



Investing in rural people

## REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

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# **PRONEA Support Project (PSP)**

## **Supervision report**

Main report and appendices



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## Abbreviations and acronyms

AWPB/PAAO	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CEDSIF	Centre for Development of Public Finance Systems
CUT	Single Treasury Account
DAF	Directorate for Administration and Finance/MINAG
DAP	Policy Analysis Department
DBM	Diamondback moth
DDE	District-Driven Extension
DE	Directorate for Economics/MINAG
DINAS	National Directorate for Agriculture and Silviculture
DNEA	National Directorate for Agriculture Extension/MINAG
DPA	Provincial Directorate of Agriculture
DPASA	Provincial Delegation of MASA
EC	European Commission
EU	European Union
EUR	European Union Euro
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FFS	Farmer Field School
FO	Farmer Organization
FY	Financial Year
GALS	Gender Learning Action System
ICIPE	International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IIAM	Institute of Agricultural Research of Mozambique
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ISPM	<i>Instituto Superior Politécnico de Manica</i>
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MASA	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MES	Monitoring and Evaluation System
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPD	Ministry of Planning and Development
MTR	Mid-Term Review
MZN	New Mozambican Metical
NGO	Non-Governmental organisation
NUIT	Unique Tax Identification Number

NYAIP	National Youth Incubation in Agriculture Programme
PCG	PRONEA Consultative Group
PEDSA	Strategic Plan for the Development of Agricultural Sector
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PITTA	Programme for the Transfer of Technology
PME	Planning, Monitoring, and Evaluation
PMT	Project Management Team
PNISA	National Agricultural Sector Investment Programme
PROAGRI	Agricultural Sector Public Expenditure Programme
PROMER	Programme for Agricultural Marketing
PRONEA	Programme for National Agricultural Extension
ProPESCA	Artisanal Fisheries Promotion Project
PSP	PRONEA Support Project
SDAE	Director of District Service for Economic Activities
SDR	Special Drawing Rights
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SMEA	<i>Sistema de Monitoria e Extensão Agrária</i>
SMS	Subject-matter Specialists
SOE	Statements of Expenditure
SP	Service Provider
SPER	Provincial Service for Rural Extension
SWAp	Sector-Wide Approach
TA	Technical Assistance
TOR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainers
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University
UEM/FAEF	Faculty of Agronomy and Forestry Engineering of UEM
UNAC	National Association of Peasants
USD	United States Dollar
VAT	Value Added Tax
WEAI	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture Index



## A. Introduction<sup>1</sup>

1. The Government of Mozambique and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) carried out a joint supervision of the PRONEA Support Project (PSP), from November 28 – December 9, 2016. The overall objective of the mission was to review implementation progress in all project components, institutional performance, fiduciary aspects and prospects for sustainability of PSP investments. The mission had extensive discussions with the overall project Implementing Agency, the National Directorate of Agricultural Extension /Project Coordination Unit (DNEA/PCU), interacted with partner institutions at national level and consulted provincial Extension Services, Research Services, District Administration, project beneficiaries and other stakeholders, during the field visits in 9 districts of the provinces of Gaza, Inhambane, Manica, Tete and Nampula.
2. The project is co-financed by IFAD (USD 20.0 million) the European Union (USD 1.1 million), the Government of Mozambique (USD 2.3 million) and beneficiaries (USD 1.5 million). IFAD funding was amended in October 2012 following the September 2011 Project Mid-Term Review (MTR) on which the implementation framework was changed to a stand-alone project. An Amendment to the Loan Agreement dated May 2013, extend both the Financial Resources and the project implementation period to 2018, with additional resources from EU for MDG1C. The project is implemented in 42 districts<sup>10</sup> provinces throughout the Country, targeting a total of 200,000 beneficiaries.
3. The overall goal of the PRONEA Support Project (PSP) is to reduce rural poverty through the introduction of demand-responsive extension services. This is to be achieved through: wide access to district-based technical support services; better organized producer groups influencing the supply of services; and the demand-based delivery of support services. The project supports the implementation of the Extension Master Plan (2007-2016) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA). These outputs and outcomes shall be achieved through various investments in the following three components, each with two sub-components; Component 1: Supply-side Development which includes sub-component (i) Public Sector Reorientation and Support and (ii) Private Sector/NGO Promotion and Support; Component 2: Demand-side Development which includes sub-component (i) Farmer Organization and Empowerment and (ii) Group, Association and Enterprise Development; and Component 3: Agricultural Services Provision, which includes sub-component (i) Provincial-level Services Provision and (ii) District/Local-level Services Provision by both public and private extension service providers.
4. This Aide Memoire reflects the mission's main findings and recommendations, and records the agreement reached at a wrap-up meeting on 9 December 2016. The mission team would like to extend its warmest thanks to all the persons met for their time, their readiness in sharing valuable information and their contribution to the mission's findings and recommendations.

