizada a participação de outras instituições do sector das pescas, tal como o Instituto Nacional de Inspecção de Pescado (INIP) e a Escola de Pesca (EP). Alguns serviços são contratados externamente, desde que se considere necessário e vantajoso.

Melhoria de Infraestruturas Económicas. O objectivo da componente é melhorar o acesso físico aos centros de pesca e aumentar a disponibilidade de energia eléctrica para a boa conservação dos produtos da pesca artesanal. Três tipos de intervenções estão assim contempladas: (a) A reabilitação e manutenção de vias de acesso ligando o centro do pólo aos principais corredores comerciais ou aos centros de pesca periféricos; (b) A extensão de linhas de energia eléctrica da rede nacional ou local para o centro do pólo, e deste para os centros de desembarque com maior potencial produtivo e aldeias de pescadores; e (c) A implantação de sistemas isolados de fornecimento de energia eléctrica com base em fontes alternativas (essencialmente solar) onde a solução anterior não se apresenta viável.

As actividades desta componente são implementadas pela Administração Nacional das Estradas – ANE / Fundo de Estradas - FE (reabilitação e manutenção de estradas), Electricidade de Moçambique - EDM (linhas de energia eléctrica da rede nacional) e Fundo Nacional de Energia - FUNAE (sistema isolados de electrificação a partir de fontes alternativas). A especificação técnica dos trabalhos, execução e fiscalização de obras é contratada a operadores do sector privado, por via de processos de concurso público. Foi prevista uma excepção nos casos da extensão de pequenas redes de energia eléctrica, sendo os trabalhos desta natureza feitos por via de administração directa da EDM.

³ Entende-se por qualquer operação na cadeia de valor com potencial de expansão para obtenção de rendimentos acrescidos pela quantidade ou pela qualidade do pescado. Por exemplo pela captura de espécies de pescado com valor comercial intrinsecamente mais alto (ex.: pesca à linha), pelo desembarque de grandes quantidades de pescado (ex.: pesca do cerco), pela melhoria da qualidade (ex.: conservação do peixe pelo gelo), pelo valor acrescentado através de novos métodos de processamento (ex.: bolinhos de peixe) ou pela diversificação da produção (ex.: aproveitamento de escamas para artesanato).

Provisão de serviços financeiros. O objectivo da componente é de melhorar a prestação, alcance, adequação e sustentabilidade dos serviços financeiros nas comunidades de pescadores. Para o efeito, duas abordagens principais estão a ser promovidas, a saber: (a) O desenvolvimento de serviços baseados na comunidade; e (b) O apoio financeiro para investimentos na cadeia de valor.

Através da primeira abordagem, pretende-se expandir o número de grupos de poupança e crédito rotativo (PCR) operando nas aldeias de pescadores e consolidar a actuação dos existentes. Aqui, o projecto apoia desenvolvimentos na metodologia empregue para que esta se torne mais adaptada às condições específicas de cada região. Acções visando desenvolvimentos de cariz institucional, para unir e formalizar os grupos de PCR, com vista a obter um envolvimento mais eficaz em ações de intermediação financeira, previstas no desenho do projecto, foram descartadas.

No que se refere ao apoio financeiro a investimentos na cadeia de valor, o ProPESCA está a intervir através dos seguintes mecanismos: (a) Facilidade de inovação e expansão (IOF): trata-se de um mecanismo de apoio que contempla a concessão de subvenções para a abertura de balcões de operadores licenciados pelo Banco Central (bancos/micro-bancos e instituições micro-financeiras) nos pólos de crescimento do projecto, mediante a apresentação de candidaturas. Adicionalmente, estes (e outros já estabelecidos) poderão obter fundos de empréstimo para uso nas suas operações creditícias; (b) Fundo de mitigação de riscos financeiros (FMRF): tratava-se de um fundo de comparticipação a ser gerido por uma entidade a seleccionar através de um processo de concurso público. Este fundo seria usado para co-financiar propostas consideradas atractivas e viáveis, em parceria com os operadores do sector financeiro e bancário formal; (c) Fundo de promoção de empreendimentos emergentes (FPEE): destinado a comparticipar em empreendimentos considerados importantes à luz da estratégia do projecto (por exemplo, a produção e venda de gelo de fabrico industrial); (d) Fundo de promoção de mulheres empresárias (FPME): pretende-se através deste fundo apoiar de forma direccionada o desenvolvimento de negócios por parte de mulheres que vivem e trabalham na zona do projecto.

As actividades de promoção de grupos de PCR e seu desenvolvimento organizacional e institucional foram contratadas externamente a organizações não-governamentais (ONGs) e/ou outras entidades qualificadas. Por falta de demanda, o fundo de mitigação de risco do ProPESCA não foi usado, mas continuou a ser usado o fundo criado no quadro do Projecto de Pesca Artesanal no Banco de Sofala (PPABAS) que terminou em 2011. A linha de crédito do IOF, assim como os fundos de subvenção para a abertura de balcões nos pólos de crescimento, estão sob gestão do Fundo de Fomento Pesqueiro (FFP). Os dois fundos de comparticipação (empreendimentos emergentes e mulheres empresárias) são geridos directamente pelo IDEPA.

Fortalecimento Institucional, Iniciativas de Política e Gestão do Projecto. O objectivo da componente é de fortalecer as instituições responsáveis pela promoção da pesca artesanal, para que elas possam desempenhar os seus papéis na implementação do projecto e aumentar as suas capacidades para continuar a implementar estas actividades após o término do projecto.

A estratégia para a implementação do projecto está assente na colaboração com as agências governamentais responsáveis, usando o seu pessoal e modalidades de operação, e conforme necessário, no aporte de apoios para facilitar a realização de intervenções específicas no quadro da execução do projecto. Nas áreas em que, quer as empresas do sector privado quer as ONGs, apresentam uma vantagem comparativa, estas são contratados para prestar os serviços necessários. O projecto apoia o funcionamento de uma Unidade de Coordenação de Projecto (UCP) no seio do IDEPA, instituição que assume a liderança na implementação do projecto. A componente combina assim o apoio ao IDEPA, na qualidade acima referenciada, e o apoio a três outras instituições do sector do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas, nomeadamente o FFP, o Instituto de Investigação Pesqueira (IIP) e a Administração Nacional das Pescas (ADNAP).

Estão nesta componente contempladas as seguintes intervenções: (a) Co-gestão das pescarias; (b) Investigação de recursos acessíveis ao subsector da pesca artesanal; (c) Focalização em assuntos de género e pobreza; (d) Apoio a iniciativas de política e legislação; e (e) Fortalecimento institucional.

Co-gestão das pescarias. Esta intervenção visa fortalecer a ADNAP para melhor cumprir o seu mandato relacionado com a promoção de iniciativas de gestão participativa das pescarias. Nestes termos, o projecto apoia o seguinte: (a) A capacitação de quadros da administração pesqueira a nível central e local; (b) A formação, fortalecimento e consolidação dos Conselhos Comunitários de Pesca - CCPs; e (c) O apoio ao funcionamento dos comités locais de co-gestão e o estabelecimento de ligações funcionais com a Comissão de Administração Pesqueira (CAP).

É importante referir que o FIDA financia uma intervenção complementar ao ProPESCA na área de gestão participativa dos recursos pesqueiros. O Projecto de Reforço dos Direitos de Acesso aos Recursos Pesqueiros pelos Pescadores Artesanais (ProDIRPA) é implementado pelo IDEPA e tem como área de actuação o Banco de Sofala.

Investigação de recursos acessíveis ao subsector da pesca artesanal. O projecto aporta apoios ao IIP visando o seguinte: (a) A adequação dos sistemas de monitorização das capturas, esforço de pesca e outros parâmetros essenciais tendo em conta a dinâmica de desenvolvimento das pescarias artesanais; (b) A estimação dos potenciais de recursos da pesca acessíveis ao subsector artesanal e a indicação das medidas apropriadas a adoptar tendo em conta a sustentabilidade do recurso e os objectivos de desenvolvimento do sector; e (c) A realização de trabalhos de investigação tendo como referência os 30 pólos de crescimento seleccionados no quadro do projecto.

Focalização em assuntos de género e pobreza. Há um enfoque particular sobre as questões de integração, na perspectiva do género, em todas as actividades desenvolvidas no quadro da implementação do projecto. Isto é feito em conjunção com uma forte ênfase sobre estratégias de actuação que visam incluir os segmentos mais desfavorecidos das comunidades pesqueiras nas actividades do projecto.

Apoio a iniciativas de política e legislação. O apoio a estas iniciativas seria orientado para promover um ambiente que favoreça cada vez mais o desenvolvimento da pesca artesanal em Moçambique. Isto deveria incluir aspectos tais como: (a) A capacitação das comunidades pesqueiras para terem uma participação mais activa no processo de tomada de decisões; (b) O estabelecimento de um quadro jurídico-legal que favoreça ainda mais as iniciativas de co-gestão; (c) A garantia aos pescadores artesanais de um acesso preferencial a zonas de pesca e recursos marinhos e a gestão de relações com outros utentes da zona costeira.

Monitoria, avaliação e gestão de conhecimentos. O sistema de monitoria e avaliação, que foi construído tendo como referência o quadro lógico do projecto, deveria retratar os resultados do projecto bem como o seu impacto junto das comunidades beneficiárias; a gestão de conhecimentos deveria facilitar a sistematização de lições aprendidas, a troca de informações e a comunicação dos resultados e experiências do ProPESCA.

Fortalecimento institucional do IDEPA. O fortalecimento do IDEPA prevê apoios para o seguinte: (a) *operações da sede*, incluindo apoio técnico para as unidades técnicas/executivas do IDEPA e para equipar a UCP; (b) *operações das delegações provinciais*⁴, consideradas críticas, visto que estas suportarão a principal carga de implementação.

Promoção da Nutrição. O objectivo desta componente é de facilitar a redução sustentável da malnutrição no seio dos agregados familiares alvos das intervenções do ProPESCA. Para alcançar

⁴ No quadro das reformas ocorridas após a criação do Ministério do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas, em 2015, a capacidade e os recursos das delegações provinciais do IDPPE e INAQUA foram integrados nas DPMAIPs.

esse objectivo, o projecto encoraja as pessoas a ter uma dieta balanceada e a seguir práticas saudáveis de alimentação das crianças. As actividades a serem implementadas consistem de:

- Sessões de educação nutricional tendo como alvo principal grupos de mulheres em idade reprodutiva, nas aldeias, e raparigas em idade escolar, principalmente nas escolas secundárias.
- Acções de mobilização e sensibilização destinadas a líderes comunitários e membros de órgãos de base comunitária a nível das aldeias de pescadores para encorajar a promoção de mudanças no conhecimento, atitudes e práticas no seio dos beneficiários da intervenção.
- Demonstrações de horticultura e culinária: o projecto promove a realização de hortas e de cozinhas de demonstração que são utilizadas para produção de variedade de vegetais para autoconsumo e manutenção de uma culinária diversificada.
- Campanhas de educação via rádio comunitária: estes programas são emitidos nas rádios comunitárias para promover a importância de boa nutrição e de uma dieta saudável e balanceada.

A execução de acções de educação nutricional foi confiada a provedores de serviços seleccionados através de um processo de concurso público. Importa referir que estas acções foram antecedidas de uma intervenção piloto denominada “Projecto de Prevenção do HIV-SIDA e Melhoria da Nutrição (CHAPANI) que foi implementada nos pólos de crescimento da província de Nampula.

2.3. Investimentos previstos

A implementação do ProPESCA envolve a mobilização de um investimento global de cerca de 58 milhões⁵ de dólares americanos. Esse valor está distribuído pelas componentes do projecto e pelos financiadores conforme a seguir se apresenta:

Tabela 1: Orçamento do ProPESCA por Componente e Financiador (mil USD)

Componente	FIDA	OFID	UE	GDM	Total
1. Apoio ao Desenvolvimento de produtos pesqueiros de valor comercial mais alto	8 158	-	4 505	3 188	15 851
2. Melhoramento de infraestruturas económico	1 051	13 314	8 066	472	22 902
3. Desenvolvimento de serviços financeiros	2 201	-	3 212	113	5 526
4. Reforço institucional, iniciativas políticas e gestão do projecto	9 522	216	954	327	11 019
5. Promoção da nutrição	200	-	2 238	61	2 499
Total	21 132	13 530	18 975	4 161	57 797

2.4. Arranjos de implementação

A coordenação global do projecto foi confiada ao IDEPA. A gestão do projecto está a cargo de uma UCP estabelecida no seio do instituto que trabalha sob comando da Direcção Geral do IDEPA. A UCP assegura a articulação com as várias entidades envolvidas na implementação do projecto e desempenha as funções chave de planificação do projecto e, também, de monitoria do progresso e resultados alcançados. As responsabilidades da UCP são extensivas ao desembolso de fundos, aprovisionamento, contabilidade e gestão financeira. A UCP é composta por um

⁵ Incluindo contingências físicas e de preço.

Coordenador de Projecto, um Gestor Financeiro e de Contratos e um Oficial de Planificação, Monitoria e Avaliação. Uma equipa de apoio compreendendo técnicos auxiliares e assistentes administrativos reforça a UCP. Adicionalmente, a equipa de assistência técnica, integrada nas direcções de serviços do IDEPA, cobre as seguintes áreas de especialidade: Cadeia de Valor e Gestão de Negócios; Tecnologia de Pesca; Engenharia; Finanças Rurais; e Género e Desenvolvimento Comunitário⁶.

Nas sete províncias que participam na execução do ProPESCA (nomeadamente Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambézia, Sofala, Inhambane e Maputo – Cidade e Província) as responsabilidades do IDEPA são assumidas pelas DPMAIPs.

Para implementar o projecto, o IDEPA trabalha com várias entidades parceiras, governamentais e não-governamentais, tal como especificado anteriormente. O IDEPA assinou Memorandos de Entendimento (MdE) com cada uma das entidades atrás mencionadas. Estes estabelecem os princípios e formas de colaboração entre as partes na implementação das acções previstas. A mobilização de indivíduos, empresas e ONGs para fornecer bens, prestar serviços e realizar obras de empreitada é feita por via de contratos. A operacionalização de mecanismos de apoio financeiro foi precedida da assinatura de acordos entre as partes respectivas e o Tesouro Público.

Para efeitos de orientação estratégica, órgãos de direcção seriam estabelecidos a vários níveis para guiar a implementação do ProPESCA. Sob presidência do Secretário Permanente do MIMAIP funciona a nível central um Comité Directivo do Projecto (CDP) que inclui representantes das principais instituições parceiras do projecto. O CDP permite a participação dos parceiros do ProPESCA na planificação, monitoria e implementação do projecto. Com o mesmo propósito, CDPs presididos pelo Governadores seriam estabelecidos a nível de cada província. Estes órgãos reuniriam ordinariamente duas vezes por ano (indicativamente nos meses de Fevereiro e Agosto). Na maior parte dos casos, contudo, estes órgãos não foram operacionalizados, estando aspectos relacionados com o projecto a ser abordados nas sessões de trabalho dos governos provinciais.

2.5. Planificação, monitoria e avaliação e gestão financeira

Planificação, Monitoria e Avaliação. A planificação, monitoria e avaliação baseiam-se em três instrumentos principais, nomeadamente: (a) o Quadro Lógico detalhado; (b) o Manual de Implementação; e (c) o Manual de Planificação, Monitoria e Avaliação.

A preparação de Planos Anuais de Actividades e Orçamento (PAAOs) é realizada de forma descentralizada e obedece ao calendário anual de planificação vigente no sistema governativo. Isto pressupõe que as DPMAIPs e as representações locais das agências de implementação preparam as suas propostas de actividades e orçamento baseados nas provisões do documento do projecto, nos planos de ação dos pólos de crescimento e na experiência ganha na base da implementação. A UCP é responsável pela globalização das propostas de planos provinciais num único plano do ProPESCA.

O PAAO aprovado constitui a ferramenta de base para a alocação de recursos, monitoria da execução das actividades programadas e avaliação de resultados. Para facilitar a monitoria foram definidos nove resultados⁷, juntamente com uma série de indicadores. Cada agência de implementação deverá assegurar a monitoria das actividades para as quais é responsável. Em termos práticos, isto significa que deverá recolher os dados necessários que lhe possibilitem reportar sobre o estágio de execução de cada actividade específica, desde o início até a sua conclusão. A elaboração de relatórios do progresso encontra-se sob a responsabilidade das

⁶ Os postos de assistência técnica são gradualmente descontinuados, a medida que o projecto caminha para o seu fim. Em 2018, só o Especialista da Cadeia de Valor e o Engenheiro continuaram ao serviço do projecto.

⁷ Na sequência da mobilização do financiamento da UE dois resultados adicionais foram incorporados totalizando 11.

agências de implementação, bem como das DPMAIPs, estando a sua consolidação sob responsabilidade da UCP. A apresentação rotineira de relatórios é feita numa base trimestral, semestral e anual.

Gestão financeira e de contratos. Para contribuir para a harmonização de sistemas em Moçambique e aumentar os níveis de apropriação do Governo foi decidido que o projecto usaria os sistemas nacionais para a canalização de fundos, efectivação de pagamentos e realização de aquisições, nomeadamente: (a) A Conta Única da Tesouraria (CUT) e o sistema electrónico de programação orçamental e de contabilização das finanças públicas (e-SISTAFE); e (b) As regras e procedimentos de aquisições do Governo (Decreto 5/2016).

O projecto abriu três contas no Banco de Moçambique para onde são canalizados os desembolsos de cada fonte de financiamento externo, nomeadamente FIDA, OFID e EU. Contas foram também abertas num banco comercial, para receber os valores transferidos a partir da CUT, mas estas não são utilizadas uma vez que foi descartado o uso da opção de adiantamento. Tendo por base as programações financeiras periódicas, alocações são feitas para permitir a realização de pagamentos directamente aos beneficiários, quer pelo IDEPA, quer por outras Unidades Gestoras Beneficiárias (UGBs). A contabilização dos fundos e a elaboração de relatórios financeiros é feita recorrendo ao e-SISTAFE.

As aquisições para o projecto proposto são realizadas de acordo com as normas e regulamentos de aquisições do Governo desde que estes sejam compatíveis com as Directrizes de Aquisições do FIDA. Os desembolsos são baseados nos programas e orçamentos aprovados numa base anual. Os fundos são desembolsados de acordo com as seguintes categorias⁸: (a) Obras Civas; (b) Viaturas, Equipamentos e Materiais; (c) Assistência Técnica, Serviços Contratados, Estudos e Formação; (d) Facilidade de Cadeia de Valor; (e) Linha de Crédito, (f) Capital de Investimento e (g) Custos Operacionais Incrementais.

Ao final de cada ano fiscal, as contas do projecto são verificadas por auditores independentes, de acordo com normas aceitáveis para o FIDA e as Directrizes do Fundo sobre Auditorias do Projecto.

3. BALANÇO DO PROGRESSO

Este capítulo é dedicado ao balanço do progresso alcançado durante o primeiro semestre de 2018 e o respectivo desempenho. A apresentação das informações sobre o progresso do projecto é feita em três partes, a saber:

- a) Progresso físico e análise do desempenho por componentes;
- b) Progresso financeiro e aprovisionamento;
- c) Avaliação geral do desempenho.

No que diz respeito ao progresso físico por componentes é dado enfoque aos seguintes aspectos: (i) actividades planificadas; (ii) realizações; e (iii) resultados alcançados, incluindo algumas explicações sobre os níveis de realização das metas previstas. Em termos de progresso financeiro, destacam-se: (i) a execução financeira; (ii) o fluxo financeiro nas contas do projecto e a situação de aprovisionamento de bens, obras de empreitada e serviços; e (iii) a gestão administrativa e financeira. No concernente ao desempenho do projecto, os elementos avaliados são os seguintes: (i) o progresso da implementação; (ii) a estratégia da implementação; (iii) as agências de implementação; e (iv) o pessoal envolvido na execução do projecto.

⁸ Uma categoria "Linha de Crédito" foi acrescentada após a assinatura do acordo de donativo da UE.

3.1. Progresso físico e análise do desempenho por componentes

O progresso físico e a análise de desempenho são realizados tendo em conta os resultados do projecto que, no quadro da concepção do sistema de monitoria e avaliação do projecto, foram agrupados em 11 itens, a saber:

- **Resultado 1:** Unidades de pesca diversificadas e comercialmente viáveis com barcos, equipamento e técnicas apropriadas para captura de pescado de valor comercial mais alto;
- **Resultado 2:** Técnicas melhoradas e organização para utilização pós-captura e manutenção de pescado de qualidade;
- **Resultado 3:** Infraestrutura de apoio à produção e comercialização para garantir boa conservação do pescado e sua comercialização em condições higiénicas;
- **Resultado 4:** Acesso melhorado entre os centros de pesca, mercados e a rede nacional de estradas;
- **Resultado 5:** Organizações baseadas na comunidade com capacidade acrescida de mobilização de poupanças e empréstimos;
- **Resultado 6:** Instituições financeiras do sector comercial activamente envolvidas no financiamento de investimentos relacionados com as pescas;
- **Resultado 7:** Capacidade institucional acrescida para apoiar a gestão de recursos, captura e comercialização de pescado valor comercial mais alto;
- **Resultado 8:** Políticas melhoradas / quadro legal adequado para a pesca artesanal estabelecido;
- **Resultado 9:** Sistemas eficazes de gestão do projecto;
- **Resultado 10:** Capacidade das famílias de pescadores combaterem a mal-nutrição reforçada;
- **Resultado 11:** Comunidade mobilizada no combate à mal-nutrição.

Por força dos problemas registados durante o período em análise, relacionados principalmente com o deficiente fluxo de fundos, de forma geral, as metas previstas não foram alcançadas. O baixo nível de realização, aliado aos crónicos problemas de falta de liquidez nas contas de projecto, sugere provavelmente que as metas previstas deveriam ser menos ambiciosas.

3.1.1. Desenvolvimento da Cadeia de Valor do Pescado de Valor Comercial mais Alto

Na Componente “Desenvolvimento da Cadeia de Valor” foram estabelecidos três resultados, a saber: (a) Unidades de pesca diversificadas e comercialmente viáveis com barcos, equipamento e técnicas apropriadas para a captura de pescado de valor comercial mais alto; (b) Técnicas melhoradas e organização para utilização pós-captura e manutenção de pescado de qualidade; (c) Infraestrutura de apoio à produção e comercialização para garantir boa conservação do pescado e sua comercialização em condições higiénicas.

No que diz respeito ao **Resultado 1**, relacionado com a promoção da pesca em mar aberto, estavam nesta componente planificadas as seguintes actividades: (a) Capacitação de carpinteiros navais na construção de barcos melhorados; (b) Capacitação de motoristas e patrões de embarcações em matéria de manutenção de motores marítimos; (c) Capacitação de mecânicos sobre a reparação de motores marítimos; (d) Capacitação de pescadores no uso de gelo a bordo; e (e) Capacitação de pescadores no uso de equipamentos melhorados de pesca.

- (a) **Capacitação de carpinteiros navais na construção de barcos melhorados.** Estava prevista a implementação desta actividade em Cabo Delgado, Zambézia, Inhambane, Gaza e Maputo. Contudo, foi só possível realizar capacitações envolvendo 10 carpinteiros em Maputo (Kanyaka, Matutuíne, Marracuene e Katembe) e Inhambane (Nova

Mambone). A capacitação em Inhambane esteve relacionada com a conclusão da embarcação para a pesca em mar aberto usando artes combinadas.

- (b) **Capacitação de motoristas e patrões de embarcações em matéria de manutenção de motores marítimos.** Espera-se realizar capacitações nas províncias de Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambézia, Inhambane e Maputo). As capacitações previstas nesta matéria não foram realizadas.
- (c) **Capacitação de mecânicos sobre a reparação de motores marítimos.** A capacitação de mecânicos programadas para ter lugar nas províncias de Cabo Delgado, Zambézia, Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza e Maputo, apenas ocorreu em Gaza envolvendo 6 mecânicos.
- (d) **Capacitação de pescadores no uso de gelo a bordo.** As acções previstas neste contexto, em todas as províncias abrangidas pelo projecto, seriam combinadas com o uso de artes combinadas para a captura de espécies pelágicas e demersais. Acções foram realizadas em Gaza (Zongoene) e Maputo (Marracuene, Machangulo e Kanyaka) envolvendo 30 pessoas.
- (e) **Capacitação de pescadores no uso de equipamentos melhorados de pesca.** Estava previsto a realização de demonstrações de uso de equipamento de ajuda a navegação e pesca (EANP), igualmente conjugadas com o uso de artes combinadas para a captura de espécies pelágicas e demersais. Acções foram realizadas em Nampula (Mossuril), Inhambane (Nova Mambone) e Gaza (Zonguene) envolvendo 21 pessoas.

Em regime piloto, o ProPESCA está agora a apoiar iniciativas de **aquacultura**. Neste sentido, foram planificadas as actividades seguintes: (a) Conclusão da construção e apetrechamento de um centro de treinamento e demonstração na Escola de Pesca; (b) Demonstração do cultivo de bivalves; (c) Demonstração do cultivo de peixe em regime de aquaparcos de tanques escavados em terra; e (d) Demonstração do cultivo de peixe em regime de aquaparcos de gaiolas flutuantes.

- (a) **Conclusão da construção e apetrechamento de um centro de treinamento e demonstração para a Escola de Pesca.** O centro de treinamento consistirá de uma incubadora, um laboratório e 16 tanques. Após o arranque das obras de construção em Setembro do ano transacto, estas estiveram paradas a maior parte do período em análise, por motivo relacionados com a necessidade de se chegar à um acordo sobre o trabalho executado (incluindo a aquisição de equipamentos) e os valores facturados. Durante o primeiro semestre, encontros foram realizados para ultrapassar este problema, prevendo-se que obras sejam retomadas no início do segundo semestre.
- (b) **Demonstração do cultivo de bivalves.** Estava prevista a realização de acções em Cabo Delgado (Chuiba) e Inhambane (Baía de Inhambane) e Maputo (Kanyaka). Com o envolvimento da Associação das Mulheres Unidas de Chuiba (50 membros, 49 mulheres), em Cabo Delgado foram construídas 2 machambas, cobrindo uma área total de 4.000 metros quadrados, que foi povoado com 1.600 kgs de sementes recolhidas em Mefunvo. Na ilha de Kanyaka, foram iniciadas actividades de montagem de estruturas para o cultivo de mexilhão, em forma de “longlines” de 50 metros/cada, em conjunto com os 10 beneficiários (3 mulheres). Foi também feita a costura de saquetas de 1 metro com capacidade para albergar 660 sementes de mexilhão. Estão em curso preparativos para a colheita de sementes de mexilhão na província de Gaza e o início do povoamento. Foi realizada uma troca de experiência entre maricultores de Kanyaka e Chuiba. Na baía de Inhambane, não foram realizadas acções dignas de destaque.
- (c) **Demonstração do cultivo de peixe em regime de aquaparcos de tanques escavados em terra.** Foi prevista a realização de intervenções em Cabo Delgado (Metuge), Nampula (Nacuxa-Mossuril), Zambézia (Mocubela), Sofala (Galinha-Muanza), Inhambane

(Maxixe e Vilankulo) e Maputo (Matutuíne). Em Metuge foram abertos 25 tanques de 500^{m2} faltando a montagem de comportas para o controle das águas. Além disso, foram capacitadas 46 beneficiários (10 mulheres) e 8 extensionistas, em técnicas de cultivo de peixe e fabrico de alimento melhorado para o peixe. Em Nacuxa, foram abertos 28 tanques de terra, nomeadamente 7 na comunidade de Nacuxa, 6 no interior do Instituto Politécnico de Nacuxa (que vai garantir a transferência de conhecimento da actividade piscícola a comunidade) e 15 na comunidade de Nawiripe. Para realizar as demonstrações em Mocubela foi obtida a licença ambiental de uma área de cerca de 10 hectares, em Barada, e lançado o concurso para a contratação de serviços de abertura de tanques, aqui e também em Tapata e Mucuna, mas este teve que ser repetido. Em Galinha, distrito de Muanza, foram abertos 11 tanques de terra de 500^{m2} que foram povoados com cerca de 26 mil alevinos. Na cidade de Inhambane, a Associação de Salela reabilitou 7 tanques que foram povoados com 14.000 alevinos, enquanto que na baixa de Machavenga foi concluída a reabilitação dos 38 tanques existentes e construídos mais 7, totalizando 45 tanques. No distrito da Maxixe, na baixa de Macuamene, existem 57 tanques já em funcionamento. Em 2018, foram abertos mais 50 tanques que foram povoados com 154.500 alevinos. Em Macassane, distrito de Matutuíne, os 17 tanques reabilitados foram povoados com 44.000 alevinos.

(d) Demonstração do cultivo de peixe em regime de aquaparkes de gaiolas flutuantes.

Neste contexto estava prevista a realização de intervenções em Sofala (Vale do Mandruzi-Dondo e Bandua-Buzi), Inhambane (Vilankulo), Gaza (Bilene) e Maputo (Marracuene). No Vale de Mandruzi, distrito de Dondo, numa a fase inicial vão ser instaladas cerca de 50 gaiolas. Foram identificadas três associações interessadas, nomeadamente a Associação dos Camponeses, Txintcha Upenhu e o grupo Bêção, com cerca de 100 beneficiários. Aqui, foram construídas e entregues 17 gaiolas. No distrito de Búzi, em Bandua, foram identificadas 3 associações (ADEC, Estaquinha e Ampara). Na sequência disto, foram construídas e entregues 5 gaiolas em Bandua e 10 em Estaquinha. Aqui, trabalha-se com a Escola Agrária de Estaquinha que vai viabilizar assegurar a transferência de conhecimento e tecnologias às comunidades vizinhas. No distrito de Vilankulo, foram identificadas duas associações nas zonas de Machengue e Machocomane. Assim, através da empresa contratada para a prestação de serviço,s foram montadas 27 gaiolas e treinados 20 beneficiários em tecnologias de montagem e reparação das gaiolas. Na Cidade de Inhambane, foi identificada uma associação na zona de Machavenga que possui 16 gaiolas operacionais e outras 16 danificadas. Aqui, foram povoadas 7 gaiolas com 14.000 alevinos. Durante o período, foi realizado o procurement para a aquisição de mais alevinos. No Município da Praia do Bilene, foram identificadas três associações (Tsoveca, Matha e Tsatsene) e os primeiros beneficiários para o arranque das demonstrações. Para a instalação de 30 gaiolas, foram identificadas as lagoas Ndziva, Nhachiundze e Ndjire, incluindo a escolha do local exacto para fazê-lo, considerando os aspectos de profundidade, segurança e acesso. Foram igualmente preparados os concursos para a aquisição de material para construção das gaiolas, e aquisição de alevinos e ração. Em Maputo, no distrito de Marracuene, foram identificados 10 beneficiários da Associação “Aqua Inkomati” e no distrito de Matutuine foi feita a prospecção e identificadas duas lagoas (Bute e Mwame) para o cultivo de peixe em gaiolas. Contudo, a presença de predadores, sobretudo hipopótamo e crocodilos, embora de forma sazonal, nas lagoas Bute e Mwame, é vista com um grande constrangimento.

Relativamente às actividades atrás descritas, excluindo as de aquacultura, em termos de metas físicas, foram obtidos os seguintes resultados:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
1.1. Carpinteiros navais treinados	Pessoa	110	196	178%	56	10	18%
1.2. Motoristas de embarcações e patrões treinados	Pessoa	242	338	140%	52	0	0%
1.3. Mecânicos navais treinados	Pessoa	242	154	64%	47	6	13%
1.4. Pescadores envolvidos nas demonstrações de uso de gelo a bordo	Pessoa (H)	2492	317	13%	102	30	29%
	Pessoa (M)	162	0	0%	?	0	NA
1.5. Pescadores treinados em técnicas e artes de pesca de mar aberto	Pessoa (H)	340	757	223%	114	21	18%
	Pessoa (M)	23	0	0%	?	0	NA

Relativamente ao **Resultado 2**, que tem há haver com a promoção de ‘boas práticas’ de manuseamento e processamento de pescado na etapas pós-desembarque do pescado, as seguintes actividades foram programadas: (a) Capacitação de processadores e comerciantes em boas práticas de manuseamento e processamento de pescado fresco/congelado; (b) Capacitação de comerciantes/processadores em boas práticas de manuseamento e processamento de pescado usando técnicas tradicionais – salga/secagem/fumagem; (c) Demonstrações sobre produtos de valor acrescentado e aproveitamento integral de pescado; e (d) Realização de feiras de insumo de produção e de pescado.

- (a) **Capacitação de processadores e comerciantes em boas práticas de manuseamento e processamento de pescado fresco / congelado.** Estas acções têm como ênfase a conservação do pescado usando gelo. Foi programada a sua realização em todas as províncias de actuação do ProPESCA. As acções realizadas envolveram um total de 288 pessoas (das quais 191 mulheres) nos seguintes locais: Palma, Macomia e Pangane (24), Angoche (52), Chinde (20), Praia Nova (14), Nova Mambone, Inhassoro e Vilankulo (126), Bilene (15) e Kanyaka (27).
- (b) **Capacitação de comerciantes / processadores em boas práticas de manuseamento e processamento de pescado usando técnicas tradicionais.** Estas acções têm lugar nos mesmos locais onde decorre as capacitações mencionadas anteriormente. As capacitações realizadas envolveram um total de 257 pessoas (183 mulheres), distribuídas da seguinte maneira: Palma, Macomia e Pangane (34), Angoche (10), Chinde (20), Praia Nova (18), Nova Mambone, Inhassoro e Vilankulo (122), Bilene (25) e Kanyaka (27).
- (c) **Demonstrações sobre produtos de valor acrescentado e no aproveitamento integral de pescado.** Estas acções servem de complemento às capacitações mencionadas anteriormente, tendo neste caso participado um total de 140 pessoas (92 mulheres), distribuídas da seguinte forma: Palma, Macomia e Pangane (34), Chinde (20), Nova Mambone, Inhassoro e Vilankulo (59) e Kanyaka (27).
- (d) **Realização de feiras de insumo de produção e de pescado.** Foi prevista a organização de feiras que têm como objectivo principal a apresentação e venda de produtos pesqueiros, e incluem a exposição de insumos de pesca. As feiras foram realizadas nos seguintes locais: Quirimba e Pemba (Cabo Delgado), Namige (Nampula), Mocuba e Mulevala (Zambézia), Dondo e Chemba (Sofala), Bilene e Zonguene (Gaza) e Marracuene, Matola e Kanyaka (Maputo). As feiras são realizadas geralmente em dias festivos, mas uma parte delas teve lugar por ocasião das visitas presidenciais. Um total de 18 eventos foi promovido.

Os resultados nesta área obtidos são apresentados na tabela seguinte:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
2.1. Processadores/comerciantes treinados no manuseamento, conservação e comercialização de pescado fresco/congelado							
	Pessoa (H)	1500	2563	171%		97	17%
	Pessoa (M)	808	1093	135%	575	191	33%
2.2. Processadores/Comerciantes treinados na conservação e comercialização de pescado processado tradicionalmente							
	Pessoa (H)	1500	232	15%		74	13%
	Pessoa (M)	808	1290	160%	575	183	32%
2.3. Feiras de pescado e insumos de pesca realizadas	Numero	150	107	71%	28	18	64%

De forma transversal aos dois resultados anteriores, estava previsto realizar acções de capacitação dos beneficiários, a saber: (a) Capacitação de pescadores, processadores e comerciantes em gestão de negócios; e (b) Assistência à associações de pescadores e comerciantes no âmbito da sua conversão em cooperativas modernas.

(a) Capacitação de pescadores, processadores e comerciantes em gestão de negócios.

Estas acções deveriam ter lugar nas províncias de Sofala, Inhambane, Gaza e Maputo envolvendo um total de 135 pessoas. Neste contexto, foram capacitadas 135 pessoas (105 mulheres). Estas acções tiveram lugar em Inhassoro, Vilankulo e Nova Mambone (59) e Kanyaka, Muntanhana e Kamavota (76).

(b) Assistência a associações de pescadores e comerciantes de pescado. Esta acção visa a capacitação dos agrupamentos que desenvolvem actividades na cadeia de valor da pesca e, mais recentemente, da aquacultura. Foram realizadas assistências a 29 associações, sendo 1 em Nampula (Mossuril), 12 na Zambézia (Mucuna, Silimo e Tapata, Pelepele, Puzugo e Pebane-sede), 9 em Sofala (Beira, Búzi, Dondo, Muanza, Machanga) e 7 na província de Maputo (Marracuene e Kanyaka), envolvendo 305 pessoas, das quais 83 mulheres. No mês de Maio, em Maputo, técnicos do IDEPA participaram na Conferência Internacional sobre o Cooperativismo Moderno, sob o lema “Fome Zero. A conferência teve a participação de várias organizações nacionais e internacionais que trabalham em prol deste objectivo, em África e outros continentes.

Os resultados alcançados durante o período são apresentados na tabela que se segue:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
1.6. Pescadores assistidos em matérias de gestão negócios	Pessoa (H)	2550	1198	47%	450	30	7%
	Pessoa (M)	104	62	60%	?	0	NA
1.7 Associações de pescadores assistidas	Grupo	115	186	162%	37	10	27%
2.4. Processadores/comerciantes assistidos em matéria de gestão de negócios							
	Pessoa (H)	1500	1221	81%		0	0%
	Pessoa (M)	808	443	55%	450	105	23%
2.5. Associações de processadores / comerciantes assistidas	Grupo	58	91	157%	69	19	28%

Para completar o quadro de actividades na componente 1, foi também previsto realizar o seguinte: (a) Recolha e sistematização da informação referente ao acompanhamento dos indicadores de efeitos do projecto ao nível de cada pólo; (b) Finalização do estudo sobre as intervenções realizadas na área de tecnologia pesqueira.

Um esforço foi realizado pelas direcções de serviços do IDEPA para documentar as realizações do projecto no que se refere aos seus efeitos e impactos nesta componente. Contudo, a análise e apresentação da informação recolhida ainda não foram concluídos. Atendendo que o projecto vai fechar em Março do próximo ano, urge realizar este trabalho.

No que toca ao **Resultado 3**, relacionado com a provisão de infraestrutura de apoio à produção e comercialização para garantir a colocação de pescado no mercado em condições higiénicas e com a qualidade necessária, as seguintes acções foram programadas: (a) Conclusão da construção de mercados; (b) Conclusão da construção de quiosques; (c) Conclusão do fornecimento e montagem de equipamento de frio; (d) Conclusão da instalação de equipamento de processamento de pescado nos mercados; (e) Capacitação de membros das comissões de gestão de mercados; e (f) Assistência à operacionalização dos mercados.

- (a) **Conclusão da construção de mercados.** Estava prevista a conclusão de 15 obras de construção de mercados localizados nos seguintes sítios: Quirimbas (Cabo Delgado), Larde e Maziuane (Nampula), Idugo, Matilde, Chinde e Pebane (Zambézia), Sambazó (Sofala), Nova Mambone, Inhassoro e Vilankulo (Inhambane), Zonguene e Bilene (Gaza) e Marracuene e Kanyaka (Maputo). Destes, foram concluídas obras em 4 mercados, nomeadamente Quirimba, Matilde, Nova Mambone e Kanyaka. Em outros 4, as obras estão acima de 90% de execução física. Foram iniciadas as obras de construção do mercado de Chinde e iniciado processo para a contratação de novo empreiteiro para a conclusão do mercado de Sambazó.
- (b) **Conclusão da construção de quiosques.** Estava prevista a construção de quiosques nos mercados Pangane, Larde, Zalala, Vilankulo, Bilene, Marracuene e Kanyaka, para combinar os negócios da pesca com os de restauração. Contudo, durante o período em análise apenas foi possível concluir processos de contratação, tendo apenas iniciado obras de construção dos quiosques de Zalala.
- (c) **Conclusão do fornecimento e montagem de equipamento de frio.** Está previsto o apetrechamento dos mercados a medida que as obras de construção são concluídas. Durante o período foi concluído o processo de contratação das duas empresas apuradas para o efeito. Contudo, por escassez de fundos, registou-se atraso no pagamento do adiantamento necessário para confirmar a encomenda junto dos fabricantes do equipamento. O fornecimento e montagem de equipamento de conservação de pescado irá ocorrer durante o segundo semestre.
- (d) **Capacitação de membros das comissões de gestão de mercados.** Neste contexto foram privilegiadas acções práticas de capacitação, a destacar a circulação no mercado, conservação do pescado usando gelo e através de métodos tradicionais de salga, secagem e fumagem de pescado, conservação em caixas isotérmicas, na câmara de conservação, higienização da banca e do mercado e avaliação sensorial do pescado.
- (e) **Assistência à operacionalização dos mercados.** Foi dada assistência para a operacionalização de mercados, num contexto de funcionamento com base em princípios de higiene e limpeza são e adopção de boas práticas de manuseamento e conservação do pescado. Durante o período entraram em funcionamento os mercados das Quirimbas (Cabo Delgado), Matilde (Zambézia), Nova Mambone (Inhambane) e Kanyaka (Maputo).

Os resultados alcançados durante o período são ilustrados na tabela que se segue:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
3.1. Fábricas de gelo e câmaras de congelação / conservação instaladas	Numero	12	12	100%	8	0	0%
3.2. Empreendedores investindo em congeladores domésticos para produção de gelo	Pessoa (H)	185	0	0%	NA	0	NA
	Pessoa (M)	93	76	82%	NA	20	NA
3.3. Mercados de primeira venda estabelecidos	Numero	13	12	92%	7	4	57%
3.4. Comissões de gestão de mercados estabelecidas	Grupo	13	25	192%	27	0	0%
3.5. Mercados retalhistas de pescado melhorados	Numero	7	2	28%	14	0	0%

3.1.2. Melhoria de Infraestruturas Económicas

No âmbito da Componente “Infraestruturas Económicas” foram definidos dois resultados, nomeadamente: (a) Infraestrutura de apoio à produção e comercialização para garantir boa conservação do pescado e sua comercialização em condições higiénicas⁹; (b) Acesso melhorado entre os centros de pesca, mercados e a rede nacional de estradas.

No contexto do **Resultado 3**, foram aqui planificadas as actividades seguintes: (a) Conclusão da electrificação de mercados pesqueiros a partir da rede nacional de energia (RNE); (b) Conclusão da electrificação de aldeias de pescadores; e (c) Conclusão da instalação de sistemas fotovoltaicos em mercados seleccionados, sem acesso a energia da rede nacional a curto-médio prazo.

- (a) **Conclusão da electrificação de mercados pesqueiros (RNE).** Desde o início das actividades de electrificação a partir da RNE, em 2014, até ao primeiro semestre de 2018, um total de 10 projectos de electrificação de mercados de primeira venda (MPV) e mercados retalhistas (MR) foram realizados, a saber: em Cabo Delgado (MPV de Quissanga, MPV de Macomia, MR de Montepuez e MPV de Pangane), Nampula (MR da Cidade Alta-Nacala e MPV de Fungo-Memba), Zambézia (MPV de Zalala), Sofala (MPV de Chiconjo) e Maputo (MPV de Muntanhana e MPV de Kanyaka - montagem de PT). Estão em curso levantamentos para a electrificação de mercados em Cabo Delgado (MPV de Pangane-PT), Nampula (MPV de Larde-PT) e Zambézia (MR de Chinde-PT).
- (b) **Conclusão da electrificação de aldeias de pescadores (RNE).** Até ao final do primeiro semestre de 2018, um total de 7 projectos de electrificação de povoados foram realizados, a saber: em Cabo Delgado (Tanganhane), Nampula (Mucoroje), Zambézia (Mulai e Mercado do Vasco) Inhambane (Macunhe), Gaza (Mahielene) e Maputo (Muntanhana). No período em apreciação, foi concluída a obra de electrificação de Mucoroje, numa extensão de 24 km, onde já se encontram ligados a rede 128 novos consumidores e há pedidos para ligação de mais 50. Além disso, estão em fase de conclusão as obras de electrificação dos povoados de Mutamba (Buzi-Sofala), Matasse (Govuro-Inhambane) e Mabulukko (Matutuine-Maputo). A execução dos projectos de electrificação de Baixo Pinda (Nampula) e Bajone (Zambézia) não foi avante porque os fundos remanescentes só permitem realizar as obras de electrificação dos mercados em fase de construção.

⁹ Como se pode observar, este resultado é transversal a duas componentes.

- (c) **Conclusão da instalação de sistemas fotovoltaicos em mercados selecionados.** Para o ano corrente estava prevista a execução da segunda fase de intervenção referente à instalação de 5 sistemas de raiz, nomeadamente nos mercados de Ilha Quirimba (Cabo Delgado), Ilha Maziuane (Nampula) Ilha de Idugo e Matilde (Zambézia) e Sambazó (Sofala). De acordo com o cronograma inicialmente aprovado, previa-se a instalação de 3 sistemas durante o 1º semestre. Durante este período, foram realizadas as seguintes actividades: (a) Cabo Delgado-Quirimba: foi realizada a consignação das obras, concluída a instalação do sistema e feita a sua recepção provisória (b) Nampula-Maziuane: foi feita a consignação das obras, concluída a instalação do sistema e feita a recepção provisória das obras. Os sistemas instalados estão a funcionar devidamente; e (c) Zambézia- Idugo: está em curso a mobilização de materiais para a montagem dos sistemas de Idugo e Matilde, prevendo-se a sua conclusão e entrega em Agosto de 2018.
- (d) **Monitoria e manutenção dos sistemas instalados.** Além disto, o FUNAE faz a monitoria e manutenção dos sistemas já instalados. Assim, uma deslocação a Chiloeane foi realizada, com o objectivo de proceder a manutenção correctiva do sistema instalado no mercado de 1ª venda. No local foram realizados vários testes, tendo-se constatado anomalias operacionais no sistema. Importa salientar que é a segunda vez que isto acontece. O sistema está agora operacional, mas apresenta baixa autonomia do banco de baterias, principalmente em dias de baixa radiação. A principal razão está relacionada com a sobrecarga do sistema, pois os membros da comissão de gestão enchiam de peixe os congeladores até ao limite de sua capacidade. Para além de restabelecer o funcionamento do sistema, foi feita a sensibilização dos membros sobre os cuidados básicos a observar na utilização da instalação.

Os resultados alcançados neste âmbito podem ser apreciadas na tabela seguinte:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
3.6. Linhas de energia alargadas até aos pólos de crescimento	Km	185	116	63%	NA	24	NA
3.7 Ligações domésticas de energia eléctrica estabelecidas	Agregado	NA	454	NA	NA	390	NA
3.8. Fontes alternativas de energia estabelecidas	Numero	8	5	63%	5	2	40%

Ao nível do **Resultado 4** as seguintes acções estavam previstas: (a) Conclusão da reabilitação de vias de acesso; e (b) Manutenção das vias de acesso reabilitadas.

(a) Conclusão da reabilitação de vias de acesso. No primeiro semestre de 2018, foi prevista a conclusão das obras de reabilitação que transitaram de 2017, de 7.5 Km e 24 km, em Zambézia e Nampula respectivamente. Destes, foram executados os trabalhos da Zambézia, enquanto em Nampula somente 1.1 km foram concluídos, estando os restantes em fase de execução. Os atrasos verificados deveram-se à incapacidade técnica e financeira dos empreiteiros contratados, tendo-se optado pela sub-contratação de outros empreiteiros para a conclusão dos trabalhos. Assim, retomaram os trabalhos e verificam-se melhorias na qualidade e progresso dos trabalhos. Devido a atrasos no processo de lançamento de concurso e avaliação, as obras de reabilitação em outras províncias (26 km na província de Sofala e 27 km em Cabo Delgado) não foram consideradas, pois como o projecto caminha para o seu término, há risco destas não serem concluídas.

(b) Manutenção das vias de acesso reabilitadas. No primeiro semestre de 2018, foi aprovada a contratação de empreitadas para a manutenção das estradas anteriormente reabilitadas pelo projecto, numa extensão de 230 km, da seguinte forma distribuídas:

Maputo (2.5 km), Gaza (33 km), Inhambane (93 km), Sofala (107 km), Zambézia (73.2 km), Nampula (108 km) e Cabo Delgado (78.8 km). Destes, foram executados 29 km, o que corresponde a cerca de 13%. De referir que estas obras ainda não estão atrasadas pois tiveram início entre Abril e Junho. Além disso, decorrem os trabalhos para a conclusão de 32 km de estradas, que transitaram do ano passado. Dos 32 km transitados para 2018, 7.5 km foram concluídos na totalidade, na Zambézia e, dos 24.5 km na província de Nampula, apenas foram executados cerca de 2.0 km. A solução passa também por acordar a sub-contratação destas obras a empreiteiros que demonstram ter capacidade adequada.

A tabela seguinte apresenta a situação das realizações ligadas a este resultado:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
4.1. Estradas melhoradas para assegurar transitabilidade todo o ano	Km	576	512	89%	248	9	4%
4.2. Pessoas beneficiando de emprego criado nas obras de melhoria de estradas	Pessoa (H)	6923	434	5%	NA	100	NA
	Pessoa (M)	2308	212	9%	NA	10	NA
4.3. Funcionários do distrito treinados em matéria de manutenção de estradas	Pessoa (H)	39	38	97%	NA	0	NA
	Pessoa (M)		0	0%	NA	0	NA
4.4. Estradas com manutenção para acesso durante todas épocas do ano	Km	288	109	38%	391	39	10%

3.1.3. Provisão de Serviços Financeiros

Ao nível da Componente Serviços Financeiros, foram estabelecidos 2 resultados nomeadamente: (a) Organizações baseadas na comunidade com capacidade acrescida de mobilização de poupanças e empréstimos; (b) Instituições financeiras do sector comercial activamente envolvidas no financiamento de investimentos relacionados com as pescas.

No que diz respeito ao **Resultado 5** foram planificadas as seguintes actividades: a) Continuação da formação de novos grupos de poupança e crédito rotativo; e b) Fortalecimento de grupos de poupança e crédito rotativo existentes. Além disso, estava também prevista continuar com a provisão de serviços complementares as actividade dos grupos de PCR.

- (a) **Continuação da formação de novos grupos de PCR.** As actividades de formação de novos grupos de PCR, já em fase terminal, decorreram nas províncias de Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Inhambane, Gaza e Maputo. Nas outras províncias tiveram apenas lugar trabalhos de assistência para a consolidação dos grupos formados em anos anteriores. Foram constituídos no total 153 grupos, dos quais 57 em Cabo Delgado, 24 em Nampula, 36 em Inhambane, 9 em Gaza e 27 em Maputo. A assistência dos novos grupos formados será assegurada pela rede de animadores comunitários que foi estabelecida durante o período de intervenção.
- (b) **Fortalecimento de grupos de PCR existentes.** As acções de fortalecimento de grupos formados antes do início da intervenção foram descontinuadas a partir de finais de 2017.
- (c) **Serviços complementares.** Vários são os serviços complementares proporcionados no quadro da execução dos contratos estabelecidos no âmbito da promoção de grupos de

PCR. Estes incluem a promoção de associações de animadores comunitários para assegurar a continuidade dos serviços, a introdução de plataformas digitais para o registo dos grupos e suas actividades, o estabelecimento de ligações com a banca móvel, fixa ou móvel, para efeitos de abertura de contas bancárias para depósito das poupanças, e com as instituições financeiras e micro-financeiras para acesso à crédito, a realização de acções de literacia financeira e a introdução do micro-seguro, principalmente para atendimento em caso de ocorrência de funerais.

O quadro de indicadores de resultados pode ser apreciado na seguinte tabela:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
5.1. Novos Grupos de poupança e crédito rotativo criados	Grupo	1846	1905	150%	410	153	37%
5.2 Grupos de PCR existentes fortalecidos	Grupo		872		0	0	NA

Com relação ao **Resultado 6** estava prevista a realização das seguintes actividades: (a) Contratação de empréstimos grossistas a partir da linha de crédito; (b) Contratação de subvenções para expansão da presença das instituições financeiras e micro-financeiras nos pólos de crescimento; (c) Concessão de empréstimos no âmbito do fundo de mitigação de risco; (d) Concessão de subvenções no âmbito do fundo para empreendimentos inovadores; e (f) Concessão de subvenções no âmbito do fundo para empreendimentos de mulheres.

- (a) **Contratação de empréstimos grossistas.** Em 2017 foi lançada a 3ª ronda para contratação de empréstimos grossistas, a partir da linha de crédito, para IMFs que operam nos pólos de crescimento. A avaliação das propostas resultou no apuramento de 3 IMFs, para as quais foram desembolsados 8 milhões de Mts. Pelas IMFs contratadas nas rondas anteriores, foram durante o período financiados 77 projectos, num valor que ascende a 18 milhões de Mts. É de destacar que cerca de 27% dos projectos financiados foram para aquisição de motores. Além disso, está em curso a análise de mais 117 projectos. Parte dos projectos em análise são direccionados para aquisição de equipamentos de conservação de pescado, que irão dinamizar a comercialização de pescado.
- (b) **Contratação de subvenções para expansão da presença das IMFs nos pólos.** Em 2017 foi aberta a 3ª ronda de candidaturas para estabelecimento de pelo menos 3 acordos para expansão de agências prestadoras de serviços financeiros nos pólos de crescimento, na qual concorreram 13 IMFs. A prioridade era para as províncias de Sofala, Zambézia e Cabo Delgado. Deste concurso foram apuradas 5 agências e aguarda-se o envio de dossier para emissão da “não objecção” do financiador, a fim de se proceder a assinatura do contrato e respectivo desembolso de fundos. É de referir que, nas duas rondas anteriores nenhum concorrente foi apurado, por estes apresentarem propostas para zonas não elegíveis para expansão no quadro do projecto.
- (c) **Concessão de empréstimos no âmbito do FMRF.** Os fundos disponíveis para este fim transitaram do PPABAS, que terminou em 2011. Durante o período em apreciação, não há registo de empréstimos concedidos a partir deste fundo.
- (d) **Concessão de subvenções no âmbito do FPPEE.** Para o ano de 2018, está previsto o financiamento de 14 empreendimentos, correspondente a 2 em cada uma das sete províncias cobertas pelo ProPESCA. Durante o período em análise, foram recebidas 32 candidaturas, das quais 28 foram aprovadas. Destas, 15 foram financiadas no valor de 3.6 milhões de Mts, o que corresponde a uma realização de 107% do planificado. Além disso, 22 projectos encontram-se em processo de financiamento e para os restantes aguarda-se

pelo depósito de comparticipação dos proponentes. É de salientar que parte de propostas em processo de financiamento, foram aprovadas no ano de 2017. Os financiamentos destinaram-se a aquisição de motores marítimos (13), na província de Nampula, loja de comercialização de insumos de pesca (1) e actividades de aquacultura (1) na província da Zambézia.

- (e) **Concessão de subvenções no âmbito do FPME.** Para este ano, está previsto o financiamento de um total de 100 propostas. Até finais do mês de Maio, foram recebidas e aprovadas 218 candidaturas. No entanto, das candidaturas aprovadas, apenas 24 foram financiadas, no valor de 1 milhão de Mts, o que corresponde a uma execução 24% do planificado. Adicionalmente, cerca de 10 encontram-se em processo de financiamento e para as restantes aguarda-se pelo depósito de comparticipação das proponentes. Os financiamentos efectuados destinaram-se maioritariamente a aquisição de congeladores, caixas isotérmicas e materiais de pesca.

O ponto de situação relativo a este resultado pode ser apreciado na tabela seguinte:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
6.1. Entidades acedendo à linha de crédito e valores envolvidos	Numero e valor	10	3 (70.0 milhões MT)	30%	7	3	43%
6.2. Entidades acedendo ao fundo de mitigação de risco e valores envolvidos	Numero e valor	254	29 (26.0 milhões MT)	11%	NA	0	NA
6.3. Novos balcões de instituições financeiras formais estabelecidos	Numero	30	5	17%	3	0	0%
6.4. Entidades acedendo aos fundos de apoio à empreendimentos emergentes	Numero	35	23	67%	14	15 (3.6 mi MT)	107%
6.5. Mulheres empresárias acedendo à fundos especiais	Pessoa	1154	214	19%	100	24 (1.0 mil MT)	24%

3.1.4. Fortalecimento Institucional, Iniciativas de Política e Gestão do Projecto

A componente **Apoio Institucional, Políticas e Legislação e Gestão do Projecto** tem três resultados, a saber: (a) Capacidade institucional acrescida para apoiar a gestão de recursos, captura e comercialização de pescado valor comercial mais alto; (b) Políticas melhoradas / quadro legal adequado para a pesca artesanal estabelecido; (c) Sistemas eficazes de gestão do projecto estabelecidos.

No contexto do **Resultado 7**, relacionado com a capacidade acrescida de investigação sobre os recursos pesqueiros acessíveis à pesca artesanal e gestão destas pescarias, foram planificadas as actividades seguintes: (a) Capacitação das administrações distritais e municipais sobre o sistema de gestão participativa; (b) Capacitação dos técnicos da ADNAP em matéria de administração pesqueira; (c) Actualização do estado de exploração dos recursos acessíveis a pesca artesanal; e (e) Avaliação do potencial da pesca de caranguejo.

No quadro da promoção da gestão participativa das pescarias, não foi possível realizar nenhuma das acções programadas devido alegadamente à sobreposição de agendas de trabalho. Espera-se portanto que estas actividades sejam realizadas durante o segundo semestre de 2018.

No que diz respeito às actividades de investigação de recursos acessíveis a pesca artesanal foram realizadas as seguintes acções:

- Concluído o cruzeiro para avaliação do potencial de recursos pesqueiros acessíveis a pesca artesanal;
- Finalizado o protocolo para a realização do estudo piloto com o título “Comparação da eficiência e sustentabilidade ecológica entre o uso de redes de arrasto para praia e de gaiolas, na pesca artesanal do distrito de Inhassoro”
- Feita a actualização do estado de exploração dos recursos acessíveis a pesca artesanal e elaborados os respectivos relatórios.

É também de destacar que não foi concluída a elaboração do relatório de investigação pesqueira sobre pequenos peixes pelágicos, o que aguarda a realização de encontro com a FAO para esclarecimentos, que terá lugar na primeira semana de Agosto.

As realizações conseguidas ao final do primeira semestre do ano corrente são espelhadas na tabela seguinte:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
7.1. Extensionistas adicionais recrutados e estabelecidos nos pólos de crescimento	Pessoa (H)	120	47	39%	0	0	NA
	Pessoa (M)						
7.3 Relatórios de avaliação do potencial de recursos pesqueiros elaborados	Numero	30	13	43%	3	2	67%
7.4. Funcionários do governo a nível provincial e distrital formados em materias de administração pesqueira	Pessoa (H)	145	315			0	
	Pessoa (M)		81	273%	115	0	0%

Relativamente ao **Resultado 8**, que tem há haver com o desenvolvimento institucional e o apoio à iniciativas de política e legislação, as seguintes actividades foram programadas: a) Finalização da construção de casas de extensionistas.

- (a) **Finalização da construção de casas de extensionistas.** Estava prevista a construção de um total de 27 casas. Em anos anteriores, foi finalizada a construção de 15 casas. A situação no final do período em análise, é a seguinte: (a) na província de Maputo está em curso a construção de 3 casas (Kanyaka, Katembe e Marracuene). As obras de construção da casa em Machangulo (Matutuine) ainda não iniciaram; (b) Em Gaza foi concluída a construção de 2 casas (Bilene e Zongoene); (c) Em Inhambane, os fundos disponíveis só cobrem a construção de 2 casas, estando a de Vilankulo na fase de conclusão, enquanto em Inhassoro a obra ainda não iniciou, devido ao atraso que se verificou na obtenção de terreno bem localizado; (d) Em Sofala, foram concluídas as obras de construção de 2 casas, em Divinhe e Buene; (e) Em Zalala, província da Zambézia, a obra de construção está praticamente concluída; e (f) Em Quelelene e Mossuril, província de Nampula, as obras para a conclusão das casas ainda não iniciaram.
- (b) **Construção ou melhoramento de instalações do sector.** Está prevista a construção de um edifício do sector em Pemba, na província de Cabo Delgado, e a realização de obras de acabamento no edifício onde funciona o Departamento de Promoção e Desenvolvimento da Pesca e Aquacultura, na cidade da Beira. Em Pemba, decorre a finalização das alvenarias e está para iniciar a colocação da estrutura da cobertura. Prevê-

se que as obras terminem em Dezembro de 2018. Na Beira, foi lançado concurso para a identificação e contratação do empreiteiro e fiscal.

Os números relacionados com este resultado são os seguintes:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
8.1. Suporte à elaboração de políticas de produção e gestão sustentáveis	Numero	NA			NA		

Relativamente ao **Resultado 9** estava prevista a realização das seguintes actividades: (a) Missões de apoio no âmbito da coordenação do projecto, planificação, monitoria e avaliação, gestão de conhecimento, gestão financeira e administrativa; e (b) Realização das reuniões dos comités de direcção do projecto.

(a) **Missões de apoio.** Durante o período, continuaram a ser realizadas as missões de apoio à implementação por parte de membros da UCP. É de destacar a missão realizada a todas as províncias focalizada na necessidade de assegurar a conclusão das obras até finais de 2018. Com o apoio técnico da Unidade de Coordenação do Sub-Programa MDG-1c, estabelecida no MEF, foi realizado um trabalho de documentação das realizações do ProPESCA nas províncias de Sofala e Zambézia, visando reforçar as acções de comunicação e visibilidade.

(b) **Realização das reuniões dos comités de direcção do projecto.** Sob presidência do Secretário Permanente do MIMAIP, foi no mês de Março realizada a reunião a sessão do comité directivo do projecto. Mais uma vez, este órgão considerou ser imprescindível melhorar o fluxo de fundos para permitir o uso cabal dos fundos disponíveis e a conclusão das acções em curso. Não há registo de realização de encontros versando questões do projecto a nível provincial.

Os resultados neste contexto são apresentados na tabela seguinte:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
9.1. Planos de investimento nos pólos de crescimento preparados	Numero	30	30	100%	0	0	NA
9.2 Relatórios de Estudos e pesquisas produzidos	Numero	NA	4	NA	0	0	NA
9.3 Despesas do projecto em comparação com os orçamentos - milhões of USD	USD	57,8	38,9	67%	10,9	3,1	28%
9.4. Oficinas / seminários de planificação e revisão realizados	Numero	162	26	16%	12	0	0%

3.1.5. Promoção de Educação Nutricional

Como já foi atrás referido, a componente **Promoção da Nutrição** foi acrescentada ao projecto na sequência da negociação do financiamento adicional da UE com dois resultados, a saber: (a) Capacidade das famílias de pescadores combaterem a mal-nutrição reforçada; (b) Comunidade mobilizada no combate à mal-nutrição.

No que diz respeito ao **Resultado 10** que está relacionado com o reforço da capacidade das famílias de pescadores para combaterem a malnutrição as seguintes actividades foram previstas: (a) Estabelecimento das hortas demonstrativas; (b) Treinamento de pessoas na abertura de hortas; (c) Realização de demonstração de culinária; e (d) Treinamento de pessoas na preparação adequada de alimentos.

- (a) **Hortas demonstrativas.** Durante as hortas de demonstração são geralmente plantados vegetais tais como tomate, cebola, quiabo, pimento, couve, espinafre, assim como as culturas recomendadas pelo estudo de base – laranja, batata-doce, amarantus, papaia e moringa. Durante o período foram estabelecidas 725 hortas demonstrativas, das quais 94 em Maputo, 118 em Gaza, 229 em Inhambane, 134 em Sofala, 16 na Zambézia e 134 em Cabo Delgado, e consolidadas as práticas de gestão nestes locais. Estas acções envolveram um total de 5.185 pessoas.
- (b) **Treinamento de pessoas na abertura de hortas.** O treinamento incide sobre técnicas de abertura e gestão de hortas, tendo como alvo principal as chefes de grupos de mães e os líderes de organizações de base comunitária. Para o período em análise foram planificados 2.670 sessões, tendo sido realizadas 916 em Maputo, 1.200 em Gaza, 1.066 em Inhambane, 134 em Sofala, 14 na Zambézia e 1.699 em Cabo Delgado, beneficiando 5.029 pessoas, o que corresponde a um nível de realização de 188%.
- (c) **Demonstração de culinária.** Estas acções têm em vista a melhoria das práticas de preparação e processamento de alimentos recorrendo a produtos, quer das hortas quer disponíveis localmente. Para o período em análise estava previsto realizar 117 sessões de demonstração tendo sido realizadas 915, sendo 162 em Maputo, 154 em Gaza, 207 em Inhambane, 84 em Sofala, 140 na Zambézia e 168 em Cabo Delgado.
- (d) **Treinamento na preparação adequada de alimentos.** As acções de treinamento nesta linha de actividades tem como objectivo treinar as mulheres e raparigas para melhorar as formas de preparação de alimento, quer para as mães gestantes e raparigas quer especialmente para os bebés, com enfoque para as papas enriquecidas, pratos com vista a redução da anemia, fortalecimento do organismo e também a higiene dos alimentos e saneamento do meio. Para o período em análise, estava previsto 730 pessoas, tendo sido treinadas 3.750, das quais 928 pessoas em Maputo, 900 em Gaza, 1.066 em Inhambane, 140 na Zambézia e 715 em Cabo Delgado.

Os resultados alcançados durante o período são ilustrados na tabela que se segue:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
10.1. Hortas demonstrativas estabelecidas	Numero	210	2392	1139%	54	725	1343%
10.2. Pessoas treinadas na abertura de hortas	Pessoa (H)	10500	31879	303%	2670	5029	188%
	Pessoa (M)						
10.3. Demonstração de culinária realizadas	Numero	150	3369	2246%	117	915	538%
10.4. Pessoas treinadas na preparação adequada de alimentos	Pessoa (H)	3000	15940	531%	730	3750	514%
	Pessoa (M)						

No quadro do **Resultado 11** relacionado com a mobilização da comunidade para o combate à mal-nutrição as seguintes acções foram previstas: (a) Treinamento de líderes comunitários sobre

a necessidade de uma alimentação balanceada e saudável; (b) Difusão de programas de nutrição através de rádios comunitárias; e (c) Sensibilização de raparigas nas escolas sobre nutrição.

- (a) **Treinamento de líderes comunitários sobre a necessidade de uma alimentação balanceada e saudável.** O treinamento dos líderes sobre a necessidade de uma alimentação equilibrada permite usar a sua influência para a comunidade perceber a importância do programa. Para o período em análise estava previsto o treinamento de 45 líderes tendo sido beneficiados 530, sendo 33 em Maputo, 142 em Gaza, 69 em Inhambane, 36 na Zambézia e 250 em Cabo Delgado, correspondendo a nível de execução de 104%. A não realização desta actividade na província de Sofala deveu-se a indisponibilidade de fundos.
- (b) **Sensibilização de raparigas nas escolas sobre nutrição.** Estas acções são realizadas em forma de palestras / debates e ilustrações de imagens. Promove-se a competição de diversidade de pratos e jogos sobre nutrição. Os temas são relacionados ao consumo de alimentos ricos em vitamina A alimentação saudável, higiene e saneamento do meio, dieta diversificada, importância de alimentação variada, higiene na preparação de alimentos e prevenção de anemia. No período em análise foram beneficiadas 1.613 raparigas sendo 275 em Maputo, 148 em Gaza, 528 em Inhambane, 620 em Sofala, 42 na Zambézia, (0) em Cabo Delgado, que correspondente a 85,5% da meta prevista.
- (c) **Difusão de programas de nutrição.** Através das rádios comunitárias, promove-se a importância de uma dieta saudável e balanceada e a adopção de práticas de higiene, conservação e transformação de alimentos, assim como boas práticas de alimentação infantil. São direccionados maioritariamente para mulheres e difundidos a uma hora em que estas tenham disponibilidade para ouvi-los. As mensagens de educação nutricional podem ser obtidas através de escutas linha verde da companhia de telefonia móvel Vodacom. Para o período em análise foi planificada a difusão de 45 programas radiofónicos, tendo sido difundidos 182, da seguinte forma distribuídos: Maputo (23), Gaza (49), Inhambane (85), Sofala (3), Zambézia (7) e Cabo Delgado (15).

O quadro de indicadores de resultados pode ser apreciado na seguinte tabela:

DESIGNAÇÃO	INDICADOR	METAS INICIAIS (Desenho do projecto)	ALCANÇADO ATÉ ESTE MOMENTO (Junho 2018)	% Real (2011 – Jun 2018)	METAS 2018	REALIZADO (Jan-Jun 2018)	% Real (Jan-Jun 2018)
11.1. Líderes comunitários treinados sobre a necessidade de uma alimentação balanceada e saudável	Pessoa	120	1119	933%	45	530	1178%
11.2. Programas de nutrição difundidos através de rádios comunitárias	Numero	36	550	1528%	35	182	520%

3.2. Progresso Financeiro e Execução do Aprovisionamento

Esta parte do relatório apresenta o progresso na realização de despesas relacionadas com as actividades implementadas durante o período em apreciação, ou seja de Janeiro a Junho de 2018, bem como o nível de execução do aprovisionamento.

Como foi atrás referido, o financiamento global do ProPESCA ascende a USD 57,8 milhões. O valor previsto no PAAO de 2018 é de USD 16,69 milhões, distribuídos pelos financiamentos do FIDA e OFID, ambos concedidos a título de empréstimo, donativo da EU-MDG e comparticipação do GOM.

Como tem sido habitual, a execução financeira do período em apreciação iniciou de forma tardia, porque embora a sua digitação tenha sido efectuada atempadamente no módulo MEO, ou seja, segundo o Classificador Económico de Despesa (CED), a sua efectividade passaria pela digitação do mesmo no modelo programático, que passou para 2018, conforme instrução da Direcção Nacional do Plano e Orçamento (DNPO). Assim, o registo da restante informação (fontes de financiamento, componentes e categorias) usando o módulo MEX, apenas ocorreu no início do ano em curso, tendo o trabalho sido terminado somente em finais no mês de Março.

A digitação tardia do orçamento no e-SISTAFE programático, conjugada com o desembolso de fundos do financiamento da EU (MDG1-c) apenas em Junho do ano corrente e atrasos recorrentes no atendimento dos pedidos de desembolso do OFID, foram determinantes para o baixo nível de execução alcançado durante o período, que atingiu apenas 28% do orçamento previsto para o ano, sendo agora a execução global do projecto de aproximadamente 67% do orçamento alocado.

Ainda assim, é de destacar que registou-se o desembolso de fundos do financiamento do OFID e da UE-MDG, representando cerca de 43% do orçamento do período e um nível de desembolso de 76% relativamente ao orçamento global do projecto

3.2.1. Execução Financeira

Foram durante o período utilizados cerca de USD 3.117 mil, representando cerca de 19% do valor orçamentado para 2018. Verifica-se, entretanto, que até ao final do período em análise, foram utilizados 67% do valor total do projecto.

As tabelas apresentadas a seguir mostram a situação financeira de acordo com os indicadores:

a) Despesas por Componente

Tabela 1A - Sumário de despesa por Componente - 1º Semestre 2018 (Preliminar)

Componente	Total Alocado	Acumulado até 2º Trimestre (30/06/2018)			Anual			Global Projecto	
		Orçamento	Despesa	%	Orçamento	Despesa	%	Despesa	%
1. Apoio ao Desenvolvimento de produtos pesqueiros de valor comercial mais alto	15.851.357	3.887.291	1.018.787	26	5.448.191	1.018.787	19	11.040.745	70
2. Melhoramento de infraestruturas económico	22.901.854	3.444.843	846.176	25	4.417.592	846.176	19	13.157.937	57
3. Desenvolvimento de serviços financeiros	5.525.509	1.756.967	396.217	23	3.455.607	396.217	11	3.471.857	63
4. Reforço institucional, iniciativas políticas e gestão do projecto	11.019.177	1.460.403	418.166	29	2.700.768	418.166	15	9.812.678	89
5. Promoção da nutrição	2.499.104	390.129	437.551	112	672.061	437.551	65	1.515.702	61
Total	57.797.002	10.939.634	3.116.897	28	16.694.218	3.116.897	19	38.998.919	67

Na tabela acima o valor total utilizado para o período em análise ascende a 28% do valor orçamentado, tendo o maior nível de execução sido observado na componente *Promoção da Nutrição*, com 112%, seguido do *Reforço Institucional, Iniciativas Políticas e Gestão do Projecto*, com 29%, e o nível mais baixo sido verificado na componente *Desenvolvimento de Serviços Financeiros*, com 23%.

As cifras apresentadas reflectem a utilização exaustiva dos recursos para despesas relacionadas com a Educação Nutricional, como resultado da dinâmica que se verifica nesta componente, cujo orçamento foi reforçado para permitir maior consolidação das actividades. O nível mais baixo alcançado nas actividades da componente de Serviços Financeiros deveu-se, para além do início tardio da execução do orçamento, à uma desaceleração da implementação das actividades, em

parte, devido aos atrasos observados na clarificação de questões administrativas relacionadas com o desembolso de fundos, particularmente para apoiar a abertura de balcões das IMFs nos pólos.

b) Despesas por Categoria

Tabela 1A - Sumário de despesa por Categoria - 1º Semestre 2018 (Preliminar)

Componente	Total Alocado	Acumulado até 2º Trimestre (30/06/2018)			Anual			Global Projecto	
		Orçamento	Despesa	%	Orçamento	Despesa	%	Despesa	%
1. Obras civis	24.834.361	4.924.575	1.149.539	23	6.887.546	1.149.539	17	17.274.270	70
1.1 Obras civis	24.834.361	4.924.575	1.149.539	23	6.887.546	1.149.539	17	17.274.270	70
2. Veículos, equipamentos e materiais	7.697.620	1.536.885	409.315	27	2.231.967	409.315	18	2.490.100	32
2.1 Viaturas e motorizadas	1.520.798	-	35.941	-	-	35.941	-	1.423.242	94
2.2 Equipamentos	5.508.942	1.536.885	373.374	24	2.231.967	373.374	17	1.066.575	19
2.3 Materiais	667.880	-	-	-	-	-	-	283	0
3. Assistência técnica, contratos, estudos, formação e seminários	7.551.946	1.175.775	679.914	58	2.117.482	679.914	32	6.648.126	88
3.1 Assistência técnica internacional	844.500	98.675	36.596	37	182.282	36.596	20	907.289	107
3.2 Assistência técnica nacional	1.527.582	50.216	10.296	21	99.397	10.296	10	587.971	38
3.3 Contratação de serviços	4.301.814	750.351	613.679	82	1.446.656	613.679	42	3.638.493	85
3.4 Formação/Treinamento	293.790	46.066	-	-	39.836	-	-	390.990	133
3.5 Seminários	205.640	3.992	1.962	49	31.115	1.962	6	376.558	183
3.6 Reuniões	105.320	91.639	17.381	19	119.344	17.381	15	181.816	173
3.7 Estudos	273.300	134.836	-	-	198.852	-	-	565.008	207
4. Facilidades para cadeia de valores	6.633.077	1.449.624	359.713	25	2.016.476	359.713	18	6.414.355	97
4.1 Facilidades para cadeia de valor	6.633.077	1.449.624	359.713	25	2.016.476	359.713	18	6.414.355	97
5. Subsídio para facilidade de inovação	1.236.299	817.623	-	-	1.364.754	-	-	233.848	19
5.1 Facilidades de inovação e fundo de comparticipação e expansão (IOF)	1.236.299	817.623	-	-	1.364.754	-	-	233.848	19
6. Capital de investimento	305.151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.1 Capital de investimento	305.151	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Custos correntes	6.660.865	389.660	384.187	99	785.009	384.187	49	4.616.798	69
7.1 Salários	3.440.200	225.059	183.279	81	450.117	183.279	41	1.988.316	58
7.2 Subsídio de desempenho	982.100	90.397	82.777	92	180.793	82.777	46	1.146.751	117
7.3 Ajudas de custo	688.565	17.647	22.229	126	36.066	22.229	62	417.004	61
7.4 Custos de operação - reparação e manutenção	695.439	34.426	69.415	202	72.131	69.415	96	532.706	77
7.5 Custos de operação - consumíveis	854.560	22.131	26.487	120	45.902	26.487	58	532.021	62
8. Linha de crédito	2.877.684	645.492	134.228	21	1.290.984	134.228	10	1.321.421	46
8.1 Linha de crédito	2.877.684	645.492	134.228	21	1.290.984	134.228	10	1.321.421	46
Total	57.797.002	10.939.634	3.116.897	28	16.694.218	3.116.897	19	38.998.919	67

A categoria 7 (Custos Correntes) registou o nível mais alto de utilização de fundos (99%) e o mais baixo foi registado na categoria 1 e 8 (Obras Civis, com 23 e 21% respectivamente). Está reflectido na categoria 7 o peso das despesas de funcionamento no quadro das mudanças registadas no sector que caracterizaram a utilização de fundos durante o período.

Em termos globais, apesar de algumas sub-categorias apresentarem níveis de sobre-utilização de fundos, a maior parte das categorias não atingiu ainda essa situação. No entanto, é necessário moderar a utilização de fundos das Categorias 3 (88%) e 4 (97%). Enquanto isso, as despesas das Categorias 2, 5 e 6 e 2 deverão ser multiplicadas com vista a elevação do seu nível de utilização.

c) Despesas por financiador

Tabela 3-B - Sumário da despesa incorrida por financiador - 1º Semestre 2018 (Preliminar)

Financiador	Total Alocado	Acumulado até 2º Trimestre (30/06/2018)			Anual			Global Projecto	
		Orçamento	Despesa	%	Orçamento	Despesa	%	Despesa	%
IFAD	21.131.700	3.231.557	1.285.847	40	5.805.658	1.285.847	22	19.170.937	91
OFID	13.530.000	3.287.436	835.880	25	4.168.792	835.880	20	8.083.365	60
EU-MDG-I	18.974.627	4.183.107	778.533	19	6.479.817	778.533	12	9.957.998	52
GDM	4.160.675	237.534	216.637	91	239.951	216.637	90	1.786.619	43
Total	57.797.002	10.939.634	3.116.897	28	16.694.218	3.116.897	19	38.998.919	67

O maior volume de despesa do período foi registado no financiamento do GDM representando cerca de 91% do orçamento. Este nível significativo da contribuição do GDM reflecte para além do IVA contabilizado no período, a consumação da liquidação dos encargos aduaneiros dos veículos adquiridos ao abrigo do projecto. As fontes de financiamento OFID, EU-MDG e GDM representam cerca de 59% do orçamento global do período. Em contrapartida, a execução destas três fontes de financiamento juntas representam apenas 41% da utilização global.

3.2.2. Fluxo de fundos

Somente em finais de Maio e início de Junho, foram registados os desembolsos de fundos do financiamento da EU-MDG, solicitados em 2017, e as transferências de fundos do OFID correspondentes a duas prestações de conta, efectuadas em Dezembro e Fevereiro de 2018.

d) Valor desembolsado por financiador

Tabela 3-A - Sumário dos desembolsos por financiador - 1º Semestre 2018 (Preliminar)

(Em USD)

Financiador	Total Alocado	Acumulado até 2º Trimestre (30/06/18)			Anual			Global Projecto	
		Orçamento	Desembolso	%	Orçamento	Desembolso	%	Desembolso	%
IFAD	21.131.700	3.231.557	-	-	5.805.658	-	-	19.637.789	93
OFID	13.530.000	3.287.436	1.181.111	36	4.168.792	1.181.111	28	8.943.483	66
EU-MDG-I	18.974.627	4.183.107	3.504.456	84	6.479.817	3.504.456	54	13.469.242	71
GDM	4.160.675	237.534	-	-	239.951	-	-	1.630.805	39
Total	57.797.002	10.939.633	4.685.567	43	16.694.218	4.685.567	28	43.681.319	76

O nível global de desembolsos ascende a 76% do orçamento alocado ao projecto, sendo o FIDA o financiador com maior nível de desembolsos (93%) seguido da EU-MDG com 71%.

e) Despesas por UGBs:

Tabela 5 - Sumário de execução orçamental por Componente e por UGBs - 1º Semestre 2018 (Preliminar)

(Em USD)

Componente	PAAO	Despesa por província / Instituição														Total 2018	
		Cabo Delgado	Nampula	Zambézia	Sofala	Inhambane	Gaza	Maputo	Sede - UCP	ADNAP	IIP	FFP	EDM/ME	FUNAE	ANE/FE	Despesa	Nível de execução
1. Apoio ao Desenvolvimento de produtos pesqueiros de valor comercial mais alto	5.448.191	135.526	81.639	83.234	29.731	97.107	91.486	86.927	413.139	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.018.788	19
2. Melhoramento de infraestruturas económico	4.417.592	35.602	-	-	-	-	-	-	35.335	-	-	-	334.984	76.512	363.743	846.176	19
3. Desenvolvimento de serviços financeiros	3.455.606	993	1.762	-	-	503	-	670	175.283	-	-	217.005	-	-	-	396.216	11
4. Reforço institucional, iniciativas políticas e gestão do projecto	2.700.770	15.552	41.147	71.083	12.179	21.848	10.723	20.352	225.281	-	-	-	-	-	-	418.165	15
5. Promoção da Nutrição	672.061	-	-	-	6.832	-	-	-	430.719	-	-	-	-	-	-	437.551	65
Total	16.694.219	187.673	124.548	154.318	48.741	119.458	102.209	107.949	1.279.758	-	-	217.005	334.984	76.512	363.743	3.116.897	19

A tabela acima apresenta o volume da despesa distribuída pelas UGBs que têm acesso aos fundos do projecto para a implementação das actividades programadas para o período. Verifica-se que o IDEPA, ANE/FE, EDM/MIREME e o FFP realizaram os maiores volumes de despesa durante o período.

3.2.3. Aprovisionamento

O Plano de Aprovisionamento (PA) de execução a nível central, para o período, compreende o processo de aquisição de bens, serviços e obras civis, cujos detalhes são apresentados a seguir:

Mapa resumo do Plano de Aprovevisionamento - 1º Semestre 2018 (por tipo e financiador) - **Preliminar**

(Em mil USD)

Descrição	FIDA		OFID		EU-ODM		TOTAL	
	Item	Valor	Item	Valor	Item	Valor	Item	Valor
		(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)
Bens	2	28			5	294	7	322
Serviços	2	70	-	-	9	510	11	580
- FA de Energia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Outros serviços	2	70	-	-	9	510	11	580
Obras Civis	1	300	-	-	1	300	2	600
- Mercados	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Estradas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Electrificação	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Casas extensionistas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Conclusão escritório DPMAIP CD	1	300	-	-	-	-	1	300
- Finalização escritório DPMAIP Sofala	-	-	-	-	1	300	1	300
Total	5	398	-	-	15	1,104	20	1,502

Foram inscritos no PA 20 itens, distribuídos por FIDA (5) e UE (15), totalizando USD 1.502 mil, cuja execução ascende a USD 1.807 mil, como se ilustra na tabela abaixo:

Mapa resumo da Execução do Plano de Aprovevisionamento (Bens, Serviços e Obras Civis) - 1º Semestre 2018

(Em mil USD)

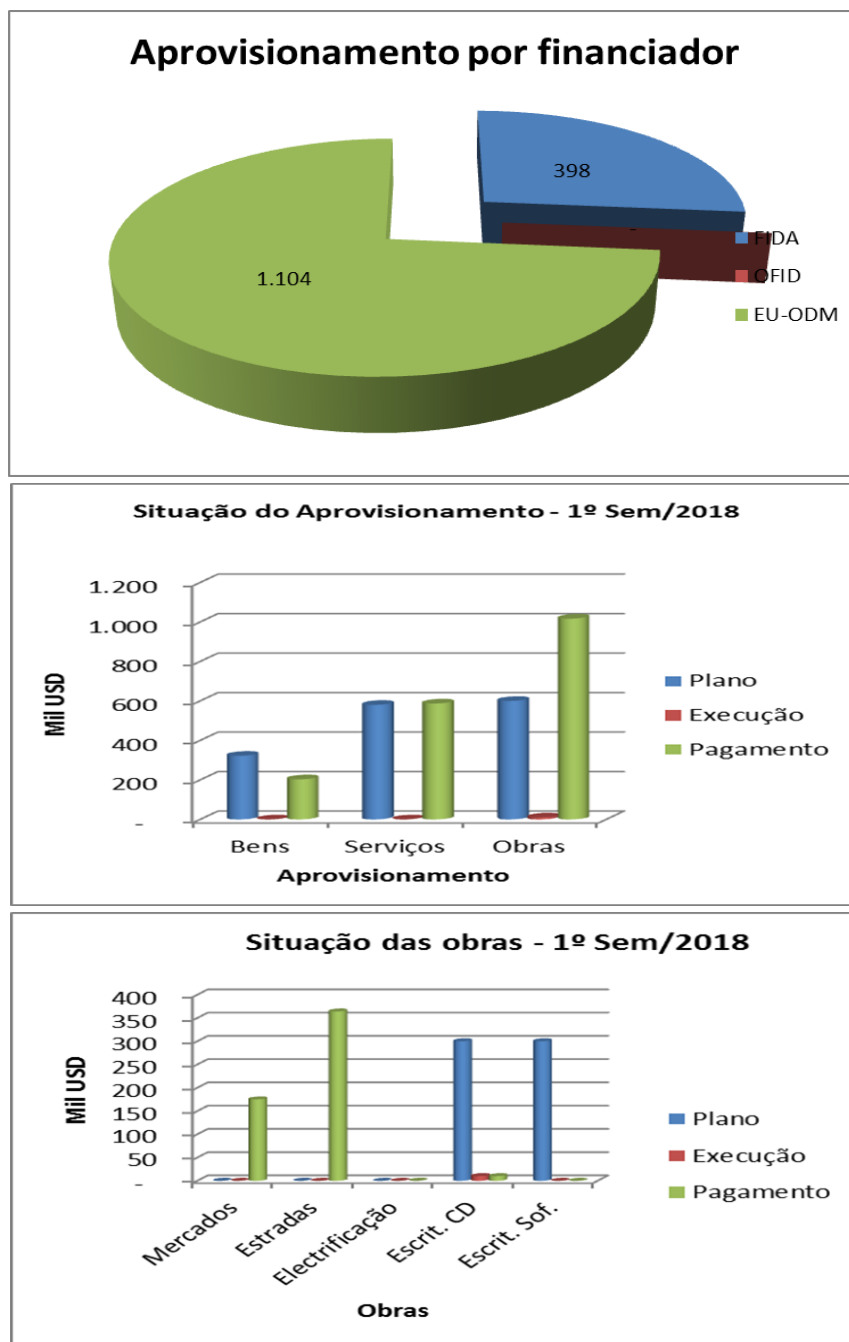
Descrição	Plano		Execução		Valor Pago	%		
	Item	Valor	Item	Valor		Item	Valor	Pago
		(1)		(3)	(4)		(3)/(1)	(4)/(1)
Bens	7	322	6	-	203	86	-	63
Serviços	11	580	-	-	587	-	-	101
- FA de Energia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Outros serviços	11	580	-	-	587	-	-	101
Obras Civis	2	600	2	10	1,017	100	2	170
- Mercados	-	-	-	-	175	-	-	-
- Estradas	-	-	-	-	364	-	-	-
- Electrificação	-	-	-	-	443	-	-	-
- Casas extensionistas	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	-
- Conclusão escritório DPMAIP CD	1	300	1	10	10	100	3	3
- Finalização escritório DPMAIP Sofala	1	300	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20	1,502	8	10	1,807	40	1	120

Nota:

O valor pago inclui processos iniciados em 2016 e anos anteriores, cujos pagamentos transitaram para 2018.

- A) **Bens:** Foram inscritos 7 itens no plano de 2018, tendo sido efectuadas as etapas iniciais do processo de aprovisionamento. Há registo de pagamentos que totalizam USD 203 mil referentes a processos dos anos anteriores, cuja entrega se efectivou durante o período. O lote de motorizadas e veículos continuam a aguardar pela atribuição da matrícula e desalfandegamento, respectivamente.
- B) **Serviços:** Para a provisão de serviços foram contemplados 11 itens totalizando USD 580 mil USD. Não há registo de execução dos processos planificados para o período. Foram também contabilizados na execução do período, processos iniciados em períodos anteriores.
- C) **Obras civis:** Dois itens de obras civis foram registados referentes a conclusão da construção dos edifícios para escritórios das DPMAIP de Cabo Delgado e Sofala, totalizando USD 600 mil. O nível de execução destas obras não foi muito expressivo, estando a de Cabo Delgado atrasada e a de Sofala ainda na fase de preparação para lançamento do concurso.

As representações gráficas abaixo ilustram a situação do aprovisionamento durante o período:



3.2.4. Gestão Administrativa e Financeira

Destaca-se no âmbito da gestão administrativa e financeira do ProPESCA a realização das seguintes actividades:

- A preparação e tramitação dos pedidos de desembolso de fundos ao FIDA, OFID e UE;
- A operacionalização no e-SISTAFE do orçamento de 2018 e o encerramento dos processos de 2017;
- Início da preparação das demonstrações financeiras referentes ao exercício financeiro de 2017 e da conta de gerência para o Tribunal Administrativo (TA);
- Atendimento dos trabalhos de auditoria às contas do projecto por uma missão de verificação aos projectos do FIDA;

- Articulação permanente com a Direcção Nacional do Tesouro (DNT), Centro de Documentação de Sistemas Financeiros do Estado (CEDSIF), Direcção Nacional de Contabilidade Pública (DNCP) e DNPO, para os assuntos respectivamente relacionadas com: (a) disponibilização de fundos na CUT e activação de perfis para permitir a operacionalização do sistema; (b) funcionamento do sistema, operação e produção de relatórios e criação da nova UGB; c) reembolso de despesas do IVA referentes a 2017 e adesão ao novo mecanismo fiscal de regularização das despesas de IVA;
- Digitação do orçamento programático do ProPESCA para 2018 e do respectivo processo de regularização do valor reduzido pelo DNPO;
- Recepção de missões do pessoal ligado aos serviços administrativos e financeiros das DPMAIPs para harmonização dos procedimentos relativos a preparação de prestação de contas;
- Visitas aos projectos PSP-ProNEA (Projecto de Apoio ao Programa Nacional de Extensão Agrária) e ProSUL (Projecto de Promoção de Cadeias de Valor na Região Sul) para troca de experiências sobre o Arquivo Electrónico da documentação do projecto.

3.3. Avaliação do desempenho

Neste capítulo é apresentada a avaliação do desempenho observado ao longo do primeiro semestre de 2018. Com este propósito, os principais aspectos avaliados são: (a) progresso da implementação; (b) estratégia de implementação; (c) agências de implementação; e (d) pessoal envolvido no projecto. Para a classificação do desempenho foi adoptada uma escala constituída por seis níveis, como ilustra a tabela seguinte:

Escala de classificação do desempenho

Escalas	Pontuação	Percentagem
Altamente satisfatório	6	91 -100%
Satisfatório	5	71 - 90%
Moderadamente satisfatório	4	51 - 70%
Moderadamente insatisfatório	3	31 - 50%
Insatisfatório	2	11 - 30%
Altamente insatisfatório	1	0 - 10%

3.3.1. Progresso observado na implementação

A avaliação do progresso da implementação das actividades planificadas é feito através da comparação das actividades planificadas para 2018 e o nível da sua execução. Os recursos humanos, materiais e financeiros disponíveis no período para a implementação do plano, são também tomados em consideração, visto que são determinantes para o alcance dos resultados. Para a execução das actividades programadas para o primeiro semestre de 2018 estavam previstos cerca de USD 10.95 milhões de dólares, tendo sido apenas utilizados USD 3.1 milhões, que correspondem à um nível de realização de 28%. Durante o primeiro semestre foi possível iniciar a maior parte das acções consideradas no PAAO-2018, em todas as componentes do projecto. Contudo, a maior parte das acções planificadas registou um atraso no seu arranque, devido a disponibilização tardia de fundos no e-SISTAFE. Apenas a partir do segundo trimestre é que foi possível realizar algumas actividades ao nível do terreno. Com a recepção do desembolso de fundos provenientes da EU, no mês de Junho, foi possível incrementar significativamente o ritmo de execução, com destaque para as acções de apoio à aquacultura, construção de mercados, instalação de sistemas fotovoltaicos, promoção de PCR e educação nutricional. Tomando em consideração o conjunto actividades planificadas para execução no período em apreciação e o avanço alcançado, a classificação global é considerada **moderamente satisfatória**.

Na componente **Desenvolvimento da Cadeia de Valor**, apesar dos atrasos observados, foram registados progressos nas acções de capacitação de participantes na cadeia de valor dos produtos da pesca e com relação às obras de construção dos mercados. Foram também concluídos os processos administrativos para o arranque da maior parte das obras de construção de quiosques. Espera-se que todas as obras de mercados sejam terminadas ao longo do ano de 2018. No apoio à iniciativas de aquacultura foram cumpridos os procedimentos de contratação, o que vai permitir o arranque efectivo de todas as acções de demonstração de cultivo de espécies aquáticas em regime de aquaparque. Contudo, considerando o tempo que leva a completar um ciclo de produção, prevalece a preocupação quanto ao lento avanço que se regista na execução destas acções. Do mesmo modo, como a falta de liquidez não permitiu realizar os pagamentos devidos, de forma atempada, isto atrasou o fornecimento e montagem de equipamentos de conservação de pescado nos mercados. O estágio de evolução da implementação da componente, para o período em apreciação, é considerado **moderadamente satisfatório**.

Na componente de **Infraestruturas Económicas**, avanços importantes foram registados relativamente à execução das obras de electrificação que transitaram do ano anterior, quer através da instalação de sistemas fotovoltaicos quer a partir da rede nacional de energia. Isto permitiu a electrificação de mais aldeias de pescadores e de mercados de peixe. No período em apreciação, porém, as realizações no sector de estradas ficaram bastante aquém das expectativas. Apesar dos procedimentos de contratação terem sido realizados, para alguns dos troços considerados, há contratos que ainda aguardam aprovação do TA. Contudo, espera-se que isto ocorra no início do segundo semestre, permitindo assim o arranque e conclusão, ainda este ano, de todas as obras de manutenção das estradas reabilitadas com apoio do projecto. No global, tendo em conta o progresso observado, os resultados atingidos nesta componente permitem a atribuição da classificação de **satisfatório**.

Ao nível da componente **Serviços Financeiros** continuaram a registar-se progressos no âmbito da promoção de grupos de PCR e houve melhorias assinaláveis no que diz respeito ao desembolso dos fundos especiais. De modo geral, as entidades contratadas para prover serviços de formação e fortalecimento dos grupos de PCR apresentam bons resultados, estando a executar estratégias de saída que permitem a sustentabilidade destas acções após a sua retirada. Há contudo que referenciar o desempenho menos satisfatório do provedor de serviços que actua na zona sul e o efeito adverso que os problemas de insegurança provocaram no seio dos grupos de PCR, na província nortenha de Cabo Delgado. Entretanto, não foi realizado o desembolso da totalidade de valores previstos para os empréstimos grossistas (linha de crédito) e ainda não foi utilizado o fundo de expansão institucional, para os quais na última ronda, foram apuradas 3 e 5 candidaturas, respectivamente. É de salientar o registo de casos de sucesso no financiamento da motorização em algumas províncias, por parte das IMFs contratadas. No que se refere aos fundos especiais, apesar do progresso observado, há ainda muitas candidaturas que ainda não depositaram a participação devida, não podendo assim beneficiar do apoios do projecto. Estão a ser procuradas formas adequadas de mitigar este problema e permitir o desembolso de mais fundos. Face ao exposto, o desempenho alcançado nesta componente é classificado como **satisfatório**.

Ao nível da componente de **Apoio Institucional** é de referir que as acções na área de investigação de recursos estão sendo implementadas e documentadas conforme previsto. A construção das casas de extensionistas está também a registar uma evolução positiva, faltando muito pouco para o alcance das metas previstas. Porém, não foram realizadas as actividades relacionadas com a promoção da co-gestão. No que diz respeito à documentação dos resultados do projecto ao nível dos seus efeitos e impacto, foram concluídos os preparativos necessários para realizar a recolha de dados em falta e seu processamento e análise, o que irá ocorrer durante o segundo semestre do ano. No âmbito das acções de comunicação e visibilidade há também a destacar a concretização de algumas iniciativas de divulgação das realizações do projecto, através dos órgãos de comunicação locais. Globalmente, o desempenho verificado nesta componente é considerado **moderadamente satisfatório**.

As actividades da componente de **Promoção da Nutrição** arrancaram tarde, comparativamente a outras componentes do projecto, mas em todas províncias onde decorre a implementação foram registados progressos importantes durante o ano de 2017. No primeiro semestre de 2018, continuaram a registar-se progressos assinaláveis no trabalho desenvolvido pelos provedores de serviços contratados, mas a falta de pagamento atempado de algumas facturas afectou o alcance de níveis de desempenho mais altos. Os avanços verificados nesta componente, cujas actividades têm uma grande aceitação por parte das comunidades visadas, permite classificar esta componente como tendo um desempenho **satisfatório**.

3.3.2. Estratégia de implementação

A implementação do ProPESCA continua, em termos gerais, a basear-se nos princípios estabelecidos na altura de desenho do projecto e que foram avaliados e revalidados na altura da avaliação de meio-termo, em 2015. Embora a estratégia de implementação continue válida, há entretanto que ajustá-la, incorporando os ensinamentos que as experiências retidas durante o período de implementação, desde o início do projecto até ao presente momento, sugerem.

Para o período restante do projecto, uma vez que o projecto caminha a passos largos para o seu término, vai prosseguir a implementação das actividades programadas, que agora incorporam elementos da estratégia de fecho que foi elaborada em Dezembro de 2016. Neste sentido, está a ser priorizada a alocação de recursos para as actividades que sofreram adequações e/ou modificações.

Por componente, é apresentado de seguida um resumo da orientação a dar às intervenções do projecto durante a fase final de implementação, a saber:

- **Apoio ao Desenvolvimento da Produção de Pescado de Valor Comercial Mais Alto.** Propõe-se focalizar as acções nas acções de demonstração de pesca, fomento da aquacultura de pequena escala e finalização das obras de construção de mercados de peixe. A operacionalização dos mercados e a conclusão das obras de construção de quiosques deverá merecer principal atenção durante a parte restante do ano.
- **Melhoria de Infraestruturas Económicas.** No âmbito desta componente prosseguirão os esforços para concluir as actividades de electrificação dos mercados, à medida que as obras de construção forem terminando. As obras de manutenção das vias de acesso, que vão conferir uma maior resiliência aos troços reabilitados com o apoio do projecto, deverão ser executadas na sua plenitude.
- **Provisão de Serviços Financeiros.** Nesta componente é necessário assegurar que os os fundos destinados para empréstimos grossistas e abertura de balcões nos pólos de crescimento do projecto são igualmente plenamente utilizados. Neste último caso, é necessário assegurar junto das IMFs que a instalação dos balcões vai ocorrer antes da data de fecho do projecto. É igualmente necessário encontrar soluções que permitam desembolsar fundos para a maior parte das mulheres com candidaturas aprovadas.
- **Fortalecimento Institucional, Iniciativas de Política e Gestão do Projecto.** As acções previstas no quadro da investigação pesqueira estão já praticamente concluídas, pelo que deve-se sistematizar os resultados obtidos, de modo que estes possam ser utilizados para alimentar os processos de tomada de decisão no quadro da gestão participativa das pescarias. No âmbito da gestão do projecto, na fase que se segue, é importante concentrar esforços para sistematizar informações sobre as lições aprendidas e divulgá-las para as partes interessadas e o público em geral. Deve-se também concluir a recolha, processamento e análise de dados sobre os efeitos e impacto do projecto.

A estratégia que está a ser adoptada para a implementação do projecto é considerada **satisfatória**.

3.3.3. Pessoal e agências de implementação

Na base de memorandos de entendimento que foram assinados nos momentos iniciais da vida do projecto, o ProPESCA continua a trabalhar com um leque diversificado de organizações parceiras que inclui instituições do sector do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas, e entidades nos sectores financeiro, de energia e estradas. Através do MDG-1c, o ProPESCA está ligado ao esforço multisectorial de combate à má-nutrição no país. As relações de trabalho com as entidades parceiras têm sido exemplares. Por outro lado, de forma geral, o pessoal afecto para realizar trabalhos no quadro da execução do projecto tem mostrado níveis de dedicação e empenho satisfatório. Contudo, para a obtenção de melhores resultados, é necessário reforçar o apoio às representações das agências de implementação a nível provincial. Do mesmo modo, uma vez que para a execução das actividades previstas se recorre à contratação de entidades externas (empregados, fiscais, IMFs, ONGs, etc.) há que assegurar igualmente que os contratos rubricados são cumpridos dentro dos prazos acordados e com a qualidade requerida. A apreciação do papel e envolvimento das agências de implementação é considerado **satisfatório**.

4. CONSTRANGIMENTOS E PROPOSTAS DE SOLUÇÃO

A implementação do projecto tem sido afectada por obstáculos de natureza burocrática, que impedem a alocação de fundos de forma atempada e em volumes suficientes, constituindo-se no maior impedimento para o bom desempenho do projecto. Embora avanços consideráveis tenham sido alcançados nos últimos dois anos, subsistem ainda dificuldades que dificultam ou mesmo impossibilitam a implementação de várias actividades programadas, comprometendo o alcance pleno dos resultados esperados.

São de seguida descritos os constrangimentos observados durante o período neste contexto:

- (a) **Corte sofridos na aprovação do orçamento proposto para o ano de 2018.** O orçamento originalmente preparado para o ano corrente, sofreu cortes no momento da sua digitação, alegadamente porque o nível histórico de execução financeira tem sido baixo. Isto criou problemas na realização de pagamentos, nomeadamente em categorias de financiamento onde os fundos da EU não podem ser utilizados para este efeito, nomeadamente *Capital de Investimento* e *Linha de Crédito*. Para colmatar esta situação uma proposta de reforço de orçamento foi solicitada à DNPO. Uma vez aprovada, será possível utilizar de forma plena os fundos disponíveis nas contas do projecto.
- (b) **Atrasos na digitação do orçamento aprovado.** Como foi atrás referido, a execução financeira do período em apreciação iniciou de forma tardia, porque a digitação do orçamento no módulo MEX apenas ocorreu no início do ano em curso, tendo o trabalho terminado somente em finais no mês de Março. Assim, com tem sido habitual, três meses foram praticamente perdidos. Para evitar que este problema se repita no próximo ano, que constitui ano terminal do projecto, foram feitas demarches junto do MEF para a digitação adequada do orçamento de 2019, durante o presente ano. A não digitação do orçamento no módulo MEX porá em causa a plena utilização dos fundos disponíveis durante o período que falta para o término do projecto.
- (c) **Atrasos verificados no desembolso de fundos com origem no financiamento da EU.** Foram registados atrasos consideráveis no desembolso de fundos com origem na UE,

incluindo o pagamento do último pedido que levou praticamente um ano. No final do período em apreciação, cerca de 9 milhões de Euros estavam disponíveis para o período de vida do projecto restante. Contudo, uma vez que o fecho das actividades financiadas pela UE termina a 30 Novembro do presente ano, é recomendável negociar a sua extensão até Março de 2019. Esta extensão deverá permitir o uso pleno dos fundos da UE disponibilizados em regime de doação, considerando que o fluxo de fundos será normalizado.

- (d) **Demora no pagamento de pedidos de desembolso por parte do OFID.** Os desembolsos do OFID são feitos com regularidade, mas de maneira sistemática, registam-se atrasos no atendimento dos pedidos de realimentação da conta, sempre que estes são submetidos para pagamento. Uma vez que já foi obtida a aprovação do pedido de extensão, para esgotar os cerca de USD 5.2 milhões disponíveis, é requerida uma resposta célere por parte desta organização, sempre que pedidos de desembolso são submetidos para pagamento. Para que isto ocorra, é fundamental ter o apoio do FIDA.
- (e) **Fundos de contrapartida para o pagamento de impostos e taxas alocados de forma irregular e insuficientes:** a alocação de recursos financeiros para o pagamento de impostos e taxas continua a ser feita de forma irregular e em montantes insuficientes. De facto, registaram-se atrasos na emissão de notas de contabilização para o resgate de bens (por exemplo veículos motorizados) à guarda das Alfândegas, e não foi feita qualquer alocação de fundos de compartida para honrar os compromissos com o IVA devido aos empreiteiros e fornecedores de bens e serviços, e para o reembolso dos valores adiantados pelo financiador, no quadro dos contratos pagos com fundos da EU. Isto traz problemas de relacionamento com as entidades contratadas e afecta a execução das actividades programadas. A aprovação do Mecanismo Fiscal de Regularização do IVA, em finais do ano passado, permitirá a minimização do problema.
- (f) **Atrasos observados nos processos de programação financeira, alocação de fundos, sua pronta utilização e prestação de contas.** Os atrasos na prestação de contas, que já se mostravam ultrapassados, foram de novo registados durante o período com destaque para as DPMAIP.

De forma geral, é necessário implementar as medidas propostas para assegurar o uso pleno dos fundos disponíveis durante o período de vida restante do projecto. Além disso, o alcance deste objectivo exige um grande rigor ao nível da programação financeira, disponibilização dos fundos, sua pronta utilização, prestação de contas e submissão de novos pedidos de realimentação das contas do projecto. A fim de permitir o uso pleno dos fundos remanescentes, é imperioso obter aprovação para estender o uso dos fundos provenientes da EU até Março de 2019.

Além dos problemas atrás alistados, outros factores existem ao nível da implementação das componentes, que impedem a obtenção de níveis de desempenho mais altos. Estes incluem o seguinte:

- (i) **Demora nos processos de selecção de empreiteiros:** regista-se demora nos processos de avaliação de propostas por parte das representações locais das agências de implementação e dos governos locais e no cumprimento dos procedimentos administrativos para a tramitação dos contratos. Contudo, com a excepção de concursos que tiveram que ser repetidos, todos os processos de selecção foram já concluídos.
- (ii) **Lentidão na obtenção de aprovações de contratos:** embora a nível central tenham ocorrido melhorias significativas, continuam a registar-se dificuldades na tramitação célere de contratos para o fornecimento de bens, prestação de serviços e contratação de obras de empreitada a nível provincial e distrital. Esta situação ocorre no que toca à obras

de empreitada para o melhoramento de vias de acesso e construção de quiosques, onde ainda há alguns contratos aguardando o visto do TA.

- (iii) **Capacidade limitada das empresas e/ou entidades contratadas:** a capacidade limitada das entidades contratadas, do ponto de vista financeiro, técnico, de logística e disponibilidade de equipamento de trabalho, afecta o seu desempenho, resultando em incumprimento dos prazos contratados e afectando a qualidade dos trabalhos. Caso se verifique a necessidade de cancelar alguns contratos por incumprimento do contratado, isto poderá significar iniciar novos processos de contratação, o que poderá atrasar ainda mais a execução das intervenções em curso.
- (iv) **Fiscalização das obras de empreitada:** o fraco acompanhamento das obras de empreitada por parte da fiscalização independente, aliada à fraca exigência dos governos locais, resulta na necessidade de introduzir correcções frequentes, o que pode atrasar o progresso da obra e comprometer a sua qualidade final.
- (v) **Factores climáticos:** a ocorrência de chuvas intensas durante a estação chuvosa nos últimos/primeiros meses do ano pode causar a interrupção das vias de acesso e dificultar, deste modo, o decurso normal de actividades, mesmo com toda a logística assegurada.
- (vi) **Economia, eficiência e eficácia na utilização dos recursos financeiros:** a falta de observância destes requisitos na execução das despesas poderá constituir um risco acrescido uma vez que, havendo restrição de tempo para implementação das actividades do projecto e sendo os recursos escassos, poder-se-á assistir a uma erosão desses recursos numa altura em que a pressão para sua utilização se apresenta alta.

Para mitigar as consequências adversas da ocorrência dos factores atrás enumerados as seguintes acções deverão ser asseguradas: (a) Maior apropriação das intervenções por parte dos níveis locais de governação; (b) Assegurar o fluxo normal de fundos; (c) Reforço das acções de acompanhamento e apoio à implementação; (d) Maior rigor na implementação das acções previstas.

5. AVALIAÇÃO PRELIMINAR DE IMPACTOS

Com a aprovação da extensão do projecto até Março de 2019, ao final do semestre em apreciação, restam 9 meses para se atingir a data de fecho do projecto. Por esta razão, por ocasião da última missão de supervisão do FIDA, realizada em Abril do corrente ano, foi acordado que a UCP iria priorizar a realização de trabalhos visando sistematizar e apresentar dados sobre os principais resultados e impactos do projecto, de forma a mostrar de forma inequívoca a contribuição do projecto para o alcance dos objectivos de melhoria dos rendimentos e do bem-estar das comunidades visadas pela intervenção. Além disso, nesta fase de implementação do projecto, é igualmente importante documentar e relatar, de forma mais sistemática, as suas boas práticas, as inovações e modelos empresariais replicáveis ao nível das suas várias componentes, com enfoque para a componente de Desenvolvimento da Cadeia de Valor.

O desempenho da UCP nesta área foi afectado de forma adversa pela saída do Oficial de Monitoria e Avaliação, que ocorreu no início do ano. Para colmatar esta situação, um grupo de trabalho foi estabelecido com o objectivo de orientar os trabalhos necessários para aferir sobre os resultados e impactos das intervenções realizadas. A breve avaliação realizada com base nos dados disponíveis, permite constatar a existência de indicações positivas ao nível das várias componentes do projecto, a saber:

- Na componente de **Desenvolvimento da Cadeia de Valor**, regista-se aumento das capturas aos nível dos pólos de crescimento como resultado de: (a) Adesão dos intervenientes na cadeia de valor aos esforços de melhoramento das embarcações, sua motorização e adopção de técnicas e artes de pesca selectivas para operação em condições de mar aberto; e (b) Maior valorização do pescado pela melhoria da disponibilidade de gelo e uso de boas práticas de manuseamento e conservação do gelo a bordo e ao longo da cadeia de distribuição.
- No que respeita à componente de **Infraestruturas Económicas**, as observações realizadas apontam para a existência dos seguintes resultados: (a) Incremento da circulação de bens e pessoas dos pólos de crescimento para os centros urbanos e para o interior, permitindo a colocação do pescado no mercado interno; e (b) Incremento do acesso a energia eléctrica, o que permite a sua utilização para potenciar os negócios da pesca e a melhoria de indicadores de bem-estar nomeadamente posse de bens caseiros (televisores por exemplo), acesso à informação, etc..
- Na componente de **Serviços Financeiros**, embora ainda haja limitações consideráveis em termos de cobertura e acessibilidade, os dados disponíveis permitem extrair as seguintes conclusões: (a) Regista-se o aumento de investimentos (produtivos e caseiros) como resultado das poupanças que os agregados familiares realizam nas comunidades; (b) A disponibilização de fundos em forma de subvenção está aumentando a capacidade das mulheres participarem na realização de negócios ao longo da cadeia de valor; e (c) O financiamento da motorização contribui para a massificação do uso de motores marítimos fora de bordo, possibilitando aceder a recursos pesqueiros localizados em mar aberto, melhorando assim o volume e a qualidade das capturas de pescado.
- Relativamente à componente de **Fortalecimento Institucional, Iniciativas de Política e Gestão do Projecto**, existem evidências de melhorias nos seguintes termos: (a) Reforçada a capacidade técnica dos profissionais do sector e nas outras instituições participantes na execução do projecto; (b) Aumentado o conhecimento dos potenciais e disponibilidade dos recursos acessíveis a pesca artesanal; e (c) Melhoradas no terreno as condições para a prestação de assistência ao grupo alvo.
- A componente de **Promoção Nutricional** iniciou de forma mais ampla em 2016, após a implementação de um projecto piloto (CHAPANI). É sabido que processos orientados para a mudanças de atitudes, práticas e comportamentos só ocorrem a prazos mais longos. Mesmo assim, neste contexto são de registar os seguintes desenvolvimentos: (a) Iniciada a adopção de boas práticas na preparação de hortas caseiras e na diversificação de culturas agrícolas; e (b) Ao nível dos agregados familiares foram iniciadas práticas de culinária enriquecidas em termos nutricionais.

Como é evidente, a avaliação atrás feita é meramente qualitativa, sendo necessário recolher evidências de natureza quantitativa que permitam substanciar as indicações colhidas na base de observações realizadas no terreno. Assim, foi programado continuar os esforços visando a recolha, sistematização e apresentação de dados sobre os efeitos e impacto do projecto. Isto compreende o seguinte:

- **Mapeamento das infraestruturas edificadas e/ou melhoradas:** Este trabalho será realizado nos meses de Outubro e Novembro de 2018 e tem como objectivo cartografar as realizações do projecto relacionadas com a provisão de infraestruturas, nomeadamente mercados de primeira venda e retalhistas (incluindo quiosques), vias de acesso, linhas de energia eléctrica, sistemas fotovoltaicos, casas para extensionistas e outros edifícios institucionais.

- **Dados sobre outputs e resultados intermédios do projecto:** Os resultados imediatos (*outputs*) que derivam das intervenções do projecto estão bem documentados nos relatórios de progresso preparados com uma periodicidade semestral. Porém, foram detectadas insuficiências no que diz respeito à apresentação de informações sobre os efeitos (*outcomes*) gerados por essas intervenções e que permitem melhor compreender os seus impactos. A recolha regular de dados através do formulário denominado “Perfil dos Pólos” foi interrompida na sequência dos ajustes institucionais que ocorreram no sector, com a criação do MIMAIP. É assim necessário actualizar esta informação e compará-la com os dados de linha de base.
- **Aferição dos efeitos do projecto:** A implementação do ProPESCA foi orientada para catalizar transformações na estrutura das pescarias artesanais e natureza dos negócios relacionados com a pesca, para evoluir de uma actividade concentrada nas zonas próximas da costa para a exploração do mar aberto, com uma valorização acrescida dos produtos da pesca, através de uma maior oferta de produtos de maior valor comercial. Trata-se pois de quantificar o aumento das capturas de pescado de valor comercial mais alto e respectivos preços de venda. Para quantificar estes efeitos, tem-se recorrido à base de dados sobre capturas e preços, disponíveis na Direcção de Planificação e Infraestruturas do MIMAIP. Este trabalho será continuado e aprimorado. Contudo, porque nos últimos anos não foi realizado o censo da pesca artesanal, que permita comparar dados actualizados com os de 2012, um esforço no sentido de se retratar esta situação terá que ser empreendido.
- **Avaliação do impacto:** Um inquérito (*baseline survey*) sobre os rendimentos e o bem-estar dos agregados familiares foi realizado na área do projecto, no ano de 2013. Este proporciona dados de linha de base para realizar uma avaliação do impacto, após o final do projecto que ocorre em finais de Março de 2019. Para tal, está a ser preparada a realização de novo inquérito, que deverá ter lugar nos meses de Maio e Junho do próximo ano. Ao mesmo tempo, para solidificar a compreensão das mudanças ocorridas no seio das famílias visadas pela intervenção, vai ser realizada uma análise comparativa entre os resultados do Inquérito aos Agregados Familiares dos Pescadores e Aquacultores (IAFPA) realizado nos anos de 2016 e 2017 e os resultados do *baseline*. Para tal, os dados do IAFPA deverão ser processados tendo por base os pólos de crescimento.

6. ANEXOS

6.1. Balanço do Progresso Físico

6.2. Tabelas de Execução Financeira

6.3. Tabelas de Aprovisionamento

6.4. Quadro Lógico

Mozambique

Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project

Supervision Report

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: status of implementation

Mission Dates: 16 to 27 April, 2018
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Report No. 4864-MZ

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 3: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
Section E.2	The PCU key staff, including a Project Coordinator, a Financial Manager and an M&E/Knowledge Management Specialist, shall have been appointed in accordance with Schedule 1	Pre-disbursement	Complied	
Section E.3.A	Respective agreements between IDEPA and the Road Fund, ANE, EDM, FUNAE are delivered to and approved by IFA	Pre-disbursements under Category I	Complied	
Section E.3.C	The Subsidiary Agreement between the Ministry of Finance and the financial institution selected to manage the RMF shall have been approved by the Fund in draft; and a signed copy of such Agreement, shall have been delivered to the Fund.	Pre-disbursement under Category VI	Complied	On-going
Schedule 2	Proceeds of the EU grant to finance project activities 100% net of taxes	NA	Partially compliant	Project has used EU grant funds for the payment of taxes. Current amount to be reimbursed by GoM stands at EUR 12,068.
Schedule III - 1	Recruitment of additional extensionists. The Borrower shall ensure the appointment of 52 additional extensionists in the growth poles where the Project shall invest.	NA	Compliant	
Schedule III - 2	Insurance of Programme Personnel. The Borrower, through IDPPE, shall insure PCU personnel against health and accident risks to the extent consistent with its customary practice in respect of its national civil service.	NA	Compliant	.
Schedule III - 3	Maintenance of Market infrastructure. The Borrower shall ensure that the maintenance of market infrastructure (including roads)	On-going	Compliant	

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
	constructed and/or rehabilitated under the Project is carried out throughout the Project Implementation Period and continues after the Project Completion Date and that it shall provide necessary financing of such maintenance at the appropriate level.			
Schedule III - 4	Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (PM&E). The PCU shall develop a PM&E system within 12 months from the	NA	Compliant	

Appendix 4: Technical Background Analysis

Working Paper 1: Component 1 - Development of high value fish

Working Paper 1 presents the progress made in ProPESCA up to the end of March 2018. The Working Paper 1 is divided into five main sections that deal with: a) overall progress in implementing component 1; b) providing trainings to enable beneficiaries to develop business plans and skills and increase their chances to access credit; c) support to research and fisheries co-management; d) Training and extension material.

a) Overall progress in implementing component 1

i) Capture Fisheries

This component involved support to the development of the high value fish, including training and demonstration activities on fishing, post-harvest technologies and support to group enterprises and provision of business development services. A number of activities were envisaged in the logical framework to be completed in 2016/2017 up to and including 31st March 2018.

The expected result areas in diversification of fishing units and commercial viability with improved boats, equipment and proper techniques for capture more high-value fish were: a) training of naval carpenters; b) boat drivers (coxswains); c) naval mechanics; d) fishermen on the use of ice on board; e) training on open sea fishing technology; and f) business management matters. The overall progress in this result area showed that 173 naval carpenters have been trained against a target of 95 giving a progress of 182%; the targeted 210 (100%) boat drivers and 210 (100%) marine mechanics have all been trained; 755 (240%) fishermen have been trained on the techniques of open sea fishing against an initial target of 315 and 210 (100%) targeted associations have all been assisted by the project. Two activities that have received relatively lower success are: a) training and demonstration to fishermen on the use of ice has achieved only 34% success (774 against target of 2,300); and b) assistance of fishermen in business management matters has achieved 50% progress (1151 against target of 2300).

The mission observed poor governance in the Community Fishing Council (*Conselho Comunidade das Pescas*) or co-management committee (CCPs). There has never been any elections in the committees nor regular meeting of members. The performance and commitment of the executive committees seem to be unsatisfactory to members.

ii) Processing

The activities under processing were designed for technical and improved organization for post-harvest use and maintenance of fish quality. Training of traders/processors trained in handling, conservation, marketing registered 112% progress (4,487 against a target of 4,000). Training on traditional methods in the preservation and marketing of fish methods for processors / traders registered 154% progress (3,557 against a target of 2,308). Assistance to processor association and traders achieved 144% progress (72 against a target of 50). Trade on fish and fishing inputs achieved 66% progress (1,070 against 1,630) while access to business development services by traders/processors was only 48%

(1,186 against a target of 2,450)

Results for the year 2017 shows that support to production and marketing for high value fish, health and safety registered 192% progress (25 against a target of 13) in the establishment of Market Management Committees.

Increased institutional capacity to support resource management, capture and sale of fish higher commercial value was supported by recruiting 47 (90%) extension staff against a target of 52 in the growth poles. It was expected that 26 evaluation reports on the potential elaborate fishing resources would be produced but only 11 (42%) was achieved in 2017. About 461 Government officials at provincial and district level trained in matters of fisheries management but original targets is not indicated in the physical progress table. The project produced 9 resource survey reports though a stakeholders' validation workshop has not been conducted nor any policy briefs produced.

iii) Aquaculture

Aquaculture activities were initiated after recommendation from the Mid-Term Review (MTR) in 2015. It is estimated that the current fish production from aquaculture is 2,000 MT and an aquaculture database is being developed to include number of farmers, number of culture facilities and technology, species under culture, surface area, feeds, feed types and feed origin, source of fingerlings and related information.

A number of proposed activities under aquaculture were at various stages of progress in 2017: a) construction and equipping of the training center and demonstration for the School of Fishing in Maputo Province (Matola) registered 70% as from September 2017 with 16 tanks under preparation but incomplete; b) a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for rehabilitation of fingerlings production unit in Maputo province (Matutuine) has been signed but no work has apparently commenced; c) construction of a fingerling production and demonstration centre in Massuril (Nampula Province) has been completed and fry production experimentation is in progress; d) fish cultivation water parks on land tanks have been planned for Sofala Mwanza in Sofala (10 tanks), Mocubela-Barred in Zambezi (30 tanks) and Metuge in Cabo Delgado (40 tanks) but only space has been identified through public consultation and environmental license issued; e) a number of floating cages (130) were planned for Bilene-Gaza (30), Vilankulo-Inhambane (30), Dondo-Mandruzi – Sofala (50) and Buzi-Bandua – Sofala (20) but only 27 have been mounted so far and 20 beneficiaries trained on cage assembling technology; and f) bivalve cultivation trials have been initiated in W. Inhambane (Inhambane) and Pemba-Chuiba (Cabo Delgado).

Main challenges, issues and recommendations:

Progress in the overall implementation of with regard to support to the development of the high value fish shows satisfactory results against the target in most cases. However, a few areas require fast tracking to achieve the objectives of the project:

Capture Fisheries

- a) Training in the use of ice no-board is lagging behind and yet this is a critical aspect of attaining high value fish. In view of the availability of the training material, the mission proposes an incremental training programme. A training plan should be implemented by the project to train at least 400 fishermen per month for 4 months on

the use of ice on-board will attain an average of 17% per month and (68% cumulative in 4 months). This strategy will provide up to 103% cumulative progress in the next 4 months and hence the target.

- b) There is need to re-mobilize the CCPs and strengthen them through re-training in governance, business management, resource mobilization and financial management among other issues.
- c) In view of the weak governance in the CCP, there is need for the project to carry out analysis of the operations of the improved fish markets with a view of determining their sustainability.

Processing

- a) The project should plan to engage another 600 (26%) fishermen on business management training every month for 2 months to raise the current progress from 50% to at least 102%.
- b) Promotion of trade on fishing inputs requires involvement and mobilization of another 600 beneficiaries. This could be achieved through short term credit financing of fishing input businesses from the existing credit institutions for: a) supply of fishing gears; b) supply of transport services; c) supply of processing and packaging inputs; and d) marketing services (agency) for institutional consumers. Potential MFIs include Fisheries Development Fund (*Fundo de Fomento Pesqueiro*) (FFP), Small Industry Development Fund (*Fundo de Fomento de Pequena Industria*) (FFPI), *Sociedade de Gestão e Financiamento para a Promoção de Pequenas Projectos de Investimentos sarl* (GAPI) and Rotating savings and credit groups (*Poupança e Crédito Rotativo*) (PCR) among others.
- c) Evaluation reports on potential elaborate fishing resources should be produced based on the existing information to move the progress from the current 42% to the target of 26 reports. The project should take advantage of the established high value fish marketing system in to produce locality specific reports other than concentrating on a global report. This activity could be achieved within a couple of months from existing information.

Aquaculture

- a) Since 20 beneficiaries have been trained in construction and installation of cages, they can be able to assemble one cage in 5 days hence about 8 cages in two month for each technician. This will amount to 160 cages to surpass the target of 130 cages by 57 cages, considering that 27 cages have already been installed. Meanwhile, the extension staff have to start preparation for acquiring the fingerlings so that the cages are all stocked within 3 months. Exceedingly rapid results could be attained using this approach.
- b) Even though the fisheries resource surveys for artisanal fishermen has been completed, there is need to urgently convene the stakeholders validation workshop in order to get the mandate to proceed with the preparation of policy briefs. Similarly, information from the resource surveys should inform the preparation of fisheries specific management plans.

b) Trainings and access credit

Satisfactory progress has been achieved in training of fishermen, processors and traders in various technologies for high value fish production. However, access to business services has remained low at only 48% overall. The progress for 2017 was higher than the overall

at 746 (118%) against a target of 630. This performance is linked to poor absorption of credit lines.

The number of enterprises targeted for the risk mitigation fund was 220 but only 67 (30%) was able to access 25.7million MT. The overall new branches of established formal financial institutions were only 5 (17.0%) against a target of 30. There were only 190 (16%) individual women going for special funds against the targeted 1,154.

Main challenges, issues and recommendations:

Training in processing technologies to facilitate access to credit was found to be inadequate in the following aspects:

- a) There is need for promotion of credit availability to fish processors and traders from the MFIs operating in the project area such as Fisheries Development Fund (*Fundo de Fomento Pesqueiro*) (FFP), Small Industry Development Fund (*Fundo de Fomento de Pequena Industria*) (FFPI), *Sociedade de Gestão e Financiamento para a Promoção de Pequenas Projectos de Investimentos* sarl (GAPI) and Rotating savings and credit groups (*Poupança e Crédito Rotativo*) (PCR) among others. The project should consider the use of popular electronic media, especially radio and television for paid advertisements and financial products available to fishers.

c) Support to research and fisheries co-management

i) *Institute of Fisheries Research (IIP)*

Commissioned studies

Fisheries resources available for artisanal fishermen have been surveyed. Nine resources have been identified through surveys and national statistical data collection, analysis and assessment. So far 7 studies have been made regarding the resource situation and the reports have been transmitted to ProPESCA. (a) The reports contain information about the potential of different species groups available to be exploited by the artisanal fisheries except one study on crabs that has not been completed. The completed studies include: i) Cephalopods; ii) Bivalves; iii) Jellyfish; iv) Demersal fish; v) Small pelagic; vi) Mangrove crabs; vii) Rock lobster; viii) Acetes shrimp; ix) Octopus.

Regular research:

The Fisheries Research Institute (IIP) is working on topics related to:

- a) Fish farming and environmental issues.
- b) Environmental studies on aquaculture have had no progress but it is unlikely that funds have been applied for from ProPESCA.
- c) The impact of environmental and climate change on the investments.
- d) The study to find alternatives to the use of beach seines is to be made in Inhassoro. Specific traps have been designed but the study has not been conducted.
- e) Survey based on hotspots is planned but has not been conducted

Workshop on demersal fish survey data analyses

A workshop on demersal fish survey data analyses is planned. IIP is awaiting the arrival of the research vessel Fridjof Nansen that will implement the survey.

- a) National Workshop planned to include artisanal fishermen
- b) Planned in mid-2018 with some universities with call for related studies
- c) All studies have been validated except 1-Crabs study, done by scientific committee and technical committee with co-opted members from universities and interested parties.
- d) Information used to inform policy on artisanal fishery and development of a Management Plan
- e) Fisheries Act revised recently – Some of the surveys from Fridjof Nansen have been used as a basis to review the law such as size at maturity for control of sizes of some species to be landed.

The shrimp is exploited by industrial/ semi-industrial and artisanal fishery depending on the stage in the life cycle of the resource. There is a concern that more pressure could impact negatively on the biomass resource. Every year assess biomass and recruitment for the last 15 years. 2016 stocks recovered but

Main challenges, issues and recommendations:

Capacity building and activities undertaken by IIP need to address the following issues:

- a) The project should fast track the stakeholders workshop to validate the fisheries resource survey reports. The workshop agenda should include draft policy briefs and recommendations to inform the development of fisheries specific management plans for the identified potential artisanal fisheries.
- b) Part of the resource assessment should include downloading of GPS data from fishermen and analysis with respect to the impact of the electronic technology for high value fishing with respect to species, landed weigh, gear, catch composition, operations and cost benefit analysis.

ii) *Capacity of National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP)*

Plan for restoring ecosystems, including mangrove

ADNAP has prepared a plan for restoring ecosystems, including mangrove, and will submit a proposal to ProPESCA for financing. National Strategy for Management Plan for Mangroves is a Government of Mozambique initiative under former Ministry of Environment. The strategy is currently under the responsibility of MAIMAP and was under SWIOFISH.

WWF Mozambique was involved by provided consultant to review the strategy. The draft strategy has already been discussed by a working group and is in the process of stakeholders validation. Started strategy has drawn wide examples from Zambezi on

- a) Cost effectiveness
- b) Impact
- c) Community involvement
- d) Information on strategy being used
- e) Challenges and constraints
- f) Capture lessons learned from these activities

ADNAP developed a comprehensive extension manual for capture fisheries in 20016 but does not have any extension manual for aquaculture extension.

Main challenges, issues and recommendations:

ADNAP is responsible for extension in the capture fisheries and is expected to have the mandate for extension in aquaculture. However, there is no package for extension in aquaculture. In this regard, there is an effort by the Government of Mozambique to develop a National Aquaculture Action Plan. With this development, there is need for ADNAP to take advantage of the experience and constraints experience in the implementation of aquaculture activities in ProPESCA and prepare drafts to:

- a) Outline the requirements of developing an extension manual for aquaculture
- b) Propose elements of a national aquaculture policy and guidelines for all aspects of aquaculture
- c) Outline a Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for broodstock management, hatchery operations, feed manufacture, installation of culture facilities (including ponds, tanks, cages etc)
- d) Preliminary guidelines for national zones for aquaculture development.