## B. Overall assessment of PSP implementation

5. **Annual Implementation Progress:** Annual implementation progress is rated moderately satisfactory. Major activities undertaken by the project included providing capacity building to relevant technical staff and farmers' organizations at all levels and dissemination of various technologies to farmers through various approaches and extension models. Results demonstration plots (CDRs) of major food crops, vaccination against Newcastle disease, demonstration of conservation farming, propagation of plant material, promotion of market-oriented crops such as vegetables, demonstration of small-scale technologies, such as improved barns, improved granaries, and also development of radio programs are noted as outstanding achievements. In addition, the project is steadily on course to meet targets of the "plant clinics" and DBM initiatives under pilot in 6 provinces. While the

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<sup>1</sup> Mission composition: Mission composition: Custodio Mucavele, Team Leader, CPO/IFAD; Chiara Romano (Targeting, Gender/Youth); Emerson Zhou (Farmers Organizations); Narciso Manhenje; (M&E and KM); Wafaa El-Khoury, Plant Protection ,PTA/IFAD; Cyprien Ndambi (Farmer Field Schools); Alaudio Chingotuane (Financial Management and Procurement ); Barseba Tekle, ESA/IFAD and Mirka Ferrise LAC/IFAD participated in the field visits to Gaza and Inhambane as observers.

Outsourcing and the SP performance in component 2 shows mixed results, technical backstopping and implementation of nutrition activities started in Gaza, Niassa, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Inhambane and Nutrition indicators are incorporated in the log frame.

6. Project Implementation continues to be affected by the rotation of relevant officials at the local government levels, and delayed availability of both Government and IFAD resources through e-SISTAFE. As a result, implementation of the AWPBs for the period 2013-2015 was partially undertaken resulting in low performance levels during this period, with rates of financial execution reaching 8.62% in 2013; 30.53% in 2014, 20.6% in 2015, and 13% as at 31 October 2016.

7. **Likelihood of achieving development objectives:** The likelihood of achieving the envisaged project development objectives is **moderately satisfactory**. Considering the achievement of outputs so far it can be concluded that has good prospects to achieve its development objectives. The recently started interventions by the Service providers in the three regions – south, centre and north – and for outsourcing, opens a new platform to speed implementation.

8. **Progress in addressing previous mission recommendations:** Rated as **moderately satisfactory**. The last implementation support missions conducted in June/July 2016 identified several actions to be implemented to accelerate project implementation progress at all levels. Some of the key agreed actions, in particular these related to FFS have not been fully implemented. Financial management constrains has contributed to implementation delays.

### C. Outputs and outcomes

9. **Component 1: Supply-side Development.** Rated as **satisfactory**, a number of capacity building initiatives were implemented during the review period targeting public extension services staff (DNEA/ SPERSs) and key partners. This includes training of 17 provincial and national resource people in low cost video production; training of 8 senior DNEA staff including the 4 heads of SPER (Zambézia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado e Niassa) on contract management and monitoring; training of 118 field extension workers on food security and nutrition; training of 127 new plant doctors (including SMS from SPAs, Zonal Research Centers, former CEPAGRI, INCAJU and SDAEs) and procurement of 120 motorbikes and demonstration kits mainly for the expansion of plant clinics.

10. *The draft report of the study on impact of in service training commissioned to the consultants was presented at the national Extension meeting last November. While the sample size for the study was not representative due to low percentage of respondents, the study managed to distil some key aspects such as the quality, relevance, efficacy and efficiency of in-service training to the extension agents. The proposal is to finalize the study based on recommendations from DNEA II Technical National Meeting.*

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Finalize the study of in-service Training and the medium-term training program	DNEA/PSP	March, 2017

**Component 2: Public Sector Reorientation and Support.** Rated as **moderately satisfactory**. The progress registered since the last mission are mixed and are best reviewed for each of the SPs.