These drafts could be treated as additional outputs for aquaculture activities under ProPESCA since its inclusion after the Mid-term Review.

d) Trainings and extension materials (Modules)

The production of training manuals registered a satisfactory score, and the following groups of training materials were availed to the mission:

Annexes on training in processing and hygienic handling of fish

- Annex 1: Course Program
- Annex 2a: Registration of Participants
- Annex 2b: Form (Fr) daily registration of participants
- Annex 3: Initial Technical Assessment of participants (is but one example should be modified and improved)
- Annex 4: Posters "theme AfricanPowerPoint BPFabrico (Introduction to fishing, biology, alteration and fish handling)
- Annex 5: Posters "AfricanPowerPoint" theme Traditional methods - 1 (curing) of fish processing
- Annex 6: Document Practice 1 - fresh fish handling and WITH NO ice
- Annex 7: Practice Document 2 - salting and drying fish
- Annex 9: Posters "AfricanPowerPoint" theme Good Hygiene Practices (GHP)
- Annex 10: Document Practice 4 - Good Hygiene Practices (GHP)
- Annex 11: Practice Document 5 - Determination of the yield of the filleting fish.
- Annex 12: Document Practice 6 - Visit to a market - operability of lack MPV.
- Annex 13a: Posters "AfricanPowerPoint" theme Traditional methods - 2 (drying) of fish processing
- Annex 13b: Posters "AfricanPowerPoint" theme Traditional methods - 3 (smoking) fish processing
- Annex 14: Posters "AfricanPowerPoint" theme Good Trade Practices (BPComercialização) (quality, consumer, management of purchase and sale)

- Annex 15: Practice Document 7 - Construction devices (equipment) processing - Traditional Method (ex: unloading tables, clotheslines, solar dryer, flues, signs for prices, market stall)
- Annex 16: Document Practice 8 - smoking Pescado
- Annex 17a: Practice Document 9 - (Ex: above full recovery) Full use of fish, continuing practice 4
- Annex 17b: Practice Document 9 - Full use of fish, continuing practice 4- (ex: crafts, etc.)
- Annex 18: Practice Document 10 - Preparation of value added products - and Breaded Fish sticks
- Annex 19: Document Practice 11 - Preparation of value added products - fish kebabs
- Annex 20: Document Practice 12 - Preparation of value added products - cookies
- Annex 21: Hygiene brochures, handling and processing for participants: A20A - Hygiene brochure; A20B - smoking brochure; A20C - Salting leaflet; alpha.D @ 20 - Drying Brochure; A21e -
- Annex 22: Participation Certificates
- Annex 23: Technical Evaluation Final
- Annex 24: Course Evaluation
- Annex 25: List of necessary materials
- Annex 26: List equipment needed
- Annex 27: List documents needed to deliver the participants and for consultation
- Annex 28: Documents in support of Facilitators: Guide on Hygiene (Fishing School, 20 ..); Script on fresh fish, Script on the salted and dried fish; Script on the fish smoking; ...
- Annex 29: Proposed script Course Report ... lack
- Annex 30: Guidance on study skills

Annexes on training in business management

- Annex 1: Basic accounting form
- Annex 2: Posters "African Power Point" technical issues
- Annex 3: Initial Assessment Test
- Annex 4: Script support for the facilitator
- Annex 5: Business Plan Form
- Annex 6: Auxiliary Brochure - fishing business
- Annex 7: Auxiliary Brochure - smoking business
- Annex 8: Auxiliary Brochure - salting business and dry
- Annex 9: Brochure assist - fresh fish business
- Annex 10: Auxiliary Brochure - banking business in a market
- Annex 11: Credit Order forms
- Annex 12: Participation Certificates
- Annex 13: List equipment needed
- Exhibit 14: Evaluation of the courses Fr
- Annex 15: Example

Market diagnostics

- Fish Market Norte Nampula resume
- Fish Market SUL Nampula resume
- Tb OperMer17 Np metalbox
- Tb OperMer17 Np Moma
- Tb OperMer17 Np Mucoroge
- Tb OperMer17 NP Sangage

Tb OperMer17 NpJembese K
Tb OperMer17 NpMahelene K
Tb OperMer17 NpPinda K
Tb OperMer17 NpPRochaG K

Market Information

A5 FrCompVenBanca Camarao CD0516 F
A5 FrCompVenBanca Caranguejo CD0516 F
A5 FrCompVenPeixe Np0817 B
BPH PLimpezaMercPeixe230316 F
Fr ContabilidadeBasica260516 des F
Fr DadosDesembarque0817 b
Fr OperMPV TxBANCAS ReuSf15 F
Fr OperMPV TxGelo MercPeixe16 F verificar
Fr OperMPV TxSanitario Mp16 bManha F
Fr OperMPV TxSanitario Mp16 bTarde F
Fr Taxa Gelo Np0817 b
RecepcaoMprima CQ 0817

Fish promotion fairs and other

Postura sobre Mercados e Feiras. 2008
Procedure for organizing fish promotion fairs

Guidelines on business plan

MnGNeg RagendraGz(1015) vs1117 H Imprim
Planilha PINegocio Final(1114) C

Guidelines on good hygiene practices

CAPA A9 CzA BPH 16 G
A9 I verso CzA BPH15 pg 2 39 4 37 H
A9 II verso CzA BPH15 pg 6 35 8 33 H
A9 III verso CzA BPH15 pg 10 31 12 29 H
A9 IV verso CzA BPH15 pg 14 27 16 25 H
A9 V verso CzA BPH15 pg 18 23 20 21 H

Brochures on fish cake and cookies

Bolinhos ReuAnalSf1215 frente IDEPA
Bolinhos ReuAnalSf1215 verso IDEPA

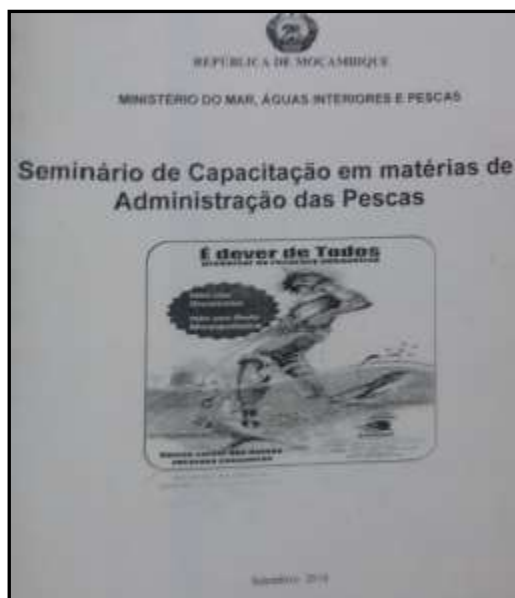
Brochure on making fish silage

Fl FarinEnsil ReuAnalSf1215 bFrente IDEPA
Fl FarinEnsil ReuAnalSf1215 bVerso IDEPA

Brochure on fish solar drier

Fl Secagem ReuAnalSf1215 frente IDEPA
Fl Secagem ReuAnalSf1215 verso IDEPA

Annexes on training in fishing technology and quality assurance



Main challenges, issues and recommendations:

The project made great strides in preparing a number of training materials, in a simple and comprehensive manner that can be used to effectively train the beneficiaries. The training materials prepared so far remain stored in personal computers and there is a risk of the information not being accessible after the project winds up: It is therefore necessary to support:

- a) Peer review and editing of all the training materials produced by ProPESCA
- b) Support and facilitate publication of either several volumes or a complete training manual for processing, value addition, marketing, fish safety and hygiene, business plan development and marketing strategies.

Consequently, this training material will not only be available for future development of the sub-sector but improve the visibility of the implementing agencies of the Government of Mozambique but also the development partners.

Working Paper 2: Component 2 - Improving Economic Infrastructure

Introduction.

The ProPESCA development goal is to improve incomes and livelihoods of households involved in artisanal fisheries. Its purpose is to increase the volume of high value fish on a sustainable basis and increase the returns obtained from traded fish. It will invest USD 58.3 million over seven years on the whole coastline, with IFAD financing USD 21.1 million, the EU USD 16.3 million and OFID USD 13.5 million, with injections of counterpart funding from Government. The Project will focus on some 30 growth poles in seven provinces within 24 districts along the coast line. ProPESCA was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in December 2012 and EU grant effective in March 2013.

The Project is making investments in the fish value chains at the participating growth poles. These will include strengthening fisher capacity, fish market and related infrastructure, input and output traders and community as well as national and district government capacities to manage artisanal fisheries sustainably. There are five components – Supporting development of Higher Value Fish; Improving Economic Infrastructures; Developing Financial Services and Institutional Strengthening, Policy Initiatives and Project management and Nutrition Promotion.

This supervision mission follows a technical support one held in September 2017. The project has been extended for one additional year (with extension of OFID and IFAD funds), however, EU funds (for road maintenance, market/kiosks construction, electrification) will not be available after November 2018 (targeted activities to be completed by October 2018). The timeline developed by the previous mission has not been fulfilled (due to unavailable money), and the need of a new updated one is relevant. Objectives assigned to the present mission include: i) assess the progress regarding extension of the contractual time of the constructors – without financial implications – as addendum, to ensure on-going works are completed in the markets; updated and realistic chronogram to be provided by each contractor to better follow up residual activities; provide case to case treatment for variations in prices; ii) assess the progress towards construction of kiosks (as per the design) after updating the layout for each site to ensure best functionality of all premises in the market compound; iii) assess the overall progress towards implementing Component 2 (Improving economic infrastructure); iv) assess progress done by ANE in regards to the preparation of an updated of an updated and realistic chronogram of all remaining activities to be approved by the project; v) follow-up on the work carried by ANE to improve quality of design and supervision for roads under rehabilitation/maintenance and future ones; vi) follow up on the on-going works for the construction of new lines of electricity (30 km), to connect other villages and markets; vii) follow-up the reporting method carried out by ANE for better tracking of the implementation of road activities and advise accordingly; viii) follow up with the PMU, regarding the links with EDM to increase number of subscribers and system installation and connections and fast track electricity provision process, including the synchronisation of solar system installation process with market construction activities and; ix) contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation.

The mission visited Sofala province and met with various implementation entities. including Central level staffs. Six roads and two markets were visited.

Overall assessment of Project implementation. The Project has rehabilitated 485.8 km of road (out of 576 km target) and maintained 29 km (out of 288 km), through spot improvement approach, under equipment-based. A total of 47 roads were physically improved in the seven provinces. Rehabilitation works are completed for all 16 targeted markets, which have been handed over to District authorities. A total of 7 new markets (out of 15) are built as well as 14 houses (out of 27) for extension staffs. Electricity is provided to: i) 15 rehabilitated markets (3 solar systems installed and 12 connections to the grid); ii) two newly constructed markets (one with solar system and one connected to the grid) and; iii) at least 5 villages, benefiting to more than 104 households connected and 15 shops (data collection in progress). For 2017, additional 8 km of medium voltage and 3 km of low voltage were constructed, with a cumulative extension of 85 km of electricity line built (out of 185 km targeted). For each solar system installed, 2-3 beneficiaries (from market management committees) were trained on basic maintenance issues. Around 38 District staffs have been trained in road maintenance challenges.

For the remaining project period, an updated timeline has been developed to ensure all targeted economic infrastructure activities are implemented within the suitable periods (EU funds are available until November 2018). As the Project is coming to its end, outcomes (as socioeconomic impacts) related to the development of all these infrastructures should be collected. For roads to be developed, a series of identified weaknesses (targeting design and supervision) should be addressed to ensure delivery of better quality and sustained results. The project will: i) fast track the development process of all targeted economic infrastructures, following recommendations provided; ii) ensure good supervision arrangement is put in place as an ultimate means to have roads of adequate standards; iii) assess the physical state (all systems including water, electricity, etc.) of all 16 rehabilitated markets and address existing failures/repairs; iv) collect socio-economic data/outcomes related to the development of all infrastructure. As a pre requisite to the sustainability of targeted assets, the project will ensure that all these assets are in very good condition before they are officially (written) handed over to District authorities.

Outputs and outcomes.

Market premises. The first phase of market development consisted of rehabilitating 16 First sale markets. (**Table 5**). The mission visited two markets and discussed with respective committee managements. Both markets had issues hampering their good operation, as a result of the failure of some operating systems. After discussions with project staffs, it was found that, apart from the two markets visited, other premises do also suffer from similar/other failures related to their systems (water, electricity, etc.). To ensure that well-functioning markets are provided to the beneficiaries after project completion, *it is recommended that a thorough diagnosis is made on these markets to identify existing failures, to be properly addressed and corrected.*

A total of 15 new markets are targeted to be constructed during phase II, under two structural types: retail and first sale. The development process of these types of markets has been participatory including various stakeholders from different disciplines. A total of 7 markets are already constructed (6 first sale and one retail) and works are on-going for the remaining ones, at various stages of progress, between 35 and 90% (**Table 8**). As it is the case with all other infrastructure, the procurement process and contract management are under the responsibility of the District authorities. However, during the construction process, the mission noted some weakness as far as supervision is concerned. This has impacted the planning and progress of works, without compromising the quality and functionalities of deliverables.

The mission noted that the construction work at Sambazo market was abandoned by the contractor since November 2017, after reaching 70% of physical execution and payment of the total contract amount (MZN 6,709,980.29). The District council paid this full amount against a bank guarantee of MT 9,000,000 in anticipation to mitigate the recurring usual risk of cash flow problem in the first quarter of 2018. However, the two guarantees provided by the contractor had expired. As the mission notes that this is first time a contractor is abandoning works amongst the various ongoing infrastructure contracts, the mission concluded on the following based on further discussions with the PCU: i) the provision of this fish market is still highly relevant (it is useful to the beneficiaries and the government) and therefore, it will be prudent to complete the remaining works in order salvage the initial investment; ii) the government has already initiated investigations and would be informing IFAD of the outcome for IFAD's subsequent decisive follow up action, although the timing of this outcome is still uncertain; iii) the project will make an assessment (technical and cost) of the remaining works needed to complete the market and present a proposal on how best to complete these outstanding works taking into account the time limitation for IFAD's "No-Objection" and iv) draw comprehensive lessons in order to avoid such similar incidence from happening again at all levels.

Despite updated layouts of the final markets premises including kiosks have been made available, construction of kiosks in six sites (Bilene, Marracuene, KaNyaka, Vilankulo, Zalala, Pangane, and Larde) has not started yet as expected. This delay is due to many reasons (**Table 9**), but it is hoped that the process will start very soon, to be completed before October 2018.

It should be noted that prior to the construction of each market, an agreement was signed between IDEPA and each District council, in which responsibilities of each party were clearly defined, as well as after construction. After completion of works, each market premise should be officially handed over (written evidence) to the District Council for further management. As mentioned by previous missions, the adoption of unique designs and drawings for market (each type) and kiosk construction would have highly contributed to save time and money throughout the process. On the other hands, the systematisation of data collection (on each site) related to community involvement/participation is highly important for further needs in impact assessment. The collected data should include among others: i) number of people (male and female) employed during construction works; ii) amount of money paid back to them, etc.

Table 1: Updated timeline for the construction process of kiosks

Activities	May 2018				June 2018				July 2018				August 2018				September 2018				October 2018				November 2018			
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Tender advert/evaluation																												
IFAD Approval																												
Registration at the Tribunal																												
Contract signing																												
Construction works																												
Implementation/Supervision																												
Hand over to the District Council																												

Road infrastructure.

The project targeted 576 km of roads after the MTR, to be rehabilitated using spot improvement along the entire stretch of roads and 288 km to be maintained. Equipment-based approach is adopted to implement the works. These are Feeder roads (unclassified ones) which maintenance is the responsibility of Districts councils. The whole rehabilitation/maintenance process is managed through a partnership (signed MoU) between IDEPA, ANE (National Road Authority, in charge of technical and procurement) and FE (Roads Funds, responsible for payment and contract management).

Rehabilitation. During the first phase, 394.8 km of roads were rehabilitated (**Table 12**). Under phase II, 208.2 km were targeted for rehabilitation, but all planned works have seriously been delayed. Only 15 km were rehabilitated. A total of 76 km have been rehabilitated during phase III. The project has rehabilitated a total of 485.8 km of targeted roads, corresponding to 47 roads all over the seven Provinces.

For the remaining works, almost all targeted roads have already been tendered (evaluation of tenders is still on-going for 2 provinces) and contracts are signed (with works started) in two Provinces. Following on meetings held with ANE staffs at provincial and central levels, the mission still noted several weaknesses in the design and supervision of the rehabilitation process, as pointed out by previous missions. For the design, the following are included, among others: i) lack of relevant surveys (socio-environmental, hydrology, etc.); ii) repetition of some activities in the same BoQ; iii) no standardised items in the BoQs; iv) over design of some aspects of the work; etc. Some consequences of this include a huge increase in the rehabilitation cost (great part of the money is not dedicated to direct needs for road works) and low efficiency. On the other hands, supervision still lacks adequate and enough staff assigned to the various sites.

Addressing the so identified weaknesses is very key for the sustainability of the deliverables. At this stage of the implementation process (all the contracts are almost awarded), only a relevant and adequate supervision arrangement set up will be useful to remediate the gaps between the design and the implementation, to expect good results. Given the low capacity of ANE in supervising on-going works, *the following is recommended: i) ANE to recruit (under project' funds) additional junior staffs as supervisors, to oversee the implementation works; ii) carry out complementary surveys to update the current design patterns; iii) during implementation, allow possible reallocation of funds between items of the BoQs, by giving priority to works dealing directly with the physical improvement of the road.*

Maintenance. Around 29.4 km of roads have been maintained up to now (13 km in 2016 and 16.3 km in 2017). This is far behind the target set by the project, and from what supposed to be done, as each rehabilitated road should be maintained the following year. As a reminder, the combination of poor rehabilitation and lack/insufficient of maintenance will highly affect the actual condition of the roads. It is foreseen that all roads rehabilitated during phase I and II should be maintained as planned in the PDR, so that all targeted roads would be left in good physical conditions at Project completion.

A total of 582.3 km of road (corresponding to 38 roads) should be maintained before the completion of the Project, and the process has started. Hence, for the expected maintenance works, the objective forsaken will be to upgrade the roads (as corrective measures from previous interventions) to the standard of type "C" Feeder roads. Consequently, this will require dealing with both earthworks and drainage structures, for a sustainable development of climate resilient roads. Given the volume and type of works to carry out, it should be expected a higher unit cost of maintenance than the ordinary one. However, after going

through the BoQ documents designed for the expected works, the mission noted that the same weaknesses applied for rehabilitation are found for maintenance. Hence, all recommendations made for rehabilitation works are also valid for maintenance.

Table 2: Updated timeline for road works (maintenance and rehabilitation) activities

Activities	May 2018	June 2018	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018
Tendering process (evaluation)								
IFAD Approval								
Registration at the Tribunal								
Contract signing								
Implementation of works								
Supervision								
Hand over to the District Council								

Socio economic data/information. The project has started collecting some information (mostly demography and participation of beneficiaries) that will be useful for analysis during completion. *It is recommended that ANE should continue to collect data including: traffic count, indirect beneficiaries (population and household along rehabilitated roads) and community involvement/participation (number of people employed by contractors and amount of money paid to them).* In the other hands, *the Project will hire a national consultant to do an impact assessment of rehabilitated roads, to provide an idea of the linkages between road development activities and the agenda of main Project activities, as prescribed by the proposed ToRs drafted during last mission.*

Table 3: Demographic information along roads in Zambézia province

Roads names	# of Households	Total pop.	Men	Women
Nicadine-Dogoro				
Caravela -Namala	45348	195857	95226	100631
Impaca-Mutabize				
Zalala-Sopinho	82226	349842	168627	181215
Vasco-Marrubune				
Sadina-Abreu	19694	85408	40731	44677
Total	147268	631107	304584	326523

Electrification.

The provision of electricity is ensured through connection to the grid (by EDM, Electricity of Mozambique) and installation of Photovoltaic/solar panels (by FUNAE, National Energy Funds).

For solar system, out of 8 markets targeted, installation of panels and operation are effective in four sites. For the remaining markets, a contractor has been hired, and installation works are on-going. According to FUNAE, the completion of all installation will be effective by July 2018. Despite the mission didn't visit any of the solar system, it was reported few issues and failures in the functioning of one some parts of installed systems, including inverter. To ensure that all systems are well functioning after the project, *it is recommended that a thorough diagnosis is done to assess the current state of each installed solar system. All identified failures will be addressed, including change of batteries, inverter, etc. The project will work with FUNAE towards this.*

Initially delayed, activities planned for 2017 and 2018 to provide electricity (middle and low voltage) through connection to the grid have started with the acquisition of required

equipment (cables, poles, etc.) which have been conveyed to the various sites. According to MIREME/EDM, outstanding works will be completed during the coming weeks, after access to the sites will be cleared with the end of rains. Out of the four sites where works are planned to be implemented (Mabulutu, Matasse, Manbone and Bachubinda) works will be delayed only in Bacunbinda, due to delayed in payment of funds. Given the limited remaining time of the Project and considering the deadline for availability of EU funds, it was agreed that the Project should give more priority to connect social facilities (health centres, schools, administration building, etc.) to the grid. In order to do so, EDM was supposed to: i) make an inventory of the concerned facilities on each electricity line; ii) develop a budget and calendar of implementation and; iii) connect the facilities accordingly. It should be noted that this connexion will consist of bringing the electricity cable to the building. However, efforts to do so have not yet been implemented. ***The mission recommends the recruitment of a service provider to ensure that the maximum of social facilities are properly connected before November 2018.***

For 2017, additional 8 km of medium voltage and 3km of low voltage were constructed, bringing the cumulative extension to 85 km of electricity line built (out of 185 km targeted). However, data related to outcomes of these activities are not yet captured, including beneficiaries like households, individuals, trading activities, social services, etc. On the other hands, issues that used to hamper progress of works, which were raised by the previous supervision mission, are being addressed as information sharing (quality and timelines) but reporting is still the missing link in the process.

Houses for extension staffs.

Out of the 27 targeted houses for extension staffs (**Table 11**) the construction of 14 is completed. Works are in progress at various implementation levels for 9 of them. The tendering process has been launched once again for three and works are to start very soon for one of them (contract recently signed). None of these houses were visited by the mission. However, given the current progress of works, it is recommended to finish all on-going works before the end of the year. As it is the case with the construction of markets, the provision of standard design and drawings for these premises has highly contributed to save time and money throughout the construction process of these houses.

Crosscutting issues.

Beneficiary participation. Beneficiaries were involved (participation and contribution) at different stages of road development activities (from surveys to design) and in various ways. They were consulted (for road selection), employed as unskilled labour (source of revenue) and they conceded their property/goods (to meet road alignment) as their contribution. The contribution and participation of beneficiaries is useful to assess the overall involvement of beneficiaries during implementing of project's activities. Related data has not been systematically collected however, reconciled data indicate that for road activities in 2017: i) around 344 local people (out of 459 employed) were engaged as unskilled labour; ii) around 82 (out of 84) were local females. It is expected that, for remaining roads to be worked, this information will be collected using appropriate tools (as simple tables). This can be done by contractors (under the leadership of the supervisor) as a contractual and compulsory agreement, during implementation of works.

Table 4: Status of unskilled employment during roads works in 2017

Provinces	Districts	Mixed population		Female	
		Total	Local	Total	Local
Gaza	Bilene	27	15	7	7

	Xai Xai	24	5	6	4
Sub total		51	20	13	11
Inhambane	Guvuro	26	8	2	2
	Quelimane	48	44	12	12
Zambézia	Chinde	76	57	19	19
	Pebane	94	84	27	27
Sub total		218	185	58	58
Nampula	Nacala Porto	50	40	0	0
	Mongicual	55	49	2	2
Sub total		105	89	2	2
Cabo Delgado	Macomia	59	42	9	9
Overall total		459	344	84	82

Source: ANE, 2018

Adaptation to climate change. The development of climate resilient roads is key for their sustainability. Previous missions emphasised the need to address this through adequate surveys that identify all possible risks factors while proposing corrective measures, on a case by case approach. However, based on discussions with ANE, road surveys and design do not meet with these standards, with lot of weaknesses identified.

Most of the roads to be developed by the project are located in areas with high level of exposure to risk factors, as far as climate change is concerned. These include mainly over flooding as a result of increased and unpredicted rainfalls. A proper survey should be useful to: i) understand the dynamics (combined factor of hydrology, topography, etc.) along and around each road and; ii) propose on-site solution (targeting drainage elements of the roads and others) to ensure that existing threats on roads are mitigated. However, the mission noted that standard designs (of crossings) continue to be applied without a proper analysis of the local situation. As a corrective measure, the project will ensure that a good supervision arrangement (enough and competent staff stationed on-site that will follow up work progress and make possible changes and improvements) is set up as a contribution to solve the existing gap.

Sustainability. All project's economic infrastructure activities are implemented by permanent institutions including: i) ANE and FE (for roads); ii) FUNAE (solar system energy) and; iii) EDM and MIREME (for electricity grid), as key factor for ownership and sustainability of the assets. However, if for electricity activities there is room for further scaling up, road development sector has suffered from several weaknesses/lacks, to expect any further replication in the implementation arrangement. As emphasised by other missions, implementation of road infrastructure suffers from serious technical weaknesses in design (lack of adequate surveys, low quality BoQs, use of standard drawings, etc.), supervision (irregular visits and reduced assigned staffs) and construction works (low performance of some contractors). Failure to one of any of those three aspects, sustainability of the roads is highly compromised. None of the roads rehabilitated has been maintained yet.

Sustainability of Economic infrastructure targeted by the Project can only be ensured when requirements in design (including surveys), supervision and construction of works are altogether met. Recommendations made by previous missions to improve the quality of design and supervision are not implemented. In addition, the lack of routine maintenance by the Districts contributes to seriously depreciate the physical state of roads hence, increase the rehabilitation cost with time. On the other hands, Districts have limited resources (financial, staffs and equipment, etc.) to ensure adequate maintenance of roads.

Four main institutions are involved (with different levels of performance) in the development process of economic infrastructures. FUNAE (National Funds for the Development of Alternative Energy), in charge of solar system installation in markets has been very responsive (technically) and proactive (process, interaction and relation with the project). For the development of electricity grid involving EDM (Electricity of Mozambique) and MIREME (Ministry of Energy), the project has suffered from a series of feebleness that hampered the timeliness of results, including: i) lack (or limited) of communication between EDM and MIREME; ii) weaknesses in reporting and information reported, etc. The development of roads is the responsibility of ANE (National Road Authority) and FE (National Road Funds), whose performance and efficiency have always been mitigated. As already highlighted by previous missions, ANE's performance is still marred by a series of weaknesses at various levels including the design (low relevance and adequacy in surveys and BoQs) and the supervision (limited staffs to oversee works progress on the field).

Lessons learnt: Role and responsibilities of ANE in road development activities. As highlighted by previous missions, the performance of ANE has not been improved. Based on the project's implementation arrangement, ANE is responsible for: i) road surveys and design; ii) procurement and; iii) supervision of works, but there are a series of weaknesses and lacks in fulfilling these roles within the agreed framework. The combination of all this has hampered the quality of roads to be delivered. As one key lesson learnt, it should be expected that, for future opportunities, ANE's role should be limited to overseeing the whole process of road development activities. This should include: i) ensure that activities are in line with national policy and strategy of road development; ii) creation of synergy and harmonisation with other donors; iii) ownership of the assets and outcomes. However, targeting and involving result-oriented entities through any other implementation arrangement (as it is the case with PROMER) will highly contribute to improved results.

1) Annexes

Table 5: List of rehabilitated markets and details of works carried out

Provinces	Designation	Types of works concerned with rehabilitation works
Cabo Delgado	MPV de Quelimane em Palma	New: Roof, toilets, water tower, erosion protection, fish selling tables; Repair: general painting, electrical wiring, rain water collection system.
	MPV de Zalala em M. da Praia	New: toilets, , fish selling tables; Repair: general painting, electrical wiring, rain water collection system.
	MPV de Quissanga-Praia em Quissanga	New: toilets, , fish selling tables; Repair: general painting, electrical wiring, drainage system
	MR de Macomia em Macomia	Repairs facilities (Fish selling tables repair, electrical wiring, painting, water system) New facilities (deep well and piping, 400m)
	MPV de Ruela em Pemba	New water tower, General maintenance,
	MR de Banguia em Pemba	New water tower, General maintenance,
	MR de Montepuez em Montepuez	
Sofala	MR de Mavinga na Beira	under construction ice machine room
	MPV de Chiconjo em Nova Sofala	General maintenance
	MR Praia Nova na Beira	
	MPV de Chiloane em Chiloane	General maintenance
Nampula	MPV de Baixo Pinda	New: water tower, Toilets, shallow well, rain water reservoir
	MPV de Fungo	New: water tower, Toilets, rain water reservoir, , Erosion protection fence, roof replacement, Repair: electrical wiring , painting, water drainage channels , Ice machine room.
	MPV de Praia Rocha	New: water tower, Toilets
	MPV de Mahelene	New: Erosion protection fence, roof replacement, toilets
	MPV de Jembesse	New: water tower, Toilets, water reservoir, protection fence, electrical wiring replacement, painting, water drainage channels repair, Fish handling room construction, Fish reception area construction
	MPV de Metal Box	New: water tower, toilets, painting, water drainage channels repair, Fish handling room conclusion
	MPV de Sangage	New: fish reception area, shallow well, rain water collection system (pipes) fish handling room

	internal arrangements (increase area)
MPV de São Patrício	New: fish reception area, Erosion fence; Repair: Fish market area (room)
MPV de Mucoroge	Conclusion of the construction including water tower, toilets, fish handling area, fish market area

Table 6: Financial information for new markets to be constructed

Districts	Provinces	Location	Type of market	Contract Value	Works starting dates
KaNyaka	Maputo	KaNyaka		9 289 878.00	01/01/2017
Marracuene	Maputo	Marracuene	MR	11 599 352.93	01/11/2016
Bilene	Gaza	Bilene		12 986 717.39	17/12/2016
Xai Xai	Gaza	Zongoene		9 621 155.51	16/08/2016
Govuro	Inhambane	Nova Mambone		12 505 299.42	01/06/2016
Inhassoro	Inhambane	Inhassoro	MR	9 979 764.15	02/07/2016
Vilankulos	Inhambane	Vilankulos	MR	9 647 550.67	25/07/2016
Muanza	Sofala	Sambazo	MPV	6 709 980.29	01/10/2016
Chinde	Zambézia	Matilde	MPV	8 712 399.41	10/12/2016
Chinde	Zambézia	Chinde-Sede	MR	19 792 740.39	11/12/2016
Mocubela	Zambézia	Ilha de Idugo	MPV	11 536 590.58	12/12/2016
Angoche	Nampula	Maziuane	PPV	11 849 016.54	
Larde	Nampula	Larde-Vila de Larde	MPV	12 883 240.90	01/10/2017
Macomia	Cabo delgado	Pangane	PPV	8 466 063.34	01/12/2016
Ibo	Cabo delgado	Ilha de Quirimba	PPV	10 750 710.42	02/12/2016

Table 7: List of markets newly targeted for construction and physical execution ratings

Provinces	Districts	Markets	Costs				% of super-vision costs
			Rehabilitation	Supervision	Total (MTN)	Total (USD)	
Cabo Delgado	Macomia	MPV de Pangane	8 466 063	804 276	9 270 339	257 509	9
Cabo Delgado	Ibo	*MPV de Quirimba	10 750 710	1 075 071	11 825 781	328 494	9
Nampula	Angoche	*MPV de Maziuane	11 849 017	982 279	12 831 296	356 425	8
Nampula	Larde	MPV de Larde	10 000 000	1 000 000	11 000 000	305 556	9

Zambézia	Mocubela	*MPV de Idugo	11 536 591	959 400	12 495 991	347 111	8
Zambézia	Chinde	MR Chinde	12 000 000	1 200 000	13 200 000	366 667	9
Zambézia	Chinde	*MPV de Matilde	8 712 399	505 382	9 217 781	256 049	5
Sofala	Muanza	*MPV de Sambazó	6 709 980	670 998	7 380 978	205 027	9
Inhambane	Govuro	MPV de Nova Mambone	12 505 299	1 298 880	13 804 179	383 449	9
Inhambane	Inhassoro	MR de Inhassoro	9 979 764	900 000	10 879 764	302 216	8
Inhambane	Vilankulo	MR de Vilankulo	9 647 551	863 929	10 511 480	291 986	8
Gaza	Xai-Xai	MR de Nhabanga/Zonguene	9 621 156	650 000	10 271 156	285 310	6
Gaza	Bilene	MR do Bilene	12 986 717	1 200 000	14 186 717	394 075	8
Maputo	Marracuene	MR de Marracuene	11 599 353	1 000 000	12 599 353	349 982	8
Maputo	Inhaca	MPV da Inhaca	7 483 402	758 000	8 241 402	228 928	9

*Legend: MR = Retail market; MPV = First sale markets; *MPV = First sale markets with solar system*

Table 8: Detailed physical progress in the construction of new markets

Provinces	Description	Location	Types	Status/remarks
Cabo Delgado	M. de Pangane	Macomia district	MPV	Work completed. Made the provisional delivery; in partial operation, pending the installation of cold storage (still in competition) for the inauguration and start of your actual use.
	M. Quirimba	de IBO	MPV (solar system)	At the stage of finish, about 85% of progress; The works resumed in December, after having made the payment to the contractor. Recently works made/in progress: placement of false ceiling and mosaic garderobes us placing doors and sanitaryware. The supply and Assembly of photovoltaic system waits for the

Provinces	Description	Location	Types	Status/remarks
				Administrative Court.
Nampula	M. de Maziuane	Angoche	MPV (Solar system)	Works completed , 100%, the provisional delivery phase. The supply and Assembly of photovoltaic system waits for the Administrative Court.
	M. de Larde	Angoche	MPV	Works in progress and initiated in October 2017 (Contractor – FARMAC) and currently with 35% of progress (in the survey of the walls in the main building and completion of health and sealing wall)
Zambézia	M. de Idugo	Mocubela	MPV (Solar system)	Works by 90% (in the process of finishing, recently made the correction of bricks and placing the cookie dough on the outside patio). Ongoing mobilization of material for the construction of a porch annex with stalls for sale of fish. The supply and Assembly of photovoltaic system waits for the Administrative Court.
	M. de Matilde (Chinde)	Chinde district	MPV (Solar system)	Works completed 100%, of progress. Made the provisional delivery January 29/18; In course construction, attaches, a porch with stalls for sale of fish. The supply and Assembly of photovoltaic system waits for the Administrative Court.
	M. Chinde Headquarters	Chinde district	MR	Ongoing process of consignment of the work (in proceedings in the administrative courts). Contractor in the mobilization for the beginning of construction work.
Sofala	M. de Sambazô	Muanza	MPV (Solar system)	Paralyzed 70% of the Works progress (in the finalization phase of plastering and placement of sanitaryware and bricks) by financial inability of the contractor, who abandoned the work). For a survey of the missing works for hiring new contractor (for competition). The supply and Assembly of photovoltaic system waits for the Administrative Court.
Inhambane	M. of Mambone	Govuro district	MPV	Works for 90% (on the stage of completion: made the cover and painting, electrical installation in the conclusive phase, completed stalls, missing the sanitaryware and Windows). Temporary Delivery scheduled for March 2018. In conservation equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court
	M. of Inhassoro	Inhassoro	MR	Work stalled the progress; 85% last works carried out: coverage and exterior paint bunkers, armento merged); Missing works are: placement of sanitaryware, lamps, Sorbet and water hole. <i>There is a dispute between the contractor and the district because of the payments and in mediation by DPOPHRH.</i> In conservation

Provinces	Description	Location	Types	Status/remarks
				equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court
	M. Vilankulo	Vilankulo	MR	Works to 85% (in the construction phase of the newsstands; recent works carried out: coverage and painting, electrical installation in submission, completed and stalls of painting. For mounting of sanitaryware and Windows. In conservation equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court
Gaza	M. de Nhabanga (On)	Limpopo	MR	Works to 70% of progress, in the coverage: recently completed the Assembly of the structure to cover. In conservation equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court
	M. of Bilene-Headquarters	Bilene	MR	75% of the Works progress, has already been covered, being in this moment in the trailer In conservation equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court.
Maputo	M. de Marracuene	Marracuene district	MR	The 70% of progress (during the coverage of the main building and the exterior plumbing already constructed, high water tower and front wall). Works were charts for non-payment and dispute between the contractor, tax and the district earlier this year, is already outdated. In conservation equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court
	M. de KaNyaca	KaNyaca	MPV	Works <u>in conclusion</u> , with 95% of progress and in the finishes: recently made the painting of the building, threading the electrical installation and placement of <i>pavet</i> in the outdoor patio. For the electrification of the building. Provides for the conclusion and provisional delivery next month (March). In conservation equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court

Table 9: Overall status of construction of kiosks

Provinces	Districts	Markets	Status of the works/remarks
Cabo Delgado	Macomia	Pangane	Currently in phase of contest (contest launched on January 13 by the Government of the District of Macomia district and DPMAIP-C. Delgado) and freshly made the evaluation of

Provinces	Districts	Markets	Status of the works/remarks
			proposals and the report has already been submitted to the competent authority for approval.
Nampula	Larde	Larde	On being awarded the enterprise; after the opening of tenders to 09 January 2018 and competitors ' assessment, assessment report has been approved by the lender. The contract of work is under way to award
Zambezia	Quelimane	Zalala	The adjudication phase/consignment of the work (in handling the Administrative Court) and with the contractor in the course of mobilization of material to the beginning of the work.
Inhambane	Vilankulo	Vilankulo	Prepared the tender documents by the province and by your reception in Maputo for submission to IFAD for approval (obtaining the ' objection ').
Gaza	Bilene	Bilene	Already received the detailed Topographical Plan drawn up by the Municipal Council, to carry out the deployment plan and completion of maps of Quantities, considering it's a very rugged area. A technical mission should take place soon on the ground to assess the volume of land moving due to terrain conditions. However by the pending receipt of tender documents, to submit to the approval of the lender.
Maputo	Marracuene	Marracuene	Tender documents, already submitted to and approved by the financier IDEPA ProPesca (IFAD). In preparation for the launch of the tender procedures of enterprise.
	Kanyaka	KaNyaka	During the contest: in drafting the assessment report for works and supervision contest

Table 10: Current physical implementation status of houses for extension staffs

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Physical progress (%)</i>	<i>Observations</i>
Cabo Delgado	Pangane	100	Works concluded
	Mocimboa da	100	
	Praia		Works concluded
	Olumbi	100	Works concluded
	Quirinde	100	Works concluded
Nampula	Larde	100	Works concluded
	Quinga	80	Works in progress
	Quelelene	35	Works in progress
	Mossuril	35	Works in progress
Zambézia	Madingo	100	Works concluded
	Terrepuane	100	Works concluded
	Cuassiane	100	Works concluded
	Idugo	100	Works concluded
	Zalala	45	Works in progress
Sofala	Buzi	100	Works concluded
	Wiriquizi	100	Works concluded
	Inhangosse	100	Works concluded
	Buene	60	Works in progress
Inhambane	Madacuane	90	Works in progress
	Sahane	0	Retender preparation in
	Inhassoro	0	Retender preparation in
	Vilankulo	0	Retender preparation in
Gaza	Zongoene	100	Works concluded
	Bilene	100	Works concluded
Maputo	Katembe	75	Works in progress

Marracuene	85	Works in progress
KaNyaka	45	Works in progress
Matutuine	0	Contract signature

Table 11: Physical and financial implement status of houses for extension staffs

Provinces	Districts	Location	Contract value (MTZ)	Date work start	of Contract duration	Payment		Execution (%)	
						Effective	Balance	Physical	Financial
Maputo	Marracuene	Marracuene	4 137 835,22	01/09/2017	4,00	827 567,04	3 310 268,18	20	20,00
	KaNyaka		4 407 270,35	02/09/2017	4,00	881 454,07	3 525 816,28	20	20
Gaza	Xai Xai	Zongoene	1 854 826,47	28/09/2016	3,00	1 854 826,47	-	95	100
	Bilene	Bilene	2 074 656,99	27/12/2016	3,00	1 372 650,00	702 006,99	50	34
Inhambane	Govuro	Madacuene	1 543 861,64	28/11/2016	3,00	308 772,33	1 235 089,31	80	20
Sofala	Buzi	Nova Sofala	1 368 738,00	01/02/2016	3,00	1 368 738,00	-	100	100
	Muanza	Wiriquizi	2 456 061,37	02/02/2016	3,00	2 456 061,37	-	100	100
	Machanga	Inhagosse	2 105 300,27	01/01/2017	3,00	421 060,05	1 684 240,22	40	20
	Machanga	Buene	2 061 556,58	02/01/2017	3,00	412 311,32	1 649 245,26	40	20
Zambézia	Namacurra	Madingo	1 454 546,23		3,00	1 454 546,23	-	100	100
	Pebane	Terrepuane	2 472 150,03		3,00	2 472 150,03	-	100	100
	Pebane	Cuassiane	2 690 927,11		3,00	2 690 927,11	-	100	100
	Mocubela	Idugo	2 456 864,35		3,00	2 456 864,35	-	100	100
	Quelimane								
Nampula	Larde	Larde Sede-Larde	1 490 977,11		3,00	1 304 204,26	186 772,85	85	87,47

	Quinga	Quinga sede	1 496 052,84	3,00	1 088,55	406 89 964,29	50	93,99
	Angoche	Quelelene						-
	Mossuril	Mossuril						-
	Macomia	Pangane	1 792 577,59	3,00	1 577,59	792 -	100	100
	Mocimboa da Praia	Mocimboa da Praia	1 998 940,00	3,00	1 940,00	998 -	100	100
	Palma	Olumbi	1 899 788,32	3,00	1 788,32	899 -	100	100
	Palma	Quirindi	1 996 150,46	3,00	1 150,46	996 -	100	100

Table 12: Implementation status of roads planed for rehabilitation from 2013 (Phase 1)

Provinces	Number of roads	Targeted extension	Effective extensions of road worked			
			2013	2014	2015	Total
Maputo	1	5	2,5	0	2,5	5
Gaza	3	30,5	0	0	0	0
Inhambane	4	78	78	0	0	78
Sofala	5	115	115	0	0	115
Zambézia	4	31	31	0	0	31
Nampula	4	108	113	0	0	113
Cabo Delgado	4	52,8	0	52,8	0	52,8
Total	25	420,3	339,5	52,8	2,5	394,8

Table 13: Roads planed for rehabilitation in 2016 (Phase II)

Provinces	Number of roads	Targeted extension	Extension planned	Status of works		% of execution	
				# of roads	of Extensions	# of roads	of Extension
Maputo	1	2,5	1,5	1	1,5	100	100
Gaza	3	30,5	26,5	3	6,9	100	26
Sofala	5	26,0	26,0	0	0,0	0	0
Zambézia	3	48,2	48,2	2	1,5	66,6667	3
Nampula	3	23,0	23,0	3	7,1	100	31
Cabo Delgado	2	26,0	26,0	2	5,7	100	22
Total	17	156,2	151,2		22,7	0	15

Table 14: Roads planed for maintenance in 2016 (Phase II)

Provinces	Number of roads	Targeted extension	Extension planned	Status of works		% of execution	
				# of roads	of Extensions	# of roads	of Extension
Inhambane	1	6,0	6,0	1	2,9	100	48

Zambézia	1	16,4	16,4	1	0,0	100	0
Total	2	22,4	22,4	2	2,9	100	13

Table 15: Roads planned for rehabilitation in 2017 (Phase III)

Provinces	Number of roads		Ext.	planned	Ext.	executed	% execution	
	New roads	Carried over	(km)		(km)		New roads	Carried out
Gaza	0	3	0	19,6	0	19,6	N/A	100
Inhambane	0	1	0	3,1	0	3,1	N/A	100
Sofala	0	5	0,0	26,0	0	0,0	N/A	0
Zambézia	0	4	0,0	63,1	0,0	55,9	N/A	89
Nampula	1	2	20,0	15,9	4,4	12,3	22	77
Cabo Delgado	0	2	0	20,3	0	21,3	N/A	105
Total	1	17	20	148	4,4	112,2	22	76

Table 16: Roads planned for maintenance in 2017 (Phase III)

Provinces	Number of roads		Ext.	planned	Ext.	executed	% execution	
	New roads	Carried over	(km)		(km)		New roads	Carried out
Sofala	4	0	63,0	0,0	0	0	0	N/A
Zambézia	0	1	0,0	16,4	0,0	16,4	N/A	100
Total	4	1	63	16,4	0	16,4	0	100

Table 17: List of roads (all unclassified) planned for 2018

Provinces	Type of roads	Detail of roads			Types of activities	Total extension (Km)	Extension planned for 2018 (Km)	Physical implementation (March 31st 2018)	
		Start		End				Ext. (Km)	%
Maputo	N/C	1	Chiango	Godzine	MR	2,5	2,5		
	N/C	2	Chilaulene	Mahelene	MR	14,0	14,0		
	N/C	3	Mahungo	Nhabanga	MR	12,0	12,0		
Gaza	N/C	4	Mercado (BIM)	Central Mahungo (Ponte)	MR	4,5	4,5		
	N/C	5	Nhanjane	Nhuane	RB	32,0	O ProPESCA não tem recursos		
	N/C	6	Estrutura de 240 m na estrada Nhanjane - Nhuane			RB			
Inhambane	N/C	7	Inhassoro	Nhamabwe	MR	30,0	30,0		
	N/C	8	Vilanculo	Macunhe	MR	19,0	19,0		
	N/C	9	Vilanculo	Mangalice	MR	12,0	12,0		
	N/C	10	Manhala Rex	Nhabanda	MR	17,0	17,0		
	N/C	11	Nova Mambone	Matasse	MR	15,0	15,0		
	N/C	12	Nova Mabone	Mutakwa	RB	12,0	12,0		
Sofala	N/C	13	Nhangau	Ndjalane	RB	7,0	7,0		
	N/C	14	Ponte sobre o rio Ndjalane		RB	N/C	N/C		
	N/C	15	Base Aérea	Rio Maria	RB	7,3	7,3		
	N/C	16	Cruz. N280	Esturro	RB	3,7	3,7		
	N/C	17	Chinamacondo	Farol	RB	8,0	8,0		
	N/C	18	Chinamacondo	Praia Nova	MR	5,0	5,0		
	N/C	19	Chinamacondo	Sengo	MR	17,0	17,0		
	N/C	20	Barada	Thungo	MR	15,0	15,0		
	N/C	21	Machanga	Divinhe	MR	70,0	70,0		
Zambézia	N/C	22	Caravela	Namala	Conclusao de ML	37,2	7,2	7,2	100,0

					Conclusao da	15,0	33 Por cento	N/A	61,0
	N/C	23	Abreu	Sadina	RB				
	N/C	24	Nicadine	Dogoro	MR	9,5	9,5		
	N/C	25	Zalala	Sopinho	MR	1,5	1,5		
	N/C	26	Caravela	Namala	MR	37,2	37,2		
	N/C	27	Vasco	Marrubune	MR	10,0	10,0		
	N/C	28	Abreu	Sadina	MR	15,0	15,0		
Nampula	N/C	29	Nacala Porto	Mahelene	Conclusão da RB	17,0	3,6	0,0	0,0
	N/C	30	Namige	Muculuvelane	Conclusão da RB	20,0	15,6	1,0	6,4
	N/C	31	Cruz. N340	Mucoroge	MR	23,0	23,0		
	N/C	32	Cruz. 7 de Abril	Baixo Pinda	MR	36,0	36,0		
	N/C	33	Larde	Cruz. N324	MR	31,0	31,0		
	N/C	34	Mazua	Simuco	MR	18,0	18,0		
Cabo Delgado	N/C	35	Quinga	Quirinde/Quiwia	MR	19,3	19,3		
	N/C	36	Cruz R762	Olumbe	MR	16,0	16,0		
	N/C	37	Mucojo	Pangane	MR	11,5	11,5		
	N/C	38	Mucojo	Darumba	MR	22,0	22,0		
	N/C	39	Cruz. Darumba	Olumbua	MR	4,0	4,0		
	N/C	40	Quissanga	Tandanhane	MR	6,0	6,0		
	N/C	41	Quissanga (Cruz. R762)	Namau	RB	21,0	21,0		
	N/C	42	Quissanga (Cruz. R762)	Inguane	RB	6,0	6,0		
Total obras 2018						647,2	584,4		
							469800000,00		
Total Monitoria pelas DPANE's/ANE/FE e Fiscalização							18000000,00		
Mapeamento de estradas Reabilitadas no âmbito do ProPESCA							3916000,00		

<i>Formacao 30 técnicos dos SDPI's</i>	5940000,00
<i>Total Geral ProPESCA2018</i>	497656000,00
<u>Legend:</u> N/C = Unclassified; MR = Maintenance; RB = Rehabilitation	

Terms of reference for Rural Infrastructure Economist Expert

1. Context

The ProPESCA development goal is to improve incomes and livelihoods of households involved in artisanal fisheries. Its purpose is to increase the volume of high value fish on a sustainable basis and increase the returns obtained from traded fish. It will invest USD 58.3 million over seven years on the whole coastline, with IFAD financing USD 21.1 million, the EU USD 16.3 million and OFID USD 13.5 million, with injections of counterpart funding from Government. The Project will focus on some 30 growth poles in seven provinces within 24 districts along the coast line. ProPESCA was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in December 2012 and EU grant effective in March 2013.

The Project is making investments in the fish value chains at the participating growth poles. These will include strengthening fisher capacity, fish market and related infrastructure, input and output traders and community as well as national and district government capacities to manage artisanal fisheries sustainably. There are five components – Supporting development of Higher Value Fish; Improving Economic Infrastructures; Developing Financial Services and Institutional Strengthening, Policy Initiatives and Project management and Nutrition Promotion.

Under the Component “Economic infrastructure”, road development activities are on-going including rehabilitation of Feeder roads as well as setting up of functional Road Maintenance Committees (RMC) along each rehabilitated road. Activities started since 2013 with the first series of roads. For the first batch (Phase I), the Project had rehabilitated (spot improvement, following equipment-based approach) 394.8 km (corresponding to 25 roads) out of 420.3 km targeted. For Phase II, a total of 15 km (out of 156.2 km targeted) were fully rehabilitated nationwide. Around 29.4 km of rehabilitated roads have been maintained up to now.

It is assumed that all rehabilitated roads have been identified and selected in a way to support other socioeconomic activities implemented (or not) by the Project, including (but not limited to): agriculture (in a very broad way), trade (small), fisheries activities, schools, health centres, etc. It was expected that improving physical conditions of these road infrastructures will sustainably contribute to an increased value of existing potentials, hence improved living conditions of beneficiaries within (and beyond) the catchment area of the roads. Such investments could have contributed to that extent in various ways of their respective economic and social activities. This needs to be well captured as a result of investment encountered, as well as incentives for future investments in road infrastructure development activities in the country.

2. Scope of works

The Project is seeking the services of a Rural Infrastructures Economist Expert, to assist in assessing the overall contribution of investments made in road development activities towards possible enhanced and improved socioeconomic activities within its targeted area. The consultant will conduct a rapid and thorough assessment of socioeconomic impacts arising in the targeted areas of the four Provinces, as a contribution of road development activities implemented by the Project since 2011. These are the first series (Phase I) of roads, and it is expected that, the current assignment will lay the basis of further expectations that could arise from the second Phase of road rehabilitation.

The present assignment will include field visits (on some of the selected roads rehabilitated by the Project in all the four provinces, out of the 39 ones) and desk review, looking at the following: i) interviews with key stakeholders (individuals and institutions); ii) analysis and mapping of the various dynamics existing on selected roads (within each catchment area and in connexion with outside) as far as provision of sustainable integrated access is concerned including the various stakeholders; iii) analysis of the additional value resulting from the road development momentum on various sectors of the socioeconomic activities; iv) analysis of contribution, perceptions and perspectives of each type of stakeholders (transport operators, users, regulators, etc.) in the contribution of road development activities for a sustained local development; v) analysis of the existing potentials and the way they can be more valued with improved road infrastructures; vi) assessment of existing constraints that could hamper a maximised contribution of roads toward an improved living conditions of beneficiaries and ways of addressing them; vii) Identification of good practices (of road maintenance and/or use linking to socioeconomic value addition) and lessons learnt from existing good experiments as well as prerequisites for further up-scaling. The key audience of the study will include ANE (National Road Authority at national and Provinces levels), Province/District administrations, and technical/sectorial keys stakeholders in the project area. The results will help to better justify passed investments and serve as evidence for future ones in the Project area as well as nationwide.

3. Objective of study

The study aims at: i) developing a methodology to assess impacts of road infrastructure investments toward socioeconomic activities and; ii) provide evidences and results as a justification of all investments put into road rehabilitation activities, with respect to the Project development goals.

4. Details of assignment

The Consultant will perform the following:

- Sample and select the Feeder roads (based on a proposed methodology) to be surveyed during this assignment;
- Carry out an integrated diagnosis of the existing transport system in each catchment area of the targeted roads;
- Identify and analyse all existing constraints to the prevailing sparkling/boosting role of road development activities towards local economies and enumerate ways of addressing them;
- Analyse the role and contribution of each stakeholder in the process of maximising the benefit of road provision as a contribution to the overall development of targeted areas;
- Based on a preliminary assessment of all existing socioeconomic potentials, make an assessment of the contribution of road development activities in the improvement process of each sector of the local economies;
- Propose a comprehensive approach to further use and implement road development activities as a contribution to the development of local communities;
- Describe (if any) existing model(s) of the contribution of each type/category of roads to an integrated development of local economies;

- Assess the existing potential of each road to boost the development of local economies;
- Assess the contribution and roles of each stakeholders in the emergency of sustained road development activities for improved socioeconomic activities;
- Assess all regulations (national and local) that may affect/stimulate the catalytic development role of rehabilitated roads in favour of the local economies;
- Produce a comprehensive report detailing the findings of the study, with clear recommendations on the way to further orientate;

5. Activities

The consultant will undertake the following activities:

- Prepare a brief inception report detailing the Consultant's understanding of the ToRs, including the methodology (process and tools) for carrying out the assignment and timeline of activities;
- Conduct desk review of existing data, information, records, and other documents relevant to the assignment;
- Carry out field visits to all the four provinces where roads development activities have been implemented;
- Conduct interviews and hold consultations/meetings with all key stakeholders of road development as identified by the methodology;
- Analyse collected data and information;
- Compile a draft study report;
- Present the draft report to the Client and key stakeholders (in a workshop??) for their inputs;
- Prepare the final report, incorporating the inputs of the stakeholders and submit to the Client.

6. Key deliverables

- i) An inception report (including the description of the methodology) within 7 days of signing the contract
- ii) A draft study report submitted within 60 days of signing the contract
- iii) Final study report within 7 days after receiving input from the Client

7. Qualification of the consultant

Candidates will be selected on the basis of the following qualifications and experience:

- Have a post-graduate qualification in a field relevant to the focus of this assignment (e.g. Transport economist, Rural Engineering, Road/civil Engineering, social sciences, etc.);
- Evidence of in-depth knowledge of the Transport sector in general and Road Transport services and infrastructures sector in particular and key issues;
- Evidence experience of previous work with similar projects in the Project area and/or elsewhere;
- Experience in field participatory research methodology;
- Proficient in Portuguese, working knowledge of English imperative;
- High potential to work and deliver under pressure;

- Excellent analytical, planning, written and oral communication skills;

8. Time Schedule

The Consultant will be contracted for a maximum of _XXX_ days. The period allowed for the assignment is a maximum 75 days from the date of signing the contract and the Consultant must commit to deliver all the outputs indicated above to the Client in accordance with above timeframe.

Working Paper 3: Developing Financial Services

Introduction.

The objective of Component 3 is to enhance the quality of livelihoods of the target group by improving the delivery, outreach, appropriateness and sustainability of financial services in artisanal fishing communities. The component has 3 subcomponents: ***Sub-Component 1 – Community-Based Financial Services*** was to expand the number of PCRs and also further develop the PCR model, by: (i) *Establishment of new PCRs*; (ii) *Capacity building of service providers/NGOs and development of the PCR method*; (iii) *Support to formal community-based financial service providers*; (iv) *Provision of business development services and literacy programmes to PCR groups*. ***Sub-Component 2 – Financial Support to Value Chain Investments had four interventions***; (i) Support to attract financial institutions to fishing areas, by linking with the RFSP Innovation and Outreach Facility and providing matching grants; (ii) Risk Mitigation Fund to be managed by a competitively selected financial institution, to provide incentives to banks, microbanks and other financial institutions to lend to participants in the fisheries value chain; (iii) Matching Grants for Innovation and Infant Industry, of up to USD 50 000 each, to provide incentives to attract entrepreneurs to establish ice plants in the growth poles; (iv) Innovation Fund for Women's Enterprises, a flexible fund to provide matching grant funding for women's micro enterprises, targeted particularly at poor women and women's groups; and (v) Specialised Business Development Services, to complement the Risk Mitigation Fund. ***Sub-Component 3 – Technical Assistance for Financial Service was to provide*** (i) Rural financial expertise, to be responsible for both informal and formal financial services; (ii) ASCA Development Specialist to bring specialized experience from other countries.

Overall assessment of implementation. Overall Project implementation is rated moderately satisfactory.

Implementation progress.

Subcomponent 1: *Community-Based Financial Services* was to expand the number of PCRs and also further develop the PCR model. This subcomponent was implemented by service providers in the 6 growth poles namely Aga Khan (Cabo Delgado), Ophavela (Nampula) Sofreco (Zambezia) Ademe (Sofala) Consortium CALFADEM (Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo). To support the establishment of new PCRs in the fishing communities, the project was to support the capacity building of PCR promoters (Tier 2 promoters) through training and skills development by service providers. Tier 1 promoters would be used to train the Tier 2 promoters to provide training in: community mobilisation; development of the PCR method in fishing communities; and an MIS based on the developed software. For well-established PCRs, the project would support: (i) Elaboration of more developed PCR approaches adapted to artisanal fishing communities; (ii) Introduction of more flexibility, added services and innovations for 600 existing PCRs; (iii) Leadership training for women representatives/officers in PCRs; (iv) BDS and literacy training provided by staff hired by PCR promoters; (v) Revisiting loan interest rates and lending periods to facilitate utilization of money saved; and (vi) Conversion of dynamic PCRs into true accumulative savings/credit groups and the clustering of the stronger PCRs into SACCOs. Through the service providers the project was to train 100 staff (50 female and 50 male) of PCR promoters. The project trained 165 staff thus exceeding the end of project target. As part of the exit strategy, the project trained community facilitators who will continue supporting the PCRs after the end of the project. However, the project did not attain the gender 1:1 gender ratio as envisaged in the PDR having trained 161 females and only 4 male staff. This may be

attributed to the fact women form the majority of membership of PCRs therefore more females than men are likely to be recruited as trainers.

As regards establishment and strengthening of new PCRs, the project was to establish and support 1,600 PCRs. Against this target, 678 PCRs were established out of the AWPB target of 980 (69%) while 582 PCR groups were strengthened out of the AWPB target of 251 (232%). The overachievement of the number of PCR groups which were strengthened is attributed to inclusion of PCRs which had been supported under IDEPA before the recruitment of PCR promoters. With the exception of Nampula and Inhambane, targets for establishment of new PCRs in most of the growth poles had not been achieved. This was attributed to delayed commencement of activities by the service providers as well as the unique economic activities of the fishing communities. Unlike other enterprise sectors, whose activities are clustered around permanent addresses, fishing communities may not have permanent addresses and are therefore harder to reach and organise into groups. In addition, establishment of PCRs among the fishing communities which have not had exposure to financial systems takes longer due to weak financial literacy, lack of confidence in formal financial systems, seasonality and instability of cash flows, dispersed population, poor market and physical infrastructure etc. To overcome this challenge, Aga Khan, PCR promoter in Capo Delgado (which recorded low levels of achievement of targets) had to develop and pilot the use ICT platforms to recruit and train new groups.

The mission noted that on average it takes one year to establish and strengthen a PCR to a level it goes through the first cycle of savings, lending and distribution of dividends. In view of the short time remaining before the project ends, and in order to avoid establishment of weak and unsustainable PCRs, the PCR promoters should halt establishment of new PCRs. In the remaining period service providers should focus on strengthening the capacity of existing PCRs with a focus on (i) increasing members' savings to enable them access higher loans (ii) Recruitment and training of community promoters for all the PCRs to ensure PCRs continue to receive support after the project ends (iii) Prepare detailed reports on the status of the PCRs reflecting the key performance indicators of PCRs and clustering the PCRs on the basis of the performance indicators (iv) Strengthening the Governance systems of the PCRs by assisting the PCRs to develop/review their by-laws, election of and training of leaders. Facilitating of the registration of PCRs and opening of bank accounts.

At the time of the mission, there was no information regarding the complementary interventions under subcomponent 1 namely (i) elaboration of more developed PCR approaches adapted to artisanal fishing communities; (ii) Introduction of more flexibility, added services and innovations for 600 existing PCRs; (iii) Leadership training for women representatives/officers in PCRs; (iv) BDS and literacy training provided by staff hired by PCR promoters; (v) Revisiting loan interest rates and lending periods to facilitate utilization of money saved; and (vi) Conversion of dynamic PCRs into true accumulative savings/credit groups and the clustering of the stronger PCRs into SACCOs¹. In discussions with the project team, it was agreed that service providers will be required to provide reports on these interventions. The outstanding activities can be implemented under the new Rural Enterprise Finance Project (REFP), including clustering into SACCOs and revisiting interest rate calculations.

¹ Moving from a system in which the whole savings balance and the interest earned are distributed to members at the end of each cycle to one in which part of the funds are retained as start-up capital for the next round, thus making possible to expand the PCR impact in the community by making larger and longer loans possible for working capital purposes as well as for more substantial investments in fishing.

Provision of BDS and Literacy Programmes to PCR Groups. As a complementary activity and part of the support for PCRs, the project was to provide support for both functional literacy training and training in business techniques in order to enhance the active participation of women and poorer members of the fishing communities. Under this intervention, the project was to train 16,000 PCR members on financial literacy and business development. Reports from some service providers (e.g. ADEM in Sofala) indicated that PCR members had received financial literacy training². However, at the time of the mission, the other ASCA service providers had not submitted their reports on this activity. In discussions with the project management team, it was agreed that PMU would follow up with the ASCA promoters to prepare and submit reports on the progress of this intervention as it was an indicator on the project log frame.

Support to Formal Community-Based Financial Service (CBFS) Providers. According to the PDR, the project was to support the growing development of formal CBFS providers – RFAs and SACCOs – and facilitate their establishment in the growth poles. In addition, those RFAs and SACCOs that are registered with the Bank of Mozambique would qualify for the project's matching grant funds to establish their operations in the growth poles provided for under Sub-Component 2 (Support to Attract Financial Institutions to Fishing Areas). There was no evidence that this activity had been implemented. Implementation of the outstanding activities can be continued under the new REFP,

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
i. Halt the establishment of new ASCAs	ASCA service providers	May 2018
ii. Recruit and train community facilitators for all ASCAs	ASCA service providers	Dec 2018
iii. Prepare detailed reports on the status of the PCRs reflecting the key performance indicators of PCRs and clustering the PCRs on the basis of the performance indicators	ASCA service providers	June 2018
iv. Assist all PCRs to develop/review their by-laws, election of and training of leaders, facilitating of the registration of PCRs and opening of bank accounts.	ASCA service providers	January 2019
v. Prepare a clear road map for linking ASCAs to the REFP	ASCA service providers/PMU	January 2019

Subcomponent 2: Financial Support to Value Chain Investments. Sub-Component 2 was to respond to the need for investment financing in two ways: firstly, by contributing resources to attract registered financial institutions to establish their operations in locations from which they can effectively serve the fishing communities in the 26 growth poles; and secondly, by setting up a risk mitigation mechanism to address the issue of collateral and make financing fishery value chain investments more attractive. To achieve these goals, the sub-component contains five development initiatives: (i) support to attract financial institutions to fishing areas (FIE) (ii) a Risk Mitigation Fund; (iii) matching grants for innovation and infant

² 4,236 PCR members were trained in SOFALA of which 2089 (%) were women.

industry; (iv) Innovation Fund for Women's Enterprises; and (v) specialised business development services.

Fund for Institutional Expansion (FIE): The third round of requests for proposals from financial service providers was launched and unlike the second round of proposals which did not attract interest from service providers, applications were received from 13 microfinance institutions. After evaluation, 5 proposals were approved and submitted to IFAD for no objection before contracts can be signed. The approved financial service providers are from 6 growth poles in Zambezia (Pebane and Chinde Zalala), Sofala (Sambazo and Sengo) and Gaza (Zongoane). The mission noted that the process of establishing new branches and operationalizing them to offer services to the project beneficiaries (including approval by the bank of Mozambique) may take a long time (minimum of 6 -8months). In view of the short time remaining before the end of the project, the viability of establishing and operationalizing new branches and their ability to serve the project beneficiaries as envisaged in the PDR may not be achieved. In this regard the mission recommends that the FIE funds be reallocated to meet the liquidity shortfall in the Line of Credit.

Line of Credit (LoC): The mission noted that the first two rounds of the LOC were successfully disbursed through three MFIs namely GAPI, CCOM and HVLUKU. Cumulatively, the LOC had disbursed MZN 62 million to 4 MFIs. The funding was used to finance value chain activities such as purchase of motor engines, purchase of fishing nets and marketing activities. The third round of proposals was launched and 3 Financial Service Providers were selected and forwarded to IFAD for no objection. However, funding for the IFAD contribution to the LOC was disbursed and exhausted. The balance of funding for the LOC remains in abeyance as IFAD portion of the LOC was exhausted. The EU contribution to the LOC had not been approved. The mission noted that GAPI had received 122 proposals totalling to MZN 29.9 Million for the LOC. There is need to inject additional capital to enhance the liquidity of the LOC. The mission recommends the reallocation of funds from the unutilised funds from the FIE, RMF, FPMEE and FPPE to the LOC.

Risk Mitigation Fund (RMF): According to the PDR, the aim of the Fund was to provide an incentive to banks, microbanks and other financial institutions to lend to participants in the fisheries value chain. The Fund would function by responding to lending proposals from other financial intermediaries intending to lend to entrepreneurs and fishermen involved in the fisheries value chain by providing them with matching grant financing. The financial institution selected to manage the RMF would make funds available on a *subordinated* basis to the lending bank or other financial institution for on-lending to these project support value chain clients. Thus, the end borrower would receive one loan that combines funds from the lending bank/financial institution with funds from the RMF (in general on a 50:50 basis). The criteria for operation of the RMF are the following:

- The financial institution managing the RMF would process, approve and disburse the RMF funds through its own organisation
- End-borrower receiving a loan from the retail financial institution that receives funding from the RMF would contribute a minimum of 25 percent to the total cost of the financed project/enterprise from his/her own funds.
- The maximum share the RMF would represent of the total loan (RMF loan + financial institution's loan) for any project shall be 50 percent.
- In the case of default by the end-borrower, the retail financial institution participating in the RMF would have first call on the full collateral and only bear the liability for its own portion of the retail loan – i.e. not that portion financed by the RMF.
- 50 percent of the interest earned on the RMF loans shall remain with the RMF manager to cover its RMF-related operational costs, 50 percent shall be paid to the

RMF to increase its investment capital; all repayment of principal would go back to the RMF account to be relent.

- As the principal incentive for attracting the RMF manager, the monies contained in the RMF would continue with the institution on the closure of the project on the condition that the institution continues to lend the funds to banks, microbanks and other financial institutions registered with the Bank of Mozambique and that these funds be used for development of the artisanal fisheries value chain in the 26 growth poles.

GAPI was selected as the financial institution to manage the RMF under the conditions stated above. The uptake of the RMF was very poor and after what appeared to be unsuccessful attempt to market the facility to attract commercial banks to utilise the RMF, GAPI began lending the funds directly to end user borrowers. GAPI was then, charging end borrowers an interest rate of 17% p.a. compared to interest rates of 48% p.a. charged by banks, microbanks and other financial institutions accessing the RMF for on-lending to participants in the fisheries value chain. During the year under review MZN 36,931,260 was available under the RMF comprising of MZN 15million contribution from IFAD, 9million contribution from GAPI and MZN 12,931,260 of contributions from end-borrowers who received the loans. Out of the available loan fund, MZN 25, 862,460 (representing 11% of the end of project target) was disbursed to 29 projects. GAPI's position as the RMF manager as well as retail lender to end borrowers raises questions of conflict of interest (COI). And whereas the low uptake of the RMF is attributed to the unwillingness of the financial institutions to meet the matching grant element of the RMF, GAPI's aggressiveness in marketing the facility to other financial is doubtful, especially in view of the fact it became the retail lender. It is not clear whether, a 'no objection' was granted to GAPI to play the dual roles of the RMF manager and retail lender. The RFM manager was expected to facilitate appropriate and effective control of the allocation of loans from the RMF to the end borrowers. However, since GAPI was performing both roles, the mission was not able to assess how the oversight and supervision is exercised. The mission was also not able to assess the portfolio performance of the RMF in terms of identity of borrowers, size of loans, loan terms repayment rates etc. To mitigate the potential COI, GAPI should be given a 'NO Objection' to perform either the RMF manager role or the retail lender role and not both. Going forward, the oversight and supervision of the RMF should be assigned to BNI through the new REFP.

Specialised Business Development Services (BDS). The BDS was designed to complement the credit provided under the RMF and would be provided in conjunction with loans from that Fund. At the time of the mission, there was no report from GAPI (the RMF manager) on the progress/status of implementation of business development services to end user borrowers. In discussions with the PMU, it was agreed that GAPI would provide a detailed report on implementation of this activity.

Fund for the Promotion of Women Entrepreneurs (FPME): In order to facilitate women's involvement in the fisheries value chain, the project established a flexible financing facility to provide matching grant funding for women's micro enterprises with a total funding value of USD 300 000. The fund was to respond to opportunities available to poor women, and women's groups, for starting up economically viable enterprises along the fisheries value chain within the project's growth poles.

To complement the financing available from the Fund, the project would provide technical support to help identify and prepare micro-projects. The uptake of the FPME was very low. During the year under review, 124 women entrepreneurs (30% of the AWPB target) accessed support from the Fund for the Promotion of Women Entrepreneurs (FPME) valued at MZN 5.2million. Cumulatively, 188 women (16% of end of project target) had accessed support from the fund at a total value of MZN 7.2 million. The low uptake and the low size of the loans for the FPME were attributed to the fact that most women entrepreneurs were unable to raise their contribution of the matching grant.

Fund for the Promotion of Emerging Enterprises (FPPE): FPPE was designed to create appropriate incentives to attract entrepreneurs to establish innovative or infant industries especially ice plants, which are typically unattractive to entrepreneurs at the initial stages due to the low returns. The total amount available under this fund was USD 300 000 spread over the first two years. The project was to provide matching grants of up to USD 30 000 per proposal. During the year under review, 4 enterprises accessed support from the Fund valued at MZN 2,7 Million. Cumulatively, 5 enterprises accessed the support at a total value of MZN 3,1 million (14% of the end of project target). The low uptake of the FPPE was attributed to fact that most of the proposals which were submitted did not meet the technical requirements of the fund (e.g., innovativeness, new processes, infant industry etc), The poor quality of the proposals which were submitted was attributed to poor training/sensitization by the promoters.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Fast track the approval of the 'no objection' request release of the EU funds to enable replenishment of the LoC	IFAD/PMU	May 2018
Reallocate unutilised funds from the FIE, FPPE and FPME to the LoC where there is high demand for the facility	IFAD/PMU	June 2018
Link ProPESCA to REFP and replenish part of the ProPESCA LoC from REFP LOC funds	IFAD/PMU	June 2018
Restructure the RMF to make it more attractive to financial service providers	PMU/Service Provider	June 2018.
Restructure the FPME and the FPPE to make it more appropriate for the target beneficiaries and provide more effective BDS services to the beneficiaries to enable them produce bankable project proposals	PMU/RMF Manager	June 2018
Develop a strategy to link FPME and FPPE to REFP		July 2018
		December 2018

Sub-Component 3 – Technical Assistance for Financial Service was to provide (i) Rural financial expertise, to be responsible for both informal and formal financial services; (ii) ASCA Development Specialist to bring specialized experience from other countries. The project had hired a rural finance expert to support the rural finance activities. However, his contract had ended and was not renewed. The mission was not able to obtain reports of the activities and support provided by the rural finance expert. The project had not hired the ASCA development specialist and since the project is ending, it may not be necessary to hire the expert. The PMU should request the RF expert to submit their report for the period they were under a contract with ProPESCA.

Other Issues.

The PTA small grant funded “Outreach Project - ORP”³: ORP – a south-south-triangular collaboration (SSTC) - was implemented in Mozambique through Fundación Capital (FundaK) from 2015 to-date. FundaK successfully piloted the expansion and scaling-up of innovative financial inclusion and graduation strategies and tools for Mozambique through ProPESCA. ORP enhanced operational and policy dialogue effectiveness in financial inclusion and livelihoods improvement strategies that targeted mainly women in the artisanal fishing sector in Mozambique. It also developed a methodology to strengthen the financial capabilities of members of fishing communities, and ultimately linked the communities to formal financial institutions, especially mobile-based services delivered through Telcos. The pilot started reinforcing the capabilities of the staff at the ProPESCA project by introducing them to the broad concepts around savings groups and the relevance of linking the savings groups to the formal financial system. The capacitated staff can now adequately supervise the roll-out and monitoring of savings group methodology among their target population⁴. Simultaneously, the project developed financial education content and materials for members of the fishing communities, using the same methodology used in Tanzania (field research and co-creation), as well as for the Training of Trainers. ORP trained 7 extension agents from the Provincial Delegation who in turn delivered financial education to 17 fishing communities organised in savings groups of about 500 beneficiaries supported by the ProPESCA Project. An independent research done with IDEPA on the impact of these activities showed that beneficiaries did respond to the messages in the short-term, expressing preference for savings instead of taking loans for emergencies and opening new accounts with financial service providers (financial institutions and especially Mobile Money Operators –MMOs). Based on the success and satisfactory performance of the ORP pilot, the concepts and innovations introduced by FundaK in ProPESCA have been linked to new REFP with the intention of upscaling them to all the geographical areas covered by ProPESCA and aimed to potentially reach some 100,000 participants.

Targeting and outreach. The project was to provide financial services to 16,000 beneficiaries (8,000 female and 8,000 male). At the time of the mission, data on the actual

³ The PTA small grant funded “The Outreach Project: Expanding and scaling-up innovative financial inclusion and graduation strategies and tools in Africa”. Recipient Organisation: Fundación Capital Grant #: 2000000123.

⁴ Organization and training of savings groups conducted by local service providers hired by the ProPESCA, whose staff are responsible for supervising effective delivery by service providers.

number of clients accessing financial services had not been consolidated and harmonised as the reports from service providers provided varying data.

Empowerment and social sustainability. The financial services component has contributed to an increase economic and social empowerment of communities involved, either targeting single individuals, households or strengthening collective action. Target groups have been capacitated to create and manage their own grassroots institutions and organisations especially the ASCAs. Women have also been organized in groups/associations and leadership trainings planned to empower women's leaders. Through these groups, beneficiaries have improved access to advisory and financial services as well as business opportunities. However, the FPME and the FPPE which were designed to empower women and start-up entrepreneurs have not performed well and are unlikely to achieve the end of project targets. Despite the low uptake, the FPME and FPPE are financial instruments which have high potential for empowering women. The mission recommends that they should be restructured and linked to REFP for continuity and sustainability. The target beneficiaries should be provided with tailored business development services, including accessing market outlets, to improve the quality of their proposals to enable them access funding from the FPME and FPPE.

Quality of beneficiary participation. Reports availed to the mission indicated that ASCA subcomponent has recorded satisfactory engagement of beneficiaries (men, women and youths) in implementation of component activities including savings mobilization, loans, training and establishment of enterprises along the value chain.

Responsiveness of Service Providers. Various service providers were contracted to implement activities under this sub component as follows: **Subcomponent 1: Community-Based Financial Services** is implemented by service providers in the 6 growth poles as follows (i) Aga Khan (Cabo Delgado), (ii) Ophavela (Nampula) Sofreco (Zambezia) (iii) Ademe (Sofala) (iv) Consortium CALFADEM (Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo). A special intervention by Fundación Capital together with IDEPA, introduced an ICT platform for financial graduation training for women under the PTA small grant that supported PropESCA for two years (2015-2017). All the service providers have been responsive in the establishment of new ASCAs and strengthening of existing ones. However, project targets have not been met. Some of the service providers have introduced innovative services (such as the use of digital platforms to register groups and their activities) and implement an exit strategy that will ensure the continuation of services after the termination of contracts. Implementation of other complementary activities had not been implemented. These included (i) elaboration of more developed PCR approaches adapted to artisanal fishing communities; (ii) Introduction of more flexibility, added services and innovations for 600 existing PCRs; (iii) Leadership training for women representatives/officers in PCRs; (iv) BDS and literacy training provided by staff hired by PCR promoters; (v) Revisiting loan interest rates and lending periods to facilitate utilization of money saved; and (vi) Conversion of dynamic PCRs into true accumulative savings/credit groups and the clustering of the stronger PCRs into SACCOs.

Exit Strategy. The project should develop an exit strategy with clear and concrete targets and recommendations with specific focus on linking the component to the new RFP. The exit strategy for ASCAs should focus on establishing a support structure for the new/weaker ASCAs and consolidation and graduation of the stronger PCRs into SACCOs.

Potential for scaling up. All the sub-components under the financial services component have potential for scaling up due the high unmet demand for financial services among the existing and potential target market. During the field mission, it was noted that access to financial services was still a major constraint to the target groups. Access constraints included physical access where people have to travel long distances to access financial services and supply constraints where very few financial institutions are willing to offer financial services to the fishing community due to the perceived riskiness of this market or some of the few willing financial institutions charge unaffordable interest rates that discourage uptake of the LOC. On the other hand, GAPI which accesses the same LoC from IFAD/EU charges 17% per annum as it lends directly to the beneficiaries. Overcoming these access constraints requires a multidimensional approach which will include policy, institutional, technological and other enabling interventions beyond the life of this project. Once these constraints are managed, most of the sub-components have potential for scaling up.

M&E and Knowledge Management: During the mission, reports from the project as well as those from service providers had wide variances in the format of the reports, discrepancies in the data provided and general lack of tracking of performance indicators as per the project log frame. The project management team was advised to harmonise the reports using a standardised reporting format. Service providers should be provided with a standard reporting tool focussing on the key log frame indicators (outcome and output indicators). The M&E unit should ensure that data from the project team is harmonised and updated in the project log frame.

As regards **knowledge management**, the project needs to document key lessons and models emerging from implementation of the component activities. For example, in Capo Delgado, the service provider has successfully piloted the use of an ICT platform to enhance recruitment, training and supervision of PCRs. Other lessons on financing models for fisheries value chains using instruments which were introduced in PROPESCA such as LOCs, matching grants, ICTs, etc., should be documented for both learning purposes and for future reference in design of financial service interventions.

Conclusion.

Overall, the implementation of this component is rated moderately satisfactory. The establishment and strengthening of ASCAs (PCRs) progressed well and despite not meeting the project targets, ASCAs have continued to demonstrate that they provide an effective vehicle for financial inclusion in underserved areas and for promoting the savings culture that is necessary to ensure sustainable financing of the fish value chain in the absence of formal financial institutions in these remote areas. During the mission, it was evident that ASCAs are very popular vehicles for financial intermediation among the target market as demonstrated by the fact that even where MFIs and banks were available, the project beneficiaries (especially women) preferred to access savings and loans from ASCAs.

In order to sustain the growth path of the ASCAs, the project needs to develop a graduation strategy which moves ASCAs from a system in which the whole savings balance and the interest earned are distributed to members at the end of each cycle to one in which part of the funds are retained as start-up capital for the next round, thus making possible to expand the PCR impact in the community by making larger and longer loans possible for working capital purposes as well as for more substantial investments in fishing. A strategy should also be developed to transform the stronger PCRs into SACCOs. The PCRs developed under

PROPESCA should be used as an entry point for the establishment of an apex institution under the new (REFP).

The Financial instruments to Support to Value Chain Investments recorded low levels of performance. There was low demand/uptake for the Risk Mitigation Fund, the Fund for Promotion of Women Entrepreneurs (FPME), the Fund for Emerging Enterprises (FEE) and the Fund for Institutional Expansion (FIE). Whereas the mission has recommended that the idle funds under these instruments be reallocated to the LOC, the PMU with the support of experts in the various financial instruments should consider redesigning the facilities to make them more attractive and affordable to financial institutions and entrepreneurs.

The line of credit (LOC) was more attractive and the first tranche of funding (IFAD contribution) was exhausted. Reports from the LOC manager indicated that the loans disbursed were utilised for fisheries value chain activities including purchase of motor boat engines, small fish processing plant, purchase of nets and working capital for fish marketing activities. The high demand for the LOC was demonstrated by the fact that GAPI had a pipeline of approved projects awaiting disbursement of the second tranche of funds (EU contribution). Building on the successes and lessons learnt from the implementation of the LOC, the mission recommends that the LOC should be linked into the REFP to boost its liquidity and enhance lending to the fisheries value chain actors. More innovative value chain financing models can be adopted for financing the fisheries value chain.

Working Paper 4: Nutrition

This working paper highlights the progress, findings, results and agreed points based on the discussions held with PROPESCA PMT and service providers in different but interlinked subjects covering Nutrition Promotion activities, including the sustainability and exit strategy activities.

*This component is rated as **satisfactory**.* Implementation of the component has progressed positively since the last mission. All service providers are fully active mainstreaming nutrition in the project area. Misselo and MD & Seppa service providers started their training and nutrition education activities in the field targeting women at reproductive age (15-49 years) and children under 2 years. The mission visited Sofala province (36% of chronic malnutrition) and witnesses the active mobilization and involvement of the communities, fisheries sector and local authorities in nutrition promotion.

The project reached the main targets despite the initial delays to contract the service providers. The entry point for nutrition mainstreaming in most of the areas are the existing PROPESCA community based organizations (Fisheries Community Councils, fishers and traders groups and associations), and the existing saving's and credit groups. In addition, the project is also working with community leaders and school teachers, as well as establishing mother groups. Cumulatively a total of 698 home gardens were established (target 210) with 9384 people, 1218 cooking demonstrations sessions with local available products conducted (target 150) with 14155 people, 57 nutrition education radio programs were broadcasted through community radios (target 36), 1848 students received training on nutrition education (target 2250). The project is also promoting processing and conservation techniques, as well as good hygiene practices.

All the interventions are contributing for the adoption and consumption of improved organic receipts and dishes prepared with locally available food i.e. tomato, mango and banana jam, enriched porridge for complementary feeding, cassava leaves, sweet potato, orange and mango juice, etc. For home gardens, taking into account that the coastal area soils are in general not suitable for production, the project is promoting vegetable gardens using sacks and buckets to produce high nutritive crops. In addition, and following the results of the baseline study the service providers are promoting among other local crops, food groups less consumed such as pulses rich in protein and Vitamin B, vegetables and fruits rich in Vitamin A.

The fish conservation and processing is part of the PROPESCA and Fisheries sector normal activity. The project has been able to successfully train fisherman and traders in good conservation practices using ice, smoking and drying techniques, as well as to use the fish and its sub-products for handcraft, decoration, etc. The nutrition service providers are working with the communities highlighting the nutritive value of fish and sensitizing them to have a balanced and diversified diet.

Nome da Província	Pólo de Crescimento	Nome do Distrito
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Zambézia Implemented by ADPP Mozambique	Cuassiane	Distrito de Pebane
	Pebane	Distrito da Mag. da Costa
	Pebane	Distrito de Nicoadala
	Zalala	Distrito de Namacurra
	Zalala	Município de Quelimane
	Quelimane	Distrito de Inhassunge
	Quelimane	Distrito de Chinde
Cabo Delgado Implemented by MISELLO LTD	Chinde	Distrito de Palma
	Mocimboa da Praia	Distrito de Mocimboa da Praia
	Mocimboa da Praia	Município de Moc. da Praia
	Macomia	Distrito de Macomia
	Quissanga	Distrito de Quissanga
	Quissanga	Distrito do Ibo
	Pemba	Município de Pemba
Inhambane Implemented by MISELLO LTD	Pemba	Distrito de Pemba-Metuge
	Nova Mambone	Distrito de Govuro
	Inhassoro	Distrito de Inhassoro
	Vilankulos	Distrito de Vilankulos
	Vilankulos	Município de Vilankulos
	Maxixe	Distrito da Maxixe
GAZA and Maputo Implemented by MISELLO LTD	Maxixe	Município de Inhambane
	Zongoene	Distrito de Zongoene
	Bilene *	Distrito do Bilene
	Maputo	Município de Maputo
	Maputo	Kamavota
	Maputo	Katembe
	Maputo	Kanyaca
	Maputo	Matutuine
SOFALA Implemented by MD Consultores LTD	Maputo	Distrito de Marracuene
	Sambazó	Distrito de Muanza
	Sengo	Distrito do Dondo
	Beira	Município da Beira
	Nova Sofala	Distrito de Buzi
	Chiloane	Distrito de Machanga
	Maciamboza *	Distrito de Cheringoma

The service providers are promoting the nutrition mainstreaming with focus on exit strategy. A lot of joint work and synergies are being established with Provincial, District and local authorities and field technicians to ensure the sustainability of nutrition interventions. Extension officers and community agents were trained to mainstream nutrition education at local level. In addition the beneficiaries of nutrition interventions are also acting as nutrition champions at community level with great impact.

The nutrition activities and service providers contracts were planned to end in April 2018, however EU-MDG1c programme was extended until November 2018, therefore, in order to ensure the conclusion of the pending activities and targets, and to consolidate this

intervention in line with the sustainability strategy, it was agreed that an extension of the service providers contracts will be granted. During the remaining months, the PMU and service providers should focus on providing refresh trainings and capacity building to the fisheries sector for National, Provincial and District focal points (ToTs), including the district extension officers who will continuously work with the nutrition groups and establish future groups.

IDEPA should ensure the continuation of these activities, allocating resources to allow the training of more extensionists by the nutrition focal points at provincial level, and replication of the nutrition activities at community level. Therefore, from now on, it was agreed that IDEPA will allocate in the PES planning cycle resources for nutrition promotion.

Following the baseline conducted in 2017, an end line survey to measure the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of reproductive age (WDD-W) and Minimum Dietary Diversity of young children under two (MDD - YC) will be conducted in the six provinces to compare the results against the baseline evidence. For this exercise it is advisable to also use a control group (districts) which did not receive nutrition interventions as a comparison group. In order to plan, organize and conduct the end line survey, it was agreed that a consultant will be hired to support the PMU and service providers to conduct a joint assessment of nutrition interventions in PROPESCA area following the baseline approach using MDD and to harmonize with PROMER and PSP projects who are also conducting their end lines surveys using the same methodology. As highlighted in the previous mission report, seasonality is an issue for many food security, health and nutrition indicators as diet patterns in many contexts vary depending of the season, therefore the PMU and service providers should ensure that the end line survey is conducted in the same period of the year that the baseline was conducted. However taking into account that the baseline was conducted between Jan-Feb period, and the report of the end line study should be available during the last quarter of 2018, the questionnaire and questions should be somehow adjusted to get the best and realistic possible results.

The target, population and sampling methodology should be prepared based on the experience of the baseline exercise and efforts should be made find part of the people that were interviewed during the first study, as per of the control group that should be identified and interviewed during this study.

List of PROPESCA Growth poles

The PROPESCA nutrition focal point participated in the Nutrition mainstreaming Workshop for project focal points in ESA in March 2018. As part of the event agenda and outputs, terms of reference for Nutrition Focal points were developed to better clarify their roles and responsibilities in nutrition mainstreaming at project level. The PROPESCA nutrition focal point is an IDEPA staff with other responsibilities, and at this stage of the project the demand for her support will increase significantly. For near future, based on this ToRs, IDEPA should develop Nutrition focal point ToRs for Provincial and District level officers and assess their performance based on the ToRs and annual targets.

Agreed Actions

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
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Extend Service Providers Contracts EU-MDG1c programme was extended until November 2018, therefore, in order to ensure the conclusion of the pending activities and targets, and to consolidate this intervention in line with the sustainability strategy, it was agreed that an extension of the service providers contracts will be granted	PMT/IDEPA	May/ 2018	[agreed]
Carry out refresh ToTs for nutrition focal points PMU and service providers should focus on providing refresh trainings and capacity building to the fisheries sector for National, Provincial and District focal points (ToTs), including the district extension officers who will continuously work with the nutrition groups and establish future groups.	PMT/Service Providers	October/ 2018	[agreed]
Allocate in the PES planning cycle resources for nutrition promotion IDEPA should ensure the continuation of nutrition activities, allocating resources to allow the training of more extension officers by the nutrition focal points at provincial level, and replication of the nutrition activities at community level.	IDEPA	June 2018 and Continuous	[proposed]
Hire a consultant to support the preparation of the End-line survey using MDD methodology In order to plan, organize and conduct the end line survey, in PROPESCA area following the baseline approach using MDD and to harmonize with PROMER and PSP projects who are also conducting their end lines surveys using the same methodology.	PMT	August/2018	[agreed]

Annex 1 - Draft Sample of the Nutrition Focal Point ToRs

Background. Malnutrition is not just a result from lack of sufficient, adequate, nutritious and safe food, but from a host of intertwined factors linking health, care giving, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, access to food and resources, women's empowerment and more. Improved nutrition is therefore platform for progress in health, education and poverty reduction. Without adequate and sustained investments in good nutrition, the 2030 agenda (Sustainable Development Goals) will not be realised.

Therefore, IFAD is committed to mainstream nutrition in its projects and programmes. The nutrition mainstreaming approach has a great leveraging effect, as it is based on the principle that by integrating nutrition considerations in traditional interventions, these can have a greater impact on food security and good nutrition outcomes. In light of this corporate commitment, IFAD intends to ensure that investments integrate nutrition elements and effectively implement the nutrition interventions. This necessitates the identification of project focal points within the project management unit. The technical background of the nutrition focal point will vary depending on the project's focus and context. For instance, a project that engages a nutrition specialist¹ will have this staff/officer as the focal point on nutrition while the other projects will appoint any of the project staff/officer such as the M&E, gender, climate or community specialist as a focal point on nutrition.

The Nutrition Focal Point

Main responsibility: The nutrition focal point will be identified by the Project Coordinator and will be responsible for the coordination and facilitation of implementation of the nutrition interventions defined in project/programme at national, sub-national and community levels. He/she will work closely with the IFAD nutrition focal points to ensure effective operations of nutrition mainstreaming in project investments. The staff time as dedicated to the roles and responsibilities on nutrition will be project specific and in line with the project context.

Specific Duties:

- i. In close liaison with other PMU staff, ensure adequate integration of nutrition in the Project documents such as: Project Implementation Manual, M & E system, Annual Work Plan and Budget and Progress reports;
- ii. In close liaison with the M&E officer, ensure that nutrition indicators are tracked and reported on a regular basis (along with other project reporting schedules);
- iii. In close liaison with the IFAD staff, support the documentation of best practices and lessons learned for in-country and global dissemination;
- iv. Bring the capacity needs of PMU staff and the project implementers on nutrition to the attention of the Project coordinator and IFAD staff;
- v. Establish close contact with the nutrition focal point in the lead implementing agency (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture) as a means to keep the project up-to-date, ensure close coordination with other nutrition initiatives and share IFAD project progress with other stakeholders through existing multi-sectoral nutrition coordination mechanisms at national and local levels;
- vi. Support the coordinator to establish local partnerships on nutrition (UN, Private sector, CSO) to support implementation and technical assistance;
- vii. Facilitate the implementation of nutrition-sensitive activities in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders and implementing partners (e.g. extension workers, community service providers, partner organisations, etc.);
- viii. Advocate for retrofitting of nutrition in project components/activities with potential to be made nutrition sensitive;

- ix. Participate in project supervision missions and ensure implementation of the mission's recommendations related to nutrition.
- x. Work collaboratively with the technical experts on gender, youth and climate in the implementation and documentation of interface on nutrition outcomes.

Working Paper 5: Gender, Targeting & Outreach

Targeting and outreach: All project components continue to provide support to the different target groups (and sub-groups) according to their socio-economic categories and based on their involvement in the fishery sector. The project has so far reached 55,751 HHs, (119,206 individuals of which 250,879 men 131,673 women). The target groups include the very poor as well as the economically active poor, with internal differentiations in terms of poverty, gender, age. They include poor small-scale fishermen and women, involved in fishing or trading as well as other key value chain actors: boat owners, ice processors, fish processors, traders. In line with self-targeting approach positive aspects of the targeting effectiveness are visible in all activities, in particular those for access to finance with strong elements of inclusiveness for the very poor and also young men and women. Furthermore, in line with direct targeting approach, direct targeted interventions have been implemented to benefit exclusively women (i.e. fund for women's entrepreneurs).

Majority of project direct beneficiaries are men and women from fishery communities operating on small scale level. Specific activities directed to the very poor consist in creation and support of credit and saving groups (ASCAs). This continues to be a pro-poor activity showing its relevance also for youth. A total of 2001 ASCAS (cumulative) were supported up to 2017. Showing an average presence of 15 members per group the project has so far reached out approximately 30,000 between men and women⁵ (in most cases between 40% and 60% women presence as member is recorded) and having 407 groups with women in leadership position. Service providers responsible for the implementation of these activities are pro-poor and gender sensitive and have demonstrated capacity to conduct socio-economic analysis on the target group to get the impact generated.

The supervision mission (17-27 April 2018) visited activities in Sofala. Data on work conducted with PCRs show that the service provider (ADEM-Agência de Desenvolvimento económico de Manica) supported formation of 202 new groups and strengthening of 71 existing groups, reaching out respectively 2147 men and 2089 women through new groups and 810 men and 1109 women for the existing ones (6,155 members in total). Total outreach of this activity exceeds the initial target set for women in new groups. The intervention was initially supposed to form 200 groups and reach 2800 men, 1200 women beneficiaries, including 1200 fishermen. Overall actual achievements demonstrate that the intervention has formed 202 groups, benefiting 2147 men, 2089 women and 1594 fishermen.

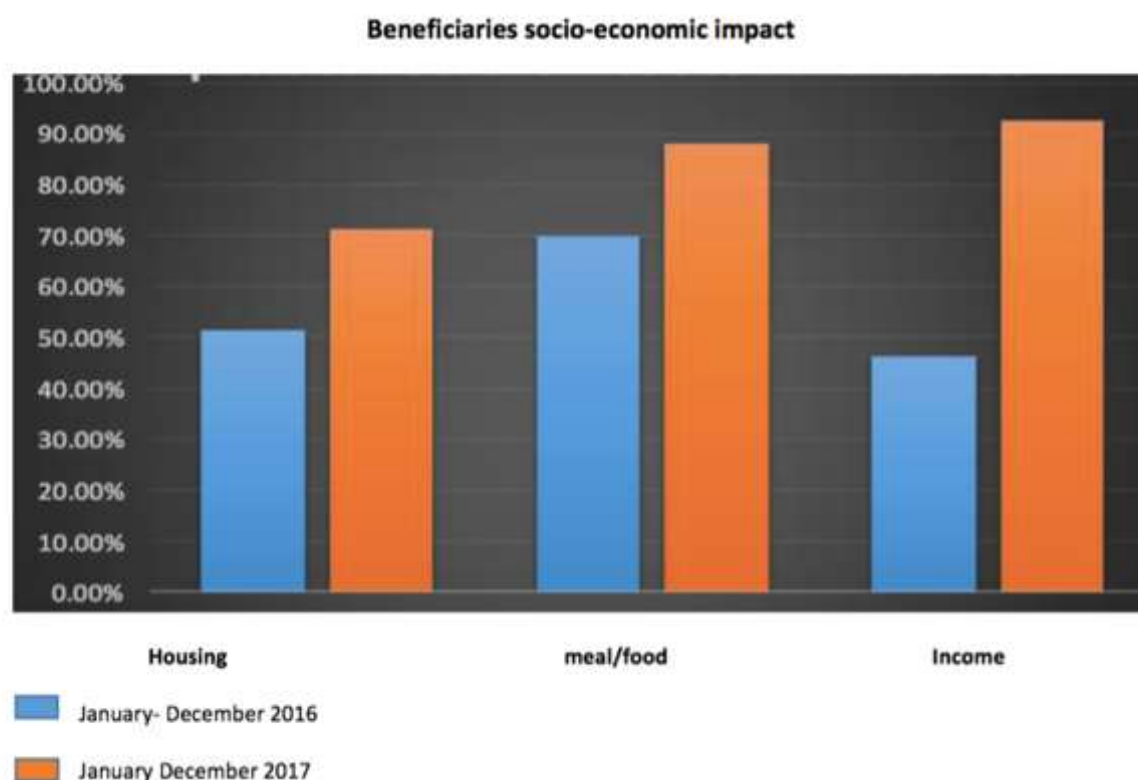
Analysis conducted also showed the use of funds against the type of product. It is important to highlight the relevance of numbers related to beneficiaries purchasing fish conservation equipment (2,289) and also beneficiaries involved in purchase and trade of fish (3,192), both activities traditionally undertaken by women.

Indicator	Type of products	Number of beneficiaries
Improving housing conditions	Brick and plates	974

⁵ The exact number of ASCAs beneficiaries will be refined when all service providers will submit reports. During the mission data were not available and the number was calculated on the basis of estimate and data from previous supervision mission reports.

	Blocks and plates	663
	Furniture	4017
Fish trade: increased of volume of fish traded	Fish	3192
	Prawns	86
	Other fish products	39
Trade of grocery products: increased volume of business	Groceries	74
Fish materials: Increase in purchasing power for fishing material	Fish nets	169
	Fish hooks	43
	Canoas	27
	Boats (Moma type)	16
	Engine	9
Fish conservation equipment: Increase in purchasing power for fish conservation equipment	Cool box	2289
	Freezer	36

Furthermore, ADEM conducted a work through focus group interviews (200) and questionnaires submitted to participating communities. Preliminary results achieved show changes in the socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries before and after project interventions and the positive impact. The mission recommends to ensure that all service providers from other provinces will submit similar results as completion of their activities, as planned.



From 2016 the project has included aquaculture activities (demonstration level) thus involving men and women farmers engaged in aquaculture production (mostly on small scale). Given the inclusion of this target group and the interest that promoted activities could generate, including for young people, it is recommended that community mobilisation activities integrate the same principles of inclusiveness and methodologies that have been applied throughout the project to ensure outreach of all interested categories of beneficiaries (men, women and youth).

Gender, youth, Social Inclusion: The gender strategy (2012-2017) has been implemented in all projects components, lessons learned have been drawn, including case studies and key elements of it are now included in the project exit strategy. A comprehensive report on gender is available and can be useful for informing design of future interventions. A manual for gender mainstreaming has been prepared and used to enhance gender specific competences of extension workers and technicians to integrate gender related aspects in all programme activities. Presence of capacitated technical experts at central level and gender focal points at provincial and district levels have ensured correct implementation of the strategy and present elements of sustainability beyond project completion to sustain other interventions.

The gender strategy has been implemented in line with the following areas of action:

1) Improve women's ability to make profitable use of fishery resources: The programme has encouraged participation of women in technical skills trainings related to handling and processing of fish, including added value. Specific activities contributing to this area of action were implemented within the value chain component. These included specific trainings for women on fish handling and processing, including good hygiene practices, training on the

full use of fish, etc. Furthermore, the programme supported women to explore new areas of engagement, including those that are traditionally dominated by men. In this case, specific courses on fish nets repairing for women were undertaken in Sofala.

2) Creation of an enabling environment for women entrepreneurs (offering business development services, access to credit and matching grants for innovative investments):

Activities that have contributed to this area of action included strengthening business management capacities (value chain). It was found that participation of women in business management was lower compared to men. This was due to several factors including low level of literacy, lack of documentation, lack of bank accounts, etc. which was required to facilitate the payment of matching grants via e-Sistafe.

On the other hand, the Financial Services component (Component 3) has contributed significantly to the achievement of successful results through the Fund for Women Entrepreneurs and promotion (creation/strengthening) of PCR groups. The monitoring and follow-up work revealed that the number of women participating in the PCRs has increased significantly along the years. Success stories have been collected to show cases results and impact in this area, including young men and women.

In relation to the special fund for women entrepreneurs, the mission noted that the interest from women's side is growing. Direct targeted activities continue to benefit women through special fund for women entrepreneurs. As of today, the fund has financed 188 projects corresponding to 188 women entrepreneurs mainly involved in the fish trading sector.

Most of the women have purchased cool boxes and freezers. This resulting in increased opportunity to store products, avoid losses and generating more income. It was found that low level of achievement characterizing the performance of this activity in the past was not due to lack of interest from women beneficiaries of the opportunity offered (matching grant) but mostly due to delay in the overall process of proposals' approval reaching beneficiaries when there was no longer availability of fund to match the grant.

In 2017 the fund has financed 122 projects showing an increased from the previous years as a result of community mobilization activities to promote the fund, as well as speeding up procedures for projects approval and release of funds. It is recommended to continue the activities for promotion of the fund among women entrepreneurs and maintain the positive level of efficiency in project approval and fund release to achieve the target set for 2017 (370).

3) exchange visits to improve women's knowledge (fish processing and marketing operations and learning from other women entrepreneurs): Exchange visits were carried out in the provinces of Maputo, Sofala, Cabo Delgado and Zambézia. Five women entrepreneurs from Maputo participated in an experience exchange in Zongoene and Bilene (Gaza). In Cabo Delgado there was inter-district exchange between the groups of PCRs. The experience exchange covered members of Olumboa (1W), Darumba 12 (4M / 8W), Pangane (1W), Ingoane (1W) members of the Ajuda Family Association, Quissanga (2W), Palma (1W) and Mocimboa of Praia (1W). Two women from Sofala (1 from Sambazó and 1 from Sengo) participated in a learning visit on fishing techniques visiting women involved in fishing in Ingoane, Cabo Delgado.

4) Strengthening the role of women in community-based organizations and decision-making:

In Maputo province, 71 women were enrolled in the associations and PCRs groups in management and leadership matters, and 4 groups of PCRs were led by women. In other provinces leadership skills trainings have been directed to CCPs and market management committees, platforms where women's participation was registered as very low. Although the project has brought consistent impact in terms of women's economic empowerment, the same is not reflected in presence/representation of women in committees and other grassroots institutions. Other than in PCRs, presence of women in other decision-making bodies (i.e. CCPs) is usually lower than 30%. Lack of time, domestic obligation, gender biases still constrains women full presence in decision making processes.

Processes of consultations are key to capture the view of all target groups involved and it is important that mechanisms to avoid elite capture are in place, especially when communities are called to decide use of infrastructures (i.e. market management committees) and selection of beneficiaries. To avoid risks of elite capture it is required that inclusive mechanisms of consultation and representation are in place, as well as presence of women's leaders capacitated.

In view of the remaining time of implementation some adjustments may be considered to strengthen presence of women's leaders. It is recommended that capacity building activities for inclusiveness are directed to women's leaders as well as to CCPs leaders. Mechanisms for follow (leaders should be training other women's groups) should be put in place.

5) Strengthening institutional capacity: Strengthening institutional capacity for gender is critical to ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable people are included, and institutional capacity building was a major focus during the implementation of ProPESCA since the very beginning. So far the project has trained 189 people among technicians and extension workers on gender issues. An exercise to share views, experience and compare results achieved in implementing the gender and social inclusion strategy has taken place among technicians and extension workers. The exercise has taken place in 7 provinces (8 meetings in total) and an additional 33 support missions were conducted to further strengthen gender competences at all levels and ensure that capacity is in place to accompany and follow up on the remaining implementation period of ProPESCA as well as any future intervention. As the experience exchange has not been conducted in all provinces as planned, it is recommended to complete the exercise for remaining provinces of: Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo.

Beneficiaries participation: All activities promoted have contributed to increase economic and social empowerment of communities involved, either targeting single individuals, households or strengthening collective action. Target groups have been capacitated to create and manage their own grassroots institutions and organisations, including having women as members of decision making bodies, although in most cases not in leadership position for what concern CCP. Nevertheless, majority of women are found in leadership position in savings and credits groups. Furthermore, the project is working with groups of women farmers (only women's groups or mixed groups) engaged in fish farming and supporting activities to strengthen collective action. The project has recorded satisfactory engagement of beneficiaries (men, women and youths) in planning implementation of ProPESCA activities. In line with the self-targeting strategy there is evidence of beneficiaries' interest in project activities. Furthermore, beneficiaries were involved (participation and contribution) at different stages of road development activities (from surveys to design) and in various ways.

They were consulted (for road selection), employed as unskilled labour (source of revenue) and they conceded their property/goods (to meet road alignment) as their contribution.

Progresses in implementation show that activities continue to equally benefit men and women. This reflects their interest and participation in different segments of the fishery value chain where larger presence of women is found in fish handling, processing and trading sector. Disaggregated data on cumulative results (2017) on training activities show the following: (i) fishing technique in open sea (711 men and 44 women); Fishermen involved in ice use demonstrations on board 646 M 128 W (ii) fishing-specific business management (1089 men and 62 women); fish processing, handling and trading of fresh fish (1277 women and 3210 men); (ii) conservation and commercialisation of traditionally processed fish (1101 women and 2209 men). Services provided as well as location and time have been appropriated and no major limitations have been expressed by beneficiaries to access project services.

The contribution and participation of beneficiaries is useful to assess the overall involvement of beneficiaries during implementing of project's activities. Related data has not been systematically collected however, reconciled data indicate that for road activities in 2017: i) around 344 local people (out of 459 employed) were engaged as unskilled labour; ii) around 82 (out of 84) were local females. It is expected that, for remaining roads to be worked, these information will be collected using appropriate tools (as simple tables). This can be done by contractors (under the leadership of the supervisor) as a contractual and compulsory agreement, during implementation of works.

Youth: Although youth was not defined as a specific target group at project design stage, the supervision mission found that on the basis of self-targeting, young men and women have also benefited from the intervention and participated in activities on the basis of their interest. Young women mostly from accessing financial services for different purposes to: improve housing conditions; increase the volume of fish trading activities as well as other products; purchase fishing materials as well as cool boxes and freezers to conserve fish.

Young men, mostly involved in the fishing sector have benefited from accessing new technologies for fishing and for conservation of fish (use of ice on boat). Success stories on youth, especially young entrepreneurs, have been captured as part of the gender and social inclusion strategy work on Knowledge Management.

From 2016 the project has introduced aquaculture activities (demonstration level) thus involving men and women farmers engaged in aquaculture production (mostly on small scale). Women are involved in fish farming (tilapia but also mussels in Cabo Delgado) using different techniques: ponds as well as cages and activities show potential for increasing (i) household income and (ii) intake of fish for the family members. It is recommended that in the plan of actions developed for fish farming, the gender and youth related aspects are captured in order to demonstrate viability of economic opportunities for women and youth (increased income) as well as for improving household nutrition (fish consumption) and positive results are shared with a wide audience at community level. Self-targeting strategy should be applied and proper mobilisation during demonstration/promotion events conducted by extension workers to allow a large number of women and youth to access information on this opportunity (fish farming) and receive support if interested to start the activity on a self-selection basis.

Gender and M&E: All data have been disaggregated by gender and the programme is able to determine the number of women beneficiaries. The presence of a dedicated gender expert and also gender focal person working in the PMU has been key to ensure results so far. For the final evaluation it is recommended that in addition to quantitative data, also qualitative information that subsequently describe results obtained by the project in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment (GE/WE) are collected. Some example of useful indicators that can be considered for capturing data are the following. Instruments are also suggested.

Gender and M&E in the fishery sector	
Indicator	Tool/mean of verification
Number of women and men actively participating (and in leadership position) in established and well-functioning fishers' groups, fishing boats, fish marketing and processing enterprises, or marketing cooperatives.	Interviews with stakeholders
gender differences in workload as a result of introduced practices or new technology.	Interviews
From beginning of the project an increase of x percent in household incomes from fish-based activities (such as fisheries or aquaculture or processing) among women-headed households and poor households in program areas	Household information/interview
Among surveyed women in target group, x percent rate that their access to income from fish (either via fishing or aquaculture) has improved during the period covered by the program	Interviews with women in target groups
Change in attitudes of women and men about changed roles of women in fisheries or aquaculture	Group interviews or focus groups

IFAD's KEY FEATURES OF GENDER-SENSITIVE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

	Implementation
<p>1. The project design report contains – and project implementation is based on - gender-disaggregated poverty data and an analysis of gender differences in the activities or sectors concerned, as well as an analysis of each project activity from the gender perspective to address any unintentional barriers to women's participation.</p>	<p>Gender differences are analysed in the social and economic assessment. Direct targeting activities for women have been included and being implemented. The programme includes activities that are traditionally performed by women and are highly favouring their participation. These include women's involvement in conserving, processing as well as value adding and marketing in the fish value chain. In addition to this, the project has also promoted activities that are not traditionally within the women domain but have been successfully taken up (i.e. repairing fishing net in Sofala Province) Participation of women in project activities continue to be high and specific nutrition related activities are also targeting women.</p>
<p>2. The project design report articulates – or the project implements – actions with aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand women's economic empowerment through access to and control over productive and household assets; 	<p>Women are engaged in all activities and trainings proposed by the programme that are relevant to them: business and market skills to access inputs and programme services, in particular in the fishery value chain women are involved in processing and marketing high quality fish. Overall PROPESCA enhances women's access to market and thereby enable them to accumulate human, social, physical and financial assets.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen women's decision-making role in the household and community, and their representation in membership and leadership of local institutions; 	<p>The project has brought consistent impact in terms of women's economic empowerment but presence/representation of women in committees and other grassroots institutions in some instances is lower than 30% i. Lack of time, domestic obligation, gender biases still constrains women full presence in decision making processes.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve a reduced workload and an equitable workload balance between women and men. 	<p>The programme supports the introduction of time and labour saving technologies that reduce drudgery for women.</p>
<p>3. The project design report includes one paragraph in the targeting section that explains what the project will deliver from a gender perspective.</p>	<p>Yes. The gender-related and social inclusion aspects of the programme are summarized in the section on programme area and target group.</p>
<p>4. The project design report describes the key elements for operationalizing the gender strategy, with respect to the relevant project components.</p>	<p>A Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan is embedded in all components of PROPESCA and has been fully implemented.</p>

5. The design document describes - and the project implements - operational measures to ensure gender- equitable participation in, and benefit from, project activities. These will generally include:	
5.1 Allocating adequate human and financial resources to implement the gender strategy	All actions identified in the Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan have been properly costed and budgeted. Presence of TA as part of PMU has provided support for its implementation and follow up so far. The project supports gender related training of staff which have include modules on gender and social inclusion (gender awareness).
5.2 Ensuring and supporting women's active participation in project-related activities, decision-making bodies and committees, including setting specific targets for participation	Gender sensitization session have been undertaken to increase the number of women representation. It results higher in PCRs and lower in other committees such as CCPs.
5.3 Ensuring that project/programme management arrangements (composition of the project management unit/programme coordination unit, project terms of reference for staff and implementing partners, etc.) reflect attention to gender equality and women's empowerment concerns	Overall the programme coordination unit (PMU) reflects responsibility for gender focus and social inclusion, including commitment from all members for GE/WE. Capacity of the programme implementers (and partners) on GEWE has been strengthened through trainings, capacity building, experience sharing.
5.4 Identifying opportunities to support strategic partnerships with government and others development organizations for networking and policy dialogue	
6. The project's logical framework, M&E, MIS and learning systems specify in design – and project M&E unit collects, analyses and interprets sex- and age-disaggregated performance and impact data, including specific indicators on gender equality and women's empowerment.	Only sex disaggregated data are provided. Success stories and quality data showing impact on Women's Empowerment have been collected from targeted provinces. Age disaggregated data are not collected but success stories on young men and women have been collected.

IFAD'S TARGETING POLICY - CHECKLIST for DESIGN and implementation

	implementation
1. Does the main target group - those expected to benefit most- correspond to	The project target groups are men and women living/ or engaged in businesses around the growth poles that are

IFAD's target group as defined by the Targeting Policy (poorer households and food insecure)?	involved, based on the gender roles and occupation, in the fishery sector. It includes fishermen producers (mainly men) fish traders (men and women) involved in high quality fish trading outside the growth poles, as well as other traders of pelagic fish mostly operating within the local market and other actors that operate in the third sector (i.e. mechanics, boat carpenters as well as ice producers). The target groups are overall poor and food insecure, although there are internal differentiations in terms of poverty, gender, age and access to services for very disadvantaged communities/groups.
2. Have target sub-groups been identified and described according to their different socio-economic characteristics, assets and livelihoods - with attention to gender and youth differences?	Yes. All gender differences are reported and response from the programme to tackle the issues is identified. The activities proposed by the programme are also capturing youth. This is particularly relevant for supporting young women access to finance through Saving and Credit Group. Furthermore, PROPESCA has adopted an innovative pro-poor methodology for creation of PCRs: Saving for Change (SfC). The model has been proven successful in increasing resilience and financial assets and specifically targeted to meet the needs of the rural poor for whom access to even the most basic services is extremely limited at best. This is particularly relevant for the very poor.
3. Is evidence provided of interest in and likely uptake of the proposed activities by the identified target sub-groups? What is the evidence? (matrix on analysis of project components and activities by principal beneficiary groups completed?)	Yes. There is a huge demand from beneficiaries to increase access to inputs, market as well as fishery production, processing and employment opportunities for unemployed youth. the fishery value chains supported by the programme reflect activities that are already traditionally practised in the target areas. Men are mostly involved in the fishing activities, while women in the processing and market. Youth (young men and women) are also involved in fishing sector and particularly young women directly participate in project activities as women members of Credit and Saving Groups (PCRs).
4. Does the design document describe a feasible and operational targeting strategy in line with the Targeting Policy, <i>involving some or all of the following measures and methods:</i>	
4.1 Geographic targeting – based on poverty data or proxy indicators to identify, for area-based projects or programmes, geographic areas (and within these, communities) with	The project is focusing on 30 growth poles in 43 districts of 7 provinces.

<i>high concentrations of poor people</i>	
4.2 Direct targeting - <i>when services or resources are to be channelled to specific individuals or households</i>	Special Fund for women entrepreneurs is an innovative financial instrument specifically targeting women. The implementation is lagging behind the overall target set. Nevertheless, in 2017, due to improvement in procedural steps for project approval, the project has financed 122 projects (taking the cumulative target achieved to 188) and showing a positive improvement.
4.3 Self targeting – <i>when goods and services respond to the priority needs, resource endowments and livelihood strategies of target groups</i>	All activities respond to the needs of target groups, including young men and women. This applies to the fishery sector as well as newly introduced aquaculture activities.
4.4 Empowering measures - <i>including information and communication, focused capacity- and confidence-building measures, organisational support, in order to empower and encourage the more active participation and inclusion in planning and decision making of people who traditionally have less voice and power</i>	PROPESCA activities are empowering the beneficiaries including women; they build social and psychological self-confidence hand in hand with economic empowerment. Capacity-building activities target fishers households, their organisations as well as extension service providers. Mobilisation strategy has been done to encourage participation of women and it is recommended to apply the same inclusive approach in aquaculture activities.
4.5 Enabling measures – <i>to strengthen stakeholders' and partners' attitude and commitment to poverty targeting, gender equality and women's empowerment, including policy dialogue, awareness-raising and capacity-building</i>	Gender awareness sessions have been undertaken at all level to capacitate staff.
4.6 Attention to procedural measures - <i>that could militate against participation by the intended target groups</i>	Intended target groups are participating in the planned activities.
4.7 Operational measures - <i>appropriate project/programme management arrangements, staffing, selection of implementation partners and service providers</i>	Service providers as well as implementers are capacitated to undertake activities following a pro-poor targeting approach and ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups and women. Where gaps were identified, training have been undertaken to fill the gaps.
5. Monitoring targeting performance. Does the design document specify that targeting performance will be monitored using participatory M&E, and also be assessed at mid-term review? Does the M&E framework allow for the collection/analysis of sex-disaggregated data and are there gender-	indicators are disaggregated by gender and enriched by qualitative information (success stories). Furthermore, an example of service provider (i.e. ADEM in Sofala) provided primary data on beneficiaries' socio-economic impact. It is recommended that other service providers undertake similar exercise showing similar results.

sensitive indicators against which to monitor/evaluate outputs, outcomes and impacts?	
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Partnership-Building

In this section, report on partnerships by using the following table.

Details of the main project partnerships should be included, either in the text of the narrative section under the partnership-building rating, or here in this overview table. This should include the names and a brief note on the main partners/partnerships. The supervision team should also meet with partners to obtain their feedback and insights regarding the overall quality and effectiveness of the partnership and the partnership-building efforts of the project team.

Partner Name (may also include networks, multi-stakeholder partnerships etc.)	Details of partnership <i>Indicate whether NGO, INGO, UN agency, Government agency etc. Is the partnership based on written agreement? Provide any additional details about the partnership</i>
Cofinancing partnerships	
KM and Policy partners	
Private Sector	
Coordination/Implementing Partners	

Working Paper 6: Financial Management and Procurement

This annex complements the information contained in the main Supervision Report with the following documents:

1. Attachment 1: Financial Management Assessment Questionnaire at Supervision (FMAQS);
2. Attachment 2: Summary of Project Fiduciary Risk Assessment at Implementation
3. Attachment 3: SOE checklists for all reviewed WAs;
4. Attachment 4: Procurement review tables;

Attachment I: Project Fiduciary Risk Assessment at Implementation

Country: Mozambique	Loan ID: :L 822-MZ + OFID 1408P, C-ECM-822-MZ
Project Name: ProPESCA	
Executing Agency: PMU within the Instituto De Desenvolvimento da Pesca e Aquacultura (IDEPA)	CPM: Robson Mutandi
FMS: Alaudio Chingotuane	Date of this review: May 2018

Topic	Risk Rating (H/M/L)	Issues / Comments / Recommendations
A. Inherent Risks		
High risk. Mozambique ranks 153/180 on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) for 2017, scoring 25 points, signalling high levels of perceived corruption.		
B. Control Risks		

1. Organization and Staffing			
a.	Adequacy of organizational structure to meet functional needs of the project.	L	Adequate.
b.	Availability of clear job description for key project positions, including fiduciary positions.	L	Staff TORs are clear as per review.
c.	Adequacy of project financial management staff (numbers and skill) matching functional needs of project.	L	Adequate. PROPESCA FM unit is staffed by a Finance Manager with more than 20 years of experience in the implementation of IFAD projects, and includes three accountants, one for each of the project's sources of funding (IFAD, EU, OFID).
d.	Availability and adequacy of operating manuals and guidelines for staff.	L	Yes. Staff has been trained on the contents of the operating manuals and guidelines.
e.	Existence of a performance based evaluation system in place and timely completion of performance evaluation for all staff.	L	Yes. ProPESCA uses the GOM system for all staff.
f.	Adequacy of health insurance coverage for all staff (where applicable).	L	Adequate.
g.	Timely payment of social security fees (where applicable).	L	Yes. Fees are retained by the project and paid directly to the Institute for Social Security.
h.	Staff adequately informed about IFAD's national and anti-corruption policy and relevant contact details.	L	Yes.

2. Budgeting			
a.	Timely preparation and approval of AWPB.	H	<p>Partially adequate. There's a conflict between the approval dates of the project's AWPB between Government of Mozambique and IFAD. The project must submit a budget for the following year to the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries - MIMAIP - in August of each year, which is then passed into law by Parliament in September. Subsequently, the project submits the AWPB to IFAD in December of each year. However, this plan submitted to IFAD can be significantly different from the plan submitted to MIMAIP as it reflects a more realistic approach to the AWPB (as it is prepared closer to the end of the implementation period of the previous AWPB). Any adjustments to the AWPB submitted to Government must then be approved by Ministry of Economy and Finance, a process that can be lengthy. PROPESCA typically requests adjustments at the beginning of the fiscal year, which has systematically caused a delay in the start-up of budget execution in e-SISTAFE of 1 or 2 months. Mitigation measure: as the project draws to its conclusion, and to avoid a loss of 1-2 month freeze of implementation in the beginning of 2019, PROPESCA should submit to IFAD the very same AWPB that is submitted to MIMAIP for approval.</p>

b.	AWPB in line with expenditure categories in Financing Agreement Schedule 2.	L	Yes.
c.	Financing sources and implementing agencies for each category in the AWPB are identified.	L	Clearly identified.
d.	Linkage between AWPB and Procurement plan are identified (for cost estimate and activities). Check assumptions to support cost estimates. Test check high value items.	L	Yes. No issues detected in the review of the plan.
3. Fund flows and Disbursements / Withdrawals			
a.	Timeliness of funds disbursed by different sources (and co-financiers funding if applicable).	H	There have been severe delays in the disbursement of EU and OFID funds. Delays in the disbursement of EU funds were due to delays in the submission of WAs for justification of funds received previously by the project. Delays in the disbursement of OFID funds were due to a lengthy review process of the withdrawal applications by OFID (it must be noted that the OFID financing agreement reached completion on 31 March 2018, and the project is requesting an extension to align its completion with the IFAD loan's completion date). Mitigation measures for the last year of project implementation: 1) PROPESCA to increase the frequency of submission of WAs for the justification and disbursement of EU funds, otherwise the project will face liquidity issues; 2) IFAD to liaise with OFID to guarantee that an extension to the project's completion date can be

			granted following GoM's request.
b.	Timeliness of counterpart funds disbursed.	H	Under-provision of counterpart funding to the project. Additionally. High risk associated to TAX component for EU funded activities as these are strictly tax exempt and currently GoM must reimburse around EUR 12,000. Mitigation measure should include a project-led thorough evaluation of the Government's in-kind contribution to PROPESCA, to offset the current perceived under-provision of counterpart funds.
c.	Efficiency of the funding channels. Timeliness and traceability of funds flows.	H	Not efficient and not timely. In the beginning of 2018 PROPESCA had no access to project funds in e-SISTAFE for at least 2 months (January-February). As this situation has occurred since the beginning of implementation, it can be estimated that this issue of lack of access to project funds in e-SISTAFE at the beginning of the year has costed PROPESCA a full year of lost/reduced implementation over the entire project lifetime (8 years, including 12 month extension). Mitigation measures are reported in the row 2.(a).
d.	Efficiency of the funding channels for credit lines. Timeliness and traceability of funds flows, if applicable.	M	Partially efficient. Review of credit lines carried out during the verification mission of the EU that was carried out in October 2017 showed some issues with traceability, especially at the level of availability of reports showing full funds flow, from PROPESCA to end beneficiaries. Mitigation

			measure: while all issues were resolved during the verification mission, PROPESCA to monitor more closely the work of the implementation agency responsible for the credit lines (FFP), and request more frequent financial reports showing full funding cycle.
e.	Special Account(s)/Dedicated Account(s) Management, Disbursements.		
	i) Adequacy of the authorized allocation to ensure a smooth flow of funds	L	Adequate (applicable only to OFID, as IFAD and EU financing is managed on revolving fund mechanism).
	ii) Appropriateness of disbursement methods used	L	All adequate.
	iii) Adequacy of documentary support for SOE disbursements, reimbursements, direct payments and Special Commitments. (refer to Appendix IV and complete, reflecting finding in rating).	M	Spot checks to be carried out during financial management mission/supervision mission.
	.iv) Timely preparation and accuracy of Withdrawal Applications	H	Accurate, however there have been severe delays on submission of WAs for EU funds (justification of funds received in previous WAs). This has negatively impacted disbursements to the project, as IFAD only processes WAs once at least 70% of funds received under previous WAs have been justified. Mitigation measure: PROPESCA to increase the frequency of submission of WAs for EU

			funds.
	v) Authorization of WA preparation.	L	Duly authorised as per Financing Agreement.
	vi) Status on expenditures withdrawn from Special Account but not yet claimed for replenishment (old cases to be noted)	L	No old cases pending review. Expenditures withdrawn are regularly justified through WAs.
	vii) Regularity of Special Account(s) monitoring and monthly reconciliations signed by the project manager. Review and assess the reconciliations	L	Yes, prepared monthly. Review showed no issues in reconciliations.
	viii) Disbursement rate compared to the AWPB and whether satisfactory given the remaining implementation time. Provide comments as appropriate	M	Disbursement rate of the sole IFAD loan has reached 97.5%, and as such PROPESCA will exhaust the IFAD loan allocation before project completion. The disbursement rate of the EU financing has reached 56.5%, while the disbursement rate of the OFID loan has reached only 34.4%. The overall disbursement for all financiers (including Government) is 67%. Considering the remaining period of project implementation the disbursement rate is classified as moderately satisfactory, as there's a considerable risk of PROPESCA reaching completion (March 2019) and closure (September 2019) with undisbursed amounts from the EU grant (completion: November 2018, closure: February 2019) and OFID loan (original completion: March 2018 - still awaiting approval of extension and as

			such, disbursements are frozen).
	ix) Recovery of SA balances by loan closure		N/A
4. Internal Controls			
a.	<p>Segregation of duties - are the following functional responsibilities performed by different units or persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) authorization of a transaction (ii) execution of a transaction (iii) recording of the transaction; and (iv) custody of assets involved in the transaction. 	L	<p>There is adequate segregation of duties :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) requisition form initiated by requesting unit/officer (ii) authorisation of the requisition form by IDPPE Director/Provincial Delegate (DO) (iii) Verification against budget allocation/availability by Assistant Accountant (AEO) (iv) Coherence with work plan and procedure by the FC or PC (ACI) (v) Transaction is executed on the system (AEF) once the requisition has been signed on the system by the DO. (vi) Goods received by Procurement Officer - recording of assets on the system done by procurement officer (AP). <p>Every 21 days, the Competent Authority must confirm that the all procedures were satisfactorily carried out in the system.</p>

b.	Clarity and adequacy of decision processes and sequence of events for control functions in project implementation reflected in the Financial Manual (or equivalent there-of).	L	Procedures for e-SISTAFE operation are fully known. PIM finalised and has been distributed to relevant staff across all implementing agencies.
c.	Adherence to Financial Manual.	L	Adequate.
d.	Effectiveness and efficiency of internal controls over inflows of funding sources other than IFAD.	L	Adequate. All inflows are subject to same strict controls as all flow through the Single Treasury Account (CUT) and managed via e-SISTAFE.
e.	Adequacy of contract management (use of contracts register and monitoring form) and filing there-of.	L	Adequate.
f.	Effectiveness and efficiency of internal controls over expenditures (full cycle from commitment, payment, receipt of good and services, approval of payments, classification, etc.)	H	All payments are made via e-SISTAFE. However, audit report noted that there were some shortcomings in internal controls at the provincial level.
g.	Documentary evidence to confirm delivery and acceptance of contracted goods, works or services.	M	Partially adequate. Verification mission carried out by the EU in October 2017 has showed a few instances of variations between contracted goods and delivered goods (specifically for purchase of IT equipment). Furthermore, the verification showed that end users and purposes of the goods were not clearly indicated. Mitigation measure: PROPESCA to ensure that supplier delivers exactly the same goods as contracted. Any variation should entail a renegotiation of the contract. Furthermore, PROPESCA to clearly indicate the end user of the

			equipment (with a delivery certificate signed by the end user), as well as the purpose of the equipment under the project implementation.
h.	Physical controls over cash, documents and records. Adequacy of filing systems. Is the petty cash subject to monthly reconciliation as well as surprise checks; custody of cash box and control of keys.	L	No cash payments under PROPESCA. All transactions flow through e-SISTAFE. Adequate filing system. The ArcaE (electronic archiving tool) has been deployed to PROPESCA offices and project should start electronic archiving of documentation soon.
i.	Adequacy of physical management of cash.	L	No cash transactions. All payments flow through e-SISTAFE
j.	Timely payment to suppliers and consultants.	L	Yes. No issues encountered.
k.	Eligibility of expenditures with respect to Financing Agreements.	M	<p>SOE sample checks confirm eligibility of expenditures submitted under WAs 18, 19 and 20 for the EU grant, WA 24 for the IFAD loan, WA 12 and 13 for the OFID loan. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) And in connection to the review of the full payment cycle for the EU financed expenditures, the review of procurement of some goods (vehicles and motorcycles) show that while the estimated cost of the goods reached the ICB threshold (which is set to USD 250,000), the procurement was done based on NCB. Mitigation measure: as this is an issue common to the entire portfolio, IFAD should conduct a procurement training for all projects to clarify the applicability and procedures for ICB. b) The mission noted that the construction work at Sambazo market was abandoned by the contractor since November 2017, after reaching 70% of physical

			<p>execution and payment of the total contract amount (MZN 6,709,980.29). The District council paid this full amount against a bank guarantee of MZN 9,000,000 to mitigate the recurring usual risk of cash flow problem in the first quarter of 2018. However, the two guarantees provided by the contractor had expired. Mitigation measure: as there's a potential for declaring the 30% amount paid in excess of the actually completed works, the Government (as contracting entity) has already started the legal process to resolve the situation and shall inform IFAD of the outcome of the process.</p>
l.	Legality/eligibility of advances from project funds and timely justification for use there-of.	L	Adequate. PROPESCA has advanced funds from IFAD loan to cover activities carried out under the EU grant financing. Proper documentation has been maintained to justify these advances.
m.	Compliance with financial management covenants in the Financing Agreements and LTB.	H	Partially compliant. While financing agreement establishes that the proceeds of the EU grant cannot be used for the payment of taxes, the project has advanced VAT payable by GoM for an amount of EUR 12,068. Mitigation measure: GoM to reimburse the amount owed in taxes.
n.	Adequacy of up-to-date record keeping for fixed assets and inventories.	L	Asset register maintained up to date. Considered best practice.
o.	Adequacy of controls concerning project assets including: i) Vehicle and other assets management (are assets property tagged, is a physical inventory count done on a regular basis?)	L	Vehicle log-book in place. Contract of fuel is done. Contracts include list of vehicles to be refuelled. Controls in place over Travel authorisations and DSA's paid to staff according to GoM regulations.

	ii) Fuel management (do drivers maintain a log book?) iii) Travel authorisations (incl. DSA paid to staff)		
p.	Adequacy of vehicles and assets insurance.	L	Adequate for vehicles. Due to very high cost-benefit ratio, all other assets are not insured.
q.	Workshops: i) Availability of list of participants ii) DSA paid to participants iii) Receipts for workshop expenditure	L	Yes. All information is available for consultation.
r.	Adequacy of controls and authorization process for use of funds (payments, transfers, Cash/Bank balance management) / and other operational accounts - non-special account.	L	Adequate.
s.	Banking arrangement and controls (reconciliation of bank statements with financial accounts).	L	Bank reconciliations prepared regularly (monthly).
t.	Existence of a proper IT support unit in place.	L	CEDSIF provides IT/e-SISTAFE support for ProPESCA.
5. Accounting			
a.	Basis of accounting (cash, accrual) and whether accounting standards are in line with IFAD's requirements (e.g. IFRS/IPSAS/IPSAS cash).	L	Modified cash basis.

b.	Adequacy and reliability of accounting system, (is double entry accounting used, specify software used, is budget data entered into the accounting system, can the accounting system produce regular automated financial reports?).	L	Adequate. While e-SISTAFE has all the features of an accounting system, some its functionalities are not available for project users (for example, trial balances cannot be printed by the project). However, this information can be requested to the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The system produces regular automated financial reports, and allows budget monitoring. However, reports must be exported to Excel to tailor for IFAD's reporting needs.
b.	Recordkeeping (including documentation and filing/archiving)	L	Yes documents are well filed chronologically and clear audit trail is maintained for all expenditures
c.	Fixed assets register maintained and reconciled (sample and physical check).	L	Yes. Asset register is in order. e-SISTAFE has a module for electronic asset register, which is being used by the project.
d.	Adequate documentation and controls for Information Systems, including documented accounting procedures, backup of financial records, integration of all sub-systems.	L	Yes - e-SISTAFE is maintained on an external server. Virtually no risk of loss of data.
e.	Adequacy of chart of accounts for project accounting purposes	L	CEDSIF guarantees trial balance is available.
f.	Timeliness of recording transactions, regularity of performance and approval of reconciliations, controls on erroneous recordings.	L	Adequate.
g.	Appropriate/ adequate accounting and reporting of counterpart funds contributions (incl. tax and tax exemptions) as well as beneficiary contributions.	H	The project must establish modalities to account for the GoM in-kind contribution, including the foregone revenue from the provision of office

			spaces, the pro-rata salary of IDEPA and Ministry of Fisheries staff who contribute to the project, and the use of GoM vehicles and equipment for project activities.
6. Financial Reporting & Monitoring			
a.	Completeness, accuracy, usefulness, and timeliness of financial reports.	L	All adequate.
b.	Interim FM reports and linkage to progress reports - timely preparation, submission to IFAD.	L	Interim financial reports not in use due to non request from IFAD.
c.	Preparation of reports showing actual vs budget income/expenditure and AWPB execution rate.	L	Yes, prepared and submitted to IFAD semi-annually.
d.	Follow up of previous aide-memoirs fiduciary recommendations.	L	Adequate.
e.	Reasonable alignment between disbursement rate of recurrent versus investment cost categories.	L	Adequate.
7. Internal Audit			
a.	Existence of Internal Audit arrangements.	M	Yes IDEPA is subject to internal audit of the Min of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries. However, and as the reports from these audits are not available to IFAD (as they cover the entire Institute), the proejct could benefit from the services of a dedicated internal auditor. Mitigation measure: as the Project is reaching its completion, not mitigation measures are proposed at this stage.
b.	Adequacy of internal audit arrangements (organization - staff capacity).	L	Not verified (TORs and staff composition not shared with IFAD)

c.	Adequacy of internal audit scope of work and quality of reports.	L	Not Regular
d.	Assessment of matters raised in audit reports.	L	Latest internal audit on record was of Cabo Delgado Provincial Delegation in April 2013 - Audit report not available (is of all ministry and does not show only project data).
8. External Audit			
a.	Adequacy of scope and ToR.	L	Adequate.
b.	Adherence to ToR.	L	Adequate, as per the 2016 Financial Statements audit report.
c.	Timeliness of audit report.	L	Report submitted before deadline of 30 June 2017.
d.	Quality of audit.	L	Audit follows IFAD guidelines on project audits.
e.	Implementation of audit recommendations/agreed action plan in place to address these.	L	Adequate.