11. The SP for the central Region started its activities in July 2016 and has since presented its inception report. A Rapid Assessment approach was adopted that led to the identification of training needs of OPs and Extension staff. On the basis of these results an initial round of training sessions have been organized in Tete covering both OPs and Extension Staff; and in Zambézia for extension staff. The SP needs to be congratulated for the pragmatic approach adopted that has allowed for the preliminary release of information leading to the first round of training, while further planning is underway. Further focus now needs to be on improving the quality needs assessments as well as ensuring that all aspects of the TOR are covered. This could be achieved through i) ensuring that

planning teams are using questionnaires that bring up all required information ii) all association members participate in the needs identification ii) training needs are identified for both farmers as well as primary and secondary OPs. In some of the target Districts there is a heavy presence of other actors providing training to OPs. It is not clear the extent to which training activities are complimentary to these efforts. Training gaps needs to be identified as part of the needs assessment. The SP is currently promoting establishment of private sector service providers. Whilst this is innovative and encouraged, it needs to be complementary to further identification and capacity building of existing service providers. The potential role of OPs to play this role needs to be fully exploited.

12. The SP for the Northern region has limited its work to Cabo Delgado (taking advantage of its other work for PROMER) and on the grounds that DNEA/PSP is yet to make available requested motor vehicles for use in the other two provinces. The SP has completed the training needs assessment of OPs and extension staff in Cabo Delgado although training needs assessments for service providers is yet to be undertaken. It is planned that during the period running up to end of December 2016 district training plans and needed training materials will be produced. While the ground appear to be set to allow the start of training activities, by the time of the mission no OPs training activities had taken place. There is an urgent need for the SP to accelerate the process leading to the development and approval of District training plans as well as undertaking the actual training of target beneficiaries. A major issue of concern is the fact that the SP has not started activities in the Nampula and Niassa waiting for DNEA/PSP to acquire and allocate vehicles for field activities. It is necessary that alternative ways to start activities are immediately pursued using resources available with SPERs and SDAEs. This approach seems to be working well for the SP central region.

**13. It is recommended that i) the SP immediately provides evidence to the PSP of the completed and documented results of the training needs assessments, district training plans and training materials that have been produced to date iii) the SP immediately submit a training programme covering all project beneficiaries in Cabo Delgado to be implemented over the next three months iv) the SP immediately deploys and initiate activities in Nampula and Niassa in collaboration with respective SPERs and SDAEs.**

14. The SPs for the Southern Region has completed OPs inventory and training needs assessments in Gaza and Inhambane and is yet to complete Maputo province. The SP is yet to translate assessments undertaken into training plans and is also yet to start on the development of training materials. A number of concerns need to be raised with respect to this contract i) The conclusion of key planning activities is delayed and there is very little time left in the contract to start and consolidate training activities ii) the SP is still yet to define training strategies including approaches to material development iii) the number of OPs and service providers to be trained in each Province is yet to be defined.

**15. The mission is of the view that there is a probability that the SP will not be able to fulfill his contract obligations. It is therefore recommended that PSP and the SP agree on a set of delivery milestones over the next three months. Should the SP fail to meet these milestones then PSP should consider terminating the contract. Some of the milestones should include i) production and approval of District training plans for all districts where needs assessments have been completed by 15 January 2017 ii) completing needs assessment in Maputo province and submitting the final report to PSP by end of December 2016 iii) submitting training materials to be used in training activities by end January 2017 iv) conducting the first round of OP training in all target district by end of February 2017. This training should cover at 50% of the target 200 OPs.**

16. The last mission recommended that PSP creates a regular platform that allows SP to share implementation and harmonize implementation approach. There is an urgent need to ensure that:

- Emerging outputs of assessments of associations is comparable between service providers.

- A common understanding is arrived at on the significance of classification of Associations and the use of such information for follow up capacity building activities.
- Planning approaches are phased and organised in a manner that quickly produces results to feed the capacity building

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
All Service Providers to complete needs assessment and District training plans in current districts by end of January 2017	PMU/DNEA	End January 2017
SP North to initiate a phased planning process allowing start of OPs training activities in all provinces.	SP	Immediate
A set of Agreed and binding milestones are defined for SP Southern Region	PMU/DNEA	Immediate
Organise a facilitated technical review meeting involving all service providers	PMU	February 2017

### Component 3: Agricultural Services Provision

17. **The component** is rated as **moderately satisfactory**. Apart from expansion in FFSs and Biological Control, major interventions include the results demonstration plots (CDRs) of major food crops, vaccination against the Newcastle disease, demonstration of conservation farming, propagation of plant material, promotion of market-oriented crops as vegetables and banana (where applicable), demonstration of small-scale technologies, such as improved barns, and also development of radio programs. In addition, extension activities related with promotion of vegetables, banana and orange fleshed sweet potato in suitable areas, not only helps to diversify crop production with great market orientation, but could also be regarded as a part of the efforts in contribution to improve food and nutrition security (SAN) of assisted farmers. Another important area of intervention is the provision of technical support for the legalization of farmer's organizations.