Attachment 2: Summary of Project Fiduciary Risk Assessment at Implementation

Project: ProPESCA Implementing Agency : Ministry of Fisheries via PCU within the IDEPA		
	Risk Assessment H/M/L	Proposed Mitigation
Inherent Risk	H	Community accountability systems are created at programme level in order mitigate against potential corruption
Control Risks		
1. Organization and Staffing	L	
2. Budgeting	H	As PROPESCA nears completion (31 March 2019), and to avoid a loss of 1-2 month freeze of implementation in the beginning of 2019 (which has happened systematically in past years) due to e-SISTAFE, PROPESCA should submit to IFAD at the end of 2018 the very same AWPB that is submitted to MIMAIP (in August 2018) for Parliament approval, so as to avoid the need to request an adjustment to the plan to Ministry of Economy and Finance (in the beginning of 2019), which would affect the timely conclusion of project activities by completion date.
3. Funds flow & Disbursement Arrangements	H	For the last year of project implementation: 1) PROPESCA to increase the frequency of submission of WAs for the justification and disbursement of EU funds, otherwise the project will face liquidity issues; 2) IFAD to liaise with OFID to guarantee that an extension to the project's completion date can be granted following GoM's request.
4. Internal Controls	M	PROPESCA to ensure that supplier delivers exactly the same goods as contracted. Any variation should entail a renegotiation of the contract.

		PROPESCA to ensure that EU grant funds are not used to finance taxes (current ineligible tax paid from EU grant proceeds stands at EUR 12,068.
5. Accounting	M	PROPESCA to establish modalities to account for the GoM in-kind contribution, including the foregone revenue from the provision of office spaces, the pro-rata salary of IDEPA and Ministry of Fisheries staff who contribute to the project, and the use of GoM vehicles and equipment for project activities..
6. Financial Reporting and Monitoring	L	
7. Internal Audit	L	Discuss with MEF how to share the report of the internal report (GOM).
8. External Audit	L	
Overall Project Fiduciary Risk	M	
H=High, M=Medium, L= Low		

Attachment 3: SOE checklists

IFAD	WA #	24	Amount (USD)	1,246,052.14			
No.	Date	OP	Description	Supplier/Beneficiary	Amount (USD)	Institution	Mission remarks
35	22/03/17	OP201700056	Epuipamento informático ProPESCA	CGT Informática, Lda	29,198.79	IDEPA	Ok.
142	20/03/17	OP201700011	Serviços PCRs ProPESCA, Maputo e Gaza	CALIPSO, Lda	17,753.40	IDEPA	Ok.
143	20/03/17	OP201700012	Serviços PCRs ProPESCA, Inhambane	CALIPSO, Lda	17,134.56	IDEPA	Ok.
144	21/03/17	OP201700027	Salários AT - ProPESCA Janeiro/2017	Fion de Vleteter	5,196.90	IDEPA	Ok.
152	22/03/17	OP201700060	Serviço de PCR ProPESCA, Nampula	OPHAVELA	17,600.73	IDEPA	Ok.
163	10/05/17	OP201700289	Serviços PCR na comunidade de Nampula	OPHAVELA	55,492.69	IDEPA	Ok.
172	12/05/17	OP201700302	Projecto de quiosques - Inhaca	Jorge Manuel da Silva	13,411.84	IDEPA	MZN 140,250 paid above contract value (MZN 825,000) to cover personal income tax. Contract does not cover payment of income tax. MZN 140,250 paid in excess is ineligible.
245	12/06/17	OP201700484	Reparação viat. AE291MP - capacit. e execução IAFPA - Gaza e Maputo	Toyota - Auto Avenida, Lda	1,109.08	IDEPA	Ok.
260	21/06/17	OP201700529	Honorários auditoria contas ProPESCA exercício económico 2016	Ernest & Young	7,798.73	IDEPA	Ok
282	20/03/17	OP201700013	Bilhetes passagem missão serviços financeiros - fundos especiais, CD	LAM	1,952.98	IDEPA	Ok.
329	10/04/17	OP201700154	Bilhete passag. (RF, JM e AA) serviços financeiros - Sofala e Zambézia	LAM	1,606.98	IDEPA	Ok
342	13/04/17	OP201700169	Aj. custo missão serviços financeiros - Fundos especiais - Sofala	José Maria Domingos Namalue	205.50	IDEPA	Ok
391	28/04/17	OP201700249	Material didáctico actividades cadeia de valor - Mocimboa da Praia	Pratical Office, Lda	1,549.03	IDEPA	Ok.
429	06/06/17	OP201700402	Impressão e encadernação - guião de inquerito e fichas - IAFPA (GZ e Mpt)	Genuine Services	3,070.35	IDEPA	Ok.
1460	15/06/17	OP201700510	Comb. Realização actividades IDEPA Junho/2017	Mico Miguel & Coimbra, Lda	2,778.94	IDEPA	Ok.
1466	22/06/17	OP201700534	Salários UCP - ProPESCA Junho/2017	Paulo Vasco Muchave	3,891.15	IDEPA	OK
1475	29/06/17	OP201700561	Consumo energia - IDEPA Abril - Junho/2017	EDM	2,660.23	IDEPA	Ok
1109	01/06/17	OP201700318	Limpeza furo água no MPV Montanhane	Isabel Semente	361.26	DPMAIP	Ok.
1145	24/03/17	OP201700060	Material carpintaria naval construção de embarcações melhoradas	Casa Hilman	2,083.30	DPMAIP	Ok.
1148	29/03/17	OP201700068	Lanche Feiras de insumos e produtos pesqueiros Gwaza Mutine	Servimundo Prestação de Serviços	1,096.29	DPMAIP	Ok.
1176	03/04/17	OP201700102	Géneros alimentícios na sensibilização BPHCQP	Maputo Mini Mercado	840.63	DPMAIP	Ok.
1193	06/04/17	OP201700125	Manut. e repar. Viat. Toyota Hilux AEE-416-MP capacit. Carpint. navais constr.	Toyota Auto Maputo	1,075.02	DPMAIP	Ok.

			embarc. melhoradas				
1211	19/04/17	OP201700164	Colman uso na Feira de insumos e produtos pesqueiros	Bazar Central, Lda	693.34	DPMAIP	Ok.
1249	25/04/17	OP201700210	Manut. e repar. Viat. Toyota AEE-416-MP capacit. pescadores processadores e comerciantes em gestão de negócios	AUTO Duarte, Lda	945.04	DPMAIP	Ok.
1269	04/05/17	OP201700245	Batas inauguração do Mercado de Montanhane realização de Feiras	Jokelim Services, Lda	977.44	DPMAIP	Ok.
1289	15/05/17	OP201700289	Materiais capacit. carpint. navais na constr. embarc. melhoradas	Ferragem Mauze, EI	3,490.46	DPMAIP	Ok.
1303	19/05/17	OP201700311	Lanches capacit. Pescadores, processadores e comerciantes em gestão de negócio, Marracuene	Latinos	1,535.36	DPMAIP	Ok.
				Total	195,510.00		

OFID	WA#	12	Amount (USD)	586,380			
No	Date	OP	Description	Supplier/Beneficiary	Amount (USD)	Institution	Mission observations
24	14/07/17	OP201700623	Bilhete passagem (LS) superv. obras, ZBZ e SOF	LAM	920.09	IDEPA	Ok.
27	14/07/17	OP201700627	Alojamento (LS) superv. obras, ZBZ e SOF	Hotel Elite	357.21	IDEPA	Ok.
2	18/07/17	OP201700098	Melhoramento localizado R760 - Nsewe, Cabo Delgado	Express Construções / Momade Safir Abdul Razak	40,357.94	FE/ANE	Missing engineer's certificate of works carried out
9	13/09/17	OP201700182	Obras de manutenção estrada Vasco - Marrubune (Lot 3; 10 Km) Zambézia	TROICA Construções, Lda	22,261.32	FE/ANE	Ok.
12	14/09/17	OP201700186	Melhoramento localizado estrada N/C Caravela - Namala, Namacurra	Chipirone Construções/Elias Juliasse	25,692.34	FE/ANE	Ok.
13	04/08/17	OP201700123	Reabilitação estrada N/C Nova Mambone - Matasse, Govuro	Construções Manadra, Lda	58,728.52	FE/ANE	Ok.
14	08/09/17	OP201700170	Reabilitação estrada N/C Nova Mambone - Matasse, Govuro	Construções Manadra, Lda	31,751.99	FE/ANE	Ok.
19	26/09/17	OP201700178	Electrificação da aldeia de Matasse, Inhambane	Electricidade de Moçambique	272,209.69	MIREME	Advance funds to be reconciled (verify next Mission)
				Total	452,279.11		

OFID	WA #	13	WA amount (USD)	594,731.46			
No	Date	OP	Description	Supplier/beneficiary	Amount (USD)	Institution	Mission observations

11	11/14/17	OP2017001601	Aloj. missão capacitação matéria estradas, Manica e Sofala	Residencial Hoteleira Dabhao, Lda	1,897.69	IDEPA	Ok.
1	10/25/17	OP2017001342	Passagem aérea missão IFAD supervisão obras melhoramento, Sofala	LAM	1,241.85	IDEPA	Missing boarding passes.
5	10/26/17	OP2017001389	Aloj. missão IFAD acompanhamento obras melhoramento rodoviários, Inhambane	Jensen Serviços	142.33	IDEPA	Ok.
9	10/30/17	OP2017001410	Aloj. missão IFAD acompanhamento obras melhoramento rodoviários, Inhambane	Brisa Mar	359.21	IDEPA	Ok.
13	10/9/17	OP2017000215	Reabilitação estrada N/C Crz 12 Nacala Porto - Mahelene, Nampula	Oratha Mera, Lda	92,277.29	FE/ANE	Ok.
16	10/9/17	OP2017000217	Manutenção estrada Abreu - Sadina - Lot 2, Zambézia (Obra de arte)	ALIF Construções, Lda	60,796.27	FE/ANE	Ok.
17	11/8/17	OP2017000245	Melhoramentos localizado N/C Abreu - Sadina, Zambézia	Almanazi Construções - Cadre B. Z. Mussa	62,494.11	FE/ANE	Ok.
24	11/8/17	OP2017000244		S. Construções, Lda (Samira S. A. Carimo)	25,534.93	FE/ANE	Ok.
1	10/19/17	OP2017000198	Electrificação de Mutamba, Danga - Sofala	Electrecidade Moçambique, EP	47,410.43	MIREME	Ok.
				Total	292,154.12		

EU	WA #	18	Amount of WA (USD)	698,483.8			
No.	Date	OP	Description	Supplier/Beneficiary	Amount (USD)	Institution	Mission remarks
14	22/06/17	OP201700551	Viaturas (80%)	Toyota de Moçambique	105,541.90	IDEPA	Ok (vehicles not delivered yet)
15	22/06/17	OP201700552	Motorizadas (80% parcial)	Marine Services	57,457.34	IDEPA	Ok (vehicles not delivered yet)
16	22/03/17	OP201700061	Prestação Serviços sobre Educação Nutricional em Cabo Delgado	Misselo	64,641.18	IDEPA	Ok
22	24/03/17	OP201700079	Prestação Serviços sobre Educação Nutricional em Sofala	MD Consultores, Lda	18,617.68	IDEPA	Ok
27	15/06/17	OP201700084	Aj. custo supervisão no âmbito de Electrificação em Cabo Delgado	Teresa Luis Moreira	110.87	IDEPA	Ok.
39	30/06/17	OP201700575	Prestação Serviços de Poupança e Crédito Rotaivo em Sofala	ADEM	-	IDEPA	ok
46	21/04/17	OP201701204	Prestação Serviços de Poupança e Crédito Rotaivo em Sofala	ADEM	11,769.04	IDEPA	Ok
78	12/06/17	OP201700483	Bilhetes passagem divulgação BP Gestão recursos Naturais (AF GC)	LAM	1,103.77	IDEPA	Ok.
82	12/06/17	OP201700488	Despacho de Motorizadas	Florentina Virgilio Alberto	3,058.52	IDEPA	Amount charged to IFAD includes approximately EUR 500 of ineligible VAT

							paid with EU resources
349	25/05/17	OP201700388	Bilhete passagem supervisão M&A Sofala, Zamb, e Namp. (PM)	LAM	772.58	IDEPA	Ok
350	03/04/17	OP201700014	Melhoramento localizado estrada N/C Caravela - Namala, Namacurra	Chipirone Construções/Elias Juliasse	29748.91628	FE/ANE	Ok.
351	12/05/17	OP201700030	Melhoramento localizado estrada N/C Nicadine - Dogoro	Construções Troica	18606.97511	FE/ANE	Amount charged to IFAD includes MZN 128,860 of VAT (ineligible expenditure)
352	12/05/17	OP201700031	Melhoramento localizado estrada N/C Nicadine - Dogoro	Construções Karina, Lda	21050.51245	FE/ANE	Ok.
353	12/05/17	OP201700032	Melhoramento localizado estrada N/C Impaca - Alto Mutabize; Mocubela	JW-Construções, Soc. Unipessoal	15391.94729	FE/ANE	Ok.
				Total	347,871.23		

EU	WA #	19	WA amount (USD)	663,733.60			
Item	Date	OP	Description	Supplier/Beneficiary	Amount (USD)	Institution	Mission remarks
23	7/24/17	OP201700707	Salário AT Jul/17	Carlos Matavel	1,541.11	IDEPA	salary paid from e-SISTAFE. However, exchange rate based on the Bank of Mozambique's spot rate. This causes some discrepancy with FIFO. However, contract specifies spot rate.
38	6/30/17	OP201700575	Prestação Serviços crédito Poupança Rotativo (PCR) Sofala 2º Trim/17	ADEM	13,210.94	IDEPA	Ok.
41	6/30/17	OP201700576	Prestação Serviços Educação Nutricional, Cabo Delgado	Misselo	48,252.91	IDEPA	Ok
43	7/13/17	OP201700621	Prestação Serviços sobre Educação Nutricional em Zambézia	ADPP	26,315.73	IDEPA	Missing progress/financial report approved by projetc Coordination.
45	7/26/17	OP201700721	Prestação Serviços sobre Educação Nutricional em Sofala parcial	MD - Consultores	31,969.50	IDEPA	Ok
46	8/25/17	OP201700888	Prestação Serviços sobre Educação Nutricional em Sofala	MD - Consultores	41,055.33	IDEPA	Ok
48	9/8/17	OP201700955	Prestação serviços Educação nutricional, Inhambane	MISSELLO	29,244.19	IDEPA	Ok
50	9/29/17	OP201701166	Prestação Serviços âmbito Educação Nutricional, Maputo e Gaza	Misselo	29,244.19	IDEPA	Ok
77	7/26/17	OP201700714	Alojamento Seminário Serviços Financeiros em Sofala (RF)	Residencial Vilmar	268.94	IDEPA	Ok.
78	7/26/17	OP201700715	Alojamento Seminário Serviços Financeiros em Sofala (técnicos)	Golden Peacock	4,597.23	IDEPA	Ok.
124	7/4/17	OP201700586	Bilhetes passagem superv. estratégia Género Zamb. Sof (GN, GC, SS)	LAM	1,699.28	IDEPA	Ok
130	7/13/17	OP201700620	Armazenamento de motorizadas	Florentina Virgilio A. Zunguze	1,965.32	IDEPA	Ok.

152	9/8/17	OP201700993	Material de escritório Cadeia Valores e pós captura, Zambézia	ALIF, Lda	287.17	IDEPA	Ok.
175	8/24/17	OP201700854	Bilhete passagens supervisão Fundos Especiais e género em Zambézia (SS)	LAM	1,250.65	IDEPA	Ok
181	9/8/17	OP201700940	Comb. Planificação e Gestão Financeiro em Zambézia	Bombas Bons Sinais	147.82	IDEPA	Ok.
				Total	231,050.29		

EU	WA#	20	WA amount (USD)	319,201.80			
Item	Date	OP	Description	Supplier/Beneficiary	Amount (USD)	Institution	Mission remarks
3	10/12/17	OP201701260	Construção casa extensionista de Inhagosse/Machanga	TCCS, Lda	8,252.15	DPMAP	Ok
6	11/3/17	OP201701505	Equipamento laboratório Centro Trein. Demonstração Aquacultura	Triónica	15,184.53	IDEPA	Full process not available for review - to be revisited during the next Supervision Mission
14	12/14/17	OP201701897	Prevedor serviços de PCR Zambézia	SOFRECO	51,968.68	IDEPA	Ok
15	11/11/17	OP201701641	Prevedor serviços Educação Nutricional em Sofala	MD - Consultores	64,726.20	IDEPA	Ok
29	10/16/17	OP201701262	Bilhetes passagem RF, IC iniciativas fomento aquacultura Sof e Zamb	LAM	1,115.31	IDEPA	Ok
37	10/6/17	OP201701222	Anúncio adjudicação fiscalização Centro Demonstração aquacultura	Notícias	89.68	IDEPA	Ok
40	10/19/17	OP201701278	Aj. Custo iniciativas fomento aquacultura Sofala Zambézia	Isac Chirindza	228.60	IDEPA	Error in OP number (should have been OP2017#1279).
50	10/27/17	OP201701377	Alojamento capacit. Moderniz. Constr. rede cerco, NPL (JZ, RL e CM)	Pousada Central	2,599.73	IDEPA	Ok
82	11/9/17	OP201701540	Refeições consulta e planificação fomento aquacultura em Dondo	Muzimbiti Loudge	2,798.45	IDEPA	Ok.
				Total	146,963.33		

Attachment 4: List of Procurement Processes reviewed during the mission

#	Contract No	Description	Name of Contractor/Supplier/Consultant	Contract Amount (MZN)	Observations
1	19/IDEPA/PROPESCA/2017	Contratação Construção centro demonstração de aquacultura escola de Pesca	SOGEC	2,643,902.67	No issues to report.
2	03/DA/IDEPA/PROPESCA-01/2016	Contratação para Aquisição de motorizadas 125XL	Marine Service	10,576,020.00	Main issue: the overall estimated cost for the acquisition of the motorcycles and vehicles is above the ICB threshold for goods. However, the proper ICB procedures were not followed (advertisement on a wide-audience international procurement source, following ICB selection procedures as stated in the World Bank's Project Procurement Guidelines). Recommendation: as this is a widespread issue across the portfolio, IFAD should provide procurement training to all projects of the portfolio. No other issues found (crucial: authorization to launch tenders and award of contracts received regular IFAD NO, evaluation reports available, selection criteria in evaluation reports agree with bid documentation).
3	03/DA/IDEPA/PROPESCA-01/2016	Aquisição viatura Pick Up 4x4 Cabine Dupla 100%	Toyota de Moçambique	23,074,832.19	
4	135-45/IDEPA/PROPESCA/2017	Contratação fornecimento e montagem de Equipamento de conservação de pescado	PROTREL	13,301,120.00	Main issue: the overall estimated cost for the contract is above the ICB threshold for goods. However, the proper ICB procedures were not followed (advertisement on a wide-audience international procurement source, following ICB selection procedures as stated in the World Bank's Project Procurement Guidelines). Same recommendation as above. Contract received regular IFAD NO. All phases of the contracting process have been correctly followed. Additional issue: the object of the contract is "for the delivery and assembly of equipment". However, and as per evaluation reports, Least Cost selection (correctly identified in bid document) was based on CIF price (Maputo port), and not full costs up to final delivery of the assembled equipment at the project site as per the object of the contract. Furthermore, the bid document also requested that prices including freight, insurance and assembly should be quoted. However, these prices were not taken into account in the final evaluation. As such, the LC evaluation agrees with the bid document, but is not in agreement with the object of the contract.
5	69/IDEPA/PROPESCA/2017	Contratação Provedor Crédito Poupança Rotativo (PCR) Sofala	ADEM	2,832,480.00	No issues to report.

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

Background

The ProPESCA development goal is to improve incomes and livelihoods of households involved in artisanal fisheries. Its purpose is to increase the volume of high value fish on a sustainable basis and increase the returns obtained from traded fish. It will invest USD 58.3 million over seven years on the whole coastline, with IFAD financing USD 21.1 million, the EU USD 16.3 million and OFID USD 13.5 million, with injections of counterpart funding from the Government. The Project will focus on some 30 growth poles in seven provinces within 24 districts along the coast line. ProPESCA was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in December 2010, and declared effective in March 2011. The OFID loan was declared effective in January 2012 and EU grant effective in March 2013.

The project is making investments in the fish value chains at the participating growth poles. These will include strengthening fisher capacity, fish market and related infrastructure, input and output traders and community as well as national and district government capacities to manage artisanal fisheries sustainably. There are five components – Supporting development of Higher Value Fish; Improving Economic Infrastructures; developing Financial Services and Institutional Strengthening, Policy Initiatives and Project management and Nutrition Promotion.

The Assignment

The current mission is the sixth Supervision mission to the project, with the aim to assess the progress and assist implementation of project activities. It will work in Maputo and undertake field visits to some Provinces and districts. It will produce a draft Aide Mémoire by 25 April and a supervision report within three weeks of the mission. The Aide Mémoire highlighting major issues and agreements will be shared with IDPPE 24 hours before the wrap-up meeting scheduled for the morning of 27 April.

The output of the mission will be:

A concise Aide Mémoire signed by government and the team leader, to be confirmed in writing by IFAD; A Management Letter to be communicated by IFAD to Government; The Supervision Report with short Technical Annexes according to the detailed Terms of Reference, as elaborated below.

Documents

A copy of the last mission report will be provided by IFAD. The following additional documents will guide the work of the mission and shall be made available by the PCU by e-mail to all team members by April 9th, 2018 (printed copies, unless otherwise indicated, may

be requested by team members through the team leader). □ A proposal of the mission's schedule of work, including key meetings (government and others). □ An update of the implementation status (as at end-March 2018), based on the table of agreed actions. □ A short compilation of recommendations to be taken into account by the mission. □ The progress report for the second semester of 2017. □ Financial progress tables (as at end-March 2018) as per Annex 5 of the September 2013 mission report. □ A physical progress table (as at end-March 2018).

Detailed terms of reference for the team are elaborated below. Other tasks, as reasonably required, may be requested by the team leader.

Cutodio Mucavele. CPO and Mission Leader assisted by Moses Abukari, Regional Programme Manager EU - MDG1c: Project Management and Alternate Mission Leader

From 16 to 27 April 2018, you will lead the IFAD Supervision mission of ProPESCA in Mozambique. As the Mission Leader, you will also be responsible for the Project Management aspects and perform the following specific tasks: a) Assess the overall progress in implementing ProPESCA in particular the performance of Project Management and advise accordingly; b) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation; c) Update the Project Status Report; d) Compile draft Aide Mémoire; and lead the discussions with government; e) Compile Aide Memoire from ORMS f) Compile offline version of the Draft Supervision Mission Report g) Draft the Management Letter,

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days.

Jonathan Agwe: Links between Component 3, Fundacion Capital and REFP

From 16 to 21 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Review Component three (Financial Services) and make recommendations on how to link the Component to REFP for continuity and sustainability especially after project completion;
- b) Review the Fundacion Capital literacy and graduation model and draw recommendations for scaling up the model and linkages with the new REFP;

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- c) Laisse with eh rural finance consultant (Sabana) and agree on key focus areas before project completion d) During your stay in Maputo, spend some time with the ICO to review the progress on REFP including preparation for the Start-up workshop; e) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation.

Expected Outputs: a) Contribute to the Aide Mémoire; and b) Share BTO on your visit and observations to Mozambique

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days in Maputo; total: 5 days

Narciso Manhenje: Nutrition Development

From 16 to 27 April 2018, you will lead the IFAD Supervision mission of ProPESCA in Mozambique. You will also be responsible for the Nutrition Development aspects and perform the following specific tasks: a) Assess the progress made by the Nutrition service providers - Misselo and MD - to accelerate implementation of nutrition activities;. b) Assess the progress made towards hiring of a nutrition expert to provide technical assistance and advise accordingly; c) Assess the progress made with regards to the Field Exchange visit between nutrition service providers and GALs training to link gender, nutrition and SBCC; d) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation; e) Participate to the wrap-up meeting on the study, organized by IDEPA;

Expected Outputs f) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation; g) Contribute to update the Project Status Report; h) Contribute to the drafting of the Aide Mémoire; i) Prepare a Technical Annex (Nutrition Development) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018..

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days.

Julius Manyala: Fisheries Development Expert

From 16 to 27 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Fisheries Development aspects, and perform the following specific tasks: a) Assess the overall progress in implementing Component 1: supporting development of higher value fish; b) Assess the progress regarding extension of the contractual time of the constructors - without financial implications - as addendum, to ensure on-going works are completed in the markets; ii) updated and realistic chronogram to be provided by each contractor to better follow-up residual activities; iii) provide case to case treatment for variations in prices; c) Assess the progress towards construction of kiosks (as per the design) after updating the layout for each site to ensure best functionality of all premises in the market compound; d) Assess the progress towards providing trainings to enable beneficiaries to develop business

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plans and skills and increase their chances to access credit; e) Review with IIP the progress on the study regarding crabs as well as the study to find alternatives to the use of beach seines in Inhassoro; f) Review with the IIP the progress made regarding the plan for restoring ecosystems, including mangrove, and the workshop on demersal fish survey data analyses.

Expected Outputs: a) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation; b) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; c) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and d) Prepare a Technical Annex (Fisheries Development) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May

2018. . Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days. .

Guy Kemtsop, Economic Infrastructures Expert and Mawira Chitima – Senior Lead Advisor on Infrastructure

From 16 to 27 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Economic Infrastructures aspects, and perform the following specific tasks: a) Assess the overall progress in implementing Component 2: improving economic infrastructure b) Assess progress done by ANE in regards to the preparation of an updated and realistic chronogram of all remaining activities to be approved by the Project; c) Follow-up on the work carried out by ANE to improve quality of design and supervision for roads under rehabilitation/maintenance and future ones. d) Follow-up on the on-going works for the construction of new lines of electricity (30 km), to connect other villages and markets; e) Follow-up the reporting method carried out by ANE for better tracking of the implementation of road activities and advise accordingly; f) Follow-up with the PMU, regarding the links with EDM to increase number of subscribers and connections and fast track electricity provision process; including the synchronization of solar system installation process with market construction activities. g) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs: a) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; b) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and c) Prepare a Technical Annex (Economic Infrastructures) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days.

Moses Abukari: Regional Programme Manager EU - MDG1c (Alternate Mission leader)

From 16 to 27 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for IFAD/MDG1c aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

a) Review overall implementation status of MGD1c in relation to performance of PROPESCA

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and identify areas of improvements with regards to compliance with EU requirements; b) In close collaboration with the M&E specialist, review Programme achievements against targets and outcomes and update logframe indicators where relevant; c) During field visits and based on interactions with beneficiaries, assess the extent to which the EU contribution is having any emerging impact among households and identify any gaps; d) In consultation with other mission members, review the exit strategy and sustainability of EU contribution and highlight potential risks that could undermine programme outcomes and impact on the beneficiaries; e) Assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the communication and visibility of the

Programme, and assess the application of EU C&V requirements in the project; f) Identify best practices, innovations and lessons learned that could be further documented and disseminated or replicated in other EU-funded actions; g) Actively participate and contribute to all mission's meetings and field visits as well as other relevant events; h) Provide relevant inputs and contribute to both the Aide memoire and supervision report as well as other relevant reports as may be required by the CD/Mission leader.

Expected Outputs: a) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; b) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days.

Beatrice Sabana: Financial Services Development Expert From 16 to 27 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Component 3, and perform the following specific tasks:

a) Assess the overall progress in implementing the Component 3 of ProPESCA; b) Assess the progress made regarding the launching of the third round FIE and the third round LoC and advise accordingly; c) Assess the progress made by both the PMU and FFP, regarding arrangements for assured TA to support d) Review the progress towards the FFP restructuring process and advise accordingly; e) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs: a) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; b) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and c) Prepare a Technical Annex (Financial Services Development) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days.

Chiara Romano, Gender and Targeting Expert From 16 to 27 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Gender, Targeting and youth aspects, and perform the following specific tasks: f) Assess the progress made by the PMU towards promotion of Gender sensitisation sessions on fisheries sector and implementing partners; g) In collaboration with other members of the Mission, review the overall progress of implementing the PROPESCA approved AWPB;

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h) Review the progress in performance of service providers against the AWPB, with a focus on benefits to communities, particularly women; i) Assess the extent to which gender is mainstreamed within programme activities and implementation strategies and decision-making processes; j) Review the extent of involvement of youth in the implementation of project activities; k) Assess the extent to which the gender and nutrition activities are complementary and benefiting targeted beneficiaries. Furthermore, assess the extent to which HIV/AIDS awareness is mainstreamed into program activities and strategies; l) In

collaboration with the PROPESCA PMU and the implementing agencies assess the extent to which the project is addressing targeting issues and also in line with the IFAD policy on targeting and gender; m) Assess the extent to which the project addresses vulnerability and adaptation by vulnerable groups in the project areas; n) Ensure that the logframe complies with all aspects of the IFAD policy on gender for reporting purposes and gender sensitive indicators are included; o) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs: p) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; q) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and r) Prepare a Technical Annex (Gender and Targeting) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days. .

Grace Nakanjako: Monitoring and Evaluation and KM Consultant

From 16 to 27 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing reportwriting period. You will be responsible for M&E and KM aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

a) Assess the overall M&E system and provide guidance for improvement taking into account the final evaluation exercise; b) Assess the progress made in the implementation of AWPB since last mission; c) Assess the progress made towards accelerating data analysis and reporting on outcomes for all project activities d) Provide Guidance on how to improve collection of qualitative information at field level e) Review the ORMS and provide guidance for improvement

f) Assess the progress made for conducting a rapid assessment of alternative business models for all completed and planned markets; g) Review the PROPESCA KM plan and propose improvements; h) Assess the progress made by the PMU in the field of KM and provide the necessary advise; i) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs: c) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; d) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and e) Prepare a Technical Annex (M&E and KM) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo 14 days.

Ilario Rea, Climate Change IFAD Consultant

From 16 to 27 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing reportwriting period. You will be responsible responsibility for reviewing the climate adaptation interventions, and perform the following specific tasks:

a) Assess the overall progress achieved in the implementation of the agreed actions during the last supervision mission 2017;

b) Assess the overall progress in the implementation of Climate Adaptation interventions in the project area, and across the components, especially related with Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in coastal areas, conservation of mangroves and its impact in climate adaptation, and how fishing practices impact on climate; c) Assess the collaboration and joint activities with PRODIRPA and other actors operating in Climate Adaptation in the project area; and implementation of joint activities and advice accordingly

Expected Outputs:

d) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; e) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; f) Provide assistance to the TL, drafting the Management Letter and compile and complete the supervision report for submission to IFAD by 16th May, 2018;

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days.

Alaudio Chingotuane: Financial Management and Procurement Expert

From 16 to 27 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for financial management and Procurement aspects and perform the following specific tasks: a) Based on the financial reports prepared by the project¹, review the financial performance by expenditure category and component to assess the project's overall financial performance to date against (i) appraisal and (ii) approved AWPBs since project start. Review the cumulative status of funds by category of expenditure, approved AWPB and the project commitments (contracts signed not paid) in order to estimate the adequacy of funds and the potential need for category reallocations. Summarize the reasons for significant variances between expected and actual disbursement rates. Identify actual or potential problems and bottlenecks. b) Review the financial execution of the current AWPB and obtain from the PIU explanations for significant budget-to-actual variances. Comment on the project's budget monitoring system. c) Discuss the status of preparation of the annual financial statements (if relevant for the period). Validate the latest IFR, if applicable. d) Assess the progress towards the request for Extension of OFID Loan, fully reimbursement VAT due to EC grant and the review of the ProPESCA LTB; e) Review availability of counterpart funds (government and beneficiaries), identifying bottlenecks if any. Verify that the value of in kind contributions from government and beneficiaries, if any, are estimated and recorded by the project.

1 as per the formats of Appendix 5 in the Aide-Memoire

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f) Assess regularity of WA preparation². Recommend concrete measures to ensure faster and more efficient disbursements. Review SOEs prepared (Complete the SOE checklist as per IFAD guidelines) since the last field review³ to verify adequacy, completeness and validity of claims by selecting on a sample basis expenditure items from each category of expenditures and performing a system 'walk-through'⁴. Document findings on individual

SOE items, noting down any ineligible expenditures. Provide recommendations on any internal controls weakness noted. Assess the adequacy of the project's filing of financial records⁵. g) Assess the project's treasury planning; analyse adequacy of DA authorised allocation, with respect to projected expenditure requirements. h) Review functionality of accounting and financial reporting system identify accounting standards used and report differences with IFRS/IPSAS. Assess timeliness of recording transactions, budget posting and reconciliations. Assess suitability of the chart of accounts. i) Describe banking arrangements. Review the operation of the project's designated and other accounts to ensure that the bank reconciliations and DA account reconciliations are correctly prepared on a monthly basis. Validate the closing balances from copies of the bank statement and clarify the status of the reconciliation items (if any). Note down any pending payments and withdrawal applications still not paid by IFAD. j) Review contractual and payment procedures⁶; check contract register, usage of contract monitoring forms, register of advances; highlight outstanding advances (ageing analysis); verify compliance with audit requirements foreseen in contracts/ MOUs, if applicable k) Review procurement arrangements. (i) Review the procurement function and procedures, and assess procurement staff ability to plan, execute and monitor procurement actions (ii) review the execution of the approved procurement plan and obtain explanations for significant variances compared to planned amounts or delays in procurement; (iii) select a sample of post review procurements and verify conformity with applicable procurement rules and procedures and the approved PP, noting down any deviation. l) Review the financial situation of implementing partners/service providers, if any (advances issued vs. expenditure justified), as well as the quality and regularity of financial returns submitted to the PIU. m) Review project's administrative management procedures related to personnel, travel, vehicles/fuel and IT. Review asset accounting and management procedures; maintenance of fixed asset register; inventory processes and latest inventory report. n) Identify financing agreement covenants and verify project's compliance. o) Describe internal audit arrangements including reporting lines, methodology/procedures, audit work plan and status/follow up on past recommendations; review IA reports [if the Borrower is willing to share them], describe findings; p) Review latest external audit report and project's audit log, assess status of implementation of management letter recommendations. Verify status of preparation of upcoming audit and make recommendations as appropriate for extending the scope of audit to specific implementing entities, physical checks, performance audit, transaction list or other; q) Assess the progress towards the request for Extension of OFID Loan, fully reimbursement VAT due to EC grant and, and the review of the ProPESCA LTB; r) Assess the progress towards Performing full analysis of GoM contribution to ProPESCA;

2 WAs should be based on 30% of the advance to the DA or three months of expenditure, whichever comes first 3 Appending IV of IFAD's guidance note for FM @ supervision. The SOE forms should be used to test the audit trail from AWPB through to payment. 4 As part of this exercise, the FMS should trace each selected item through the whole audit trail: i) part of the approved AWPB and procurement plan, ii) IFAD non objection (if applicable), iii) Contract/invoice, iv) duly authorized purchase order, v) Accounting software ID number (transaction inserted in the accounting software), vi) verification (documentary and if possible physical) of evidence as applicable that works have been completed./goods delivered/ services rendered in accordance with the contract, vii) verification of payment (bank statement/cash book) and viii) project assets duly reflected in the fixed asset register. 6 to contractors, service providers and implementing partners 5 IFAD's General Conditions require accounting records to be maintained for at least ten years after Project Completion

Date, in a format and manner which will facilitate audit review as required. 6 to contractors, service providers and implementing partners

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s) Assess progress towards preparation of Financial Management and Procurement assessment of IDEPA provincial/district delegation; t) Review action taken to address recommendations of previous FM-related mission;

Expected Outputs:

a) Contribute to relevant sections of the mission Aide Memoire and SM report including data, field observations, project results, findings and recommendations, in line with deadline agreed with Team Leader, following structure set out in IFAD supervision report template and FMA guidelines.

Ministério do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas (MIMAIP)
Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Pesca e Aquacultura (IDEPA)

Projecto de Promoção da Pesca Artesanal (ProPESCA)
Missão de Supervisão do FIDA, 16 – 27 Abril de 2018

PROGRAMA

data	HORA	ACTIVIDADES	OBSERVAÇÕES
15.04.2018 (Domingo)		Os membros da equipa ⁶ reúnem-se em Maputo	
16.04.2018 (2ª feira)	08:30-12:00	Encontro inicial no IDEPA-Praia	Boas vindas / programação e logística / apresentação sobre o projecto
	14:00-15:30	Encontros individualizados no IDEPA-Praia	Direcções de Serviços do IDEPA / Técnicos FFP, IIP, ADNAP / Equipa do ProPESCA
17.04.2018 (3ª feira)	08:00-09:20	Viagem Maputo-Beira	Acompanhados pelo Coordenador do ProPESCA e AT - Infraestruturas e Equipamento
	10:00-12:00	Encontro com Director Provincial do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas	Apreciação do progresso do ProPESCA na província de Sofala
	14:00-15:30	Visita ao mercado multifuncional da Praia Nova: encontro com comissão de gestão e beneficiários de crédito	Pernoita na cidade da Beira
18.04.2018 (4ª feira)	08:00-09:30	Encontro com Delegação Provincial da ANE	Programas paralelos Pernoita na cidade da Beira
		Encontro com provedor de serviços PCR (ADEM)	
		Encontro com provedor de serviços NUTRIÇÃO (MD Consultores)	
	10:00-11:30	Encontro com Delegação Provincial do FUNAE	Programas paralelos Pernoita na cidade da Beira
		Encontro com GAPI	
		Encontro com CM da Cidade da Beira	
	14:30-15:30	Deslocação para Chinamacondo: encontro com beneficiários de acções de PCR e educação nutricional	
19.04.2018 (5ª feira)	08:00-09:00	Deslocação ao distrito de Dondo	
	09:00-09:30	Encontro com Administração do Distrito do Dondo	
	10:00-11:30	Visita ao Vale do Mandruzi: encontro com piscicultores	

⁶ Membros da equipa e áreas de trabalho: ver Termos de Referência

		envolvidos no cultivo de peixe	
	12:00-13:00	Visita ao empreendimento piscícola do Sr. Mponda	
	14:30-17:30	Viagem para vila do Buzi	Pernoita na vila do Buzi
20.04.2018 (6ª feira)	08:00-09:00	Encontro com Administração do Distrito do Buzi	
	10:30-12:00	Visita ao mercado de primeira venda de Chiconjo; encontro com comissão de gestão e CCP	
	14:00-15:00	Visita a lagoa Ntanda; encontro com piscicultores envolvidos no cultivo de peixe	
	15:30-18:30	Viagem de regresso a Beira	Pernoita na cidade da Beira
21.04.2018 (Sábado)		Discussão sobre trabalho realizado; início da preparação da Ajuda Memória	Caso possível, visita às instalações das empresas MMA e MOZTAI Pernoita na cidade da Beira
22.04.2018 (Domingo)	13:00-14:20	Viagem de regresso a Maputo	
23.04.2018 (2ª feira)	08:00-10:00	IIP / FFP / MIREME+EDM	Encontros paralelos com parceiros de implementação
	10:30-12:30	ADNAP / GAPI / FUNAE	
	14:00-15:30	ANE+FE	
24.04.2018 (3ª feira)	Manhã	Trabalhos no IDEPA	Seguimento de assuntos requerendo atenção
	Tarde	Preparação do Aide Memoire	
25.04.2018 (4ª feira)	Todo o dia	Finalização do Aide Memoire	
26.04.2018 (5ª feira)	Manhã	Submissão e distribuição do Aide Memoire	
	14:00-14:30	Encontro de cortesia com S.Excia Ministro do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas	
27.04.2018 (6ª feira)	09:00-12:30	Encontro de balanço (<i>wrap-up meeting</i>)	Com parceiros de implementação do projecto
	Tarde	Assinatura do Aide Memoire e fim de missão	Representantes do FIDA e do IDEPA

Organização e logística:

- Pedido de encontros e audiência(s)
- Acompanhantes do IDEPA e DPMAIPs
- Transporte em Maputo
- Reserva de acomodação fora da cidade de Maputo: Beira (4 noites), Búzi (1 noite)

- Transporte para trabalhos de campo (via terrestre)
- Lanches e/ou almoços

List of people met during ProPESCA Supervision Mission 16th – 27th April 2018

#	Name	Organizati on	Position	Name	Contact	email
1	Vania Saveca	IDEPA	Finance Manager	Vania Saveca	+258 8404045 12	savecavania@gmail.com
2	Elizete Cunguara	IDEPA	Head of Department for Fisheries Production Promotion	Elizete Cunguara	8229743 80	elizete.cunguara@gmail.com
3	Rui Falcão	IDEPA	Propesca Project Coordinator	Rui Falcão	2149497 3 8231404 50	ucp.propesca@gmail.com
4	Fernando Momade	IDEPA	Former General Director	Fernando Momade		fernandomomade2000@yahoo.com.br
5	Alcino Chemane	IDEPA	Aquaculture technician, focal point ProAQUA	Alcino Chemane	8459908 19	achemane17@gmail.com
6	Cláudia dos Anjos	IDEPA	Aquaculture technician (focal point Tete)	Cláudia dos Anjos	8481861 50	claudianhong@gmail.com
7	Celso Cuaíra	IDEPA	Director planning and studies	Celso Cuaíra		selsocuaíra@gmail.com
8	Leonor Machana	IDEPA	Technician Savings and Credit	Leonor Machana	8253655 57	mamatyigor@gmail.com
9	Sofia Salência	IDEPA	Technician Financial Services	Sofia Salência	8209036 24	sofiasalencia@gmail.com
10	Dulce Panguana	IDEPA	Technician Nutrition	Dulce Panguana	8240705 80	dulcepanguana@yahoo.com.br
11	Gloria Nyamuzuwe	Former Propesca staff	Formerly Gender and Targeting Specialist	Gloria Nyamuzuwe	8261200 60	gnyamuzuwe@gmail.com
12	Acácio Alexandre	Propesca	Finance Manager	Acácio Alexandre	8478895 86	ajfaajfaajfa@gmail.com
13	Miguel Langa	Fund for the Promotion of Fisheries	CEO	Miguel Langa		Miguel.langa@ffp.gov.mz
14	Gilaumo António	Fund for the Promotion of Fisheries	Department Chief	Gilaumo António		gilasantonio@gmail.com
15	Boavinda Simbine	DEPI	Department Chief	Boavinda Simbine		boavindasimbine@gmail.com
16	Eugenio António	DEPI	Director	Eugenio António		eugeniopedroc@yahoo.com.br
17	Valdimiro	DPMAIP	Aquaculture technician	Valdimiro	8420004 71	
18	Nelma Guiongo	DPMAIP	Aquaculture technician	Nelma Guiongo	8442254 47	nelmaguiongo@gmail.com
19	Marcelino Chemane	LAIMAR (importer of	Manager	Marcelino Chemane	8230739 79	xindzavane@gmail.com, marcelinochemane@gmail.com

		fish feed)			8431343 05	
2 0	Avelino Machava	ANE	PROPESCA A and PROMER Projects coordinator	Avelino Machava	8488869 7	amachava262@gmail.com
2 1	Claudia Lopes	SETSAN	Director of policy and Food and Nutrition planning services	Claudia Lopes	8474226 39	Claudia.lopes@setsan.gov.mz
2 2	Marta Fransisco	SETSAN	Dept of Planning	Marta Fransisco	8239731 30	Marta.Fransisco@setsan.gov.mz
2 3	Amina Faquirá	Prodirpa	Finance Manager	Amina Faquirá	8444381 52	afaquir72@gmail.com
2 4	Natencia Sarmiento Cossa	Prosul	Finance Manager	Natencia Sarmiento Cossa	8238467 40 8421889 27	naterciacossa@ymail.com
2 5	Abdul Cesar Musuale	FDA	Deputy Director	Abdul Cesar Musuale	8230020 17	Abudul.cesar@fda.gov.mz
2 6	Eugenio Guirruugo	FDA	Head of Planning and Finance Dept	Eugenio Guirruugo	8423832 90	Eugenio.guirruugo@fda.gov.mz
2 7	Katemia Mahangue	Cedsif	Head of Services	Katemia Mahangue	8286542 50	katemia.mahangue@cedsis.gov.mz,
2 8	Estélio Honwana	Cedsif	Manageme nt unit of products and services	Estélio Honwana	8244275 80	estelio.honwana@cedsis.gov.mz
2 9	jacinto.muchi ne	Cedsif	Deputy Director	jacinto.muchi ne	8292629 20	jacinto.muchine@cedsis.gov.mz
3 0	Projects manager	CEDSIF	Marcelino Alberta Chemane	Projects manager	8431343 05	Marcelino.chemane@cedsis.gov.mz
3 1	Valdemiro Alfredo	DPMAIP		Valdemiro Alfredo	8420004 71	Vald.alfredo@gmail.com
3 2	Aniceto Javane	DPMAIP		Aniceto Javane	8444231 92	Anicetojavane1@yahoo.com
3 3	Jossefa Jussar	MITADER – DINAB	Director Environmen tal Licensing	Jossefa Jussar		Josefajussar2000@yahoo.com
3 4	Bento Natal	MITADER – DINAB	DINAB Technician	Bento Natal		bentonatal@yahoo.com.br
3 5	Atalia Muvelo	MITADER – DINAB	DINAB Technician	Atalia Muvelo		atalia.muvelo@yahoo.com.br
3 6	Rosalina Langa	MITADER – DINAB	DINAB Technician	Rosalina Langa		brecanhanelanga@gmail.com
3 7	Rosalina Niquice	MITADER – DINAB	DINAB Technician	Rosalina Niquice		niquice@yahoo.com.br

Mozambique

Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project

Supervision Report

Appendix 4: Technical background analysis

Mission Dates: 16 to 27 April, 2018
Document Date: 04/02/2019
Project No. 1100001517
Report No. 4864-MZ

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

Appendix 4: Technical Background Analysis

Working Paper 1: Component 1 - Development of high value fish

Working Paper 1 presents the progress made in ProPESCA up to the end of March 2018. The Working Paper 1 is divided into five main sections that deal with: a) overall progress in implementing component 1; b) providing trainings to enable beneficiaries to develop business plans and skills and increase their chances to access credit; c) support to research and fisheries co-management; d) Training and extension material.

a) Overall progress in implementing component 1

i) Capture Fisheries

This component involved support to the development of the high value fish, including training and demonstration activities on fishing, post-harvest technologies and support to group enterprises and provision of business development services. A number of activities were envisaged in the logical framework to be completed in 2016/2017 up to and including 31st March 2018.

The expected result areas in diversification of fishing units and commercial viability with improved boats, equipment and proper techniques for capture more high-value fish were: a) training of naval carpenters; b) boat drivers (coxswains); c) naval mechanics; d) fishermen on the use of ice on board; e) training on open sea fishing technology; and f) business management matters. The overall progress in this result area showed that 173 naval carpenters have been trained against a target of 95 giving a progress of 182%; the targeted 210 (100%) boat drivers and 210 (100%) marine mechanics have all been trained; 755 (240%) fishermen have been trained on the techniques of open sea fishing against an initial target of 315 and 210 (100%) targeted associations have all been assisted by the project. Two activities that have received relatively lower success are: a) training and demonstration to fishermen on the use of ice has achieved only 34% success (774 against target of 2,300); and b) assistance of fishermen in business management matters has achieved 50% progress (1151 against target of 2300).

The mission observed poor governance in the Community Fishing Council (*Conselho Comunidade das Pescas*) or co-management committee (CCPs). There has never been any elections in the committees nor regular meeting of members. The performance and commitment of the executive committees seem to be unsatisfactory to members.

ii) Processing

The activities under processing were designed for technical and improved organization for post-harvest use and maintenance of fish quality. Training of traders/processors trained in handling, conservation, marketing registered 112% progress (4,487 against a target of 4,000). Training on traditional methods in the preservation and marketing of fish methods for processors / traders registered 154% progress (3,557 against a target of 2,308). Assistance to processor association and traders achieved 144% progress (72 against a target of 50). Trade on fish and fishing inputs achieved 66% progress (1,070 against 1,630) while access to business development services by traders/processors was only 48%

(1,186 against a target of 2,450)

Results for the year 2017 shows that support to production and marketing for high value fish, health and safety registered 192% progress (25 against a target of 13) in the establishment of Market Management Committees.

Increased institutional capacity to support resource management, capture and sale of fish higher commercial value was supported by recruiting 47 (90%) extension staff against a target of 52 in the growth poles. It was expected that 26 evaluation reports on the potential elaborate fishing resources would be produced but only 11 (42%) was achieved in 2017. About 461 Government officials at provincial and district level trained in matters of fisheries management but original targets is not indicated in the physical progress table. The project produced 9 resource survey reports though a stakeholders' validation workshop has not been conducted nor any policy briefs produced.

iii) Aquaculture

Aquaculture activities were initiated after recommendation from the Mid-Term Review (MTR) in 2015. It is estimated that the current fish production from aquaculture is 2,000 MT and an aquaculture database is being developed to include number of farmers, number of culture facilities and technology, species under culture, surface area, feeds, feed types and feed origin, source of fingerlings and related information.

A number of proposed activities under aquaculture were at various stages of progress in 2017: a) construction and equipping of the training center and demonstration for the School of Fishing in Maputo Province (Matola) registered 70% as from September 2017 with 16 tanks under preparation but incomplete; b) a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for rehabilitation of fingerlings production unit in Maputo province (Matutuine) has been signed but no work has apparently commenced; c) construction of a fingerling production and demonstration centre in Massuril (Nampula Province) has been completed and fry production experimentation is in progress; d) fish cultivation water parks on land tanks have been planned for Sofala Mwanza in Sofala (10 tanks), Mocubela-Barred in Zambezi (30 tanks) and Metuge in Cabo Delgado (40 tanks) but only space has been identified through public consultation and environmental license issued; e) a number of floating cages (130) were planned for Bilene-Gaza (30), Vilankulo-Inhambane (30), Dondo-Mandruzi – Sofala (50) and Buzi-Bandua – Sofala (20) but only 27 have been mounted so far and 20 beneficiaries trained on cage assembling technology; and f) bivalve cultivation trials have been initiated in W. Inhambane (Inhambane) and Pemba-Chuiba (Cabo Delgado).

Main challenges, issues and recommendations:

Progress in the overall implementation of with regard to support to the development of the high value fish shows satisfactory results against the target in most cases. However, a few areas require fast tracking to achieve the objectives of the project:

Capture Fisheries

- a) Training in the use of ice no-board is lagging behind and yet this is a critical aspect of attaining high value fish. In view of the availability of the training material, the mission proposes an incremental training programme. A training plan should be implemented by the project to train at least 400 fishermen per month for 4 months on

the use of ice on-board will attain an average of 17% per month and (68% cumulative in 4 months). This strategy will provide up to 103% cumulative progress in the next 4 months and hence the target.

- b) There is need to re-mobilize the CCPs and strengthen them through re-training in governance, business management, resource mobilization and financial management among other issues.
- c) In view of the weak governance in the CCP, there is need for the project to carry out analysis of the operations of the improved fish markets with a view of determining their sustainability.

Processing

- a) The project should plan to engage another 600 (26%) fishermen on business management training every month for 2 months to raise the current progress from 50% to at least 102%.
- b) Promotion of trade on fishing inputs requires involvement and mobilization of another 600 beneficiaries. This could be achieved through short term credit financing of fishing input businesses from the existing credit institutions for: a) supply of fishing gears; b) supply of transport services; c) supply of processing and packaging inputs; and d) marketing services (agency) for institutional consumers. Potential MFIs include Fisheries Development Fund (*Fundo de Fomento Pesqueiro*) (FFP), Small Industry Development Fund (*Fundo de Fomento de Pequena Industria*) (FFPI), *Sociedade de Gestão e Financiamento para a Promoção de Pequenos Projectos de Investimentos* sarl (GAPI) and Rotating savings and credit groups (*Poupança e Crédito Rotativo*) (PCR) among others.
- c) Evaluation reports on potential elaborate fishing resources should be produced based on the existing information to move the progress from the current 42% to the target of 26 reports. The project should take advantage of the established high value fish marketing system in to produce locality specific reports other than concentrating on a global report. This activity could be achieved within a couple of months from existing information.

Aquaculture

- a) Since 20 beneficiaries have been trained in construction and installation of cages, they can be able to assemble one cage in 5 days hence about 8 cages in two month for each technician. This will amount to 160 cages to surpass the target of 130 cages by 57 cages, considering that 27 cages have already been installed. Meanwhile, the extension staff have to start preparation for acquiring the fingerlings so that the cages are all stocked within 3 months. Exceedingly rapid results could be attained using this approach.
- b) Even though the fisheries resource surveys for artisanal fishermen has been completed, there is need to urgently convene the stakeholders validation workshop in order to get the mandate to proceed with the preparation of policy briefs. Similarly, information from the resource surveys should inform the preparation of fisheries specific management plans.

b) Trainings and access credit

Satisfactory progress has been achieved in training of fishermen, processors and traders in various technologies for high value fish production. However, access to business services has remained low at only 48% overall. The progress for 2017 was higher than the overall

at 746 (118%) against a target of 630. This performance is linked to poor absorption of credit lines.

The number of enterprises targeted for the risk mitigation fund was 220 but only 67 (30%) was able to access 25.7million MT. The overall new branches of established formal financial institutions were only 5 (17.0%) against a target of 30. There were only 190 (16%) individual women going for special funds against the targeted 1,154.

Main challenges, issues and recommendations:

Training in processing technologies to facilitate access to credit was found to be inadequate in the following aspects:

- a) There is need for promotion of credit availability to fish processors and traders from the MFIs operating in the project area such as Fisheries Development Fund (*Fundo de Fomento Pesqueiro*) (FFP), Small Industry Development Fund (*Fundo de Fomento de Pequena Industria*) (FFPI), *Sociedade de Gestão e Financiamento para a Promoção de Pequenas Projectos de Investimentos sarl* (GAPI) and Rotating savings and credit groups (*Poupança e Crédito Rotativo*) (PCR) among others. The project should consider the use of popular electronic media, especially radio and television for paid advertisements and financial products available to fishers.

c) Support to research and fisheries co-management

i) *Institute of Fisheries Research (IIP)*

Commissioned studies

Fisheries resources available for artisanal fishermen have been surveyed. Nine resources have been identified through surveys and national statistical data collection, analysis and assessment. So far 7 studies have been made regarding the resource situation and the reports have been transmitted to ProPESCA. (a) The reports contain information about the potential of different species groups available to be exploited by the artisanal fisheries except one study on crabs that has not been completed. The completed studies include: i) Cephalopods; ii) Bivalves; iii) Jellyfish; iv) Demersal fish; v) Small pelagic; vi) Mangrove crabs; vii) Rock lobster; viii) Acetes shrimp; ix) Octopus.

Regular research:

The Fisheries Research Institute (IIP) is working on topics related to:

- a) Fish farming and environmental issues.
- b) Environmental studies on aquaculture have had no progress but it is unlikely that funds have been applied for from ProPESCA.
- c) The impact of environmental and climate change on the investments.
- d) The study to find alternatives to the use of beach seines is to be made in Inhassoro. Specific traps have been designed but the study has not been conducted.
- e) Survey based on hotspots is planned but has not been conducted

Workshop on demersal fish survey data analyses

A workshop on demersal fish survey data analyses is planned. IIP is awaiting the arrival of the research vessel Fridjof Nansen that will implement the survey.

- a) National Workshop planned to include artisanal fishermen
- b) Planned in mid-2018 with some universities with call for related studies
- c) All studies have been validated except 1-Crabs study, done by scientific committee and technical committee with co-opted members from universities and interested parties.
- d) Information used to inform policy on artisanal fishery and development of a Management Plan
- e) Fisheries Act revised recently – Some of the surveys from Fridjof Nansen have been used as a basis to review the law such as size at maturity for control of sizes of some species to be landed.

The shrimp is exploited by industrial/ semi-industrial and artisanal fishery depending on the stage in the life cycle of the resource. There is a concern that more pressure could impact negatively on the biomass resource. Every year assess biomass and recruitment for the last 15 years. 2016 stocks recovered but

Main challenges, issues and recommendations:

Capacity building and activities undertaken by IIP need to address the following issues:

- a) The project should fast track the stakeholders workshop to validate the fisheries resource survey reports. The workshop agenda should include draft policy briefs and recommendations to inform the development of fisheries specific management plans for the identified potential artisanal fisheries.
- b) Part of the resource assessment should include downloading of GPS data from fishermen and analysis with respect to the impact of the electronic technology for high value fishing with respect to species, landed weigh, gear, catch composition, operations and cost benefit analysis.

ii) *Capacity of National Fisheries Administration (ADNAP)*

Plan for restoring ecosystems, including mangrove

ADNAP has prepared a plan for restoring ecosystems, including mangrove, and will submit a proposal to ProPESCA for financing. National Strategy for Management Plan for Mangroves is a Government of Mozambique initiative under former Ministry of Environment. The strategy is currently under the responsibility of MAIMAP and was under SWIOFISH.

WWF Mozambique was involved by provided consultant to review the strategy. The draft strategy has already been discussed by a working group and is in the process of stakeholders validation. Started strategy has drawn wide examples from Zambezi on

- a) Cost effectiveness
- b) Impact
- c) Community involvement
- d) Information on strategy being used
- e) Challenges and constraints
- f) Capture lessons learned from these activities

ADNAP developed a comprehensive extension manual for capture fisheries in 20016 but does not have any extension manual for aquaculture extension.

Main challenges, issues and recommendations:

ADNAP is responsible for extension in the capture fisheries and is expected to have the mandate for extension in aquaculture. However, there is no package for extension in aquaculture. In this regard, there is an effort by the Government of Mozambique to develop a National Aquaculture Action Plan. With this development, there is need for ADNAP to take advantage of the experience and constraints experience in the implementation of aquaculture activities in ProPESCA and prepare drafts to:

- a) Outline the requirements of developing an extension manual for aquaculture
- b) Propose elements of a national aquaculture policy and guidelines for all aspects of aquaculture
- c) Outline a Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for broodstock management, hatchery operations, feed manufacture, installation of culture facilities (including ponds, tanks, cages etc)
- d) Preliminary guidelines for national zones for aquaculture development.

These drafts could be treated as additional outputs for aquaculture activities under ProPESCA since its inclusion after the Mid-term Review.

d) Trainings and extension materials (Modules)

The production of training manuals registered a satisfactory score, and the following groups of training materials were availed to the mission:

Annexes on training in processing and hygienic handling of fish

- Annex 1: Course Program
- Annex 2a: Registration of Participants
- Annex 2b: Form (Fr) daily registration of participants
- Annex 3: Initial Technical Assessment of participants (is but one example should be modified and improved)
- Annex 4: Posters "theme AfricanPowerPoint BPFabrico (Introduction to fishing, biology, alteration and fish handling)
- Annex 5: Posters "AfricanPowerPoint" theme Traditional methods - 1 (curing) of fish processing
- Annex 6: Document Practice 1 - fresh fish handling and WITH NO ice
- Annex 7: Practice Document 2 - salting and drying fish
- Annex 9: Posters "AfricanPowerPoint" theme Good Hygiene Practices (GHP)
- Annex 10: Document Practice 4 - Good Hygiene Practices (GHP)
- Annex 11: Practice Document 5 - Determination of the yield of the filleting fish.
- Annex 12: Document Practice 6 - Visit to a market - operability of lack MPV.
- Annex 13a: Posters "AfricanPowerPoint" theme Traditional methods - 2 (drying) of fish processing
- Annex 13b: Posters "AfricanPowerPoint" theme Traditional methods - 3 (smoking) fish processing
- Annex 14: Posters "AfricanPowerPoint" theme Good Trade Practices (BPComercialização) (quality, consumer, management of purchase and sale)

- Annex 15: Practice Document 7 - Construction devices (equipment) processing - Traditional Method (ex: unloading tables, clotheslines, solar dryer, flues, signs for prices, market stall)
- Annex 16: Document Practice 8 - smoking Pescado
- Annex 17a: Practice Document 9 - (Ex: above full recovery) Full use of fish, continuing practice 4
- Annex 17b: Practice Document 9 - Full use of fish, continuing practice 4- (ex: crafts, etc.)
- Annex 18: Practice Document 10 - Preparation of value added products - and Breaded Fish sticks
- Annex 19: Document Practice 11 - Preparation of value added products - fish kebabs
- Annex 20: Document Practice 12 - Preparation of value added products - cookies
- Annex 21: Hygiene brochures, handling and processing for participants: A20A - Hygiene brochure; A20B - smoking brochure; A20C - Salting leaflet; alpha.D @ 20 - Drying Brochure; A21e -
- Annex 22: Participation Certificates
- Annex 23: Technical Evaluation Final
- Annex 24: Course Evaluation
- Annex 25: List of necessary materials
- Annex 26: List equipment needed
- Annex 27: List documents needed to deliver the participants and for consultation
- Annex 28: Documents in support of Facilitators: Guide on Hygiene (Fishing School, 20 ..); Script on fresh fish, Script on the salted and dried fish; Script on the fish smoking; ...
- Annex 29: Proposed script Course Report ... lack
- Annex 30: Guidance on study skills

Annexes on training in business management

- Annex 1: Basic accounting form
- Annex 2: Posters "African Power Point" technical issues
- Annex 3: Initial Assessment Test
- Annex 4: Script support for the facilitator
- Annex 5: Business Plan Form
- Annex 6: Auxiliary Brochure - fishing business
- Annex 7: Auxiliary Brochure - smoking business
- Annex 8: Auxiliary Brochure - salting business and dry
- Annex 9: Brochure assist - fresh fish business
- Annex 10: Auxiliary Brochure - banking business in a market
- Annex 11: Credit Order forms
- Annex 12: Participation Certificates
- Annex 13: List equipment needed
- Exhibit 14: Evaluation of the courses Fr
- Annex 15: Example

Market diagnostics

- Fish Market Norte Nampula resume
- Fish Market SUL Nampula resume
- Tb OperMer17 Np metalbox
- Tb OperMer17 Np Moma
- Tb OperMer17 Np Mucoroge
- Tb OperMer17 NP Sangage

Tb OperMer17 NpJembese K
Tb OperMer17 NpMahelene K
Tb OperMer17 NpPinda K
Tb OperMer17 NpPRochaG K

Market Information

A5 FrCompVenBanca Camarao CD0516 F
A5 FrCompVenBanca Caranguejo CD0516 F
A5 FrCompVenPeixe Np0817 B
BPH PLimpezaMercPeixe230316 F
Fr ContabilidadeBasica260516 des F
Fr DadosDesembarque0817 b
Fr OperMPV TxBANCAS ReuSf15 F
Fr OperMPV TxGelo MercPeixe16 F verificar
Fr OperMPV TxSanitario Mp16 bManha F
Fr OperMPV TxSanitario Mp16 bTarde F
Fr Taxa Gelo Np0817 b
RecepcaoMprima CQ 0817

Fish promotion fairs and other

Postura sobre Mercados e Feiras. 2008
Procedure for organizing fish promotion fairs

Guidelines on business plan

MnGNeg RagendraGz(1015) vs1117 H Imprim
Planilha PINegocio Final(1114) C

Guidelines on good hygiene practices

CAPA A9 CzA BPH 16 G
A9 I verso CzA BPH15 pg 2 39 4 37 H
A9 II verso CzA BPH15 pg 6 35 8 33 H
A9 III verso CzA BPH15 pg 10 31 12 29 H
A9 IV verso CzA BPH15 pg 14 27 16 25 H
A9 V verso CzA BPH15 pg 18 23 20 21 H

Brochures on fish cake and cookies

Bolinhos ReuAnalSf1215 frente IDEPA
Bolinhos ReuAnalSf1215 verso IDEPA

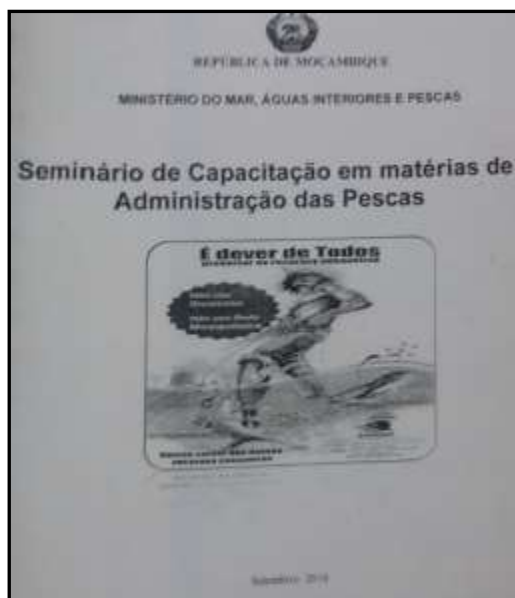
Brochure on making fish silage

Fl FarinEnsil ReuAnalSf1215 bFrente IDEPA
Fl FarinEnsil ReuAnalSf1215 bVerso IDEPA

Brochure on fish solar drier

Fl Secagem ReuAnalSf1215 frente IDEPA
Fl Secagem ReuAnalSf1215 verso IDEPA

Annexes on training in fishing technology and quality assurance



Main challenges, issues and recommendations:

The project made great strides in preparing a number of training materials, in a simple and comprehensive manner that can be used to effectively train the beneficiaries. The training materials prepared so far remain stored in personal computers and there is a risk of the information not being accessible after the project winds up: It is therefore necessary to support:

- a) Peer review and editing of all the training materials produced by ProPESCA
- b) Support and facilitate publication of either several volumes or a complete training manual for processing, value addition, marketing, fish safety and hygiene, business plan development and marketing strategies.

Consequently, this training material will not only be available for future development of the sub-sector but improve the visibility of the implementing agencies of the Government of Mozambique but also the development partners.

Working Paper 2: Component 2 - Improving Economic Infrastructure

Introduction.

The ProPESCA development goal is to improve incomes and livelihoods of households involved in artisanal fisheries. Its purpose is to increase the volume of high value fish on a sustainable basis and increase the returns obtained from traded fish. It will invest USD 58.3 million over seven years on the whole coastline, with IFAD financing USD 21.1 million, the EU USD 16.3 million and OFID USD 13.5 million, with injections of counterpart funding from Government. The Project will focus on some 30 growth poles in seven provinces within 24 districts along the coast line. ProPESCA was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in December 2012 and EU grant effective in March 2013.

The Project is making investments in the fish value chains at the participating growth poles. These will include strengthening fisher capacity, fish market and related infrastructure, input and output traders and community as well as national and district government capacities to manage artisanal fisheries sustainably. There are five components – Supporting development of Higher Value Fish; Improving Economic Infrastructures; Developing Financial Services and Institutional Strengthening, Policy Initiatives and Project management and Nutrition Promotion.

This supervision mission follows a technical support one held in September 2017. The project has been extended for one additional year (with extension of OFID and IFAD funds), however, EU funds (for road maintenance, market/kiosks construction, electrification) will not be available after November 2018 (targeted activities to be completed by October 2018). The timeline developed by the previous mission has not been fulfilled (due to unavailable money), and the need of a new updated one is relevant. Objectives assigned to the present mission include: i) assess the progress regarding extension of the contractual time of the constructors – without financial implications – as addendum, to ensure on-going works are completed in the markets; updated and realistic chronogram to be provided by each contractor to better follow up residual activities; provide case to case treatment for variations in prices; ii) assess the progress towards construction of kiosks (as per the design) after updating the layout for each site to ensure best functionality of all premises in the market compound; iii) assess the overall progress towards implementing Component 2 (Improving economic infrastructure); iv) assess progress done by ANE in regards to the preparation of an updated of an updated and realistic chronogram of all remaining activities to be approved by the project; v) follow-up on the work carried by ANE to improve quality of design and supervision for roads under rehabilitation/maintenance and future ones; vi) follow up on the on-going works for the construction of new lines of electricity (30 km), to connect other villages and markets; vii) follow-up the reporting method carried out by ANE for better tracking of the implementation of road activities and advise accordingly; viii) follow up with the PMU, regarding the links with EDM to increase number of subscribers and system installation and connections and fast track electricity provision process, including the synchronisation of solar system installation process with market construction activities and; ix) contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation.

The mission visited Sofala province and met with various implementation entities, including Central level staffs. Six roads and two markets were visited.

Overall assessment of Project implementation. The Project has rehabilitated 485.8 km of road (out of 576 km target) and maintained 29 km (out of 288 km), through spot improvement approach, under equipment-based. A total of 47 roads were physically improved in the seven provinces. Rehabilitation works are completed for all 16 targeted markets, which have been handed over to District authorities. A total of 7 new markets (out of 15) are built as well as 14 houses (out of 27) for extension staffs. Electricity is provided to: i) 15 rehabilitated markets (3 solar systems installed and 12 connections to the grid); ii) two newly constructed markets (one with solar system and one connected to the grid) and; iii) at least 5 villages, benefiting to more than 104 households connected and 15 shops (data collection in progress). For 2017, additional 8 km of medium voltage and 3 km of low voltage were constructed, with a cumulative extension of 85 km of electricity line built (out of 185 km targeted). For each solar system installed, 2-3 beneficiaries (from market management committees) were trained on basic maintenance issues. Around 38 District staffs have been trained in road maintenance challenges.

For the remaining project period, an updated timeline has been developed to ensure all targeted economic infrastructure activities are implemented within the suitable periods (EU funds are available until November 2018). As the Project is coming to its end, outcomes (as socioeconomic impacts) related to the development of all these infrastructures should be collected. For roads to be developed, a series of identified weaknesses (targeting design and supervision) should be addressed to ensure delivery of better quality and sustained results. The project will: i) fast track the development process of all targeted economic infrastructures, following recommendations provided; ii) ensure good supervision arrangement is put in place as an ultimate means to have roads of adequate standards; iii) assess the physical state (all systems including water, electricity, etc.) of all 16 rehabilitated markets and address existing failures/repairs; iv) collect socio-economic data/outcomes related to the development of all infrastructure. As a pre requisite to the sustainability of targeted assets, the project will ensure that all these assets are in very good condition before they are officially (written) handed over to District authorities.

Outputs and outcomes.

Market premises. The first phase of market development consisted of rehabilitating 16 First sale markets. (~~Table 5~~~~Table-5~~). The mission visited two markets and discussed with respective committee managements. Both markets had issues hampering their good operation, as a result of the failure of some operating systems. After discussions with project staffs, it was found that, apart from the two markets visited, other premises do also suffer from similar/other failures related to their systems (water, electricity, etc.). To ensure that well-functioning markets are provided to the beneficiaries after project completion, *it is recommended that a thorough diagnosis is made on these markets to identify existing failures, to be properly addressed and corrected.*

A total of 15 new markets are targeted to be constructed during phase II, under two structural types: retail and first sale. The development process of these types of markets has been participatory including various stakeholders from different disciplines. A total of 7 markets are already constructed (6 first sale and one retail) and works are on-going for the remaining ones, at various stages of progress, between 35 and 90% (~~Table 8~~~~Table-8~~). As it is the case with all other infrastructure, the procurement process and contract management are under the responsibility of the District authorities. However, during the construction process, the mission noted some weakness as far as supervision is concerned. This has impacted the planning and progress of works, without compromising the quality and functionalities of deliverables.

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The mission noted that the construction work at Sambazo market was abandoned by the contractor since November 2017, after reaching 70% of physical execution and payment of the total contract amount (MZN 6,709,980.29). The District council paid this full amount against a bank guarantee of MT 9,000,000 in anticipation to mitigate the recurring usual risk of cash flow problem in the first quarter of 2018. However, the two guarantees provided by the contractor had expired. As the mission notes that this is first time a contractor is abandoning works amongst the various ongoing infrastructure contracts, the mission concluded on the following based on further discussions with the PCU: i) the provision of this fish market is still highly relevant (it is useful to the beneficiaries and the government) and therefore, it will be prudent to complete the remaining works in order salvage the initial investment; ii) the government has already initiated investigations and would be informing IFAD of the outcome for IFAD's subsequent decisive follow up action, although the timing of this outcome is still uncertain; iii) the project will make an assessment (technical and cost) of the remaining works needed to complete the market and present a proposal on how best to complete these outstanding works taking into account the time limitation for IFAD's "No-Objection" and iv) draw comprehensive lessons in order to avoid such similar incidence from happening again at all levels.

Despite updated layouts of the final markets premises including kiosks have been made available, construction of kiosks in six sites (Bilene, Marracuene, KaNyaka, Vilankulo, Zalala, Pangane, and Larde) has not started yet as expected. This delay is due to many reasons (**Table 9**), but it is hoped that the process will start very soon, to be completed before October 2018.

It should be noted that prior to the construction of each market, an agreement was signed between IDEPA and each District council, in which responsibilities of each party were clearly defined, as well as after construction. After completion of works, each market premise should be officially handed over (written evidence) to the District Council for further management. As mentioned by previous missions, the adoption of unique designs and drawings for market (each type) and kiosk construction would have highly contributed to save time and money throughout the process. On the other hands, the systematisation of data collection (on each site) related to community involvement/participation is highly important for further needs in impact assessment. The collected data should include among others: i) number of people (male and female) employed during construction works; ii) amount of money paid back to them, etc.

Table 1: Updated timeline for the construction process of kiosks

Activities	May 2018				June 2018				July 2018				August 2018				September 2018				October 2018				November 2018			
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Tender advert/evaluation																												
IFAD Approval																												
Registration at the Tribunal																												
Contract signing																												
Construction works																												
Implementation/Supervision																												
Hand over to the District Council																												

Road infrastructure.

The project targeted 576 km of roads after the MTR, to be rehabilitated using spot improvement along the entire stretch of roads and 288 km to be maintained. Equipment-based approach is adopted to implement the works. These are Feeder roads (unclassified ones) which maintenance is the responsibility of Districts councils. The whole rehabilitation/maintenance process is managed through a partnership (signed MoU) between IDEPA, ANE (National Road Authority, in charge of technical and procurement) and FE (Roads Funds, responsible for payment and contract management).

Rehabilitation. During the first phase, 394.8 km of roads were rehabilitated (**Table 12**). Under phase II, 208.2 km were targeted for rehabilitation, but all planned works have seriously been delayed. Only 15 km were rehabilitated. A total of 76 km have been rehabilitated during phase III. The project has rehabilitated a total of 485.8 km of targeted roads, corresponding to 47 roads all over the seven Provinces.

For the remaining works, almost all targeted roads have already been tendered (evaluation of tenders is still on-going for 2 provinces) and contracts are signed (with works started) in two Provinces. Following on meetings held with ANE staffs at provincial and central levels, the mission still noted several weaknesses in the design and supervision of the rehabilitation process, as pointed out by previous missions. For the design, the following are included, among others: i) lack of relevant surveys (socio-environmental, hydrology, etc.); ii) repetition of some activities in the same BoQ; iii) no standardised items in the BoQs; iv) over design of some aspects of the work; etc. Some consequences of this include a huge increase in the rehabilitation cost (great part of the money is not dedicated to direct needs for road works) and low efficiency. On the other hands, supervision still lacks adequate and enough staff assigned to the various sites.

Addressing the so identified weaknesses is very key for the sustainability of the deliverables. At this stage of the implementation process (all the contracts are almost awarded), only a relevant and adequate supervision arrangement set up will be useful to remediate the gaps between the design and the implementation, to expect good results. Given the low capacity of ANE in supervising on-going works, *the following is recommended: i) ANE to recruit (under project' funds) additional junior staffs as supervisors, to oversee the implementation works; ii) carry out complementary surveys to update the current design patterns; iii) during implementation, allow possible reallocation of funds between items of the BoQs, by giving priority to works dealing directly with the physical improvement of the road.*

Maintenance. Around 29.4 km of roads have been maintained up to now (13 km in 2016 and 16.3 km in 2017). This is far behind the target set by the project, and from what supposed to be done, as each rehabilitated road should be maintained the following year. As a reminder, the combination of poor rehabilitation and lack/insufficient of maintenance will highly affect the actual condition of the roads. It is foreseen that all roads rehabilitated during phase I and II should be maintained as planned in the PDR, so that all targeted roads would be left in good physical conditions at Project completion.

A total of 582.3 km of road (corresponding to 38 roads) should be maintained before the completion of the Project, and the process has started. Hence, for the expected maintenance works, the objective forsaken will be to upgrade the roads (as corrective measures from previous interventions) to the standard of type "C" Feeder roads. Consequently, this will require dealing with both earthworks and drainage structures, for a sustainable development of climate resilient roads. Given the volume and type of works to carry out, it should be expected a higher unit cost of maintenance than the ordinary one. However, after going

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through the BoQ documents designed for the expected works, the mission noted that the same weaknesses applied for rehabilitation are found for maintenance. Hence, all recommendations made for rehabilitation works are also valid for maintenance.

Table 2: Updated timeline for road works (maintenance and rehabilitation) activities

Activities	May 2018	June 2018	July 2018	August 2018	September 2018	October 2018	November 2018	December 2018
Tendering process (evaluation)								
IFAD Approval								
Registration at the Tribunal								
Contract signing								
Implementation of works								
Supervision								
Hand over to the District Council								

Socio economic data/information. The project has started collecting some information (mostly demography and participation of beneficiaries) that will be useful for analysis during completion. *It is recommended that ANE should continue to collect data including: traffic count, indirect beneficiaries (population and household along rehabilitated roads) and community involvement/participation (number of people employed by contractors and amount of money paid to them).* In the other hands, *the Project will hire a national consultant to do an impact assessment of rehabilitated roads, to provide an idea of the linkages between road development activities and the agenda of main Project activities, as prescribed by the proposed ToRs drafted during last mission.*

Table 3: Demographic information along roads in Zambézia province

Roads names	# of Households	Total pop.	Men	Women
Nicadine-Dogoro				
Caravela -Namala	45348	195857	95226	100631
Impaca-Mutabize				
Zalala-Sopinho	82226	349842	168627	181215
Vasco-Marrubune				
Sadina-Abreu	19694	85408	40731	44677
Total	147268	631107	304584	326523

Electrification.

The provision of electricity is ensured through connection to the grid (by EDM, Electricity of Mozambique) and installation of Photovoltaic/solar panels (by FUNAE, National Energy Funds).

For solar system, out of 8 markets targeted, installation of panels and operation are effective in four sites. For the remaining markets, a contractor has been hired, and installation works are on-going. According to FUNAE, the completion of all installation will be effective by July 2018. Despite the mission didn't visit any of the solar system, it was reported few issues and failures in the functioning of one some parts of installed systems, including inverter. To ensure that all systems are well functioning after the project, *it is recommended that a thorough diagnosis is done to assess the current state of each installed solar system. All identified failures will be addressed, including change of batteries, inverter, etc. The project will work with FUNAE towards this.*

Initially delayed, activities planned for 2017 and 2018 to provide electricity (middle and low voltage) through connection to the grid have started with the acquisition of required

equipment (cables, poles, etc.) which have been conveyed to the various sites. According to MIREME/EDM, outstanding works will be completed during the coming weeks, after access to the sites will be cleared with the end of rains. Out of the four sites where works are planned to be implemented (Mabulutu, Matasse, Manbone and Bachubinda) works will be delayed only in Bacunbinda, due to delayed in payment of funds. Given the limited remaining time of the Project and considering the deadline for availability of EU funds, it was agreed that the Project should give more priority to connect social facilities (health centres, schools, administration building, etc.) to the grid. In order to do so, EDM was supposed to: i) make an inventory of the concerned facilities on each electricity line; ii) develop a budget and calendar of implementation and; iii) connect the facilities accordingly. It should be noted that this connexion will consist of bringing the electricity cable to the building. However, efforts to do so have not yet been implemented. ***The mission recommends the recruitment of a service provider to ensure that the maximum of social facilities are properly connected before November 2018.***

For 2017, additional 8 km of medium voltage and 3km of low voltage were constructed, bringing the cumulative extension to 85 km of electricity line built (out of 185 km targeted). However, data related to outcomes of these activities are not yet captured, including beneficiaries like households, individuals, trading activities, social services, etc. On the other hands, issues that used to hamper progress of works, which were raised by the previous supervision mission, are being addressed as information sharing (quality and timelines) but reporting is still the missing link in the process.

Houses for extension staffs.

Out of the 27 targeted houses for extension staffs (~~Table 11~~**Table 11**) the construction of 14 is completed. Works are in progress at various implementation levels for 9 of them. The tendering process has been launched once again for three and works are to start very soon for one of them (contract recently signed). None of these houses were visited by the mission. However, given the current progress of works, it is recommended to finish all on-going works before the end of the year. As it is the case with the construction of markets, the provision of standard design and drawings for these premises has highly contributed to save time and money throughout the construction process of these houses.

Crosscutting issues.

Beneficiary participation. Beneficiaries were involved (participation and contribution) at different stages of road development activities (from surveys to design) and in various ways. They were consulted (for road selection), employed as unskilled labour (source of revenue) and they conceded their property/goods (to meet road alignment) as their contribution. The contribution and participation of beneficiaries is useful to assess the overall involvement of beneficiaries during implementing of project's activities. Related data has not been systematically collected however, reconciled data indicate that for road activities in 2017: i) around 344 local people (out of 459 employed) were engaged as unskilled labour; ii) around 82 (out of 84) were local females. It is expected that, for remaining roads to be worked, this information will be collected using appropriate tools (as simple tables). This can be done by contractors (under the leadership of the supervisor) as a contractual and compulsory agreement, during implementation of works.

Table 4: Status of unskilled employment during roads works in 2017

Provinces	Districts	Mixed population		Female	
		Total	Local	Total	Local
Gaza	Bilene	27	15	7	7

	Xai Xai	24	5	6	4
Sub total		51	20	13	11
Inhambane	Guvuro	26	8	2	2
	Quelimane	48	44	12	12
Zambézia	Chinde	76	57	19	19
	Pebane	94	84	27	27
Sub total		218	185	58	58
Nampula	Nacala Porto	50	40	0	0
	Mongicual	55	49	2	2
Sub total		105	89	2	2
Cabo Delgado	Macomia	59	42	9	9
Overall total		459	344	84	82

Source: ANE, 2018

Adaptation to climate change. The development of climate resilient roads is key for their sustainability. Previous missions emphasised the need to address this through adequate surveys that identify all possible risks factors while proposing corrective measures, on a case by case approach. However, based on discussions with ANE, road surveys and design do not meet with these standards, with lot of weaknesses identified.

Most of the roads to be developed by the project are located in areas with high level of exposure to risk factors, as far as climate change is concerned. These include mainly over flooding as a result of increased and unpredicted rainfalls. A proper survey should be useful to: i) understand the dynamics (combined factor of hydrology, topography, etc.) along and around each road and; ii) propose on-site solution (targeting drainage elements of the roads and others) to ensure that existing threats on roads are mitigated. However, the mission noted that standard designs (of crossings) continue to be applied without a proper analysis of the local situation. As a corrective measure, the project will ensure that a good supervision arrangement (enough and competent staff stationed on-site that will follow up work progress and make possible changes and improvements) is set up as a contribution to solve the existing gap.

Sustainability. All project's economic infrastructure activities are implemented by permanent institutions including: i) ANE and FE (for roads); ii) FUNAE (solar system energy) and; iii) EDM and MIREME (for electricity grid), as key factor for ownership and sustainability of the assets. However, if for electricity activities there is room for further scaling up, road development sector has suffered from several weaknesses/lacks, to expect any further replication in the implementation arrangement. As emphasised by other missions, implementation of road infrastructure suffers from serious technical weaknesses in design (lack of adequate surveys, low quality BoQs, use of standard drawings, etc.), supervision (irregular visits and reduced assigned staffs) and construction works (low performance of some contractors). Failure to one of any of those three aspects, sustainability of the roads is highly compromised. None of the roads rehabilitated has been maintained yet.

Sustainability of Economic infrastructure targeted by the Project can only be ensured when requirements in design (including surveys), supervision and construction of works are altogether met. Recommendations made by previous missions to improve the quality of design and supervision are not implemented. In addition, the lack of routine maintenance by the Districts contributes to seriously depreciate the physical state of roads hence, increase the rehabilitation cost with time. On the other hands, Districts have limited resources (financial, staffs and equipment, etc.) to ensure adequate maintenance of roads.

Four main institutions are involved (with different levels of performance) in the development process of economic infrastructures. FUNAE (National Funds for the Development of Alternative Energy), in charge of solar system installation in markets has been very responsive (technically) and proactive (process, interaction and relation with the project). For the development of electricity grid involving EDM (Electricity of Mozambique) and MIREME (Ministry of Energy), the project has suffered from a series of feebleness that hampered the timeliness of results, including: i) lack (or limited) of communication between EDM and MIREME; ii) weaknesses in reporting and information reported, etc. The development of roads is the responsibility of ANE (National Road Authority) and FE (National Road Funds), whose performance and efficiency have always been mitigated. As already highlighted by previous missions, ANE's performance is still marred by a series of weaknesses at various levels including the design (low relevance and adequacy in surveys and BoQs) and the supervision (limited staffs to oversee works progress on the field).

Lessons learnt: Role and responsibilities of ANE in road development activities. As highlighted by previous missions, the performance of ANE has not been improved. Based on the project's implementation arrangement, ANE is responsible for: i) road surveys and design; ii) procurement and; iii) supervision of works, but there are a series of weaknesses and lacks in fulfilling these roles within the agreed framework. The combination of all this has hampered the quality of roads to be delivered. As one key lesson learnt, it should be expected that, for future opportunities, ANE's role should be limited to overseeing the whole process of road development activities. This should include: i) ensure that activities are in line with national policy and strategy of road development; ii) creation of synergy and harmonisation with other donors; iii) ownership of the assets and outcomes. However, targeting and involving result-oriented entities through any other implementation arrangement (as it is the case with PROMER) will highly contribute to improved results.

1) Annexes

Table 5: List of rehabilitated markets and details of works carried out

Provinces	Designation	Types of works concerned with rehabilitation works
Cabo Delgado	MPV de Quelimane em Palma	New: Roof, toilets, water tower, erosion protection, fish selling tables; Repair: general painting, electrical wiring, rain water collection system.
	MPV de Zalala em M. da Praia	New: toilets, , fish selling tables; Repair: general painting, electrical wiring, rain water collection system.
	MPV de Quissanga-Praia em Quissanga	New: toilets, , fish selling tables; Repair: general painting, electrical wiring, drainage system
	MR de Macomia em Macomia	Repairs facilities (Fish selling tables repair, electrical wiring, painting, water system) New facilities (deep well and piping, 400m)
	MPV de Ruela em Pemba	New water tower, General maintenance,
	MR de Banguia em Pemba	New water tower, General maintenance,
	MR de Montepuez em Montepuez	
Sofala	MR de Mavinga na Beira	under construction ice machine room
	MPV de Chiconjo em Nova Sofala	General maintenance
	MR Praia Nova na Beira	
	MPV de Chiloane em Chiloane	General maintenance
Nampula	MPV de Baixo Pinda	New: water tower, Toilets, shallow well, rain water reservoir
	MPV de Fungo	New: water tower, Toilets, rain water reservoir, , Erosion protection fence, roof replacement, Repair: electrical wiring , painting, water drainage channels , Ice machine room.
	MPV de Praia Rocha	New: water tower, Toilets
	MPV de Mahelene	New: Erosion protection fence, roof replacement, toilets
	MPV de Jembesse	New: water tower, Toilets, water reservoir, protection fence, electrical wiring replacement, painting, water drainage channels repair, Fish handling room construction, Fish reception area construction
	MPV de Metal Box	New: water tower, toilets, painting, water drainage channels repair, Fish handling room conclusion
	MPV de Sangage	New: fish reception area, shallow well, rain water collection system (pipes) fish handling room

	internal arrangements (increase area)
MPV de São Patrício	New: fish reception area, Erosion fence; Repair: Fish market area (room)
MPV de Mucoroge	Conclusion of the construction including water tower, toilets, fish handling area, fish market area

Table 6: Financial information for new markets to be constructed

Districts	Provinces	Location	Type of market	Contract Value	Works starting dates
KaNyaka	Maputo	KaNyaka		9 289 878.00	01/01/2017
Marracuene	Maputo	Marracuene	MR	11 599 352.93	01/11/2016
Bilene	Gaza	Bilene		12 986 717.39	17/12/2016
Xai Xai	Gaza	Zongoene		9 621 155.51	16/08/2016
Govuro	Inhambane	Nova Mambone		12 505 299.42	01/06/2016
Inhassoro	Inhambane	Inhassoro	MR	9 979 764.15	02/07/2016
Vilankulos	Inhambane	Vilankulos	MR	9 647 550.67	25/07/2016
Muanza	Sofala	Sambazo	MPV	6 709 980.29	01/10/2016
Chinde	Zambézia	Matilde	MPV	8 712 399.41	10/12/2016
Chinde	Zambézia	Chinde-Sede	MR	19 792 740.39	11/12/2016
Mocubela	Zambézia	Ilha de Idugo	MPV	11 536 590.58	12/12/2016
Angoche	Nampula	Maziuane	PPV	11 849 016.54	
Larde	Nampula	Larde-Vila de Larde	MPV	12 883 240.90	01/10/2017
Macomia	Cabo delgado	Pangane	PPV	8 466 063.34	01/12/2016
Ibo	Cabo delgado	Ilha de Quirimba	PPV	10 750 710.42	02/12/2016

Table 7: List of markets newly targeted for construction and physical execution ratings

Provinces	Districts	Markets	Costs				% of super-vision costs
			Rehabilitation	Supervision	Total (MTN)	Total (USD)	
Cabo Delgado	Macomia	MPV de Pangane	8 466 063	804 276	9 270 339	257 509	9
Cabo Delgado	Ibo	*MPV de Quirimba	10 750 710	1 075 071	11 825 781	328 494	9
Nampula	Angoche	*MPV de Maziuane	11 849 017	982 279	12 831 296	356 425	8
Nampula	Larde	MPV de Larde	10 000 000	1 000 000	11 000 000	305 556	9

Zambézia	Mocubela	*MPV de Idugo	11 536 591	959 400	12 495 991	347 111	8
Zambézia	Chinde	MR Chinde	12 000 000	1 200 000	13 200 000	366 667	9
Zambézia	Chinde	*MPV de Matilde	8 712 399	505 382	9 217 781	256 049	5
Sofala	Muanza	*MPV de Sambazó	6 709 980	670 998	7 380 978	205 027	9
Inhambane	Govuro	MPV de Nova Mambone	12 505 299	1 298 880	13 804 179	383 449	9
Inhambane	Inhassoro	MR de Inhassoro	9 979 764	900 000	10 879 764	302 216	8
Inhambane	Vilankulo	MR de Vilankulo	9 647 551	863 929	10 511 480	291 986	8
Gaza	Xai-Xai	MR de Nhabanga/Zonguene	9 621 156	650 000	10 271 156	285 310	6
Gaza	Bilene	MR do Bilene	12 986 717	1 200 000	14 186 717	394 075	8
Maputo	Marracuene	MR de Marracuene	11 599 353	1 000 000	12 599 353	349 982	8
Maputo	Inhaca	MPV da Inhaca	7 483 402	758 000	8 241 402	228 928	9

*Legend: MR = Retail market; MPV = First sale markets; *MPV = First sale markets with solar system*

Table 8: Detailed physical progress in the construction of new markets

Provinces	Description	Location	Types	Status/remarks
Cabo Delgado	M. de Pangane	Macomia district	MPV	Work completed. Made the provisional delivery; in partial operation, pending the installation of cold storage (still in competition) for the inauguration and start of your actual use.
	M. de Quirimba	IBO	MPV (solar system)	At the stage of finish, about 85% of progress; The works resumed in December, after having made the payment to the contractor. Recently works made/in progress: placement of false ceiling and mosaic garderobes us placing doors and sanitaryware. The supply and Assembly of photovoltaic system waits for the

Provinces	Description	Location	Types	Status/remarks
				Administrative Court.
Nampula	M. de Maziuane	Angoche	MPV (Solar system)	Works completed , 100%, the provisional delivery phase. The supply and Assembly of photovoltaic system waits for the Administrative Court.
	M. de Larde	Angoche	MPV	Works in progress and initiated in October 2017 (Contractor – FARMAC) and currently with 35% of progress (in the survey of the walls in the main building and completion of health and sealing wall)
Zambézia	M. de Idugo	Mocubela	MPV (Solar system)	Works by 90% (in the process of finishing, recently made the correction of bricks and placing the cookie dough on the outside patio). Ongoing mobilization of material for the construction of a porch annex with stalls for sale of fish. The supply and Assembly of photovoltaic system waits for the Administrative Court.
	M. de Matilde (Chinde)	Chinde district	MPV (Solar system)	Works completed 100%, of progress. Made the provisional delivery January 29/18; In course construction, attaches, a porch with stalls for sale of fish. The supply and Assembly of photovoltaic system waits for the Administrative Court.
	M. Chinde Headquarters	Chinde district	MR	Ongoing process of consignment of the work (in proceedings in the administrative courts). Contractor in the mobilization for the beginning of construction work.
Sofala	M. de Sambazô	Muanza	MPV (Solar system)	Paralyzed 70% of the Works progress (in the finalization phase of plastering and placement of sanitaryware and bricks) by financial inability of the contractor, who abandoned the work). For a survey of the missing works for hiring new contractor (for competition). The supply and Assembly of photovoltaic system waits for the Administrative Court.
Inhambane	M. of Mambone	Govuro district	MPV	Works for 90% (on the stage of completion: made the cover and painting, electrical installation in the conclusive phase, completed stalls, missing the sanitaryware and Windows). Temporary Delivery scheduled for March 2018. In conservation equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court
	M. of Inhassoro	Inhassoro	MR	Work stalled the progress; 85% last works carried out: coverage and exterior paint bunkers, armento merged); Missing works are: placement of sanitaryware, lamps, Sorbet and water hole. <i>There is a dispute between the contractor and the district because of the payments and in mediation by DPOPHRH.</i> In conservation

Provinces	Description	Location	Types	Status/remarks
				equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court
	M. Vilankulo	Vilankulo	MR	Works to 85% (in the construction phase of the newsstands; recent works carried out: coverage and painting, electrical installation in submission, completed and stalls of painting. For mounting of sanitaryware and Windows. In conservation equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court
Gaza	M. de Nhabanga (On)	Limpopo	MR	Works to 70% of progress, in the coverage: recently completed the Assembly of the structure to cover. In conservation equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court
	M. of Bilene-Headquarters	Bilene	MR	75% of the Works progress, has already been covered, being in this moment in the trailer In conservation equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court.
Maputo	M. de Marracuene	Marracuene district	MR	The 70% of progress (during the coverage of the main building and the exterior plumbing already constructed, high water tower and front wall). Works were charts for non-payment and dispute between the contractor, tax and the district earlier this year, is already outdated. In conservation equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court
	M. de KaNyaca	KaNyaca	MPV	Works <u>in conclusion</u> , with 95% of progress and in the finishes: recently made the painting of the building, threading the electrical installation and placement of <i>pavet</i> in the outdoor patio. For the electrification of the building. Provides for the conclusion and provisional delivery next month (March). In conservation equipment acquisition process Wed awaits approval by the administrative court

Table 9: Overall status of construction of kiosks

Provinces	Districts	Markets	Status of the works/remarks
Cabo Delgado	Macomia	Pangane	Currently in phase of contest (contest launched on January 13 by the Government of the District of Macomia district and DPMAIP-C. Delgado) and freshly made the evaluation of

Provinces	Districts	Markets	Status of the works/remarks
			proposals and the report has already been submitted to the competent authority for approval.
Nampula	Larde	Larde	On being awarded the enterprise; after the opening of tenders to 09 January 2018 and competitors ' assessment, assessment report has been approved by the lender. The contract of work is under way to award
Zambezia	Quelimane	Zalala	The adjudication phase/consignment of the work (in handling the Administrative Court) and with the contractor in the course of mobilization of material to the beginning of the work.
Inhambane	Vilankulo	Vilankulo	Prepared the tender documents by the province and by your reception in Maputo for submission to IFAD for approval (obtaining the ' objection ').
Gaza	Bilene	Bilene	Already received the detailed Topographical Plan drawn up by the Municipal Council, to carry out the deployment plan and completion of maps of Quantities, considering it's a very rugged area. A technical mission should take place soon on the ground to assess the volume of land moving due to terrain conditions. However by the pending receipt of tender documents, to submit to the approval of the lender.
Maputo	Marracuene	Marracuene	Tender documents, already submitted to and approved by the financier IDEPA ProPesca (IFAD). In preparation for the launch of the tender procedures of enterprise.
	Kanyaka	KaNyaka	During the contest: in drafting the assessment report for works and supervision contest

Table 10: Current physical implementation status of houses for extension staffs

<i>Provinces</i>	<i>Locations</i>	<i>Physical progress (%)</i>	<i>Observations</i>
Cabo Delgado	Pangane	100	Works concluded
	Mocimboa da	100	
	Praia		Works concluded
	Olumbi	100	Works concluded
	Quirinde	100	Works concluded
Nampula	Larde	100	Works concluded
	Quinga	80	Works in progress
	Quelelene	35	Works in progress
	Mossuril	35	Works in progress
Zambézia	Madingo	100	Works concluded
	Terrepuane	100	Works concluded
	Cuassiane	100	Works concluded
	Idugo	100	Works concluded
	Zalala	45	Works in progress
Sofala	Buzi	100	Works concluded
	Wiriquizi	100	Works concluded
	Inhangosse	100	Works concluded
	Buene	60	Works in progress
Inhambane	Madacuane	90	Works in progress
	Sahane	0	Retender preparation in
	Inhassoro	0	Retender preparation in
	Vilankulo	0	Retender preparation in
Gaza	Zongoene	100	Works concluded
	Bilene	100	Works concluded
Maputo	Katembe	75	Works in progress

Marracuene	85	Works in progress
KaNyaka	45	Works in progress
Matutuine	0	Contract signature

Table 11: Physical and financial implement status of houses for extension staffs

Provinces	Districts	Location	Contract value (MTZ)	Date work start	of Contract duration	Payment		Execution (%)	
						Effective	Balance	Physical	Financial
Maputo	Marracuene	Marracuene	4 137 835,22	01/09/2017	4,00	827 567,04	3 310 268,18	20	20,00
	KaNyaka		4 407 270,35	02/09/2017	4,00	881 454,07	3 525 816,28	20	20
Gaza	Xai Xai	Zongoene	1 854 826,47	28/09/2016	3,00	1 854 826,47	-	95	100
	Bilene	Bilene	2 074 656,99	27/12/2016	3,00	1 372 650,00	702 006,99	50	34
Inhambane	Govuro	Madacuene	1 543 861,64	28/11/2016	3,00	308 772,33	1 235 089,31	80	20
Sofala	Buzi	Nova Sofala	1 368 738,00	01/02/2016	3,00	1 368 738,00	-	100	100
	Muanza	Wiriquizi	2 456 061,37	02/02/2016	3,00	2 456 061,37	-	100	100
	Machanga	Inhagosse	2 105 300,27	01/01/2017	3,00	421 060,05	1 684 240,22	40	20
	Machanga	Buene	2 061 556,58	02/01/2017	3,00	412 311,32	1 649 245,26	40	20
Zambézia	Namacurra	Madingo	1 454 546,23		3,00	1 454 546,23	-	100	100
	Pebane	Terrepuane	2 472 150,03		3,00	2 472 150,03	-	100	100
	Pebane	Cuassiane	2 690 927,11		3,00	2 690 927,11	-	100	100
	Mocubela	Idugo	2 456 864,35		3,00	2 456 864,35	-	100	100
	Quelimane								
Nampula	Larde	Larde Sede-Larde	1 490 977,11		3,00	1 304 204,26	186 772,85	85	87,47

	Quinga	Quinga sede	1 496 052,84	3,00	1 088,55	406 89 964,29	50	93,99
	Angoche	Quelelene						-
	Mossuril	Mossuril						-
	Macomia	Pangane	1 792 577,59	3,00	1 577,59	792 -	100	100
	Mocimboa da Praia	Mocimboa da Praia	1 998 940,00	3,00	1 940,00	998 -	100	100
	Palma	Olumbi	1 899 788,32	3,00	1 788,32	899 -	100	100
	Palma	Quirindi	1 996 150,46	3,00	1 150,46	996 -	100	100

Table 12: Implementation status of roads planed for rehabilitation from 2013 (Phase 1)

Provinces	Number of roads	Targeted extension	Effective extensions of road worked			
			2013	2014	2015	Total
Maputo	1	5	2,5	0	2,5	5
Gaza	3	30,5	0	0	0	0
Inhambane	4	78	78	0	0	78
Sofala	5	115	115	0	0	115
Zambézia	4	31	31	0	0	31
Nampula	4	108	113	0	0	113
Cabo Delgado	4	52,8	0	52,8	0	52,8
Total	25	420,3	339,5	52,8	2,5	394,8

Table 13: Roads planed for rehabilitation in 2016 (Phase II)

Provinces	Number of roads	Targeted extension	Extension planned	Status of works		% of execution	
				# of roads	of Extensions	# of roads	of Extension
Maputo	1	2,5	1,5	1	1,5	100	100
Gaza	3	30,5	26,5	3	6,9	100	26
Sofala	5	26,0	26,0	0	0,0	0	0
Zambézia	3	48,2	48,2	2	1,5	66,6667	3
Nampula	3	23,0	23,0	3	7,1	100	31
Cabo Delgado	2	26,0	26,0	2	5,7	100	22
Total	17	156,2	151,2		22,7	0	15

Table 14: Roads planed for maintenance in 2016 (Phase II)

Provinces	Number of roads	Targeted extension	Extension planned	Status of works		% of execution	
				# of roads	of Extensions	# of roads	of Extension
Inhambane	1	6,0	6,0	1	2,9	100	48

Zambézia	1	16,4	16,4	1	0,0	100	0
Total	2	22,4	22,4	2	2,9	100	13

Table 15: Roads planned for rehabilitation in 2017 (Phase III)

Provinces	Number of roads		Ext.	planned	Ext.	executed	% execution	
	New roads	Carried over	(km)		(km)		New roads	Carried out
Gaza	0	3	0	19,6	0	19,6	N/A	100
Inhambane	0	1	0	3,1	0	3,1	N/A	100
Sofala	0	5	0,0	26,0	0	0,0	N/A	0
Zambézia	0	4	0,0	63,1	0,0	55,9	N/A	89
Nampula	1	2	20,0	15,9	4,4	12,3	22	77
Cabo Delgado	0	2	0	20,3	0	21,3	N/A	105
Total	1	17	20	148	4,4	112,2	22	76

Table 16: Roads planned for maintenance in 2017 (Phase III)

Provinces	Number of roads		Ext.	planned	Ext.	executed	% execution	
	New roads	Carried over	(km)		(km)		New roads	Carried out
Sofala	4	0	63,0	0,0	0	0	0	N/A
Zambézia	0	1	0,0	16,4	0,0	16,4	N/A	100
Total	4	1	63	16,4	0	16,4	0	100

Table 17: List of roads (all unclassified) planned for 2018

Provinces	Type of roads	Detail of roads			Types of activities	Total extension (Km)	Extension planned for 2018 (Km)	Physical implementation (March 31st 2018)	
		Start		End				Ext. (Km)	%
Maputo	N/C	1	Chiango	Godzine	MR	2,5	2,5		
	N/C	2	Chilaulene	Mahelene	MR	14,0	14,0		
	N/C	3	Mahungo	Nhabanga	MR	12,0	12,0		
Gaza	N/C	4	Mercado (BIM)	Central Mahungo (Ponte)	MR	4,5	4,5		
	N/C	5	Nhanjane	Nhuane	RB	32,0	O ProPESCA não tem recursos		
	N/C	6	Estrutura de 240 m na estrada Nhanjane - Nhuane			RB			
Inhambane	N/C	7	Inhassoro	Nhamabwe	MR	30,0	30,0		
	N/C	8	Vilanculo	Macunhe	MR	19,0	19,0		
	N/C	9	Vilanculo	Mangalice	MR	12,0	12,0		
	N/C	10	Manhala Rex	Nhabanda	MR	17,0	17,0		
	N/C	11	Nova Mambone	Matasse	MR	15,0	15,0		
	N/C	12	Nova Mabone	Mutakwa	RB	12,0	12,0		
Sofala	N/C	13	Nhangau	Ndjalane	RB	7,0	7,0		
	N/C	14	Ponte sobre o rio Ndjalane		RB	N/C	N/C		
	N/C	15	Base Aérea	Rio Maria	RB	7,3	7,3		
	N/C	16	Cruz. N280	Esturro	RB	3,7	3,7		
	N/C	17	Chinamacondo	Farol	RB	8,0	8,0		
	N/C	18	Chinamacondo	Praia Nova	MR	5,0	5,0		
	N/C	19	Chinamacondo	Sengo	MR	17,0	17,0		
	N/C	20	Barada	Thungo	MR	15,0	15,0		
	N/C	21	Machanga	Divinhe	MR	70,0	70,0		
Zambézia	N/C	22	Caravela	Namala	Conclusao de ML	37,2	7,2	7,2	100,0

					Conclusao da	15,0	33 Por cento	N/A	61,0
	N/C	23	Abreu	Sadina	RB				
	N/C	24	Nicadine	Dogoro	MR	9,5	9,5		
	N/C	25	Zalala	Sopinho	MR	1,5	1,5		
	N/C	26	Caravela	Namala	MR	37,2	37,2		
	N/C	27	Vasco	Marrubune	MR	10,0	10,0		
	N/C	28	Abreu	Sadina	MR	15,0	15,0		
Nampula	N/C	29	Nacala Porto	Mahelene	Conclusão da RB	17,0	3,6	0,0	0,0
	N/C	30	Namige	Muculuvelane	Conclusão da RB	20,0	15,6	1,0	6,4
	N/C	31	Cruz. N340	Mucoroge	MR	23,0	23,0		
	N/C	32	Cruz. 7 de Abril	Baixo Pinda	MR	36,0	36,0		
	N/C	33	Larde	Cruz. N324	MR	31,0	31,0		
	N/C	34	Mazua	Simuco	MR	18,0	18,0		
Cabo Delgado	N/C	35	Quinga	Quirinde/Quiwia	MR	19,3	19,3		
	N/C	36	Cruz R762	Olumbe	MR	16,0	16,0		
	N/C	37	Mucojo	Pangane	MR	11,5	11,5		
	N/C	38	Mucojo	Darumba	MR	22,0	22,0		
	N/C	39	Cruz. Darumba	Olumbua	MR	4,0	4,0		
	N/C	40	Quissanga	Tandanhane	MR	6,0	6,0		
	N/C	41	Quissanga (Cruz. R762)	Namau	RB	21,0	21,0		
	N/C	42	Quissanga (Cruz. R762)	Inguane	RB	6,0	6,0		
Total obras 2018						647,2	584,4		
							469800000,00		
Total Monitoria pelas DPANE's/ANE/FE e Fiscalização							18000000,00		
Mapeamento de estradas Reabilitadas no âmbito do ProPESCA							3916000,00		

<i>Formacao 30 técnicos dos SDPI's</i>	5940000,00
<i>Total Geral ProPESCA2018</i>	497656000,00
<u>Legend:</u> N/C = Unclassified; MR = Maintenance; RB = Rehabilitation	

Terms of reference for Rural Infrastructure Economist Expert

1. Context

The ProPESCA development goal is to improve incomes and livelihoods of households involved in artisanal fisheries. Its purpose is to increase the volume of high value fish on a sustainable basis and increase the returns obtained from traded fish. It will invest USD 58.3 million over seven years on the whole coastline, with IFAD financing USD 21.1 million, the EU USD 16.3 million and OFID USD 13.5 million, with injections of counterpart funding from Government. The Project will focus on some 30 growth poles in seven provinces within 24 districts along the coast line. ProPESCA was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in December 2012 and EU grant effective in March 2013.

The Project is making investments in the fish value chains at the participating growth poles. These will include strengthening fisher capacity, fish market and related infrastructure, input and output traders and community as well as national and district government capacities to manage artisanal fisheries sustainably. There are five components – Supporting development of Higher Value Fish; Improving Economic Infrastructures; Developing Financial Services and Institutional Strengthening, Policy Initiatives and Project management and Nutrition Promotion.

Under the Component “Economic infrastructure”, road development activities are on-going including rehabilitation of Feeder roads as well as setting up of functional Road Maintenance Committees (RMC) along each rehabilitated road. Activities started since 2013 with the first series of roads. For the first batch (Phase I), the Project had rehabilitated (spot improvement, following equipment-based approach) 394.8 km (corresponding to 25 roads) out of 420.3 km targeted. For Phase II, a total of 15 km (out of 156.2 km targeted) were fully rehabilitated nationwide. Around 29.4 km of rehabilitated roads have been maintained up to now.

It is assumed that all rehabilitated roads have been identified and selected in a way to support other socioeconomic activities implemented (or not) by the Project, including (but not limited to): agriculture (in a very broad way), trade (small), fisheries activities, schools, health centres, etc. It was expected that improving physical conditions of these road infrastructures will sustainably contribute to an increased value of existing potentials, hence improved living conditions of beneficiaries within (and beyond) the catchment area of the roads. Such investments could have contributed to that extent in various ways of their respective economic and social activities. This needs to be well captured as a result of investment encountered, as well as incentives for future investments in road infrastructure development activities in the country.

2. Scope of works

The Project is seeking the services of a Rural Infrastructures Economist Expert, to assist in assessing the overall contribution of investments made in road development activities towards possible enhanced and improved socioeconomic activities within its targeted area. The consultant will conduct a rapid and thorough assessment of socioeconomic impacts arising in the targeted areas of the four Provinces, as a contribution of road development activities implemented by the Project since 2011. These are the first series (Phase I) of roads, and it is expected that, the current assignment will lay the basis of further expectations that could arise from the second Phase of road rehabilitation.

The present assignment will include field visits (on some of the selected roads rehabilitated by the Project in all the four provinces, out of the 39 ones) and desk review, looking at the following: i) interviews with key stakeholders (individuals and institutions); ii) analysis and mapping of the various dynamics existing on selected roads (within each catchment area and in connexion with outside) as far as provision of sustainable integrated access is concerned including the various stakeholders; iii) analysis of the additional value resulting from the road development momentum on various sectors of the socioeconomic activities; iv) analysis of contribution, perceptions and perspectives of each type of stakeholders (transport operators, users, regulators, etc.) in the contribution of road development activities for a sustained local development; v) analysis of the existing potentials and the way they can be more valued with improved road infrastructures; vi) assessment of existing constraints that could hamper a maximised contribution of roads toward an improved living conditions of beneficiaries and ways of addressing them; vii) Identification of good practices (of road maintenance and/or use linking to socioeconomic value addition) and lessons learnt from existing good experiments as well as prerequisites for further up-scaling. The key audience of the study will include ANE (National Road Authority at national and Provinces levels), Province/District administrations, and technical/sectorial keys stakeholders in the project area. The results will help to better justify passed investments and serve as evidence for future ones in the Project area as well as nationwide.

3. Objective of study

The study aims at: i) developing a methodology to assess impacts of road infrastructure investments toward socioeconomic activities and; ii) provide evidences and results as a justification of all investments put into road rehabilitation activities, with respect to the Project development goals.

4. Details of assignment

The Consultant will perform the following:

- Sample and select the Feeder roads (based on a proposed methodology) to be surveyed during this assignment;
- Carry out an integrated diagnosis of the existing transport system in each catchment area of the targeted roads;
- Identify and analyse all existing constraints to the prevailing sparkling/boosting role of road development activities towards local economies and enumerate ways of addressing them;
- Analyse the role and contribution of each stakeholder in the process of maximising the benefit of road provision as a contribution to the overall development of targeted areas;
- Based on a preliminary assessment of all existing socioeconomic potentials, make an assessment of the contribution of road development activities in the improvement process of each sector of the local economies;
- Propose a comprehensive approach to further use and implement road development activities as a contribution to the development of local communities;
- Describe (if any) existing model(s) of the contribution of each type/category of roads to an integrated development of local economies;

- Assess the existing potential of each road to boost the development of local economies;
- Assess the contribution and roles of each stakeholders in the emergency of sustained road development activities for improved socioeconomic activities;
- Assess all regulations (national and local) that may affect/stimulate the catalytic development role of rehabilitated roads in favour of the local economies;
- Produce a comprehensive report detailing the findings of the study, with clear recommendations on the way to further orientate;

5. Activities

The consultant will undertake the following activities:

- Prepare a brief inception report detailing the Consultant's understanding of the ToRs, including the methodology (process and tools) for carrying out the assignment and timeline of activities;
- Conduct desk review of existing data, information, records, and other documents relevant to the assignment;
- Carry out field visits to all the four provinces where roads development activities have been implemented;
- Conduct interviews and hold consultations/meetings with all key stakeholders of road development as identified by the methodology;
- Analyse collected data and information;
- Compile a draft study report;
- Present the draft report to the Client and key stakeholders (in a workshop??) for their inputs;
- Prepare the final report, incorporating the inputs of the stakeholders and submit to the Client.

6. Key deliverables

- i) An inception report (including the description of the methodology) within 7 days of signing the contract
- ii) A draft study report submitted within 60 days of signing the contract
- iii) Final study report within 7 days after receiving input from the Client

7. Qualification of the consultant

Candidates will be selected on the basis of the following qualifications and experience:

- Have a post-graduate qualification in a field relevant to the focus of this assignment (e.g. Transport economist, Rural Engineering, Road/civil Engineering, social sciences, etc.);
- Evidence of in-depth knowledge of the Transport sector in general and Road Transport services and infrastructures sector in particular and key issues;
- Evidence experience of previous work with similar projects in the Project area and/or elsewhere;
- Experience in field participatory research methodology;
- Proficient in Portuguese, working knowledge of English imperative;
- High potential to work and deliver under pressure;

- Excellent analytical, planning, written and oral communication skills;

8. Time Schedule

The Consultant will be contracted for a maximum of _XXX_ days. The period allowed for the assignment is a maximum 75 days from the date of signing the contract and the Consultant must commit to deliver all the outputs indicated above to the Client in accordance with above timeframe.

Working Paper 3: Developing Financial Services

Introduction.

The objective of Component 3 is to enhance the quality of livelihoods of the target group by improving the delivery, outreach, appropriateness and sustainability of financial services in artisanal fishing communities. The component has 3 subcomponents: ***Sub-Component 1 – Community-Based Financial Services*** was to expand the number of PCRs and also further develop the PCR model, by: (i) *Establishment of new PCRs*; (ii) *Capacity building of service providers/NGOs and development of the PCR method*; (iii) *Support to formal community-based financial service providers*; (iv) *Provision of business development services and literacy programmes to PCR groups*. ***Sub-Component 2 – Financial Support to Value Chain Investments had four interventions***; (i) Support to attract financial institutions to fishing areas, by linking with the RFSP Innovation and Outreach Facility and providing matching grants; (ii) Risk Mitigation Fund to be managed by a competitively selected financial institution, to provide incentives to banks, microbanks and other financial institutions to lend to participants in the fisheries value chain; (iii) Matching Grants for Innovation and Infant Industry, of up to USD 50 000 each, to provide incentives to attract entrepreneurs to establish ice plants in the growth poles; (iv) Innovation Fund for Women's Enterprises, a flexible fund to provide matching grant funding for women's micro enterprises, targeted particularly at poor women and women's groups; and (v) Specialised Business Development Services, to complement the Risk Mitigation Fund. ***Sub-Component 3 – Technical Assistance for Financial Service was to provide*** (i) Rural financial expertise, to be responsible for both informal and formal financial services; (ii) ASCA Development Specialist to bring specialized experience from other countries.

Overall assessment of implementation. Overall Project implementation is rated moderately satisfactory.

Implementation progress.

Subcomponent 1: *Community-Based Financial Services* was to expand the number of PCRs and also further develop the PCR model. This subcomponent was implemented by service providers in the 6 growth poles namely Aga Khan (Cabo Delgado), Ophavela (Nampula) Sofreco (Zambezia) Ademe (Sofala) Consortium CALFADEM (Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo). To support the establishment of new PCRs in the fishing communities, the project was to support the capacity building of PCR promoters (Tier 2 promoters) through training and skills development by service providers. Tier 1 promoters would be used to train the Tier 2 promoters to provide training in: community mobilisation; development of the PCR method in fishing communities; and an MIS based on the developed software. For well-established PCRs, the project would support: (i) Elaboration of more developed PCR approaches adapted to artisanal fishing communities; (ii) Introduction of more flexibility, added services and innovations for 600 existing PCRs; (iii) Leadership training for women representatives/officers in PCRs; (iv) BDS and literacy training provided by staff hired by PCR promoters; (v) Revisiting loan interest rates and lending periods to facilitate utilization of money saved; and (vi) Conversion of dynamic PCRs into true accumulative savings/credit groups and the clustering of the stronger PCRs into SACCOs. Through the service providers the project was to train 100 staff (50 female and 50 male) of PCR promoters. The project trained 165 staff thus exceeding the end of project target. As part of the exit strategy, the project trained community facilitators who will continue supporting the PCRs after the end of the project. However, the project did not attain the gender 1:1 gender ratio as envisaged in the PDR having trained 161 females and only 4 male staff. This may be

attributed to the fact women form the majority of membership of PCRs therefore more females than men are likely to be recruited as trainers.

As regards establishment and strengthening of new PCRs, the project was to establish and support 1,600 PCRs. Against this target, 678 PCRs were established out of the AWPB target of 980 (69%) while 582 PCR groups were strengthened out of the AWPB target of 251 (232%). The overachievement of the number of PCR groups which were strengthened is attributed to inclusion of PCRs which had been supported under IDEPA before the recruitment of PCR promoters. With the exception of Nampula and Inhambane, targets for establishment of new PCRs in most of the growth poles had not been achieved. This was attributed to delayed commencement of activities by the service providers as well as the unique economic activities of the fishing communities. Unlike other enterprise sectors, whose activities are clustered around permanent addresses, fishing communities may not have permanent addresses and are therefore harder to reach and organise into groups. In addition, establishment of PCRs among the fishing communities which have not had exposure to financial systems takes longer due to weak financial literacy, lack of confidence in formal financial systems, seasonality and instability of cash flows, dispersed population, poor market and physical infrastructure etc. To overcome this challenge, Aga Khan, PCR promoter in Capo Delgado (which recorded low levels of achievement of targets) had to develop and pilot the use ICT platforms to recruit and train new groups.

The mission noted that on average it takes one year to establish and strengthen a PCR to a level it goes through the first cycle of savings, lending and distribution of dividends. In view of the short time remaining before the project ends, and in order to avoid establishment of weak and unsustainable PCRs, the PCR promoters should halt establishment of new PCRs. In the remaining period service providers should focus on strengthening the capacity of existing PCRs with a focus on (i) increasing members' savings to enable them access higher loans (ii) Recruitment and training of community promoters for all the PCRs to ensure PCRs continue to receive support after the project ends (iii) Prepare detailed reports on the status of the PCRs reflecting the key performance indicators of PCRs and clustering the PCRs on the basis of the performance indicators (iv) Strengthening the Governance systems of the PCRs by assisting the PCRs to develop/review their by-laws, election of and training of leaders. Facilitating of the registration of PCRs and opening of bank accounts.

At the time of the mission, there was no information regarding the complementary interventions under subcomponent 1 namely (i) elaboration of more developed PCR approaches adapted to artisanal fishing communities; (ii) Introduction of more flexibility, added services and innovations for 600 existing PCRs; (iii) Leadership training for women representatives/officers in PCRs; (iv) BDS and literacy training provided by staff hired by PCR promoters; (v) Revisiting loan interest rates and lending periods to facilitate utilization of money saved; and (vi) Conversion of dynamic PCRs into true accumulative savings/credit groups and the clustering of the stronger PCRs into SACCOs¹. In discussions with the project team, it was agreed that service providers will be required to provide reports on these interventions. The outstanding activities can be implemented under the new Rural Enterprise Finance Project (REFP), including clustering into SACCOs and revisiting interest rate calculations.

¹ Moving from a system in which the whole savings balance and the interest earned are distributed to members at the end of each cycle to one in which part of the funds are retained as start-up capital for the next round, thus making possible to expand the PCR impact in the community by making larger and longer loans possible for working capital purposes as well as for more substantial investments in fishing.

Provision of BDS and Literacy Programmes to PCR Groups. As a complementary activity and part of the support for PCRs, the project was to provide support for both functional literacy training and training in business techniques in order to enhance the active participation of women and poorer members of the fishing communities. Under this intervention, the project was to train 16,000 PCR members on financial literacy and business development. Reports from some service providers (e.g. ADEM in Sofala) indicated that PCR members had received financial literacy training². However, at the time of the mission, the other ASCA service providers had not submitted their reports on this activity. In discussions with the project management team, it was agreed that PMU would follow up with the ASCA promoters to prepare and submit reports on the progress of this intervention as it was an indicator on the project log frame.

Support to Formal Community-Based Financial Service (CBFS) Providers. According to the PDR, the project was to support the growing development of formal CBFS providers – RFAs and SACCOs – and facilitate their establishment in the growth poles. In addition, those RFAs and SACCOs that are registered with the Bank of Mozambique would qualify for the project's matching grant funds to establish their operations in the growth poles provided for under Sub-Component 2 (Support to Attract Financial Institutions to Fishing Areas). There was no evidence that this activity had been implemented. Implementation of the outstanding activities can be continued under the new REFP,

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
i. Halt the establishment of new ASCAs	ASCA service providers	May 2018
ii. Recruit and train community facilitators for all ASCAs	ASCA service providers	Dec 2018
iii. Prepare detailed reports on the status of the PCRs reflecting the key performance indicators of PCRs and clustering the PCRs on the basis of the performance indicators	ASCA service providers	June 2018
iv. Assist all PCRs to develop/review their by-laws, election of and training of leaders, facilitating of the registration of PCRs and opening of bank accounts.	ASCA service providers	January 2019
v. Prepare a clear road map for linking ASCAs to the REFP	ASCA service providers/PMU	January 2019

Subcomponent 2: Financial Support to Value Chain Investments. Sub-Component 2 was to respond to the need for investment financing in two ways: firstly, by contributing resources to attract registered financial institutions to establish their operations in locations from which they can effectively serve the fishing communities in the 26 growth poles; and secondly, by setting up a risk mitigation mechanism to address the issue of collateral and make financing fishery value chain investments more attractive. To achieve these goals, the sub-component contains five development initiatives: (i) support to attract financial institutions to fishing areas (FIE) (ii) a Risk Mitigation Fund; (iii) matching grants for innovation and infant

² 4,236 PCR members were trained in SOFALA of which 2089 (%) were women.

industry; (iv) Innovation Fund for Women's Enterprises; and (v) specialised business development services.

Fund for Institutional Expansion (FIE): The third round of requests for proposals from financial service providers was launched and unlike the second round of proposals which did not attract interest from service providers, applications were received from 13 microfinance institutions. After evaluation, 5 proposals were approved and submitted to IFAD for no objection before contracts can be signed. The approved financial service providers are from 6 growth poles in Zambezia (Pebane and Chinde Zalala), Sofala (Sambazo and Sengo) and Gaza (Zongoane). The mission noted that the process of establishing new branches and operationalizing them to offer services to the project beneficiaries (including approval by the bank of Mozambique) may take a long time (minimum of 6 -8months). In view of the short time remaining before the end of the project, the viability of establishing and operationalizing new branches and their ability to serve the project beneficiaries as envisaged in the PDR may not be achieved. In this regard the mission recommends that the FIE funds be reallocated to meet the liquidity shortfall in the Line of Credit.

Line of Credit (LoC): The mission noted that the first two rounds of the LOC were successfully disbursed through three MFIs namely GAPI, CCOM and HVLUKU. Cumulatively, the LOC had disbursed MZN 62 million to 4 MFIs. The funding was used to finance value chain activities such as purchase of motor engines, purchase of fishing nets and marketing activities. The third round of proposals was launched and 3 Financial Service Providers were selected and forwarded to IFAD for no objection. However, funding for the IFAD contribution to the LOC was disbursed and exhausted. The balance of funding for the LOC remains in abeyance as IFAD portion of the LOC was exhausted. The EU contribution to the LOC had not been approved. The mission noted that GAPI had received 122 proposals totalling to MZN 29.9 Million for the LOC. There is need to inject additional capital to enhance the liquidity of the LOC. The mission recommends the reallocation of funds from the unutilised funds from the FIE, RMF, FPMEE and FPPE to the LOC.

Risk Mitigation Fund (RMF): According to the PDR, the aim of the Fund was to provide an incentive to banks, microbanks and other financial institutions to lend to participants in the fisheries value chain. The Fund would function by responding to lending proposals from other financial intermediaries intending to lend to entrepreneurs and fishermen involved in the fisheries value chain by providing them with matching grant financing. The financial institution selected to manage the RMF would make funds available on a *subordinated* basis to the lending bank or other financial institution for on-lending to these project support value chain clients. Thus, the end borrower would receive one loan that combines funds from the lending bank/financial institution with funds from the RMF (in general on a 50:50 basis). The criteria for operation of the RMF are the following:

- The financial institution managing the RMF would process, approve and disburse the RMF funds through its own organisation
- End-borrower receiving a loan from the retail financial institution that receives funding from the RMF would contribute a minimum of 25 percent to the total cost of the financed project/enterprise from his/her own funds.
- The maximum share the RMF would represent of the total loan (RMF loan + financial institution's loan) for any project shall be 50 percent.
- In the case of default by the end-borrower, the retail financial institution participating in the RMF would have first call on the full collateral and only bear the liability for its own portion of the retail loan – i.e. not that portion financed by the RMF.
- 50 percent of the interest earned on the RMF loans shall remain with the RMF manager to cover its RMF-related operational costs, 50 percent shall be paid to the

RMF to increase its investment capital; all repayment of principal would go back to the RMF account to be relent.

- As the principal incentive for attracting the RMF manager, the monies contained in the RMF would continue with the institution on the closure of the project on the condition that the institution continues to lend the funds to banks, microbanks and other financial institutions registered with the Bank of Mozambique and that these funds be used for development of the artisanal fisheries value chain in the 26 growth poles.

GAPI was selected as the financial institution to manage the RMF under the conditions stated above. The uptake of the RMF was very poor and after what appeared to be unsuccessful attempt to market the facility to attract commercial banks to utilise the RMF, GAPI began lending the funds directly to end user borrowers. GAPI was then, charging end borrowers an interest rate of 17% p.a. compared to interest rates of 48% p.a. charged by banks, microbanks and other financial institutions accessing the RMF for on-lending to participants in the fisheries value chain. During the year under review MZN 36,931,260 was available under the RMF comprising of MZN 15million contribution from IFAD, 9million contribution from GAPI and MZN 12,931,260 of contributions from end-borrowers who received the loans. Out of the available loan fund, MZN 25, 862,460 (representing 11% of the end of project target) was disbursed to 29 projects. GAPI's position as the RMF manager as well as retail lender to end borrowers raises questions of conflict of interest (COI). And whereas the low uptake of the RMF is attributed to the unwillingness of the financial institutions to meet the matching grant element of the RMF, GAPI's aggressiveness in marketing the facility to other financial is doubtful, especially in view of the fact it became the retail lender. It is not clear whether, a 'no objection' was granted to GAPI to play the dual roles of the RMF manager and retail lender. The RFM manager was expected to facilitate appropriate and effective control of the allocation of loans from the RMF to the end borrowers. However, since GAPI was performing both roles, the mission was not able to assess how the oversight and supervision is exercised. The mission was also not able to assess the portfolio performance of the RMF in terms of identity of borrowers, size of loans, loan terms repayment rates etc. To mitigate the potential COI, GAPI should be given a 'NO Objection' to perform either the RMF manager role or the retail lender role and not both. Going forward, the oversight and supervision of the RMF should be assigned to BNI through the new REFP.