18. **Farmer Field Schools:** FFS increased from 67 in December 2015 to 144 as of July 2016. The training of 215 producer facilitators had a positive effect at local level, improving local competencies which enabled technicians to serve more beneficiaries. 215 of 356 extensionists also received training on FFS methodology. It is expected that current number of FFS will increase during the ongoing campaign as a contribution of recently trained extension workers. The FFS indicators are already integrated in SMEA. The visibility of FFS has improved and the demand has also increased.

19. The FFS are facing some challenges at qualitative level and in the monitoring of the development process. The methodological scales are not being followed (according to the groups visited) including the graduation. Quality indicators are not available in the visited FFS. In visited province (Nampula) the FFS responsible staff at provincial and field levels do not have or use the necessary tools to support this process. It is was agreed during the last mission – in June - that PMT/DNEA will map up the numbers of the FFSs developed through the project support, with clear indications of the ones that were graduated so far and the plans for FFS graduation in the future. FFS are the core activity under the PSP and their implementation will be scrutinised during the Project Completion and in the subsequent impact evaluations to PSP. To create basic conditions and to draw lessons from this experience, it is urgent to create model FFS with the support of a FFS specialist which will act as focal point of FFS in close collaboration with the DNEA FFS specialists.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Hire and integrate a FFS specialist in PMT	PMT	30 March 2017
Internal diagnostic and mapping of FFS	DNEA	30 April 2017

Provide analytical report of FFS at Provincial and District Level through SMEA database	DNEA/PMT, SPER, SDAEs M&E officers and FFS focal points	June 2017
Conduct a workshop to follow-up agreed actions on integration of FFS, plant clinics and nutrition	Focal points FFS, Plant Clinics and Nutrition	30 March 2017

20. **Outsourcing:** Following the recommendations of the 2015 study on outsourcing, a new implementation proposal targeting the provinces of Zambézia, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Niassa, specifically for districts under the MDG1 IFAD-sub-programme was adopted. The new proposal will concentrate outsourcing to both provincial and districts levels initiatives in support to (a) access to production inputs; (c) information and communication technologies (ICTs ); (d) agro-processing and (f) training. TORs were developed and the procurement process was carried out. As of now, Nampula is the only province on which implementation has started, both for provincial and district outsourcing with promotion of fruticulture in the districts of Ribaue and Malema. This is commendable and it seems promising with high potential contribution for both income generation and nutrition. While in Niassa province the process for starting the provincial outsourcing is well advanced, no progress was done in Cabo Delgado. As such, the mission concurs with DNEA/PSP proposal to reallocate part of the resources from Cabo Delgado province to Nampula.

21. To assist in the follow-up of the outsourcing, training was provided to 8 DNEA and SPER staff in the contents of contract management and monitoring. These trainees were then assigned the responsibility of acting as Focal Points for the three regions – south, centre and north - this is commendable as it will facilitate the interaction between DNEA/PSP and the Service Providers.

22. Outside EU funds, outsourcing initiatives were also found in Inhambane province where the local SPER is promoting the small livestock species such as rabbits and chicken. With increasing tourism industry in Inhambane, there is an increasing demand for both rabbits and chicken in the local markets, therefore opening an opportunity for a profitable participation of smallholders to markets while contributing to food security and nutrition. For a more regular supply, SPER proposed a small processing unit to be managed by a private operator. While this is commendable as it would improve the supply, strengthen the links between producers and markets and encourage the local farmers to adopt the production skills provided by the local extension agents, it is critical to establish well in advance, clear and transparent criteria for the selection of the unit operator.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Reallocate part of outsourcing resources from Cabo Delgado to Nampula	DNEA/PSP	Jan 2017
Establish criteria for the selection of the Processing unit operator	DNEA/PSP	February 2017

23. **Plant Clinics:** The activities related to plant clinics have been advancing well, especially their scaling up to new provinces despite the delays in availability of funds. This was done using the remaining funds from the CABI grant and the allocated funds from PSP-PRONEA with some support from funds from other Global Plantwise Program partners. To ensure the creation of national capacity to train other extension workers as "plant doctors", an intensive training of 14 National Trainers in the Plantwise tool was carried out which was followed by a clear plan for the subsequent training of extension workers at the provincial level, and the establishment of a schedule for technical assistance and quality control by CABI. As a follow-up to that, a total of 127 technicians were trained out of which 101 are extension agents, namely 21 in Nampula (2 females), 21 in Zambézia (8 females), 31 in Inhambane (3 females), 26 in Manica (4 females) and 28 in Maputo. This will allow the expansion of plant clinics from 10 in the initial CABI grant phase to and expected more around 79 in 2017. In anticipation of the need for a better management of information, data entry of the prescriptions and

quality control, especially with the expansion of the number of clinics, tablets have been procured by SPS and that will be supported by an additional grant from IFAD to plant clinics M&E in the coming years, that will all support also in photographic documentation, geographic positioning of the clinics, better diagnosis and reduced cost. Configuration of the tablets and further training in the data management will be needed. Besides, in support to the effectiveness and the sustainability of the plant clinic approach, DNEA is providing UEM with a contract to upgrade its facilities and establish a curriculum to become a lead diagnostic institution and a leader in developing new national capacities of trained plant doctors and engineers with good plant pest and disease diagnostic skills and a lead national training centre for that purpose. This is part of the contract between MASA and UEM/FAEF that is recommended to be finalized by end of December 2016 (see the recommendation after section 17 on DBM).

24. **“Scaling up the biological control of the Diamondback moth (DBM) pest of crucifers in East Africa to other African Countries”**. The baseline study planned to assess the status of the released parasitoid and the socio-economic impact of the trainings and awareness raising undertaken on the farmers in six new districts where the project expanded its work was postponed till summer 2017 where field conditions to assess the parasitoids are appropriate. Based on discussions with UEM/FAEF and DNEA, some revisions in the approach of undertaking the socio-economic impact have been suggested by the mission to be included in the ToR of the contract. Similarly, the planned national workshop presenting results on the biological control of DBM was also postponed mainly due delays in the availability of funds. Both activities are now under the services agreement (contract) between MASA and UEM/FAEF that is expected to be finalized by end of December 2016.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Sign the service agreement between MASA and UEM/FAEF to enable the initiate and completion of all entailed activities before the closure of PSP-PRONEA	DNEA/PMT	December 2016

## D. PSP implementation progress

25. **Overall Project Implementation:** Project implementation progress during the period June - November 2016 is rated **moderately satisfactory**. Implementation was constrained by the substantial delay in the availability of financial resources for the 2016 budget for the first quarter of the year. Nevertheless, the project implemented priority activities identified at both national and provincial level. These include conducting training sessions in various fields including Nutrition and Food security, contract management, communication, FFS methodology and operationalization of the SMEA. The performance of project management is rated as satisfactory. The project has maintained well defined mechanisms and effective structures and tools for efficient project management and coordination, in accordance with the project design. The DNEA has coordinated PSP at all levels and the SPERS have provided technical support in planning, management and monitoring of PSP interventions in collaboration with a range of project partners at district and community levels.

26. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The PSP M&E system is anchored within a recently developed National Extension M&E System (SMEA). The system is being piloted in the 42 PSP districts in its initial stage. Considerable progress was registered in the operationalization of SMEA particularly in the 3 provinces (Nampula, Inhambane and Gaza). At this stage efforts are being implemented to set up the SMEA database with timely and accurate data, and a total of 145 extensionists and supervisors were trained on data gathering using SMEA templates, development and integration of new features and functionalities. Prevailing challenges is the delayed submission of information and data by the extensionists and supervisors to the SPERS and therefore to DNEA. The smooth and timely flow of data is critical for SMEA and this issue should be effectively addressed by the SPERS. The mission reiterates the need to continuous follow up to ensure timely submission of reports. The project M&E is still centred on physical progress reporting, providing quantitative data, with not enough analysis to generate qualitative information and on sustainability issues of the three components, which

represents other relevant M&E dimension. This is critical at this stage, taking into account that the project is approaching its closure date, and core M&E duties will become more demanding because of the increased focus on higher level results, which will require improved quantitative analysis in order to generate pertinent qualitative information.