Specialised Business Development Services (BDS). The BDS was designed to complement the credit provided under the RMF and would be provided in conjunction with loans from that Fund. At the time of the mission, there was no report from GAPI (the RMF manager) on the progress/status of implementation of business development services to end user borrowers. In discussions with the PMU, it was agreed that GAPI would provide a detailed report on implementation of this activity.

Fund for the Promotion of Women Entrepreneurs (FPME): In order to facilitate women's involvement in the fisheries value chain, the project established a flexible financing facility to provide matching grant funding for women's micro enterprises with a total funding value of USD 300 000. The fund was to respond to opportunities available to poor women, and women's groups, for starting up economically viable enterprises along the fisheries value chain within the project's growth poles.

To complement the financing available from the Fund, the project would provide technical support to help identify and prepare micro-projects. The uptake of the FPME was very low. During the year under review, 124 women entrepreneurs (30% of the AWPB target) accessed support from the Fund for the Promotion of Women Entrepreneurs (FPME) valued at MZN 5.2million. Cumulatively, 188 women (16% of end of project target) had accessed support from the fund at a total value of MZN 7.2 million. The low uptake and the low size of the loans for the FPME were attributed to the fact that most women entrepreneurs were unable to raise their contribution of the matching grant.

Fund for the Promotion of Emerging Enterprises (FPPE): FPPE was designed to create appropriate incentives to attract entrepreneurs to establish innovative or infant industries especially ice plants, which are typically unattractive to entrepreneurs at the initial stages due to the low returns. The total amount available under this fund was USD 300 000 spread over the first two years. The project was to provide matching grants of up to USD 30 000 per proposal. During the year under review, 4 enterprises accessed support from the Fund valued at MZN 2,7 Million. Cumulatively, 5 enterprises accessed the support at a total value of MZN 3,1 million (14% of the end of project target). The low uptake of the FPPE was attributed to fact that most of the proposals which were submitted did not meet the technical requirements of the fund (e.g., innovativeness, new processes, infant industry etc), The poor quality of the proposals which were submitted was attributed to poor training/sensitization by the promoters.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Fast track the approval of the 'no objection' request release of the EU funds to enable replenishment of the LoC	IFAD/PMU	May 2018
Reallocate unutilised funds from the FIE, FPPE and FPME to the LoC where there is high demand for the facility	IFAD/PMU	June 2018
Link ProPESCA to REFP and replenish part of the ProPESCA LoC from REFP LOC funds	IFAD/PMU	June 2018
Restructure the RMF to make it more attractive to financial service providers	PMU/Service Provider	June 2018.
Restructure the FPME and the FPPE to make it more appropriate for the target beneficiaries and provide more effective BDS services to the beneficiaries to enable them produce bankable project proposals	PMU/RMF Manager	June 2018
Develop a strategy to link FPME and FPPE to REFP		July 2018
		December 2018

Sub-Component 3 – Technical Assistance for Financial Service was to provide (i) Rural financial expertise, to be responsible for both informal and formal financial services; (ii) ASCA Development Specialist to bring specialized experience from other countries. The project had hired a rural finance expert to support the rural finance activities. However, his contract had ended and was not renewed. The mission was not able to obtain reports of the activities and support provided by the rural finance expert. The project had not hired the ASCA development specialist and since the project is ending, it may not be necessary to hire the expert. The PMU should request the RF expert to submit their report for the period they were under a contract with ProPESCA.

Other Issues.

The PTA small grant funded “Outreach Project - ORP”³: ORP – a south-south-triangular collaboration (SSTC) - was implemented in Mozambique through Fundación Capital (FundaK) from 2015 to-date. FundaK successfully piloted the expansion and scaling-up of innovative financial inclusion and graduation strategies and tools for Mozambique through ProPESCA. ORP enhanced operational and policy dialogue effectiveness in financial inclusion and livelihoods improvement strategies that targeted mainly women in the artisanal fishing sector in Mozambique. It also developed a methodology to strengthen the financial capabilities of members of fishing communities, and ultimately linked the communities to formal financial institutions, especially mobile-based services delivered through Telcos. The pilot started reinforcing the capabilities of the staff at the ProPESCA project by introducing them to the broad concepts around savings groups and the relevance of linking the savings groups to the formal financial system. The capacitated staff can now adequately supervise the roll-out and monitoring of savings group methodology among their target population⁴. Simultaneously, the project developed financial education content and materials for members of the fishing communities, using the same methodology used in Tanzania (field research and co-creation), as well as for the Training of Trainers. ORP trained 7 extension agents from the Provincial Delegation who in turn delivered financial education to 17 fishing communities organised in savings groups of about 500 beneficiaries supported by the ProPESCA Project. An independent research done with IDEPA on the impact of these activities showed that beneficiaries did respond to the messages in the short-term, expressing preference for savings instead of taking loans for emergencies and opening new accounts with financial service providers (financial institutions and especially Mobile Money Operators –MMOs). Based on the success and satisfactory performance of the ORP pilot, the concepts and innovations introduced by FundaK in ProPESCA have been linked to new REFP with the intention of upscaling them to all the geographical areas covered by ProPESCA and aimed to potentially reach some 100,000 participants.

Targeting and outreach. The project was to provide financial services to 16,000 beneficiaries (8,000 female and 8,000 male). At the time of the mission, data on the actual

³ The PTA small grant funded “The Outreach Project: Expanding and scaling-up innovative financial inclusion and graduation strategies and tools in Africa”. Recipient Organisation: Fundación Capital Grant #: 2000000123.

⁴ Organization and training of savings groups conducted by local service providers hired by the ProPESCA, whose staff are responsible for supervising effective delivery by service providers.

number of clients accessing financial services had not been consolidated and harmonised as the reports from service providers provided varying data.

Empowerment and social sustainability. The financial services component has contributed to an increase economic and social empowerment of communities involved, either targeting single individuals, households or strengthening collective action. Target groups have been capacitated to create and manage their own grassroots institutions and organisations especially the ASCAs. Women have also been organized in groups/associations and leadership trainings planned to empower women's leaders. Through these groups, beneficiaries have improved access to advisory and financial services as well as business opportunities. However, the FPME and the FPPE which were designed to empower women and start-up entrepreneurs have not performed well and are unlikely to achieve the end of project targets. Despite the low uptake, the FPME and FPPE are financial instruments which have high potential for empowering women. The mission recommends that they should be restructured and linked to REFP for continuity and sustainability. The target beneficiaries should be provided with tailored business development services, including accessing market outlets, to improve the quality of their proposals to enable them access funding from the FPME and FPPE.

Quality of beneficiary participation. Reports availed to the mission indicated that ASCA subcomponent has recorded satisfactory engagement of beneficiaries (men, women and youths) in implementation of component activities including savings mobilization, loans, training and establishment of enterprises along the value chain.

Responsiveness of Service Providers. Various service providers were contracted to implement activities under this sub component as follows: **Subcomponent 1: Community-Based Financial Services** is implemented by service providers in the 6 growth poles as follows (i) Aga Khan (Cabo Delgado), (ii) Ophavela (Nampula) Sofreco (Zambezia) (iii) Ademe (Sofala) (iv) Consortium CALFADEM (Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo). A special intervention by Fundación Capital together with IDEPA, introduced an ICT platform for financial graduation training for women under the PTA small grant that supported PropESCA for two years (2015-2017). All the service providers have been responsive in the establishment of new ASCAs and strengthening of existing ones. However, project targets have not been met. Some of the service providers have introduced innovative services (such as the use of digital platforms to register groups and their activities) and implement an exit strategy that will ensure the continuation of services after the termination of contracts. Implementation of other complementary activities had not been implemented. These included (i) elaboration of more developed PCR approaches adapted to artisanal fishing communities; (ii) Introduction of more flexibility, added services and innovations for 600 existing PCRs; (iii) Leadership training for women representatives/officers in PCRs; (iv) BDS and literacy training provided by staff hired by PCR promoters; (v) Revisiting loan interest rates and lending periods to facilitate utilization of money saved; and (vi) Conversion of dynamic PCRs into true accumulative savings/credit groups and the clustering of the stronger PCRs into SACCOs.

Exit Strategy. The project should develop an exit strategy with clear and concrete targets and recommendations with specific focus on linking the component to the new RFP. The exit strategy for ASCAs should focus on establishing a support structure for the new/weaker ASCAs and consolidation and graduation of the stronger PCRs into SACCOs.

Potential for scaling up. All the sub-components under the financial services component have potential for scaling up due the high unmet demand for financial services among the existing and potential target market. During the field mission, it was noted that access to financial services was still a major constraint to the target groups. Access constraints included physical access where people have to travel long distances to access financial services and supply constraints where very few financial institutions are willing to offer financial services to the fishing community due to the perceived riskiness of this market or some of the few willing financial institutions charge unaffordable interest rates that discourage uptake of the LOC. On the other hand, GAPI which accesses the same LoC from IFAD/EU charges 17% per annum as it lends directly to the beneficiaries. Overcoming these access constraints requires a multidimensional approach which will include policy, institutional, technological and other enabling interventions beyond the life of this project. Once these constraints are managed, most of the sub-components have potential for scaling up.

M&E and Knowledge Management: During the mission, reports from the project as well as those from service providers had wide variances in the format of the reports, discrepancies in the data provided and general lack of tracking of performance indicators as per the project log frame. The project management team was advised to harmonise the reports using a standardised reporting format. Service providers should be provided with a standard reporting tool focussing on the key log frame indicators (outcome and output indicators). The M&E unit should ensure that data from the project team is harmonised and updated in the project log frame.

As regards **knowledge management**, the project needs to document key lessons and models emerging from implementation of the component activities. For example, in Capo Delgado, the service provider has successfully piloted the use of an ICT platform to enhance recruitment, training and supervision of PCRs. Other lessons on financing models for fisheries value chains using instruments which were introduced in PROPESCA such as LOCs, matching grants, ICTs, etc., should be documented for both learning purposes and for future reference in design of financial service interventions.

Conclusion.

Overall, the implementation of this component is rated moderately satisfactory. The establishment and strengthening of ASCAs (PCRs) progressed well and despite not meeting the project targets, ASCAs have continued to demonstrate that they provide an effective vehicle for financial inclusion in underserved areas and for promoting the savings culture that is necessary to ensure sustainable financing of the fish value chain in the absence of formal financial institutions in these remote areas. During the mission, it was evident that ASCAs are very popular vehicles for financial intermediation among the target market as demonstrated by the fact that even where MFIs and banks were available, the project beneficiaries (especially women) preferred to access savings and loans from ASCAs.

In order to sustain the growth path of the ASCAs, the project needs to develop a graduation strategy which moves ASCAs from a system in which the whole savings balance and the interest earned are distributed to members at the end of each cycle to one in which part of the funds are retained as start-up capital for the next round, thus making possible to expand the PCR impact in the community by making larger and longer loans possible for working capital purposes as well as for more substantial investments in fishing. A strategy should also be developed to transform the stronger PCRs into SACCOs. The PCRs developed under

PROPESCA should be used as an entry point for the establishment of an apex institution under the new (REFP).

The Financial instruments to Support to Value Chain Investments recorded low levels of performance. There was low demand/uptake for the Risk Mitigation Fund, the Fund for Promotion of Women Entrepreneurs (FPME), the Fund for Emerging Enterprises (FEE) and the Fund for Institutional Expansion (FIE). Whereas the mission has recommended that the idle funds under these instruments be reallocated to the LOC, the PMU with the support of experts in the various financial instruments should consider redesigning the facilities to make them more attractive and affordable to financial institutions and entrepreneurs.

The line of credit (LOC) was more attractive and the first tranche of funding (IFAD contribution) was exhausted. Reports from the LOC manager indicated that the loans disbursed were utilised for fisheries value chain activities including purchase of motor boat engines, small fish processing plant, purchase of nets and working capital for fish marketing activities. The high demand for the LOC was demonstrated by the fact that GAPI had a pipeline of approved projects awaiting disbursement of the second tranche of funds (EU contribution). Building on the successes and lessons learnt from the implementation of the LOC, the mission recommends that the LOC should be linked into the REFP to boost its liquidity and enhance lending to the fisheries value chain actors. More innovative value chain financing models can be adopted for financing the fisheries value chain.

Working Paper 4: Nutrition

This working paper highlights the progress, findings, results and agreed points based on the discussions held with PROPESCA PMT and service providers in different but interlinked subjects covering Nutrition Promotion activities, including the sustainability and exit strategy activities.

*This component is rated as **satisfactory**.* Implementation of the component has progressed positively since the last mission. All service providers are fully active mainstreaming nutrition in the project area. Misselo and MD & Seppa service providers started their training and nutrition education activities in the field targeting women at reproductive age (15-49 years) and children under 2 years. The mission visited Sofala province (36% of chronic malnutrition) and witnesses the active mobilization and involvement of the communities, fisheries sector and local authorities in nutrition promotion.

The project reached the main targets despite the initial delays to contract the service providers. The entry point for nutrition mainstreaming in most of the areas are the existing PROPESCA community based organizations (Fisheries Community Councils, fishers and traders groups and associations), and the existing saving's and credit groups. In addition, the project is also working with community leaders and school teachers, as well as establishing mother groups. Cumulatively a total of 698 home gardens were established (target 210) with 9384 people, 1218 cooking demonstrations sessions with local available products conducted (target 150) with 14155 people, 57 nutrition education radio programs were broadcasted through community radios (target 36), 1848 students received training on nutrition education (target 2250). The project is also promoting processing and conservation techniques, as well as good hygiene practices.

All the interventions are contributing for the adoption and consumption of improved organic receipts and dishes prepared with locally available food i.e. tomato, mango and banana jam, enriched porridge for complementary feeding, cassava leaves, sweet potato, orange and mango juice, etc. For home gardens, taking into account that the coastal area soils are in general not suitable for production, the project is promoting vegetable gardens using sacks and buckets to produce high nutritive crops. In addition, and following the results of the baseline study the service providers are promoting among other local crops, food groups less consumed such as pulses rich in protein and Vitamin B, vegetables and fruits rich in Vitamin A.

The fish conservation and processing is part of the PROPESCA and Fisheries sector normal activity. The project has been able to successfully train fisherman and traders in good conservation practices using ice, smoking and drying techniques, as well as to use the fish and its sub-products for handcraft, decoration, etc. The nutrition service providers are working with the communities highlighting the nutritive value of fish and sensitizing them to have a balanced and diversified diet.

Nome da Província	Pólo de Crescimento	Nome do Distrito
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Zambézia Implemented by ADPP Mozambique	Cuassiane	Distrito de Pebane
	Pebane	Distrito da Mag. da Costa
	Pebane	Distrito de Nicoadala
	Zalala	Distrito de Namacurra
	Zalala	Município de Quelimane
	Quelimane	Distrito de Inhassunge
	Quelimane	Distrito de Chinde
Cabo Delgado Implemented by MISELLO LTD	Chinde	Distrito de Palma
	Mocímboa da Praia	Distrito de Mocímboa da Praia
	Mocímboa da Praia	Município de Moc. da Praia
	Macomia	Distrito de Macomia
	Quissanga	Distrito de Quissanga
	Quissanga	Distrito do Ibo
	Pemba	Município de Pemba
Inhambane Implemented by MISELLO LTD	Pemba	Distrito de Pemba-Metuge
	Nova Mambone	Distrito de Govuro
	Inhassoro	Distrito de Inhassoro
	Vilankulos	Distrito de Vilankulos
	Vilankulos	Município de Vilankulos
	Maxixe	Distrito da Maxixe
GAZA and Maputo Implemented by MISELLO LTD	Maxixe	Município de Inhambane
	Zongoene	Distrito de Zongoene
	Bilene *	Distrito do Bilene
	Maputo	Município de Maputo
	Maputo	Kamavota
	Maputo	Katembe
	Maputo	Kanyaca
	Maputo	Matutuine
SOFALA Implemented by MD Consultores LTD	Maputo	Distrito de Marracuene
	Sambazó	Distrito de Muanza
	Sengo	Distrito do Dondo
	Beira	Município da Beira
	Nova Sofala	Distrito de Buzi
	Chiloane	Distrito de Machanga
	Maciamboza *	Distrito de Cheringoma

The service providers are promoting the nutrition mainstreaming with focus on exit strategy. A lot of joint work and synergies are being established with Provincial, District and local authorities and field technicians to ensure the sustainability of nutrition interventions. Extension officers and community agents were trained to mainstream nutrition education at local level. In addition the beneficiaries of nutrition interventions are also acting as nutrition champions at community level with great impact.

The nutrition activities and service providers contracts were planned to end in April 2018, however EU-MDG1c programme was extended until November 2018, therefore, in order to ensure the conclusion of the pending activities and targets, and to consolidate this

intervention in line with the sustainability strategy, it was agreed that an extension of the service providers contracts will be granted. During the remaining months, the PMU and service providers should focus on providing refresh trainings and capacity building to the fisheries sector for National, Provincial and District focal points (ToTs), including the district extension officers who will continuously work with the nutrition groups and establish future groups.

IDEPA should ensure the continuation of these activities, allocating resources to allow the training of more extensionists by the nutrition focal points at provincial level, and replication of the nutrition activities at community level. Therefore, from now on, it was agreed that IDEPA will allocate in the PES planning cycle resources for nutrition promotion.

Following the baseline conducted in 2017, an end line survey to measure the Minimum Dietary Diversity for Women of reproductive age (WDD-W) and Minimum Dietary Diversity of young children under two (MDD - YC) will be conducted in the six provinces to compare the results against the baseline evidence. For this exercise it is advisable to also use a control group (districts) which did not receive nutrition interventions as a comparison group. In order to plan, organize and conduct the end line survey, it was agreed that a consultant will be hired to support the PMU and service providers to conduct a joint assessment of nutrition interventions in PROPESCA area following the baseline approach using MDD and to harmonize with PROMER and PSP projects who are also conducting their end lines surveys using the same methodology. As highlighted in the previous mission report, seasonality is an issue for many food security, health and nutrition indicators as diet patterns in many contexts vary depending of the season, therefore the PMU and service providers should ensure that the end line survey is conducted in the same period of the year that the baseline was conducted. However taking into account that the baseline was conducted between Jan-Feb period, and the report of the end line study should be available during the last quarter of 2018, the questionnaire and questions should be somehow adjusted to get the best and realistic possible results.

The target, population and sampling methodology should be prepared based on the experience of the baseline exercise and efforts should be made find part of the people that were interviewed during the first study, as per of the control group that should be identified and interviewed during this study.

List of PROPESCA Growth poles

The PROPESCA nutrition focal point participated in the Nutrition mainstreaming Workshop for project focal points in ESA in March 2018. As part of the event agenda and outputs, terms of reference for Nutrition Focal points were developed to better clarify their roles and responsibilities in nutrition mainstreaming at project level. The PROPESCA nutrition focal point is an IDEPA staff with other responsibilities, and at this stage of the project the demand for her support will increase significantly. For near future, based on this ToRs, IDEPA should develop Nutrition focal point ToRs for Provincial and District level officers and assess their performance based on the ToRs and annual targets.

Agreed Actions

Actions	Responsibility	Deadline	Status
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Extend Service Providers Contracts EU-MDG1c programme was extended until November 2018, therefore, in order to ensure the conclusion of the pending activities and targets, and to consolidate this intervention in line with the sustainability strategy, it was agreed that an extension of the service providers contracts will be granted	PMT/IDEPA	May/ 2018	[agreed]
Carry out refresh ToTs for nutrition focal points PMU and service providers should focus on providing refresh trainings and capacity building to the fisheries sector for National, Provincial and District focal points (ToTs), including the district extension officers who will continuously work with the nutrition groups and establish future groups.	PMT/Service Providers	October/ 2018	[agreed]
Allocate in the PES planning cycle resources for nutrition promotion IDEPA should ensure the continuation of nutrition activities, allocating resources to allow the training of more extension officers by the nutrition focal points at provincial level, and replication of the nutrition activities at community level.	IDEPA	June 2018 and Continuous	[proposed]
Hire a consultant to support the preparation of the End-line survey using MDD methodology In order to plan, organize and conduct the end line survey, in PROPESCA area following the baseline approach using MDD and to harmonize with PROMER and PSP projects who are also conducting their end lines surveys using the same methodology.	PMT	August/2018	[agreed]

Annex 1 - Draft Sample of the Nutrition Focal Point ToRs

Background. Malnutrition is not just a result from lack of sufficient, adequate, nutritious and safe food, but from a host of intertwined factors linking health, care giving, education, water, sanitation and hygiene, access to food and resources, women's empowerment and more. Improved nutrition is therefore platform for progress in health, education and poverty reduction. Without adequate and sustained investments in good nutrition, the 2030 agenda (Sustainable Development Goals) will not be realised.

Therefore, IFAD is committed to mainstream nutrition in its projects and programmes. The nutrition mainstreaming approach has a great leveraging effect, as it is based on the principle that by integrating nutrition considerations in traditional interventions, these can have a greater impact on food security and good nutrition outcomes. In light of this corporate commitment, IFAD intends to ensure that investments integrate nutrition elements and effectively implement the nutrition interventions. This necessitates the identification of project focal points within the project management unit. The technical background of the nutrition focal point will vary depending on the project's focus and context. For instance, a project that engages a nutrition specialist¹ will have this staff/officer as the focal point on nutrition while the other projects will appoint any of the project staff/officer such as the M&E, gender, climate or community specialist as a focal point on nutrition.

The Nutrition Focal Point

Main responsibility: The nutrition focal point will be identified by the Project Coordinator and will be responsible for the coordination and facilitation of implementation of the nutrition interventions defined in project/programme at national, sub-national and community levels. He/she will work closely with the IFAD nutrition focal points to ensure effective operations of nutrition mainstreaming in project investments. The staff time as dedicated to the roles and responsibilities on nutrition will be project specific and in line with the project context.

Specific Duties:

- i. In close liaison with other PMU staff, ensure adequate integration of nutrition in the Project documents such as: Project Implementation Manual, M & E system, Annual Work Plan and Budget and Progress reports;
- ii. In close liaison with the M&E officer, ensure that nutrition indicators are tracked and reported on a regular basis (along with other project reporting schedules);
- iii. In close liaison with the IFAD staff, support the documentation of best practices and lessons learned for in-country and global dissemination;
- iv. Bring the capacity needs of PMU staff and the project implementers on nutrition to the attention of the Project coordinator and IFAD staff;
- v. Establish close contact with the nutrition focal point in the lead implementing agency (e.g. Ministry of Agriculture) as a means to keep the project up-to-date, ensure close coordination with other nutrition initiatives and share IFAD project progress with other stakeholders through existing multi-sectoral nutrition coordination mechanisms at national and local levels;
- vi. Support the coordinator to establish local partnerships on nutrition (UN, Private sector, CSO) to support implementation and technical assistance;
- vii. Facilitate the implementation of nutrition-sensitive activities in close collaboration with relevant stakeholders and implementing partners (e.g. extension workers, community service providers, partner organisations, etc.);
- viii. Advocate for retrofitting of nutrition in project components/activities with potential to be made nutrition sensitive;

- ix. Participate in project supervision missions and ensure implementation of the mission's recommendations related to nutrition.
- x. Work collaboratively with the technical experts on gender, youth and climate in the implementation and documentation of interface on nutrition outcomes.

Working Paper 5: Gender, Targeting & Outreach

Targeting and outreach: All project components continue to provide support to the different target groups (and sub-groups) according to their socio-economic categories and based on their involvement in the fishery sector. The project has so far reached 55,751 HHs, (119,206 individuals of which 250,879 men 131,673 women). The target groups include the very poor as well as the economically active poor, with internal differentiations in terms of poverty, gender, age. They include poor small-scale fishermen and women, involved in fishing or trading as well as other key value chain actors: boat owners, ice processors, fish processors, traders. In line with self-targeting approach positive aspects of the targeting effectiveness are visible in all activities, in particular those for access to finance with strong elements of inclusiveness for the very poor and also young men and women. Furthermore, in line with direct targeting approach, direct targeted interventions have been implemented to benefit exclusively women (i.e. fund for women's entrepreneurs).

Majority of project direct beneficiaries are men and women from fishery communities operating on small scale level. Specific activities directed to the very poor consist in creation and support of credit and saving groups (ASCAs). This continues to be a pro-poor activity showing its relevance also for youth. A total of 2001 ASCAS (cumulative) were supported up to 2017. Showing an average presence of 15 members per group the project has so far reached out approximately 30,000 between men and women⁵ (in most cases between 40% and 60% women presence as member is recorded) and having 407 groups with women in leadership position. Service providers responsible for the implementation of these activities are pro-poor and gender sensitive and have demonstrated capacity to conduct socio-economic analysis on the target group to get the impact generated.

The supervision mission (17-27 April 2018) visited activities in Sofala. Data on work conducted with PCRs show that the service provider (ADEM-Agência de Desenvolvimento económico de Manica) supported formation of 202 new groups and strengthening of 71 existing groups, reaching out respectively 2147 men and 2089 women through new groups and 810 men and 1109 women for the existing ones (6,155 members in total). Total outreach of this activity exceeds the initial target set for women in new groups. The intervention was initially supposed to form 200 groups and reach 2800 men, 1200 women beneficiaries, including 1200 fishermen. Overall actual achievements demonstrate that the intervention has formed 202 groups, benefiting 2147 men, 2089 women and 1594 fishermen.

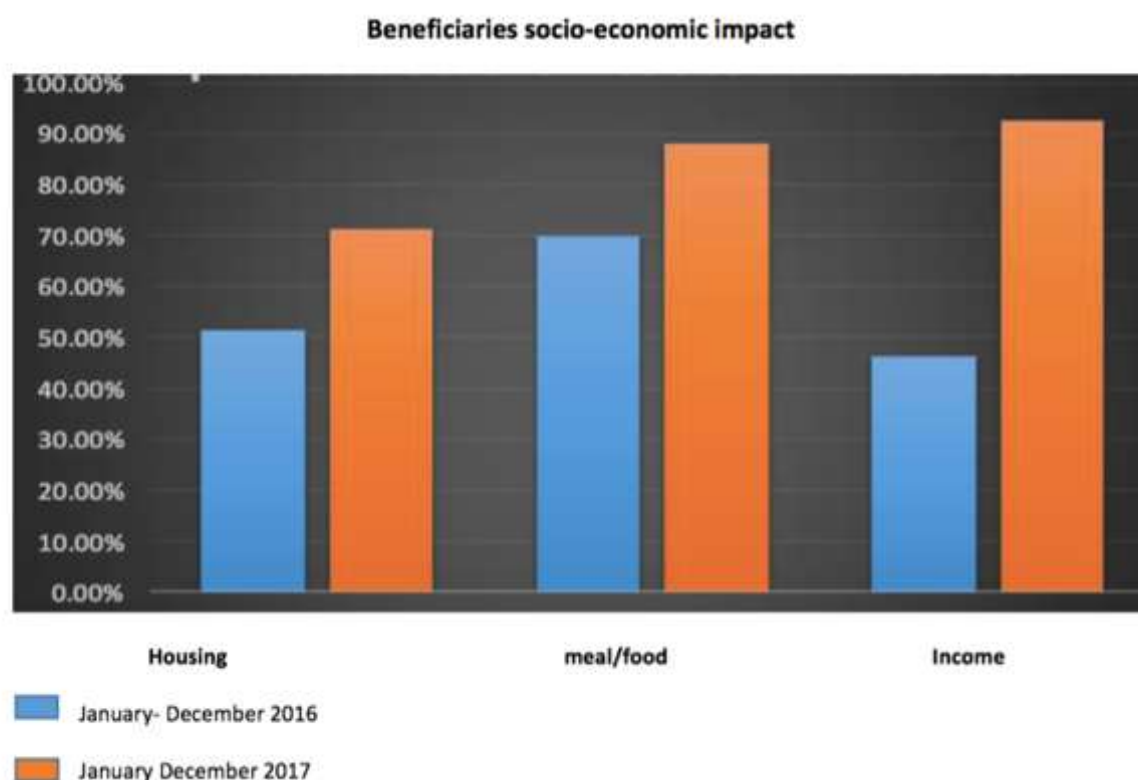
Analysis conducted also showed the use of funds against the type of product. It is important to highlight the relevance of numbers related to beneficiaries purchasing fish conservation equipment (2,289) and also beneficiaries involved in purchase and trade of fish (3,192), both activities traditionally undertaken by women.

Indicator	Type of products	Number of beneficiaries
Improving housing conditions	Brick and plates	974

⁵ The exact number of ASCAs beneficiaries will be refined when all service providers will submit reports. During the mission data were not available and the number was calculated on the basis of estimate and data from previous supervision mission reports.

	Blocks and plates	663
	Furniture	4017
Fish trade: increased of volume of fish traded	Fish	3192
	Prawns	86
	Other fish products	39
Trade of grocery products: increased volume of business	Groceries	74
Fish materials: Increase in purchasing power for fishing material	Fish nets	169
	Fish hooks	43
	Canoas	27
	Boats (Moma type)	16
	Engine	9
Fish conservation equipment: Increase in purchasing power for fish conservation equipment	Cool box	2289
	Freezer	36

Furthermore, ADEM conducted a work through focus group interviews (200) and questionnaires submitted to participating communities. Preliminary results achieved show changes in the socio-economic conditions of beneficiaries before and after project interventions and the positive impact. The mission recommends to ensure that all service providers from other provinces will submit similar results as completion of their activities, as planned.



From 2016 the project has included aquaculture activities (demonstration level) thus involving men and women farmers engaged in aquaculture production (mostly on small scale). Given the inclusion of this target group and the interest that promoted activities could generate, including for young people, it is recommended that community mobilisation activities integrate the same principles of inclusiveness and methodologies that have been applied throughout the project to ensure outreach of all interested categories of beneficiaries (men, women and youth).

Gender, youth, Social Inclusion: The gender strategy (2012-2017) has been implemented in all projects components, lessons learned have been drawn, including case studies and key elements of it are now included in the project exit strategy. A comprehensive report on gender is available and can be useful for informing design of future interventions. A manual for gender mainstreaming has been prepared and used to enhance gender specific competences of extension workers and technicians to integrate gender related aspects in all programme activities. Presence of capacitated technical experts at central level and gender focal points at provincial and district levels have ensured correct implementation of the strategy and present elements of sustainability beyond project completion to sustain other interventions.

The gender strategy has been implemented in line with the following areas of action:

1) Improve women's ability to make profitable use of fishery resources: The programme has encouraged participation of women in technical skills trainings related to handling and processing of fish, including added value. Specific activities contributing to this area of action were implemented within the value chain component. These included specific trainings for women on fish handling and processing, including good hygiene practices, training on the

full use of fish, etc. Furthermore, the programme supported women to explore new areas of engagement, including those that are traditionally dominated by men. In this case, specific courses on fish nets repairing for women were undertaken in Sofala.

2) Creation of an enabling environment for women entrepreneurs (offering business development services, access to credit and matching grants for innovative investments):

Activities that have contributed to this area of action included strengthening business management capacities (value chain). It was found that participation of women in business management was lower compared to men. This was due to several factors including low level of literacy, lack of documentation, lack of bank accounts, etc. which was required to facilitate the payment of matching grants via e-Sistafe.

On the other hand, the Financial Services component (Component 3) has contributed significantly to the achievement of successful results through the Fund for Women Entrepreneurs and promotion (creation/strengthening) of PCR groups. The monitoring and follow-up work revealed that the number of women participating in the PCRs has increased significantly along the years. Success stories have been collected to show cases results and impact in this area, including young men and women.

In relation to the special fund for women entrepreneurs, the mission noted that the interest from women's side is growing. Direct targeted activities continue to benefit women through special fund for women entrepreneurs. As of today, the fund has financed 188 projects corresponding to 188 women entrepreneurs mainly involved in the fish trading sector.

Most of the women have purchased cool boxes and freezers. This resulting in increased opportunity to store products, avoid losses and generating more income. It was found that low level of achievement characterizing the performance of this activity in the past was not due to lack of interest from women beneficiaries of the opportunity offered (matching grant) but mostly due to delay in the overall process of proposals' approval reaching beneficiaries when there was no longer availability of fund to match the grant.

In 2017 the fund has financed 122 projects showing an increased from the previous years as a result of community mobilization activities to promote the fund, as well as speeding up procedures for projects approval and release of funds. It is recommended to continue the activities for promotion of the fund among women entrepreneurs and maintain the positive level of efficiency in project approval and fund release to achieve the target set for 2017 (370).

3) exchange visits to improve women's knowledge (fish processing and marketing operations and learning from other women entrepreneurs): Exchange visits were carried out in the provinces of Maputo, Sofala, Cabo Delgado and Zambézia. Five women entrepreneurs from Maputo participated in an experience exchange in Zongoene and Bilene (Gaza). In Cabo Delgado there was inter-district exchange between the groups of PCRs. The experience exchange covered members of Olumboa (1W), Darumba 12 (4M / 8W), Pangane (1W), Ingoane (1W) members of the Ajuda Family Association, Quissanga (2W), Palma (1W) and Mocimboa of Praia (1W). Two women from Sofala (1 from Sambazó and 1 from Sengo) participated in a learning visit on fishing techniques visiting women involved in fishing in Ingoane, Cabo Delgado.

4) Strengthening the role of women in community-based organizations and decision-making:

In Maputo province, 71 women were enrolled in the associations and PCRs groups in management and leadership matters, and 4 groups of PCRs were led by women. In other provinces leadership skills trainings have been directed to CCPs and market management committees, platforms where women's participation was registered as very low. Although the project has brought consistent impact in terms of women's economic empowerment, the same is not reflected in presence/representation of women in committees and other grassroots institutions. Other than in PCRs, presence of women in other decision-making bodies (i.e. CCPs) is usually lower than 30%. Lack of time, domestic obligation, gender biases still constrains women full presence in decision making processes.

Processes of consultations are key to capture the view of all target groups involved and it is important that mechanism to avoid elite capture are in place, especially when communities are called to decide use of infrastructures (i.e. market management committees) and selection of beneficiaries. To avoid risks of elite capture it is required that inclusive mechanisms of consultation and representation are in place, as well as presence of women's leaders capacitated.

In view of the remaining time of implementation some adjustments may be considered to strengthen presence of women's leaders. It is recommended that capacity building activities for inclusiveness are directed to women's leaders as well as to CCPs leaders. Mechanisms for follow (leaders should be training other women's groups) should be put in place.

5) Strengthening institutional capacity: Strengthening institutional capacity for gender is critical to ensuring that the poorest and most vulnerable people are included, and institutional capacity building was a major focus during the implementation of ProPESCA since the very beginning. So far the project has trained 189 people among technicians and extension workers on gender issues. An exercise to share views, experience and compare results achieved in implementing the gender and social inclusion strategy has taken place among technicians and extension workers. The exercise has taken place in 7 provinces (8 meetings in total) and an additional 33 support missions were conducted to further strengthen gender competences at all levels and ensure that capacity is in place to accompany and follow up on the remaining implementation period of ProPESCA as well as any future intervention. As the experience exchange has not been conducted in all provinces as planned, it is recommended to complete the exercise for remaining provinces of: Inhambane, Gaza and Maputo.

Beneficiaries participation: All activities promoted have contributed to increase economic and social empowerment of communities involved, either targeting single individuals, households or strengthening collective action. Target groups have been capacitated to create and manage their own grassroots institutions and organisations, including having women as members of decision making bodies, although in most cases not in leadership position for water concern CCP. Nevertheless, majority of women are found in leadership position in savings and credits groups. Furthermore, the project is working with groups of women farmers (only women's groups or mixed groups) engaged in fish farming and supporting activities to strengthen collective action. The project has recorded satisfactory engagement of beneficiaries (men, women and youths) in planning implementation of ProPESCA activities. In line with the self-targeting strategy there is evidence of beneficiaries' interest in project activities. Furthermore, beneficiaries were involved (participation and contribution) at different stages of road development activities (from surveys to design) and in various ways.

They were consulted (for road selection), employed as unskilled labour (source of revenue) and they conceded their property/goods (to meet road alignment) as their contribution.

Progresses in implementation show that activities continue to equally benefit men and women. This reflects their interest and participation in different segments of the fishery value chain where larger presence of women is found in fish handling, processing and trading sector. Disaggregated data on cumulative results (2017) on training activities show the following: (i) fishing technique in open sea (711 men and 44 women); Fishermen involved in ice use demonstrations on board 646 M 128 W (ii) fishing-specific business management (1089 men and 62 women); fish processing, handling and trading of fresh fish (1277 women and 3210 men); (ii) conservation and commercialisation of traditionally processed fish (1101 women and 2209 men). Services provided as well as location and time have been appropriated and no major limitations have been expressed by beneficiaries to access project services.

The contribution and participation of beneficiaries is useful to assess the overall involvement of beneficiaries during implementing of project's activities. Related data has not been systematically collected however, reconciled data indicate that for road activities in 2017: i) around 344 local people (out of 459 employed) were engaged as unskilled labour; ii) around 82 (out of 84) were local females. It is expected that, for remaining roads to be worked, these information will be collected using appropriate tools (as simple tables). This can be done by contractors (under the leadership of the supervisor) as a contractual and compulsory agreement, during implementation of works.

Youth: Although youth was not defined as a specific target group at project design stage, the supervision mission found that on the basis of self-targeting, young men and women have also benefited from the intervention and participated in activities on the basis of their interest. Young women mostly from accessing financial services for different purposes to: improve housing conditions; increase the volume of fish trading activities as well as other products; purchase fishing materials as well as cool boxes and freezers to conserve fish.

Young men, mostly involved in the fishing sector have benefited from accessing new technologies for fishing and for conservation of fish (use of ice on boat). Success stories on youth, especially young entrepreneurs, have been captured as part of the gender and social inclusion strategy work on Knowledge Management.

From 2016 the project has introduced aquaculture activities (demonstration level) thus involving men and women farmers engaged in aquaculture production (mostly on small scale). Women are involved in fish farming (tilapia but also mussels in Cabo Delgado) using different techniques: ponds as well as cages and activities show potential for increasing (i) household income and (ii) intake of fish for the family members. It is recommended that in the plan of actions developed for fish farming, the gender and youth related aspects are captured in order to demonstrate viability of economic opportunities for women and youth (increased income) as well as for improving household nutrition (fish consumption) and positive results are shared with a wide audience at community level. Self-targeting strategy should be applied and proper mobilisation during demonstration/promotion events conducted by extension workers to allow a large number of women and youth to access information on this opportunity (fish farming) and receive support if interested to start the activity on a self-selection basis.

Gender and M&E: All data have been disaggregated by gender and the programme is able to determine the number of women beneficiaries. The presence of a dedicated gender expert and also gender focal person working in the PMU has been key to ensure results so far. For the final evaluation it is recommended that in addition to quantitative data, also qualitative information that subsequently describe results obtained by the project in the area of gender equality and women's empowerment (GE/WE) are collected. Some example of useful indicators that can be considered for capturing data are the following. Instruments are also suggested.

Gender and M&E in the fishery sector	
Indicator	Tool/mean of verification
Number of women and men actively participating (and in leadership position) in established and well-functioning fishers' groups, fishing boats, fish marketing and processing enterprises, or marketing cooperatives.	Interviews with stakeholders
gender differences in workload as a result of introduced practices or new technology.	Interviews
From beginning of the project an increase of x percent in household incomes from fish-based activities (such as fisheries or aquaculture or processing) among women-headed households and poor households in program areas	Household information/interview
Among surveyed women in target group, x percent rate that their access to income from fish (either via fishing or aquaculture) has improved during the period covered by the program	Interviews with women in target groups
Change in attitudes of women and men about changed roles of women in fisheries or aquaculture	Group interviews or focus groups

IFAD's KEY FEATURES OF GENDER-SENSITIVE DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

	Implementation
<p>1. The project design report contains – and project implementation is based on - gender-disaggregated poverty data and an analysis of gender differences in the activities or sectors concerned, as well as an analysis of each project activity from the gender perspective to address any unintentional barriers to women's participation.</p>	<p>Gender differences are analysed in the social and economic assessment. Direct targeting activities for women have been included and being implemented. The programme includes activities that are traditionally performed by women and are highly favouring their participation. These include women's involvement in conserving, processing as well as value adding and marketing in the fish value chain. In addition to this, the project has also promoted activities that are not traditionally within the women domain but have been successfully taken up (i.e. repairing fishing net in Sofala Province) Participation of women in project activities continue to be high and specific nutrition related activities are also targeting women.</p>
<p>2. The project design report articulates – or the project implements – actions with aim to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expand women's economic empowerment through access to and control over productive and household assets; 	<p>Women are engaged in all activities and trainings proposed by the programme that are relevant to them: business and market skills to access inputs and programme services, in particular in the fishery value chain women are involved in processing and marketing high quality fish. Overall PROPESCA enhances women's access to market and thereby enable them to accumulate human, social, physical and financial assets.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthen women's decision-making role in the household and community, and their representation in membership and leadership of local institutions; 	<p>The project has brought consistent impact in terms of women's economic empowerment but presence/representation of women in committees and other grassroots institutions in some instances is lower than 30% i. Lack of time, domestic obligation, gender biases still constrains women full presence in decision making processes.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve a reduced workload and an equitable workload balance between women and men. 	<p>The programme supports the introduction of time and labour saving technologies that reduce drudgery for women.</p>
<p>3. The project design report includes one paragraph in the targeting section that explains what the project will deliver from a gender perspective.</p>	<p>Yes. The gender-related and social inclusion aspects of the programme are summarized in the section on programme area and target group.</p>
<p>4. The project design report describes the key elements for operationalizing the gender strategy, with respect to the relevant project components.</p>	<p>A Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan is embedded in all components of PROPESCA and has been fully implemented.</p>

5. The design document describes - and the project implements - operational measures to ensure gender- equitable participation in, and benefit from, project activities. These will generally include:	
5.1 Allocating adequate human and financial resources to implement the gender strategy	All actions identified in the Gender and Social Inclusion Action Plan have been properly costed and budgeted. Presence of TA as part of PMU has provided support for its implementation and follow up so far. The project supports gender related training of staff which have include modules on gender and social inclusion (gender awareness).
5.2 Ensuring and supporting women's active participation in project-related activities, decision-making bodies and committees, including setting specific targets for participation	Gender sensitization session have been undertaken to increase the number of women representation. It results higher in PCRs and lower in other committees such as CCPs.
5.3 Ensuring that project/programme management arrangements (composition of the project management unit/programme coordination unit, project terms of reference for staff and implementing partners, etc.) reflect attention to gender equality and women's empowerment concerns	Overall the programme coordination unit (PMU) reflects responsibility for gender focus and social inclusion, including commitment from all members for GE/WE. Capacity of the programme implementers (and partners) on GEWE has been strengthened through trainings, capacity building, experience sharing.
5.4 Identifying opportunities to support strategic partnerships with government and others development organizations for networking and policy dialogue	
6. The project's logical framework, M&E, MIS and learning systems specify in design – and project M&E unit collects, analyses and interprets sex- and age-disaggregated performance and impact data, including specific indicators on gender equality and women's empowerment.	Only sex disaggregated data are provided. Success stories and quality data showing impact on Women's Empowerment have been collected from targeted provinces. Age disaggregated data are not collected but success stories on young men and women have been collected.

IFAD'S TARGETING POLICY - CHECKLIST for DESIGN and implementation

	implementation
1. Does the main target group - those expected to benefit most- correspond to	The project target groups are men and women living/ or engaged in businesses around the growth poles that are

IFAD's target group as defined by the Targeting Policy (poorer households and food insecure)?	involved, based on the gender roles and occupation, in the fishery sector. It includes fishermen producers (mainly men) fish traders (men and women) involved in high quality fish trading outside the growth poles, as well as other traders of pelagic fish mostly operating within the local market and other actors that operate in the third sector (i.e. mechanics, boat carpenters as well as ice producers). The target groups are overall poor and food insecure, although there are internal differentiations in terms of poverty, gender, age and access to services for very disadvantaged communities/groups.
2. Have target sub-groups been identified and described according to their different socio-economic characteristics, assets and livelihoods - with attention to gender and youth differences?	Yes. All gender differences are reported and response from the programme to tackle the issues is identified. The activities proposed by the programme are also capturing youth. This is particularly relevant for supporting young women access to finance through Saving and Credit Group. Furthermore, PROPESCA has adopted an innovative pro-poor methodology for creation of PCRs: Saving for Change (SfC). The model has been proven successful in increasing resilience and financial assets and specifically targeted to meet the needs of the rural poor for whom access to even the most basic services is extremely limited at best. This is particularly relevant for the very poor.
3. Is evidence provided of interest in and likely uptake of the proposed activities by the identified target sub-groups? What is the evidence? (matrix on analysis of project components and activities by principal beneficiary groups completed?)	Yes. There is a huge demand from beneficiaries to increase access to inputs, market as well as fishery production, processing and employment opportunities for unemployed youth. the fishery value chains supported by the programme reflect activities that are already traditionally practised in the target areas. Men are mostly involved in the fishing activities, while women in the processing and market. Youth (young men and women) are also involved in fishing sector and particularly young women directly participate in project activities as women members of Credit and Saving Groups (PCRs).
4. Does the design document describe a feasible and operational targeting strategy in line with the Targeting Policy, <i>involving some or all of the following measures and methods:</i>	
4.1 Geographic targeting – based on poverty data or proxy indicators to identify, for area-based projects or programmes, geographic areas (and within these, communities) with	The project is focusing on 30 growth poles in 43 districts of 7 provinces.

<i>high concentrations of poor people</i>	
4.2 Direct targeting - <i>when services or resources are to be channelled to specific individuals or households</i>	Special Fund for women entrepreneurs is an innovative financial instrument specifically targeting women. The implementation is lagging behind the overall target set. Nevertheless, in 2017, due to improvement in procedural steps for project approval, the project has financed 122 projects (taking the cumulative target achieved to 188) and showing a positive improvement.
4.3 Self targeting – <i>when goods and services respond to the priority needs, resource endowments and livelihood strategies of target groups</i>	All activities respond to the needs of target groups, including young men and women. This applies to the fishery sector as well as newly introduced aquaculture activities.
4.4 Empowering measures - <i>including information and communication, focused capacity- and confidence-building measures, organisational support, in order to empower and encourage the more active participation and inclusion in planning and decision making of people who traditionally have less voice and power</i>	PROPESCA activities are empowering the beneficiaries including women; they build social and psychological self-confidence hand in hand with economic empowerment. Capacity-building activities target fishers households, their organisations as well as extension service providers. Mobilisation strategy has been done to encourage participation of women and it is recommended to apply the same inclusive approach in aquaculture activities.
4.5 Enabling measures – <i>to strengthen stakeholders’ and partners’ attitude and commitment to poverty targeting, gender equality and women’s empowerment, including policy dialogue, awareness-raising and capacity-building</i>	Gender awareness sessions have been undertaken at all level to capacitate staff.
4.6 Attention to procedural measures - <i>that could militate against participation by the intended target groups</i>	Intended target groups are participating in the planned activities.
4.7 Operational measures - <i>appropriate project/programme management arrangements, staffing, selection of implementation partners and service providers</i>	Service providers as well as implementers are capacitated to undertake activities following a pro-poor targeting approach and ensure inclusion of vulnerable groups and women. Where gaps were identified, training have been undertaken to fill the gaps.
5. Monitoring targeting performance. Does the design document specify that targeting performance will be monitored using participatory M&E, and also be assessed at mid-term review? Does the M&E framework allow for the collection/analysis of sex-disaggregated data and are there gender-	indicators are disaggregated by gender and enriched by qualitative information (success stories). Furthermore, an example of service provider (i.e. ADEM in Sofala) provided primary data on beneficiaries’ socio-economic impact. It is recommended that other service providers undertake similar exercise showing similar results.

sensitive indicators against which to monitor/evaluate outputs, outcomes and impacts?	
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Partnership-Building

In this section, report on partnerships by using the following table.

Details of the main project partnerships should be included, either in the text of the narrative section under the partnership-building rating, or here in this overview table. This should include the names and a brief note on the main partners/partnerships. The supervision team should also meet with partners to obtain their feedback and insights regarding the overall quality and effectiveness of the partnership and the partnership-building efforts of the project team.

Partner Name (may also include networks, multi-stakeholder partnerships etc.)	Details of partnership <i>Indicate whether NGO, INGO, UN agency, Government agency etc. Is the partnership based on written agreement? Provide any additional details about the partnership</i>
Cofinancing partnerships	
KM and Policy partners	
Private Sector	
Coordination/Implementing Partners	

Working Paper 6: Financial Management and Procurement

This annex complements the information contained in the main Supervision Report with the following documents:

1. Attachment 1: Financial Management Assessment Questionnaire at Supervision (FMAQS);
2. Attachment 2: Summary of Project Fiduciary Risk Assessment at Implementation
3. Attachment 3: SOE checklists for all reviewed WAs;
4. Attachment 4: Procurement review tables;

Attachment I: Project Fiduciary Risk Assessment at Implementation

Country: Mozambique	Loan ID: :L 822-MZ + OFID 1408P, C-ECM-822-MZ
Project Name: ProPESCA	
Executing Agency: PMU within the Instituto De Desenvolvimento da Pesca e Aquacultura (IDEPA)	CPM: Robson Mutandi
FMS: Alaudio Chingotuane	Date of this review: May 2018

Topic	Risk Rating (H/M/L)	Issues / Comments / Recommendations
A. Inherent Risks		
High risk. Mozambique ranks 153/180 on Transparency International's Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) for 2017, scoring 25 points, signalling high levels of perceived corruption.		
B. Control Risks		

1. Organization and Staffing			
a.	Adequacy of organizational structure to meet functional needs of the project.	L	Adequate.
b.	Availability of clear job description for key project positions, including fiduciary positions.	L	Staff TORs are clear as per review.
c.	Adequacy of project financial management staff (numbers and skill) matching functional needs of project.	L	Adequate. PROPESCA FM unit is staffed by a Finance Manager with more than 20 years of experience in the implementation of IFAD projects, and includes three accountants, one for each of the project's sources of funding (IFAD, EU, OFID).
d.	Availability and adequacy of operating manuals and guidelines for staff.	L	Yes. Staff has been trained on the contents of the operating manuals and guidelines.
e.	Existence of a performance based evaluation system in place and timely completion of performance evaluation for all staff.	L	Yes. ProPESCA uses the GOM system for all staff.
f.	Adequacy of health insurance coverage for all staff (where applicable).	L	Adequate.
g.	Timely payment of social security fees (where applicable).	L	Yes. Fees are retained by the project and paid directly to the Institute for Social Security.
h.	Staff adequately informed about IFAD's national and anti-corruption policy and relevant contact details.	L	Yes.

2. Budgeting			
a.	Timely preparation and approval of AWPB.	H	<p>Partially adequate. There's a conflict between the approval dates of the project's AWPB between Government of Mozambique and IFAD. The project must submit a budget for the following year to the Ministry of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries - MIMAIP - in August of each year, which is then passed into law by Parliament in September. Subsequently, the project submits the AWPB to IFAD in December of each year. However, this plan submitted to IFAD can be significantly different from the plan submitted to MIMAIP as it reflects a more realistic approach to the AWPB (as it is prepared closer to the end of the implementation period of the previous AWPB). Any adjustments to the AWPB submitted to Government must then be approved by Ministry of Economy and Finance, a process that can be lengthy. PROPESCA typically requests adjustments at the beginning of the fiscal year, which has systematically caused a delay in the start-up of budget execution in e-SISTAFE of 1 or 2 months. Mitigation measure: as the project draws to its conclusion, and to avoid a loss of 1-2 month freeze of implementation in the beginning of 2019, PROPESCA should submit to IFAD the very same AWPB that is submitted to MIMAIP for approval.</p>

b.	AWPB in line with expenditure categories in Financing Agreement Schedule 2.	L	Yes.
c.	Financing sources and implementing agencies for each category in the AWPB are identified.	L	Clearly identified.
d.	Linkage between AWPB and Procurement plan are identified (for cost estimate and activities). Check assumptions to support cost estimates. Test check high value items.	L	Yes. No issues detected in the review of the plan.
3. Fund flows and Disbursements / Withdrawals			
a.	Timeliness of funds disbursed by different sources (and co-financiers funding if applicable).	H	There have been severe delays in the disbursement of EU and OFID funds. Delays in the disbursement of EU funds were due to delays in the submission of WAs for justification of funds received previously by the project. Delays in the disbursement of OFID funds were due to a lengthy review process of the withdrawal applications by OFID (it must be noted that the OFID financing agreement reached completion on 31 March 2018, and the project is requesting an extension to align its completion with the IFAD loan's completion date). Mitigation measures for the last year of project implementation: 1) PROPESCA to increase the frequency of submission of WAs for the justification and disbursement of EU funds, otherwise the project will face liquidity issues; 2) IFAD to liaise with OFID to guarantee that an extension to the project's completion date can be

			granted following GoM's request.
b.	Timeliness of counterpart funds disbursed.	H	Under-provision of counterpart funding to the project. Additionally. High risk associated to TAX component for EU funded activities as these are strictly tax exempt and currently GoM must reimburse around EUR 12,000. Mitigation measure should include a project-led thorough evaluation of the Government's in-kind contribution to PROPESCA, to offset the current perceived under-provision of counterpart funds.
c.	Efficiency of the funding channels. Timeliness and traceability of funds flows.	H	Not efficient and not timely. In the beginning of 2018 PROPESCA had no access to project funds in e-SISTAFE for at least 2 months (January-February). As this situation has occurred since the beginning of implementation, it can be estimated that this issue of lack of access to project funds in e-SISTAFE at the beginning of the year has costed PROPESCA a full year of lost/reduced implementation over the entire project lifetime (8 years, including 12 month extension). Mitigation measures are reported in the row 2.(a).
d.	Efficiency of the funding channels for credit lines. Timeliness and traceability of funds flows, if applicable.	M	Partially efficient. Review of credit lines carried out during the verification mission of the EU that was carried out in October 2017 showed some issues with traceability, especially at the level of availability of reports showing full funds flow, from PROPESCA to end beneficiaries. Mitigation

			measure: while all issues were resolved during the verification mission, PROPESCA to monitor more closely the work of the implementation agency responsible for the credit lines (FFP), and request more frequent financial reports showing full funding cycle.
e.	Special Account(s)/Dedicated Account(s) Management, Disbursements.		
	i) Adequacy of the authorized allocation to ensure a smooth flow of funds	L	Adequate (applicable only to OFID, as IFAD and EU financing is managed on revolving fund mechanism).
	ii) Appropriateness of disbursement methods used	L	All adequate.
	iii) Adequacy of documentary support for SOE disbursements, reimbursements, direct payments and Special Commitments. (refer to Appendix IV and complete, reflecting finding in rating).	M	Spot checks to be carried out during financial management mission/supervision mission.
	.iv) Timely preparation and accuracy of Withdrawal Applications	H	Accurate, however there have been severe delays on submission of WAs for EU funds (justification of funds received in previous WAs). This has negatively impacted disbursements to the project, as IFAD only processes WAs once at least 70% of funds received under previous WAs have been justified. Mitigation measure: PROPESCA to increase the frequency of submission of WAs for EU

			funds.
	v) Authorization of WA preparation.	L	Duly authorised as per Financing Agreement.
	vi) Status on expenditures withdrawn from Special Account but not yet claimed for replenishment (old cases to be noted)	L	No old cases pending review. Expenditures withdrawn are regularly justified through WAs.
	vii) Regularity of Special Account(s) monitoring and monthly reconciliations signed by the project manager. Review and assess the reconciliations	L	Yes, prepared monthly. Review showed no issues in reconciliations.
	viii) Disbursement rate compared to the AWPB and whether satisfactory given the remaining implementation time. Provide comments as appropriate	M	Disbursement rate of the sole IFAD loan has reached 97.5%, and as such PROPESCA will exhaust the IFAD loan allocation before project completion. The disbursement rate of the EU financing has reached 56.5%, while the disbursement rate of the OFID loan has reached only 34.4%. The overall disbursement for all financiers (including Government) is 67%. Considering the remaining period of project implementation the disbursement rate is classified as moderately satisfactory, as there's a considerable risk of PROPESCA reaching completion (March 2019) and closure (September 2019) with undisbursed amounts from the EU grant (completion: November 2018, closure: February 2019) and OFID loan (original completion: March 2018 - still awaiting approval of extension and as

			such, disbursements are frozen).
	ix) Recovery of SA balances by loan closure		N/A
4. Internal Controls			
a.	<p>Segregation of duties - are the following functional responsibilities performed by different units or persons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) authorization of a transaction (ii) execution of a transaction (iii) recording of the transaction; and (iv) custody of assets involved in the transaction. 	L	<p>There is adequate segregation of duties :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) requisition form initiated by requesting unit/officer (ii) authorisation of the requisition form by IDPPE Director/Provincial Delegate (DO) (iii) Verification against budget allocation/availability by Assistant Accountant (AEO) (iv) Coherence with work plan and procedure by the FC or PC (ACI) (v) Transaction is executed on the system (AEF) once the requisition has been signed on the system by the DO. (vi) Goods received by Procurement Officer - recording of assets on the system done by procurement officer (AP). <p>Every 21 days, the Competent Authority must confirm that the all procedures were satisfactorily carried out in the system.</p>

b.	Clarity and adequacy of decision processes and sequence of events for control functions in project implementation reflected in the Financial Manual (or equivalent there-of).	L	Procedures for e-SISTAFE operation are fully known. PIM finalised and has been distributed to relevant staff across all implementing agencies.
c.	Adherence to Financial Manual.	L	Adequate.
d.	Effectiveness and efficiency of internal controls over inflows of funding sources other than IFAD.	L	Adequate. All inflows are subject to same strict controls as all flow through the Single Treasury Account (CUT) and managed via e-SISTAFE.
e.	Adequacy of contract management (use of contracts register and monitoring form) and filing there-of.	L	Adequate.
f.	Effectiveness and efficiency of internal controls over expenditures (full cycle from commitment, payment, receipt of good and services, approval of payments, classification, etc.)	H	All payments are made via e-SISTAFE. However, audit report noted that there were some shortcomings in internal controls at the provincial level.
g.	Documentary evidence to confirm delivery and acceptance of contracted goods, works or services.	M	Partially adequate. Verification mission carried out by the EU in October 2017 has showed a few instances of variations between contracted goods and delivered goods (specifically for purchase of IT equipment). Furthermore, the verification showed that end users and purposes of the goods were not clearly indicated. Mitigation measure: PROPESCA to ensure that supplier delivers exactly the same goods as contracted. Any variation should entail a renegotiation of the contract. Furthermore, PROPESCA to clearly indicate the end user of the

			equipment (with a delivery certificate signed by the end user), as well as the purpose of the equipment under the project implementation.
h.	Physical controls over cash, documents and records. Adequacy of filing systems. Is the petty cash subject to monthly reconciliation as well as surprise checks; custody of cash box and control of keys.	L	No cash payments under PROPESCA. All transactions flow through e-SISTAFE. Adequate filing system. The ArcaE (electronic archiving tool) has been deployed to PROPESCA offices and project should start electronic archiving of documentation soon.
i.	Adequacy of physical management of cash.	L	No cash transactions. All payments flow through e-SISTAFE
j.	Timely payment to suppliers and consultants.	L	Yes. No issues encountered.
k.	Eligibility of expenditures with respect to Financing Agreements.	M	<p>SOE sample checks confirm eligibility of expenditures submitted under WAs 18, 19 and 20 for the EU grant, WA 24 for the IFAD loan, WA 12 and 13 for the OFID loan. However:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) And in connection to the review of the full payment cycle for the EU financed expenditures, the review of procurement of some goods (vehicles and motorcycles) show that while the estimated cost of the goods reached the ICB threshold (which is set to USD 250,000), the procurement was done based on NCB. Mitigation measure: as this is an issue common to the entire portfolio, IFAD should conduct a procurement training for all projects to clarify the applicability and procedures for ICB. b) The mission noted that the construction work at Sambazo market was abandoned by the contractor since November 2017, after reaching 70% of physical

			<p>execution and payment of the total contract amount (MZN 6,709,980.29). The District council paid this full amount against a bank guarantee of MZN 9,000,000 to mitigate the recurring usual risk of cash flow problem in the first quarter of 2018. However, the two guarantees provided by the contractor had expired. Mitigation measure: as there's a potential for declaring the 30% amount paid in excess of the actually completed works, the Government (as contracting entity) has already started the legal process to resolve the situation and shall inform IFAD of the outcome of the process.</p>
l.	Legality/eligibility of advances from project funds and timely justification for use there-of.	L	Adequate. PROPESCA has advanced funds from IFAD loan to cover activities carried out under the EU grant financing. Proper documentation has been maintained to justify these advances.
m.	Compliance with financial management covenants in the Financing Agreements and LTB.	H	Partially compliant. While financing agreement establishes that the proceeds of the EU grant cannot be used for the payment of taxes, the project has advanced VAT payable by GoM for an amount of EUR 12,068. Mitigation measure: GoM to reimburse the amount owed in taxes.
n.	Adequacy of up-to-date record keeping for fixed assets and inventories.	L	Asset register maintained up to date. Considered best practice.
o.	Adequacy of controls concerning project assets including: i) Vehicle and other assets management (are assets property tagged, is a physical inventory count done on a regular basis?)	L	Vehicle log-book in place. Contract of fuel is done. Contracts include list of vehicles to be refuelled. Controls in place over Travel authorisations and DSA's paid to staff according to GoM regulations.

	ii) Fuel management (do drivers maintain a log book?) iii) Travel authorisations (incl. DSA paid to staff)		
p.	Adequacy of vehicles and assets insurance.	L	Adequate for vehicles. Due to very high cost-benefit ratio, all other assets are not insured.
q.	Workshops: i) Availability of list of participants ii) DSA paid to participants iii) Receipts for workshop expenditure	L	Yes. All information is available for consultation.
r.	Adequacy of controls and authorization process for use of funds (payments, transfers, Cash/Bank balance management) / and other operational accounts - non-special account.	L	Adequate.
s.	Banking arrangement and controls (reconciliation of bank statements with financial accounts).	L	Bank reconciliations prepared regularly (monthly).
t.	Existence of a proper IT support unit in place.	L	CEDSIF provides IT/e-SISTAFE support for ProPESCA.
5. Accounting			
a.	Basis of accounting (cash, accrual) and whether accounting standards are in line with IFAD's requirements (e.g. IFRS/IPSAS/IPSAS cash).	L	Modified cash basis.

b.	Adequacy and reliability of accounting system, (is double entry accounting used, specify software used, is budget data entered into the accounting system, can the accounting system produce regular automated financial reports?).	L	Adequate. While e-SISTAFE has all the features of an accounting system, some its functionalities are not available for project users (for example, trial balances cannot be printed by the project). However, this information can be requested to the Ministry of Economy and Finance. The system produces regular automated financial reports, and allows budget monitoring. However, reports must be exported to Excel to tailor for IFAD's reporting needs.
b.	Recordkeeping (including documentation and filing/archiving)	L	Yes documents are well filed chronologically and clear audit trail is maintained for all expenditures
c.	Fixed assets register maintained and reconciled (sample and physical check).	L	Yes. Asset register is in order. e-SISTAFE has a module for electronic asset register, which is being used by the project.
d.	Adequate documentation and controls for Information Systems, including documented accounting procedures, backup of financial records, integration of all sub-systems.	L	Yes - e-SISTAFE is maintained on an external server. Virtually no risk of loss of data.
e.	Adequacy of chart of accounts for project accounting purposes	L	CEDSIF guarantees trial balance is available.
f.	Timeliness of recording transactions, regularity of performance and approval of reconciliations, controls on erroneous recordings.	L	Adequate.
g.	Appropriate/ adequate accounting and reporting of counterpart funds contributions (incl. tax and tax exemptions) as well as beneficiary contributions.	H	The project must establish modalities to account for the GoM in-kind contribution, including the foregone revenue from the provision of office

			spaces, the pro-rata salary of IDEPA and Ministry of Fisheries staff who contribute to the project, and the use of GoM vehicles and equipment for project activities.
6. Financial Reporting & Monitoring			
a.	Completeness, accuracy, usefulness, and timeliness of financial reports.	L	All adequate.
b.	Interim FM reports and linkage to progress reports - timely preparation, submission to IFAD.	L	Interim financial reports not in use due to non request from IFAD.
c.	Preparation of reports showing actual vs budget income/expenditure and AWPB execution rate.	L	Yes, prepared and submitted to IFAD semi-annually.
d.	Follow up of previous aide-memoirs fiduciary recommendations.	L	Adequate.
e.	Reasonable alignment between disbursement rate of recurrent versus investment cost categories.	L	Adequate.
7. Internal Audit			
a.	Existence of Internal Audit arrangements.	M	Yes IDEPA is subject to internal audit of the Min of Sea, Inland Waters and Fisheries. However, and as the reports from these audits are not available to IFAD (as they cover the entire Institute), the proejct could benefit from the services of a dedicated internal auditor. Mitigation measure: as the Project is reaching its completion, not mitigation measures are proposed at this stage.
b.	Adequacy of internal audit arrangements (organization - staff capacity).	L	Not verified (TORs and staff composition not shared with IFAD)

c.	Adequacy of internal audit scope of work and quality of reports.	L	Not Regular
d.	Assessment of matters raised in audit reports.	L	Latest internal audit on record was of Cabo Delgado Provincial Delegation in April 2013 - Audit report not available (is of all ministry and does not show only project data).
8. External Audit			
a.	Adequacy of scope and ToR.	L	Adequate.
b.	Adherence to ToR.	L	Adequate, as per the 2016 Financial Statements audit report.
c.	Timeliness of audit report.	L	Report submitted before deadline of 30 June 2017.
d.	Quality of audit.	L	Audit follows IFAD guidelines on project audits.
e.	Implementation of audit recommendations/agreed action plan in place to address these.	L	Adequate.

Attachment 2: Summary of Project Fiduciary Risk Assessment at Implementation

Project: ProPESCA Implementing Agency : Ministry of Fisheries via PCU within the IDEPA		
	Risk Assessment H/M/L	Proposed Mitigation
Inherent Risk	H	Community accountability systems are created at programme level in order mitigate against potential corruption
Control Risks		
1. Organization and Staffing	L	
2. Budgeting	H	As PROPESCA nears completion (31 March 2019), and to avoid a loss of 1-2 month freeze of implementation in the beginning of 2019 (which has happened systematically in past years) due to e-SISTAFE, PROPESCA should submit to IFAD at the end of 2018 the very same AWPB that is submitted to MIMAIP (in August 2018) for Parliament approval, so as to avoid the need to request an adjustment to the plan to Ministry of Economy and Finance (in the beginning of 2019), which would affect the timely conclusion of project activities by completion date.
3. Funds flow & Disbursement Arrangements	H	For the last year of project implementation: 1) PROPESCA to increase the frequency of submission of WAs for the justification and disbursement of EU funds, otherwise the project will face liquidity issues; 2) IFAD to liaise with OFID to guarantee that an extension to the project's completion date can be granted following GoM's request.
4. Internal Controls	M	PROPESCA to ensure that supplier delivers exactly the same goods as contracted. Any variation should entail a renegotiation of the contract.

		PROPESCA to ensure that EU grant funds are not used to finance taxes (current ineligible tax paid from EU grant proceeds stands at EUR 12,068.
5. Accounting	M	PROPESCA to establish modalities to account for the GoM in-kind contribution, including the foregone revenue from the provision of office spaces, the pro-rata salary of IDEPA and Ministry of Fisheries staff who contribute to the project, and the use of GoM vehicles and equipment for project activities..
6. Financial Reporting and Monitoring	L	
7. Internal Audit	L	Discuss with MEF how to share the report of the internal report (GOM).
8. External Audit	L	
Overall Project Fiduciary Risk	M	
H=High, M=Medium, L= Low		

Attachment 3: SOE checklists

IFAD	WA #	24	Amount (USD)	1,246,052.14			
No.	Date	OP	Description	Supplier/Beneficiary	Amount (USD)	Institution	Mission remarks
35	22/03/17	OP201700056	Epuipamento informático ProPESCA	CGT Informática, Lda	29,198.79	IDEPA	Ok.
142	20/03/17	OP201700011	Serviços PCRs ProPESCA, Maputo e Gaza	CALIPSO, Lda	17,753.40	IDEPA	Ok.
143	20/03/17	OP201700012	Serviços PCRs ProPESCA, Inhambane	CALIPSO, Lda	17,134.56	IDEPA	Ok.
144	21/03/17	OP201700027	Salários AT - ProPESCA Janeiro/2017	Fion de Vleteter	5,196.90	IDEPA	Ok.
152	22/03/17	OP201700060	Serviço de PCR ProPESCA, Nampula	OPHAVELA	17,600.73	IDEPA	Ok.
163	10/05/17	OP201700289	Serviços PCR na comunidade de Nampula	OPHAVELA	55,492.69	IDEPA	Ok.
172	12/05/17	OP201700302	Projecto de quiosques - Inhaca	Jorge Manuel da Silva	13,411.84	IDEPA	MZN 140,250 paid above contract value (MZN 825,000) to cover personal income tax. Contract does not cover payment of income tax. MZN 140,250 paid in excess is ineligible.
245	12/06/17	OP201700484	Reparação viat. AE291MP - capacit. e execução IAFPA - Gaza e Maputo	Toyota - Auto Avenida, Lda	1,109.08	IDEPA	Ok.
260	21/06/17	OP201700529	Honorários auditoria contas ProPESCA exercício económico 2016	Ernest & Young	7,798.73	IDEPA	Ok
282	20/03/17	OP201700013	Bilhetes passagem missão serviços financeiros - fundos especiais, CD	LAM	1,952.98	IDEPA	Ok.
329	10/04/17	OP201700154	Bilhete passag. (RF, JM e AA) serviços financeiros - Sofala e Zambézia	LAM	1,606.98	IDEPA	Ok
342	13/04/17	OP201700169	Aj. custo missão serviços financeiros - Fundos especiais - Sofala	José Maria Domingos Namalue	205.50	IDEPA	Ok
391	28/04/17	OP201700249	Material didáctico actividades cadeia de valor - Mocimboa da Praia	Pratical Office, Lda	1,549.03	IDEPA	Ok.
429	06/06/17	OP201700402	Impressão e encadernação - guião de inquerito e fichas - IAFPA (GZ e Mpt)	Genuine Services	3,070.35	IDEPA	Ok.
1460	15/06/17	OP201700510	Comb. Realização actividades IDEPA Junho/2017	Mico Miguel & Coimbra, Lda	2,778.94	IDEPA	Ok.
1466	22/06/17	OP201700534	Salários UCP - ProPESCA Junho/2017	Paulo Vasco Muchave	3,891.15	IDEPA	OK
1475	29/06/17	OP201700561	Consumo energia - IDEPA Abril - Junho/2017	EDM	2,660.23	IDEPA	Ok
1109	01/06/17	OP201700318	Limpeza furo água no MPV Montanhane	Isabel Semente	361.26	DPMAIP	Ok.
1145	24/03/17	OP201700060	Material carpintaria naval construção de embarcações melhoradas	Casa Hilman	2,083.30	DPMAIP	Ok.
1148	29/03/17	OP201700068	Lanche Feiras de insumos e produtos pesqueiros Gwaza Mutine	Servimundo Prestação de Serviços	1,096.29	DPMAIP	Ok.
1176	03/04/17	OP201700102	Géneros alimentícios na sensibilização BPHCQP	Maputo Mini Mercado	840.63	DPMAIP	Ok.
1193	06/04/17	OP201700125	Manut. e repar. Viat. Toyota Hilux AEE-416-MP capacit. Carpint. navais constr.	Toyota Auto Maputo	1,075.02	DPMAIP	Ok.

			embarc. melhoradas				
1211	19/04/17	OP201700164	Colman uso na Feira de insumos e produtos pesqueiros	Bazar Central, Lda	693.34	DPMAIP	Ok.
1249	25/04/17	OP201700210	Manut. e repar. Viat. Toyota AEE-416-MP capacit. pescadores processadores e comerciantes em gestão de negócios	AUTO Duarte, Lda	945.04	DPMAIP	Ok.
1269	04/05/17	OP201700245	Batas inauguração do Mercado de Montanhane realização de Feiras	Jokelim Services, Lda	977.44	DPMAIP	Ok.
1289	15/05/17	OP201700289	Materiais capacit. carpint. navais na constr. embarc. melhoradas	Ferragem Mauze, EI	3,490.46	DPMAIP	Ok.
1303	19/05/17	OP201700311	Lanches capacit. Pescadores, processadores e comerciantes em gestão de negócio, Marracuene	Latinos	1,535.36	DPMAIP	Ok.
				Total	195,510.00		

OFID	WA#	12	Amount (USD)	586,380			
No	Date	OP	Description	Supplier/Beneficiary	Amount (USD)	Institution	Mission observations
24	14/07/17	OP201700623	Bilhete passagem (LS) superv. obras, ZBZ e SOF	LAM	920.09	IDEPA	Ok.
27	14/07/17	OP201700627	Alojamento (LS) superv. obras, ZBZ e SOF	Hotel Elite	357.21	IDEPA	Ok.
2	18/07/17	OP201700098	Melhoramento localizado R760 - Nsewe, Cabo Delgado	Express Construções / Momade Safir Abdul Razak	40,357.94	FE/ANE	Missing engineer's certificate of works carried out
9	13/09/17	OP201700182	Obras de manutenção estrada Vasco - Marrubune (Lot 3; 10 Km) Zambézia	TROICA Construções, Lda	22,261.32	FE/ANE	Ok.
12	14/09/17	OP201700186	Melhoramento localizado estrada N/C Caravela - Namala, Namacurra	Chipirone Construções/Elias Juliasse	25,692.34	FE/ANE	Ok.
13	04/08/17	OP201700123	Reabilitação estrada N/C Nova Mambone - Matasse, Govuro	Construções Manadra, Lda	58,728.52	FE/ANE	Ok.
14	08/09/17	OP201700170	Reabilitação estrada N/C Nova Mambone - Matasse, Govuro	Construções Manadra, Lda	31,751.99	FE/ANE	Ok.
19	26/09/17	OP201700178	Electrificação da aldeia de Matasse, Inhambane	Electricidade de Moçambique	272,209.69	MIREME	Advance funds to be reconciled (verify next Mission)
				Total	452,279.11		

OFID	WA #	13	WA amount (USD)	594,731.46			
No	Date	OP	Description	Supplier/beneficiary	Amount (USD)	Institution	Mission observations

11	11/14/17	OP2017001601	Aloj. missão capacitação matéria estradas, Manica e Sofala	Residencial Hoteleira Dabhao, Lda	1,897.69	IDEPA	Ok.
1	10/25/17	OP2017001342	Passagem aérea missão IFAD supervisão obras melhoramento, Sofala	LAM	1,241.85	IDEPA	Missing boarding passes.
5	10/26/17	OP2017001389	Aloj. missão IFAD acompanhamento obras melhoramento rodoviários, Inhambane	Jensen Serviços	142.33	IDEPA	Ok.
9	10/30/17	OP2017001410	Aloj. missão IFAD acompanhamento obras melhoramento rodoviários, Inhambane	Brisa Mar	359.21	IDEPA	Ok.
13	10/9/17	OP2017000215	Reabilitação estrada N/C Crz 12 Nacala Porto - Mahelene, Nampula	Oratha Mera, Lda	92,277.29	FE/ANE	Ok.
16	10/9/17	OP2017000217	Manutenção estrada Abreu - Sadina - Lot 2, Zambézia (Obra de arte)	ALIF Construções, Lda	60,796.27	FE/ANE	Ok.
17	11/8/17	OP2017000245	Melhoramentos localizado N/C Abreu - Sadina, Zambézia	Almanazi Construções - Cadre B. Z. Mussa	62,494.11	FE/ANE	Ok.
24	11/8/17	OP2017000244		S. Construções, Lda (Samira S. A. Carimo)	25,534.93	FE/ANE	Ok.
1	10/19/17	OP2017000198	Electrificação de Mutamba, Danga - Sofala	Electrecidade Moçambique, EP	47,410.43	MIREME	Ok.
				Total	292,154.12		

EU	WA #	18	Amount of WA (USD)	698,483.8			
No.	Date	OP	Description	Supplier/Beneficiary	Amount (USD)	Institution	Mission remarks
14	22/06/17	OP201700551	Viaturas (80%)	Toyota de Moçambique	105,541.90	IDEPA	Ok (vehicles not delivered yet)
15	22/06/17	OP201700552	Motorizadas (80% parcial)	Marine Services	57,457.34	IDEPA	Ok (vehicles not delivered yet)
16	22/03/17	OP201700061	Prestação Serviços sobre Educação Nutricional em Cabo Delgado	Misselo	64,641.18	IDEPA	Ok
22	24/03/17	OP201700079	Prestação Serviços sobre Educação Nutricional em Sofala	MD Consultores, Lda	18,617.68	IDEPA	Ok
27	15/06/17	OP201700084	Aj. custo supervisão no âmbito de Electrificação em Cabo Delgado	Teresa Luis Moreira	110.87	IDEPA	Ok.
39	30/06/17	OP201700575	Prestação Serviços de Poupança e Crédito Rotaivo em Sofala	ADEM	-	IDEPA	ok
46	21/04/17	OP201701204	Prestação Serviços de Poupança e Crédito Rotaivo em Sofala	ADEM	11,769.04	IDEPA	Ok
78	12/06/17	OP201700483	Bilhetes passagem divulgação BP Gestão recursos Naturais (AF GC)	LAM	1,103.77	IDEPA	Ok.
82	12/06/17	OP201700488	Despacho de Motorizadas	Florentina Virgilio Alberto	3,058.52	IDEPA	Amount charged to IFAD includes approximately EUR 500 of ineligible VAT

							paid with EU resources
349	25/05/17	OP201700388	Bilhete passagem supervisão M&A Sofala, Zamb, e Namp. (PM)	LAM	772.58	IDEPA	Ok
350	03/04/17	OP201700014	Melhoramento localizado estrada N/C Caravela - Namala, Namacurra	Chipirone Construções/Elias Juliasse	29748.91628	FE/ANE	Ok.
351	12/05/17	OP201700030	Melhoramento localizado estrada N/C Nicadine - Dogoro	Construções Troica	18606.97511	FE/ANE	Amount charged to IFAD includes MZN 128,860 of VAT (ineligible expenditure)
352	12/05/17	OP201700031	Melhoramento localizado estrada N/C Nicadine - Dogoro	Construções Karina, Lda	21050.51245	FE/ANE	Ok.
353	12/05/17	OP201700032	Melhoramento localizado estrada N/C Impaca - Alto Mutabize; Mocubela	JW-Construções, Soc. Unipessoal	15391.94729	FE/ANE	Ok.
				Total	347,871.23		

EU	WA #	19	WA amount (USD)	663,733.60			
Item	Date	OP	Description	Supplier/Beneficiary	Amount (USD)	Institution	Mission remarks
23	7/24/17	OP201700707	Salário AT Jul/17	Carlos Matavel	1,541.11	IDEPA	salary paid from e-SISTAFE. However, exchange rate based on the Bank of Mozambique's spot rate. This causes some discrepancy with FIFO. However, contract specifies spot rate.
38	6/30/17	OP201700575	Prestação Serviços crédito Poupança Rotativo (PCR) Sofala 2º Trim/17	ADEM	13,210.94	IDEPA	Ok.
41	6/30/17	OP201700576	Prestação Serviços Educação Nutricional, Cabo Delgado	Misselo	48,252.91	IDEPA	Ok
43	7/13/17	OP201700621	Prestação Serviços sobre Educação Nutricional em Zambézia	ADPP	26,315.73	IDEPA	Missing progress/financial report approved by projetc Coordination.
45	7/26/17	OP201700721	Prestação Serviços sobre Educação Nutricional em Sofala parcial	MD - Consultores	31,969.50	IDEPA	Ok
46	8/25/17	OP201700888	Prestação Serviços sobre Educação Nutricional em Sofala	MD - Consultores	41,055.33	IDEPA	Ok
48	9/8/17	OP201700955	Prestação serviços Educação nutricional, Inhambane	MISSELLO	29,244.19	IDEPA	Ok
50	9/29/17	OP201701166	Prestação Serviços âmbito Educação Nutricional, Maputo e Gaza	Misselo	29,244.19	IDEPA	Ok
77	7/26/17	OP201700714	Alojamento Seminário Serviços Financeiros em Sofala (RF)	Residencial Vilmar	268.94	IDEPA	Ok.
78	7/26/17	OP201700715	Alojamento Seminário Serviços Financeiros em Sofala (técnicos)	Golden Peacock	4,597.23	IDEPA	Ok.
124	7/4/17	OP201700586	Bilhetes passagem superv. estratégia Género Zamb. Sof (GN, GC, SS)	LAM	1,699.28	IDEPA	Ok
130	7/13/17	OP201700620	Armazenamento de motorizadas	Florentina Virgilio A. Zunguze	1,965.32	IDEPA	Ok.

152	9/8/17	OP201700993	Material de escritório Cadeia Valores e pós captura, Zambézia	ALIF, Lda	287.17	IDEPA	Ok.
175	8/24/17	OP201700854	Bilhete passagens supervisão Fundos Especiais e género em Zambézia (SS)	LAM	1,250.65	IDEPA	Ok
181	9/8/17	OP201700940	Comb. Planificação e Gestão Financeiro em Zambézia	Bombas Bons Sinais	147.82	IDEPA	Ok.
				Total	231,050.29		

EU	WA#	20	WA amount (USD)	319,201.80			
Item	Date	OP	Description	Supplier/Beneficiary	Amount (USD)	Institution	Mission remarks
3	10/12/17	OP201701260	Construção casa extensionista de Inhagosse/Machanga	TCCS, Lda	8,252.15	DPMAP	Ok
6	11/3/17	OP201701505	Equipamento laboratório Centro Trein. Demonstração Aquacultura	Triónica	15,184.53	IDEPA	Full process not available for review - to be revisited during the next Supervision Mission
14	12/14/17	OP201701897	Prevedor serviços de PCR Zambézia	SOFRECO	51,968.68	IDEPA	Ok
15	11/11/17	OP201701641	Prevedor serviços Educação Nutricional em Sofala	MD - Consultores	64,726.20	IDEPA	Ok
29	10/16/17	OP201701262	Bilhetes passagem RF, IC iniciativas fomento aquacultura Sof e Zamb	LAM	1,115.31	IDEPA	Ok
37	10/6/17	OP201701222	Anúncio adjudicação fiscalização Centro Demonstração aquacultura	Notícias	89.68	IDEPA	Ok
40	10/19/17	OP201701278	Aj. Custo iniciativas fomento aquacultura Sofala Zambézia	Isac Chirindza	228.60	IDEPA	Error in OP number (should have been OP2017#1279).
50	10/27/17	OP201701377	Alojamento capacit. Moderniz. Constr. rede cerco, NPL (JZ, RL e CM)	Pousada Central	2,599.73	IDEPA	Ok
82	11/9/17	OP201701540	Refeições consulta e planificação fomento aquacultura em Dondo	Muzimbiti Loudge	2,798.45	IDEPA	Ok.
				Total	146,963.33		

Attachment 4: List of Procurement Processes reviewed during the mission

#	Contract No	Description	Name of Contractor/Supplier/Consultant	Contract Amount (MZN)	Observations
1	19/IDEPA/PROPESCA/2017	Contratação Construção centro demonstração de aquacultura escola de Pesca	SOGEC	2,643,902.67	No issues to report.
2	03/DA/IDEPA/PROPESCA-01/2016	Contratação para Aquisição de motorizadas 125XL	Marine Service	10,576,020.00	Main issue: the overall estimated cost for the acquisition of the motorcycles and vehicles is above the ICB threshold for goods. However, the proper ICB procedures were not followed (advertisement on a wide-audience international procurement source, following ICB selection procedures as stated in the World Bank's Project Procurement Guidelines). Recommendation: as this is a widespread issue across the portfolio, IFAD should provide procurement training to all projects of the portfolio. No other issues found (crucial: authorization to launch tenders and award of contracts received regular IFAD NO, evaluation reports available, selection criteria in evaluation reports agree with bid documentation).
3	03/DA/IDEPA/PROPESCA-01/2016	Aquisição viatura Pick Up 4x4 Cabine Dupla 100%	Toyota de Moçambique	23,074,832.19	
4	135-45/IDEPA/PROPESCA/2017	Contratação fornecimento e montagem de Equipamento de conservação de pescado	PROTREL	13,301,120.00	Main issue: the overall estimated cost for the contract is above the ICB threshold for goods. However, the proper ICB procedures were not followed (advertisement on a wide-audience international procurement source, following ICB selection procedures as stated in the World Bank's Project Procurement Guidelines). Same recommendation as above. Contract received regular IFAD NO. All phases of the contracting process have been correctly followed. Additional issue: the object of the contract is "for the delivery and assembly of equipment". However, and as per evaluation reports, Least Cost selection (correctly identified in bid document) was based on CIF price (Maputo port), and not full costs up to final delivery of the assembled equipment at the project site as per the object of the contract. Furthermore, the bid document also requested that prices including freight, insurance and assembly should be quoted. However, these prices were not taken into account in the final evaluation. As such, the LC evaluation agrees with the bid document, but is not in agreement with the object of the contract.
5	69/IDEPA/PROPESCA/2017	Contratação Provedor Crédito Poupança Rotativo (PCR) Sofala	ADEM	2,832,480.00	No issues to report.

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

Background

The ProPESCA development goal is to improve incomes and livelihoods of households involved in artisanal fisheries. Its purpose is to increase the volume of high value fish on a sustainable basis and increase the returns obtained from traded fish. It will invest USD 58.3 million over seven years on the whole coastline, with IFAD financing USD 21.1 million, the EU USD 16.3 million and OFID USD 13.5 million, with injections of counterpart funding from the Government. The Project will focus on some 30 growth poles in seven provinces within 24 districts along the coast line. ProPESCA was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in December 2010, and declared effective in March 2011. The OFID loan was declared effective in January 2012 and EU grant effective in March 2013.

The project is making investments in the fish value chains at the participating growth poles. These will include strengthening fisher capacity, fish market and related infrastructure, input and output traders and community as well as national and district government capacities to manage artisanal fisheries sustainably. There are five components – Supporting development of Higher Value Fish; Improving Economic Infrastructures; developing Financial Services and Institutional Strengthening, Policy Initiatives and Project management and Nutrition Promotion.

The Assignment

The current mission is the sixth Supervision mission to the project, with the aim to assess the progress and assist implementation of project activities. It will work in Maputo and undertake field visits to some Provinces and districts. It will produce a draft Aide Mémoire by 25 April and a supervision report within three weeks of the mission. The Aide Mémoire highlighting major issues and agreements will be shared with IDPPE 24 hours before the wrap-up meeting scheduled for the morning of 27 April.

The output of the mission will be:

A concise Aide Mémoire signed by government and the team leader, to be confirmed in writing by IFAD; A Management Letter to be communicated by IFAD to Government; The Supervision Report with short Technical Annexes according to the detailed Terms of Reference, as elaborated below.

Documents

A copy of the last mission report will be provided by IFAD. The following additional documents will guide the work of the mission and shall be made available by the PCU by e-mail to all team members by April 9th, 2018 (printed copies, unless otherwise indicated, may

be requested by team members through the team leader). □ A proposal of the mission's schedule of work, including key meetings (government and others). □ An update of the implementation status (as at end-March 2018), based on the table of agreed actions. □ A short compilation of recommendations to be taken into account by the mission. □ The progress report for the second semester of 2017. □ Financial progress tables (as at end-March 2018) as per Annex 5 of the September 2013 mission report. □ A physical progress table (as at end-March 2018).

Detailed terms of reference for the team are elaborated below. Other tasks, as reasonably required, may be requested by the team leader.

Cutodio Mucavele. CPO and Mission Leader assisted by Moses Abukari, Regional Programme Manager EU - MDG1c: Project Management and Alternate Mission Leader

From 16 to 27 April 2018, you will lead the IFAD Supervision mission of ProPESCA in Mozambique. As the Mission Leader, you will also be responsible for the Project Management aspects and perform the following specific tasks: a) Assess the overall progress in implementing ProPESCA in particular the performance of Project Management and advise accordingly; b) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation; c) Update the Project Status Report; d) Compile draft Aide Mémoire; and lead the discussions with government; e) Compile Aide Memoire from ORMS f) Compile offline version of the Draft Supervision Mission Report g) Draft the Management Letter,

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days.

Jonathan Agwe: Links between Component 3, Fundacion Capital and REFP

From 16 to 21 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission perform the following specific tasks:

a) Review Component three (Financial Services) and make recommendations on how to link the Component to REFP for continuity and sustainability especially after project completion; b) Review the Fundacion Capital literacy and graduation model and draw recommendations for scaling up the model and linkages with the new REFP;

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c) Laisse with eh rural finance consultant (Sabana) and agree on key focus areas before project completion d) During your stay in Maputo, spend some time with the ICO to review the progress on REFP including preparation for the Start-up workshop; e) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation.

Expected Outputs: a) Contribute to the Aide Mémoire; and b) Share BTO on your visit and observations to Mozambique

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days in Maputo; total: 5 days

Narciso Manhenje: Nutrition Development

From 16 to 27 April 2018, you will lead the IFAD Supervision mission of ProPESCA in Mozambique. You will also be responsible for the Nutrition Development aspects and perform the following specific tasks: a) Assess the progress made by the Nutrition service providers - Misselo and MD - to accelerate implementation of nutrition activities;. b) Assess the progress made towards hiring of a nutrition expert to provide technical assistance and advise accordingly; c) Assess the progress made with regards to the Field Exchange visit between nutrition service providers and GALs training to link gender, nutrition and SBCC; d) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation; e) Participate to the wrap-up meeting on the study, organized by IDEPA;

Expected Outputs f) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation; g) Contribute to update the Project Status Report; h) Contribute to the drafting of the Aide Mémoire; i) Prepare a Technical Annex (Nutrition Development) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018..

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days.

Julius Manyala: Fisheries Development Expert

From 16 to 27 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Fisheries Development aspects, and perform the following specific tasks: a) Assess the overall progress in implementing Component 1: supporting development of higher value fish; b) Assess the progress regarding extension of the contractual time of the constructors - without financial implications - as addendum, to ensure on-going works are completed in the markets; ii) updated and realistic chronogram to be provided by each contractor to better follow-up residual activities; iii) provide case to case treatment for variations in prices; c) Assess the progress towards construction of kiosks (as per the design) after updating the layout for each site to ensure best functionality of all premises in the market compound; d) Assess the progress towards providing trainings to enable beneficiaries to develop business

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plans and skills and increase their chances to access credit; e) Review with IIP the progress on the study regarding crabs as well as the study to find alternatives to the use of beach seines in Inhassoro; f) Review with the IIP the progress made regarding the plan for restoring ecosystems, including mangrove, and the workshop on demersal fish survey data analyses.

Expected Outputs: a) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation; b) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; c) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and d) Prepare a Technical Annex (Fisheries Development) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May

2018. . Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days. .

Guy Kemtsop, Economic Infrastructures Expert and Mawira Chitima – Senior Lead Advisor on Infrastructure

From 16 to 27 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Economic Infrastructures aspects, and perform the following specific tasks: a) Assess the overall progress in implementing Component 2: improving economic infrastructure b) Assess progress done by ANE in regards to the preparation of an updated and realistic chronogram of all remaining activities to be approved by the Project; c) Follow-up on the work carried out by ANE to improve quality of design and supervision for roads under rehabilitation/maintenance and future ones. d) Follow-up on the on-going works for the construction of new lines of electricity (30 km), to connect other villages and markets; e) Follow-up the reporting method carried out by ANE for better tracking of the implementation of road activities and advise accordingly; f) Follow-up with the PMU, regarding the links with EDM to increase number of subscribers and connections and fast track electricity provision process; including the synchronization of solar system installation process with market construction activities. g) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs: a) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; b) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and c) Prepare a Technical Annex (Economic Infrastructures) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days.

Moses Abukari: Regional Programme Manager EU - MDG1c (Alternate Mission leader)

From 16 to 27 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for IFAD/MDG1c aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

a) Review overall implementation status of MGD1c in relation to performance of PROPESCA

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and identify areas of improvements with regards to compliance with EU requirements; b) In close collaboration with the M&E specialist, review Programme achievements against targets and outcomes and update logframe indicators where relevant; c) During field visits and based on interactions with beneficiaries, assess the extent to which the EU contribution is having any emerging impact among households and identify any gaps; d) In consultation with other mission members, review the exit strategy and sustainability of EU contribution and highlight potential risks that could undermine programme outcomes and impact on the beneficiaries; e) Assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the communication and visibility of the

Programme, and assess the application of EU C&V requirements in the project; f) Identify best practices, innovations and lessons learned that could be further documented and disseminated or replicated in other EU-funded actions; g) Actively participate and contribute to all mission's meetings and field visits as well as other relevant events; h) Provide relevant inputs and contribute to both the Aide memoire and supervision report as well as other relevant reports as may be required by the CD/Mission leader.

Expected Outputs: a) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; b) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days.

Beatrice Sabana: Financial Services Development Expert From 16 to 27 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Component 3, and perform the following specific tasks:

a) Assess the overall progress in implementing the Component 3 of ProPESCA; b) Assess the progress made regarding the launching of the third round FIE and the third round LoC and advise accordingly; c) Assess the progress made by both the PMU and FFP, regarding arrangements for assured TA to support d) Review the progress towards the FFP restructuring process and advise accordingly; e) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs: a) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; b) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and c) Prepare a Technical Annex (Financial Services Development) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days.

Chiara Romano, Gender and Targeting Expert From 16 to 27 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Gender, Targeting and youth aspects, and perform the following specific tasks: f) Assess the progress made by the PMU towards promotion of Gender sensitisation sessions on fisheries sector and implementing partners; g) In collaboration with other members of the Mission, review the overall progress of implementing the PROPESCA approved AWPB;

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h) Review the progress in performance of service providers against the AWPB, with a focus on benefits to communities, particularly women; i) Assess the extent to which gender is mainstreamed within programme activities and implementation strategies and decision-making processes; j) Review the extent of involvement of youth in the implementation of project activities; k) Assess the extent to which the gender and nutrition activities are complementary and benefiting targeted beneficiaries. Furthermore, assess the extent to which HIV/AIDS awareness is mainstreamed into program activities and strategies; l) In

collaboration with the PROPESCA PMU and the implementing agencies assess the extent to which the project is addressing targeting issues and also in line with the IFAD policy on targeting and gender; m) Assess the extent to which the project addresses vulnerability and adaptation by vulnerable groups in the project areas; n) Ensure that the logframe complies with all aspects of the IFAD policy on gender for reporting purposes and gender sensitive indicators are included; o) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs: p) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; q) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and r) Prepare a Technical Annex (Gender and Targeting) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days. .

Grace Nakanjako: Monitoring and Evaluation and KM Consultant

From 16 to 27 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing reportwriting period. You will be responsible for M&E and KM aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

a) Assess the overall M&E system and provide guidance for improvement taking into account the final evaluation exercise; b) Assess the progress made in the implementation of AWPB since last mission; c) Assess the progress made towards accelerating data analysis and reporting on outcomes for all project activities d) Provide Guidance on how to improve collection of qualitative information at field level e) Review the ORMS and provide guidance for improvement

f) Assess the progress made for conducting a rapid assessment of alternative business models for all completed and planned markets; g) Review the PROPESCA KM plan and propose improvements; h) Assess the progress made by the PMU in the field of KM and provide the necessary advise; i) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs: c) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; d) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and e) Prepare a Technical Annex (M&E and KM) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo 14 days.

Ilario Rea, Climate Change IFAD Consultant

From 16 to 27 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing reportwriting period. You will be responsible responsibility for reviewing the climate adaptation interventions, and perform the following specific tasks:

a) Assess the overall progress achieved in the implementation of the agreed actions during the last supervision mission 2017;

b) Assess the overall progress in the implementation of Climate Adaptation interventions in the project area, and across the components, especially related with Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in coastal areas, conservation of mangroves and its impact in climate adaptation, and how fishing practices impact on climate; c) Assess the collaboration and joint activities with PRODIRPA and other actors operating in Climate Adaptation in the project area; and implementation of joint activities and advice accordingly

Expected Outputs:

d) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report; e) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; f) Provide assistance to the TL, drafting the Management Letter and compile and complete the supervision report for submission to IFAD by 16th May, 2018;

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days; Field visits: 6 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 13 days.

Alaudio Chingotuane: Financial Management and Procurement Expert

From 16 to 27 April 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for financial management and Procurement aspects and perform the following specific tasks: a) Based on the financial reports prepared by the project¹, review the financial performance by expenditure category and component to assess the project's overall financial performance to date against (i) appraisal and (ii) approved AWPBs since project start. Review the cumulative status of funds by category of expenditure, approved AWPB and the project commitments (contracts signed not paid) in order to estimate the adequacy of funds and the potential need for category reallocations. Summarize the reasons for significant variances between expected and actual disbursement rates. Identify actual or potential problems and bottlenecks. b) Review the financial execution of the current AWPB and obtain from the PIU explanations for significant budget-to-actual variances. Comment on the project's budget monitoring system. c) Discuss the status of preparation of the annual financial statements (if relevant for the period). Validate the latest IFR, if applicable. d) Assess the progress towards the request for Extension of OFID Loan, fully reimbursement VAT due to EC grant and the review of the ProPESCA LTB; e) Review availability of counterpart funds (government and beneficiaries), identifying bottlenecks if any. Verify that the value of in kind contributions from government and beneficiaries, if any, are estimated and recorded by the project.

1 as per the formats of Appendix 5 in the Aide-Memoire

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f) Assess regularity of WA preparation². Recommend concrete measures to ensure faster and more efficient disbursements. Review SOEs prepared (Complete the SOE checklist as per IFAD guidelines) since the last field review³ to verify adequacy, completeness and validity of claims by selecting on a sample basis expenditure items from each category of expenditures and performing a system 'walk-through'⁴. Document findings on individual

SOE items, noting down any ineligible expenditures. Provide recommendations on any internal controls weakness noted. Assess the adequacy of the project's filing of financial records⁵. g) Assess the project's treasury planning; analyse adequacy of DA authorised allocation, with respect to projected expenditure requirements. h) Review functionality of accounting and financial reporting system identify accounting standards used and report differences with IFRS/IPSAS. Assess timeliness of recording transactions, budget posting and reconciliations. Assess suitability of the chart of accounts. i) Describe banking arrangements. Review the operation of the project's designated and other accounts to ensure that the bank reconciliations and DA account reconciliations are correctly prepared on a monthly basis. Validate the closing balances from copies of the bank statement and clarify the status of the reconciliation items (if any). Note down any pending payments and withdrawal applications still not paid by IFAD. j) Review contractual and payment procedures⁶; check contract register, usage of contract monitoring forms, register of advances; highlight outstanding advances (ageing analysis); verify compliance with audit requirements foreseen in contracts/ MOUs, if applicable k) Review procurement arrangements. (i) Review the procurement function and procedures, and assess procurement staff ability to plan, execute and monitor procurement actions (ii) review the execution of the approved procurement plan and obtain explanations for significant variances compared to planned amounts or delays in procurement; (iii) select a sample of post review procurements and verify conformity with applicable procurement rules and procedures and the approved PP, noting down any deviation. l) Review the financial situation of implementing partners/service providers, if any (advances issued vs. expenditure justified), as well as the quality and regularity of financial returns submitted to the PIU. m) Review project's administrative management procedures related to personnel, travel, vehicles/fuel and IT. Review asset accounting and management procedures; maintenance of fixed asset register; inventory processes and latest inventory report. n) Identify financing agreement covenants and verify project's compliance. o) Describe internal audit arrangements including reporting lines, methodology/procedures, audit work plan and status/follow up on past recommendations; review IA reports [if the Borrower is willing to share them], describe findings; p) Review latest external audit report and project's audit log, assess status of implementation of management letter recommendations. Verify status of preparation of upcoming audit and make recommendations as appropriate for extending the scope of audit to specific implementing entities, physical checks, performance audit, transaction list or other; q) Assess the progress towards the request for Extension of OFID Loan, fully reimbursement VAT due to EC grant and, and the review of the ProPESCA LTB; r) Assess the progress towards Performing full analysis of GoM contribution to ProPESCA;

2 WAs should be based on 30% of the advance to the DA or three months of expenditure, whichever comes first 3 Appending IV of IFAD's guidance note for FM @ supervision. The SOE forms should be used to test the audit trail from AWPB through to payment. 4 As part of this exercise, the FMS should trace each selected item through the whole audit trail: i) part of the approved AWPB and procurement plan, ii) IFAD non objection (if applicable), iii) Contract/invoice, iv) duly authorized purchase order, v) Accounting software ID number (transaction inserted in the accounting software), vi) verification (documentary and if possible physical) of evidence as applicable that works have been completed./goods delivered/ services rendered in accordance with the contract, vii) verification of payment (bank statement/cash book) and viii) project assets duly reflected in the fixed asset register. 6 to contractors, service providers and implementing partners 5 IFAD's General Conditions require accounting records to be maintained for at least ten years after Project Completion

Date, in a format and manner which will facilitate audit review as required. 6 to contractors, service providers and implementing partners

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s) Assess progress towards preparation of Financial Management and Procurement assessment of IDEPA provincial/district delegation; t) Review action taken to address recommendations of previous FM-related mission;

Expected Outputs:

a) Contribute to relevant sections of the mission Aide Memoire and SM report including data, field observations, project results, findings and recommendations, in line with deadline agreed with Team Leader, following structure set out in IFAD supervision report template and FMA guidelines.

Ministério do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas (MIMAIP)
Instituto Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Pesca e Aquacultura (IDEPA)

Projecto de Promoção da Pesca Artesanal (ProPESCA)
Missão de Supervisão do FIDA, 16 – 27 Abril de 2018

PROGRAMA

data	HORA	ACTIVIDADES	OBSERVAÇÕES
15.04.2018 (Domingo)		Os membros da equipa ⁶ reúnem-se em Maputo	
16.04.2018 (2ª feira)	08:30-12:00	Encontro inicial no IDEPA-Praia	Boas vindas / programação e logística / apresentação sobre o projecto
	14:00-15:30	Encontros individualizados no IDEPA-Praia	Direcções de Serviços do IDEPA / Técnicos FFP, IIP, ADNAP / Equipa do ProPESCA
17.04.2018 (3ª feira)	08:00-09:20	Viagem Maputo-Beira	Acompanhados pelo Coordenador do ProPESCA e AT - Infraestruturas e Equipamento
	10:00-12:00	Encontro com Director Provincial do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas	Apreciação do progresso do ProPESCA na província de Sofala
	14:00-15:30	Visita ao mercado multifuncional da Praia Nova: encontro com comissão de gestão e beneficiários de crédito	Pernoita na cidade da Beira
18.04.2018 (4ª feira)	08:00-09:30	Encontro com Delegação Provincial da ANE	Programas paralelos Pernoita na cidade da Beira
		Encontro com provedor de serviços PCR (ADEM)	
		Encontro com provedor de serviços NUTRIÇÃO (MD Consultores)	
	10:00-11:30	Encontro com Delegação Provincial do FUNAE	Programas paralelos Pernoita na cidade da Beira
		Encontro com GAPI	
		Encontro com CM da Cidade da Beira	
	14:30-15:30	Deslocação para Chinamacondo: encontro com beneficiários de acções de PCR e educação nutricional	
19.04.2018 (5ª feira)	08:00-09:00	Deslocação ao distrito de Dondo	
	09:00-09:30	Encontro com Administração do Distrito do Dondo	
	10:00-11:30	Visita ao Vale do Mandruzi: encontro com piscicultores	

⁶ Membros da equipa e áreas de trabalho: ver Termos de Referência

		envolvidos no cultivo de peixe	
	12:00-13:00	Visita ao empreendimento piscícola do Sr. Mponda	
	14:30-17:30	Viagem para vila do Buzi	Pernoita na vila do Buzi
20.04.2018 (6ª feira)	08:00-09:00	Encontro com Administração do Distrito do Buzi	
	10:30-12:00	Visita ao mercado de primeira venda de Chiconjo; encontro com comissão de gestão e CCP	
	14:00-15:00	Visita a lagoa Ntanda; encontro com piscicultores envolvidos no cultivo de peixe	
	15:30-18:30	Viagem de regresso a Beira	Pernoita na cidade da Beira
21.04.2018 (Sábado)		Discussão sobre trabalho realizado; início da preparação da Ajuda Memória	Caso possível, visita às instalações das empresas MMA e MOZTAI Pernoita na cidade da Beira
22.04.2018 (Domingo)	13:00-14:20	Viagem de regresso a Maputo	
23.04.2018 (2ª feira)	08:00-10:00	IIP / FFP / MIREME+EDM	Encontros paralelos com parceiros de implementação
	10:30-12:30	ADNAP / GAPI / FUNAE	
	14:00-15:30	ANE+FE	
24.04.2018 (3ª feira)	Manhã	Trabalhos no IDEPA	Seguimento de assuntos requerendo atenção
	Tarde	Preparação do Aide Memoire	
25.04.2018 (4ª feira)	Todo o dia	Finalização do Aide Memoire	
26.04.2018 (5ª feira)	Manhã	Submissão e distribuição do Aide Memoire	
	14:00-14:30	Encontro de cortesia com S.Excia Ministro do Mar, Águas Interiores e Pescas	
27.04.2018 (6ª feira)	09:00-12:30	Encontro de balanço (<i>wrap-up meeting</i>)	Com parceiros de implementação do projecto
	Tarde	Assinatura do Aide Memoire e fim de missão	Representantes do FIDA e do IDEPA

Organização e logística:

- Pedido de encontros e audiência(s)
- Acompanhantes do IDEPA e DPMAIPs
- Transporte em Maputo
- Reserva de acomodação fora da cidade de Maputo: Beira (4 noites), Búzi (1 noite)

- Transporte para trabalhos de campo (via terrestre)
- Lanches e/ou almoços

List of people met during ProPESCA Supervision Mission 16th – 27th April 2018

#	Name	Organizati on	Position	Name	Contact	email
1	Vania Saveca	IDEPA	Finance Manager	Vania Saveca	+258 8404045 12	savecavania@gmail.com
2	Elizete Cunguara	IDEPA	Head of Department for Fisheries Production Promotion	Elizete Cunguara	8229743 80	elizete.cunguara@gmail.com
3	Rui Falcão	IDEPA	Propesca Project Coordinator	Rui Falcão	2149497 3 8231404 50	ucp.propesca@gmail.com
4	Fernando Momade	IDEPA	Former General Director	Fernando Momade		fernandomomade2000@yahoo.com.br
5	Alcino Chemane	IDEPA	Aquaculture technician, focal point ProAQUA	Alcino Chemane	8459908 19	achemane17@gmail.com
6	Cláudia dos Anjos	IDEPA	Aquaculture technician (focal point Tete)	Cláudia dos Anjos	8481861 50	claudianhong@gmail.com
7	Celso Cuaíra	IDEPA	Director planning and studies	Celso Cuaíra		selsocuaíra@gmail.com
8	Leonor Machana	IDEPA	Technician Savings and Credit	Leonor Machana	8253655 57	mamatyigor@gmail.com
9	Sofia Salência	IDEPA	Technician Financial Services	Sofia Salência	8209036 24	sofiasalencia@gmail.com
10	Dulce Panguana	IDEPA	Technician Nutrition	Dulce Panguana	8240705 80	dulcepanguana@yahoo.com.br
11	Gloria Nyamuzuwe	Former Propesca staff	Formerly Gender and Targeting Specialist	Gloria Nyamuzuwe	8261200 60	gnyamuzuwe@gmail.com
12	Acácio Alexandre	Propesca	Finance Manager	Acácio Alexandre	8478895 86	ajfaajfaajfa@gmail.com
13	Miguel Langa	Fund for the Promotion of Fisheries	CEO	Miguel Langa		Miguel.langa@ffp.gov.mz
14	Gilaumo António	Fund for the Promotion of Fisheries	Department Chief	Gilaumo António		gilasantonio@gmail.com
15	Boavinda Simbine	DEPI	Department Chief	Boavinda Simbine		boavindasimbine@gmail.com
16	Eugenio António	DEPI	Director	Eugenio António		eugeniopedroc@yahoo.com.br
17	Valdimiro	DPMAIP	Aquaculture technician	Valdimiro	8420004 71	
18	Nelma Guiongo	DPMAIP	Aquaculture technician	Nelma Guiongo	8442254 47	nelmaguiongo@gmail.com
19	Marcelino Chemane	LAIMAR (importer of	Manager	Marcelino Chemane	8230739 79	xindzavane@gmail.com, marcelinochemane@gmail.com

		fish feed)			8431343 05	
2 0	Avelino Machava	ANE	PROPESCA and PROMER Projects coordinator	Avelino Machava	8488869 7	amachava262@gmail.com
2 1	Claudia Lopes	SETSAN	Director of policy and Food and Nutrition planning services	Claudia Lopes	8474226 39	Claudia.lopes@setsan.gov.mz
2 2	Marta Fransisco	SETSAN	Dept of Planning	Marta Fransisco	8239731 30	Marta.Fransisco@setsan.gov.mz
2 3	Amina Faquirá	Prodirpa	Finance Manager	Amina Faquirá	8444381 52	afaquir72@gmail.com
2 4	Natencia Sarmiento Cossa	Prosul	Finance Manager	Natencia Sarmiento Cossa	8238467 40 8421889 27	naterciacossa@ymail.com
2 5	Abdul Cesar Musuale	FDA	Deputy Director	Abdul Cesar Musuale	8230020 17	Abudul.cesar@fda.gov.mz
2 6	Eugenio Guirruogo	FDA	Head of Planning and Finance Dept	Eugenio Guirruogo	8423832 90	Eugenio.guirruogo@fda.gov.mz
2 7	Katemia Mahangue	Cedsif	Head of Services	Katemia Mahangue	8286542 50	katemia.mahangue@cedsif.gov.mz,
2 8	Estélio Honwana	Cedsif	Manageme nt unit of products and services	Estélio Honwana	8244275 80	estelio.honwana@cedsif.gov.mz
2 9	jacinto.muchi ne	Cedsif	Deputy Director	jacinto.muchi ne	8292629 20	jacinto.muchine@cedsif.gov.mz
3 0	Projects manager	CEDSIF	Marcelino Alberta Chemane	Projects manager	8431343 05	Marcelino.chemane@cedsif.gov.mz
3 1	Valdemiro Alfredo	DPMAIP		Valdemiro Alfredo	8420004 71	Vald.alfredo@gmail.com
3 2	Aniceto Javane	DPMAIP		Aniceto Javane	8444231 92	Anicetojavane1@yahoo.com
3 3	Jossefa Jussar	MITADER – DINAB	Director Environmen tal Licensing	Jossefa Jussar		Josefajussar2000@yahoo.com
3 4	Bento Natal	MITADER – DINAB	DINAB Technician	Bento Natal		bentonatal@yahoo.com.br
3 5	Atalia Muvelo	MITADER – DINAB	DINAB Technician	Atalia Muvelo		atalia.muvelo@yahoo.com.br
3 6	Rosalina Langa	MITADER – DINAB	DINAB Technician	Rosalina Langa		brecanhanelanga@gmail.com
3 7	Rosalina Niquice	MITADER – DINAB	DINAB Technician	Rosalina Niquice		niquice@yahoo.com.br

Mozambique

Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project

Supervision Report

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

Mission Dates: 16 to 27 April, 2018
Document Date: 04/02/2019
Project No. 1100001517
Report No. 4864-MZ

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

MEMO

TO: Custodio Mucavele, Mission Leader
Moses Abukari, Regional Programme Manager EU - MDG1c, Alternate Mission Leader
Beatrice Sabana, Rural Finance Expert
Carolina Alupo/Alaudio Chingotuana, Financial Management and Procurement Expert
Narciso Manhenje, Nutrition Development
Guy Kemtsop, Economic Infrastructures Expert
Julius Manyala, Fisheries Development Expert
Chiara Romano, Gender, Youth and Targeting Expert
Jonathan Agwe: Links between Component 3, Fundacion Capital and REFP
Grace Nakanjako, Monitoring and Evaluation and KM Consultant
Ilario Rea, Climate Change (IFAD Consultant)

FROM: Robson Mutandi
Country Director, Mozambique and Mission Leader

DATE: 23 March 2018

SUBJECT: Supervision Mission to ProPESCA, Mozambique, April 16 – 27, 2018 Terms of Reference

Background

The ProPESCA development goal is to improve incomes and livelihoods of households involved in artisanal fisheries. Its purpose is to increase the volume of high value fish on a sustainable basis and increase the returns obtained from traded fish. It will invest USD 58.3 million over seven years on the whole coastline, with IFAD financing USD 21.1 million, the EU USD 16.3 million and OFID USD 13.5 million, with injections of counterpart funding from the Government. The Project will focus on some 30 growth poles in seven provinces within 24 districts along the coast line. ProPESCA was approved by the IFAD Executive Board in December 2010, and declared effective in March 2011. The OFID loan was declared effective in January 2012 and EU grant effective in March 2013.

The project is making investments in the fish value chains at the participating growth poles. These will include strengthening fisher capacity, fish market and related infrastructure, input and output traders and community as well as national and district government capacities to manage artisanal fisheries sustainably. There are five components – Supporting development of Higher Value Fish; Improving Economic Infrastructures; developing Financial Services and Institutional Strengthening, Policy Initiatives and Project management and Nutrition Promotion.

The Assignment

The current mission is the sixth Supervision mission to the project, with the aim to assess the progress and assist implementation of project activities. It will work in Maputo, and undertake field visits to some Provinces and districts. It will produce a draft Aide Mémoire by 25 April and a supervision report within three weeks of the mission. The Aide Mémoire highlighting major issues and agreements will be shared with IDPPE 24 hours before the wrap-up meeting scheduled for the morning of 27 April.

The output of the mission (in English) will be:

- The Supervision Report with short Technical Annexes according to the detailed Terms of Reference, as elaborated below.

Documents

A copy of the last mission report will be provided by IFAD. The following additional documents will guide the work of the mission and shall be made available by the PCU by e-mail to all team members by April 9th, 2018 (printed copies, unless otherwise indicated, may be requested by team members through the team leader).

- A proposal of the mission's schedule of work, including key meetings (government and others).
- An update of the implementation status (as at end-March 2018), based on the table of agreed actions.
- A short compilation of recommendations to be taken into account by the mission.
- The progress report for the second semester of 2017.
- Financial progress tables (as at end-March 2018) as per Annex 5 of the September 2013 mission report.
- A physical progress table (as at end-March 2018).

Detailed terms of reference for the team are elaborated below. Other tasks, as reasonably required, may be requested by the team leader.

Cutodio Mucavele, CPO and Mission Leader assisted by Moses Abukari, Regional Programme Manager EU - MDG1c: Project Management and Alternate Mission Leader

From 16 to 27 April 2018, you will lead the IFAD Supervision mission of ProPESCA in Mozambique. As the Mission Leader, you will also be responsible for the Project Management aspects and perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Assess the overall progress in implementing ProPESCA in particular the performance of Project Management and advise accordingly;
- b) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;
- c) Update the Project Status Report;
- d) Compile draft Aide Mémoire; and lead the discussions with government;
- e) Compile Aide Memoire from ORMS
- f) Compile offline version of the Draft Supervision Mission Report
- g) Draft the Management Letter,

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 15 days.

Jonathan Agwe: Links between Component 3, Fundacion Capital and REFP

From 16 to 21 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Review Component three (Financial Services) and make recommendations on how to link the Component to REFP for continuity and sustainability especially after project completion;
- b) Review the Fundacion Capital literacy and graduation model and draw recommendations for scaling up the model and linkages with the new REFP;
- c) Laisse with eh rural finance consultant (Sabana) and agree on key focus areas before project completion
- d) During your stay in Maputo, spend some time with the ICO to review the progress on REFP

- including preparation for the Start-up workshop;
- e) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation.

Expected Outputs:

- a) Contribute to the Aide Mémoire; and
- b) Share BTO on your visit and observations to Mozambique

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 5 days in Maputo; total: 5 days

Narciso Manhenje: Nutrition Development

From 16 to 27 April 2018, you will lead the IFAD Supervision mission of ProPESCA in Mozambique. You will also be responsible for the Nutrition Development aspects and perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Assess the progress made by the Nutrition service providers - Misselo and MD - to accelerate implementation of nutrition activities;
- b) Assess the progress made towards hiring of a nutrition expert to provide technical assistance and advise accordingly;
- c) Assess the progress made with regards to the Field Exchange visit between nutrition service providers and GALS training to link gender, nutrition and SBCC;
- d) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;
- e) Participate to the wrap-up meeting on the study, organized by IDEPA;

Expected Outputs

- f) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;
- g) Contribute to update the Project Status Report;
- h) Contribute to the drafting of the Aide Mémoire;
- i) Prepare a Technical Annex (Nutrition Development) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018..

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 15 days.

Julius Manyala: Fisheries Development Expert

From 16 to 27 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Fisheries Development aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Assess the overall progress in implementing Component 1: supporting development of higher value fish;
- b) Assess the progress regarding extension of the contractual time of the constructors - without financial implications - as addendum, to ensure on-going works are completed in the markets; ii) updated and realistic chronogram to be provided by each contractor to better follow-up residual activities; iii) provide case to case treatment for variations in prices;
- c) Assess the progress towards construction of kiosks (as per the design) after updating the layout for each site to ensure best functionality of all premises in the market compound;
- d) Assess the progress towards providing trainings to enable beneficiaries to develop business plans and skills and increase their chances to access credit;
- e) Review with IIP the progress on the study regarding crabs as well as the study to find alternatives to the use of beach seines in Inhassoro;

- f) Review with the IIP the progress made regarding the plan for restoring ecosystems, including mangrove, and the workshop on demersal fish survey data analyses.

Expected Outputs:

- a) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;
- b) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report;
- c) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and
- d) Prepare a Technical Annex (Fisheries Development) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 15 days.

Guy Kemtsop, Economic Infrastructures Expert and Mawira Chitima – Senior Lead Advisor on Infrastructure

From 16 to 27 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Economic Infrastructures aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Assess the overall progress in implementing Component 2: improving economic infrastructure
- b) Assess progress done by ANE in regards to the preparation of an updated and realistic chronogram of all remaining activities to be approved by the Project;
- c) Follow-up on the work carried out by ANE to improve quality of design and supervision for roads under rehabilitation/maintenance and future ones.
- d) Follow-up on the on-going works for the construction of new lines of electricity (30 km), to connect other villages and markets;
- e) Follow-up the reporting method carried out by ANE for better tracking of the implementation of road activities and advise accordingly;
- f) Follow-up with the PMU, regarding the links with EDM to increase number of subscribers and connections and fast track electricity provision process; including the synchronization of solar system installation process with market construction activities.
- g) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs:

- a) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report;
- b) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and
- c) Prepare a Technical Annex (Economic Infrastructures) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 15 days.

Moses Abukari: Regional Programme Manager EU - MDG1c (Alternate Mission leader)

From 16 to 27 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for IFAD/MDG1c aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Review overall implementation status of MGD1c in relation to performance of PROPESCA and identify areas of improvements with regards to compliance with EU requirements;
- b) In close collaboration with the M&E specialist, review Programme achievements against targets and outcomes and update logframe indicators where relevant;

- and identify areas of improvements with regards to compliance with EU requirements;
- b) In close collaboration with the M&E specialist, review Programme achievements against targets and outcomes and update logframe indicators where relevant;
- c) During field visits and based on interactions with beneficiaries, assess the extent to which the EU contribution is having any emerging impact among households and identify any gaps;
- d) In consultation with other mission members, review the exit strategy and sustainability of EU contribution and highlight potential risks that could undermine programme outcomes and impact on the beneficiaries;
- e) Assess the effectiveness of the implementation of the communication and visibility of the Programme, and assess the application of EU C&V requirements in the project;
- f) Identify best practices, innovations and lessons learned that could be further documented and disseminated or replicated in other EU-funded actions;
- g) Actively participate and contribute to all mission's meetings and field visits as well as other relevant events;
- h) Provide relevant inputs and contribute to both the Aide memoire and supervision report as well as other relevant reports as may be required by the CD/Mission leader.

Expected Outputs:

- a) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report;
- b) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 15 days.

Beatrice Sabana: Financial Services Development Expert

From 16 to 27 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Component 3, and perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Assess the overall progress in implementing the Component 3 of ProPESCA;
- b) Assess the progress made regarding the launching of the third round FIE and the third round LoC and advise accordingly;
- c) Assess the progress made by both the PMU and FFP, regarding arrangements for assured TA to support
- d) Review the progress towards the FFP restructuring process and advise accordingly;
- e) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs:

- a) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report;
- b) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and
- c) Prepare a Technical Annex (Financial Services Development) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 15 days.

Chiara Romano, Gender and Targeting Expert

From 16 to 27 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for Gender, Targeting and youth aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

- f) Assess the progress made by the PMU towards promotion of Gender sensitisation sessions on fisheries sector and implementing partners;
- g) In collaboration with other members of the Mission, review the overall progress of implementing the PROPESCA approved AWPB;

- implementation strategies and decision-making processes;
- j) Review the extent of involvement of youth in the implementation of project activities;
- k) Assess the extent to which the gender and nutrition activities are complementary and benefiting targeted beneficiaries. Furthermore, assess the extent to which HIV/AIDS awareness is mainstreamed into program activities and strategies;
- l) In collaboration with the PROPECA PMU and the implementing agencies assess the extent to which the project is addressing targeting issues and also in line with the IFAD policy on targeting and gender;
- m) Assess the extent to which the project addresses vulnerability and adaptation by vulnerable groups in the project areas;
- n) Ensure that the logframe complies with all aspects of the IFAD policy on gender for reporting purposes and gender sensitive indicators are included;
- o) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs:

- p) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report;
- q) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and
- r) Prepare a Technical Annex (Gender and Targeting) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 15 days.

Grace Nakanjako: Monitoring and Evaluation and KM Consultant

From 16 to 27 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPECA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for M&E and KM aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Assess the overall M&E system and provide guidance for improvement taking into account the final evaluation exercise;
- b) Assess the progress made in the implementation of AWPB since last mission;
- c) Assess the progress made towards accelerating data analysis and reporting on outcomes for all project activities
- d) Provide Guidance on how to improve collection of qualitative information at field level
- e) Review the ORMS and provide guidance for improvement
- f) Assess the progress made for conducting a rapid assessment of alternative business models for all completed and planned markets;
- g) Review the PROPECA KM plan and propose improvements;
- h) Assess the progress made by the PMU in the field of KM and provide the necessary advise;
- i) Contribute to and assemble the time-bound recommendations to enhance project implementation;

Expected Outputs:

- c) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report;
- d) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire; and
- e) Prepare a Technical Annex (M&E and KM) to be submitted in electronic copy to the team leader in MS Word by 04th May 2018.

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo 14 days.

Ilario Rea, Climate Change IFAD Consultant

From 16 to 27 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPECA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-

writing period. You will be responsible responsibility for reviewing the climate adaptation interventions, and perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Assess the overall progress achieved in the implementation of the agreed actions during the last supervision mission 2017;
- b) Assess the overall progress in the implementation of Climate Adaptation interventions in the project area, and across the components, especially related with Community Based Natural Resource Management (CBNRM) in coastal areas, conservation of mangroves and its impact in climate adaptation, and how fishing practices impact on climate;
- c) Assess the collaboration and joint activities with PRODIRPA and other actors operating in Climate Adaptation in the project area; and implementation of joint activities and advice accordingly

Expected Outputs:

- d) Contribute to the update the Project Status Report;
- e) Contribute significantly to the Aide Mémoire;
- f) Provide assistance to the TL, drafting the Management Letter and compile and complete the supervision report for submission to IFAD by 16th May, 2018;

Approximate Itinerary (excluding travel days): Maputo: 8 days; Field visits: 5 days (Beira), additional report writing 2 days, total: 15 days.

Alaudio Chingotuane: Financial Management and Procurement Expert

From 16 to 27 April, 2018 you will participate in the IFAD supervision mission for ProPESCA in Mozambique. Reporting to the team leader for the duration of the mission and the ensuing report-writing period. You will be responsible for financial management and Procurement aspects, and perform the following specific tasks:

- a) Based on the financial reports prepared by the project¹, review the financial performance by expenditure category and component to assess the project's overall financial performance to date against (i) appraisal and (ii) approved AWPBs since project start. Review the cumulative status of funds by category of expenditure, approved AWPB and the project commitments (contracts signed not paid) in order to estimate the adequacy of funds and the potential need for category reallocations. Summarize the reasons for significant variances between expected and actual disbursement rates. Identify actual or potential problems and bottlenecks.
- b) Review the financial execution of the current AWPB and obtain from the PIU explanations for significant budget-to-actual variances. Comment on the project's budget monitoring system.
- c) Discuss the status of preparation of the annual financial statements (if relevant for the period). Validate the latest IFR, if applicable.
- d) Assess the progress towards the request for Extension of OFID Loan, fully reimbursement VAT due to EC grant an, and the review of the ProPESCA LTB;
- e) Review availability of counterpart funds (government and beneficiaries), identifying bottlenecks if any. Verify that the value of in kind contributions from government and beneficiaries, if any, are estimated and recorded by the project.

¹ as per the formats of Appendix 5 in the Aide-Memoire

- f) Assess regularity of WA preparation². Recommend concrete measures to ensure faster and more efficient disbursements. Review SOEs prepared (Complete the SOE checklist as per IFAD guidelines) since the last field review³ to verify adequacy, completeness and validity of claims by selecting on a sample basis expenditure items from each category of expenditures and performing a system 'walk-through'⁴. Document findings on individual SOE items, noting down any ineligible expenditures. Provide recommendations on any internal controls weakness noted. Assess the adequacy of the project's filing of financial records⁵.
- g) Assess the project's treasury planning; analyse adequacy of DA authorised allocation, with respect to projected expenditure requirements.
- h) Review functionality of accounting and financial reporting system, identify accounting standards used and report differences with IFRS/IPSAS. Assess timeliness of recording transactions, budget posting and reconciliations. Assess suitability of the chart of accounts.
- i) Describe banking arrangements. Review the operation of the project's designated and other accounts to ensure that the bank reconciliations and DA account reconciliations are correctly prepared on a monthly basis. Validate the closing balances from copies of the bank statement and clarify the status of the reconciliation items (if any). Note down any pending payments and withdrawal applications still not paid by IFAD.
- j) Review contractual and payment procedures⁶; check contract register, usage of contract monitoring forms, register of advances; highlight outstanding advances (ageing analysis); verify compliance with audit requirements foreseen in contracts/ MOUs, if applicable
- k) Review procurement arrangements. (i) Review the procurement function and procedures, and assess procurement staff ability to plan, execute and monitor procurement actions (ii) review the execution of the approved procurement plan and obtain explanations for significant variances compared to planned amounts or delays in procurement; (iii) select a sample of post review procurements and verify conformity with applicable procurement rules and procedures and the approved PP, noting down any deviation.
- l) Review the financial situation of implementing partners/service providers, if any (advances issued vs. expenditure justified), as well as the quality and regularity of financial returns submitted to the PIU.
- m) Review project's administrative management procedures related to personnel, travel, vehicles/fuel and IT. Review asset accounting and management procedures; maintenance of fixed asset register; inventory processes and latest inventory report.
- n) Identify financing agreement covenants and verify project's compliance.
- o) Describe internal audit arrangements including reporting lines, methodology/procedures, audit work plan and status/follow up on past recommendations; review IA reports [if the Borrower is willing to share them], describe findings;
- p) Review latest external audit report and project's audit log, assess status of implementation of management letter recommendations. Verify status of preparation of upcoming audit and make recommendations as appropriate for extending the scope of audit to specific implementing entities, physical checks, performance audit, transaction list or other;
- q) Assess the progress towards the request for Extension of OFID Loan, fully reimbursement VAT due to EC grant and, and the review of the ProPESCA LTB;
- r) Assess the progress towards Performing full analysis of GoM contribution to ProPESCA;

² WAs should be based on 30% of the advance to the DA or three months of expenditure, whichever comes first

³ Appending IV of IFAD's guidance note for FM @ supervision. The SOE forms should be used to test the audit trail from AWPB through to payment.

⁴ As part of this exercise, the FMS should trace each selected item through the whole audit trail: i) part of the approved AWPB and procurement plan, ii) IFAD non objection (if applicable), iii) Contract/invoice, iv) duly authorized purchase order, v) Accounting software ID number (transaction inserted in the accounting software), vi) verification (documentary and if possible physical) of evidence as applicable that works have been completed/goods delivered/ services rendered in accordance with the contract, vii) verification of payment (bank statement/cash book) and viii) project assets duly reflected in the fixed asset register.

⁵ to contractors, service providers and implementing partners

⁶ IFAD's General Conditions require accounting records to be maintained for at least ten years after Project Completion Date, in a format and manner which will facilitate audit review as required.

⁷ to contractors, service providers and implementing partners

- s) Assess progress towards preparation of Financial Management and Procurement assessment of IDEPA provincial/district delegation;
- t) Review action taken to address recommendations of previous FM-related mission;

Expected Outputs:

- a) Contribute to relevant sections of the mission Aide Memoire and SM report including data, field observations, project results, findings and recommendations, in line with deadline agreed with Team Leader, following structure set out in IFAD supervision report template and FMA guidelines.

Mozambique

Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project

Supervision Report

Appendix 6: Procurement

Mission Dates: 16 to 27 April, 2018
Document Date: 04/02/2019
Project No. 1100001517
Report No. 4864-MZ

East and Southern Africa Division
Programme Management Department