27. The full operationalization of SMEA will rely also on the adequate staffing. Currently at National level (DNEA) only 2 people are managing the database, generating reports from the system and training the extensionists and supervisors at provincial level. . The mission was informed that additional staff recently joined the M&E department and some of them will support the operationalization of SMEA. *It was agreed that training on SMEA for new DNEA/DGSE (Departamento de Gestão de Serviços de Extensão) staff will be conducted and a clear tasks and responsibilities assigned to them.* In addition, taking into account that more project impact studies will be carried out until project closure, *it was agreed that DNEA/PSP M&E team will participate in refresh M&E/project impact assessment training in the region.* To be noted, the system is running offline. In order to accelerate the implementation, particularly analysis and utilization of SMEA by the SPERs and SDAEs; and to effectively integrate the system in the public extension sector, *it was agreed that the Online Version of SMEA should be piloted starting in March 2017.*

28. **Coherence between AWPB and Implementation:** is rated **moderately unsatisfactory**. After the very low performance registered between January and June 2016, the mission noted positive progress regarding the implementation of the activities despite the budget and financial constrains registered. As expected some funds were made available for DPASAs/SPERs (September, 2016). The EU funds for some Outsourcing service providers are committed although not yet available, but the activities have already started in the field.

29. **Knowledge management and communication** is rated as **satisfactory**: The KM and communication activities continued to register a good progress during the last months. The project trained 17 communication technicians in production of low cost videos, and as a result 2 videos were produced (Fleshed sweet potatoes processing and drip irrigation). A training manual for extension workers focused on nutrition was produced and distributed. The mission also commends the production of other several KM products including 6 success histories (2 to be finalized), nutrition and FFS materials (bulletins, brochures, T-Shirts, caps, etc.), DBM (three posters, two leaflets, and one video; one TVM session for public results sharing), plant clinics (14 plant management decision guides and factsheets; banners). The web page is operational.

30. PSP is supporting Community Radios to broadcast a wide range of extension messages which vary according to agriculture season calendar, in terms of addressed thematic issues/ topics. A total of 84 hours was achieved using Portuguese and local languages. The mission noted that PSP and PROMER are working with 8 same community radios. The two projects are collaborating in terms of using the radio broadcasting time; however this can, and should be improved in terms of harmonization of messages to be broadcasted. The mission would like to reiterate the need to closer collaboration between the two programmes.

<b>Agreed action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed date</b>
Training and integrate M&E DGSE staff in SMEA	DNEA	March 2017
Participate in refresh M&E/project impact assessment training in the region	DNEA/PSP	30 April/May 2017
Pilot Online Version of SMEA	DNEA/PSP	30 March 2017

31. **Gender focus** is rated **satisfactory**. In line with agreed actions from the previous mission the programme has recruited a consultant to formulate the gender action plan, including inclusion of gender sensitive modules as part of the trainings package on nutrition for facilitators. The activity is ongoing and as of today gender sensitive modules have been successfully integrated into nutrition manuals. Beneficiaries that received nutrition sensitive agriculture trainings have also benefited from

specific gender awareness sections and also HIV/AIDS. Sessions on gender issues, nutrition, HIV included emphasis on the equitable division of labour to avoid overloading of rural women's obligations and thereby having more time to take care of the family's nutrition and child caring. Activities targeted men and women members of FFS as well as cooperatives and producers' associations and took place in Gaza, Niassa, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Inhambane.

32. The training on nutrition sensitive agriculture is directed to both men and women, using a gender mainstreaming approach which actively engages both. Up to date the nutrition training targeted directly 283 producers (108 men and 175 women). Engaging men as allies in improved mother-child nutrition has the potential to be ground-breaking work and ensure sustainable improvements to nutrition and health behaviours within the households. It is encouraged to keep focus on both men and women in nutrition sensitive agriculture and ensure that men participate in the discussion generated when gender related sessions take place in the farmers' groups.

33. Data disaggregated show that high presence of women is registered among farmers participating in FFS. Out of 4153 FFS members, 1943 were women, so counting for 46,8% of beneficiaries.

34. **Poverty focus** is rated **satisfactory**: The poorest people are targeted across the programme, especially through the newly introduced nutrition sensitive agriculture activities targeting food insecure areas and vulnerable people. These target especially women and child, through increased access to and control of, and returns from, productive livelihoods via technical transfer of improved farming practices, social and behavioural change in maternal feeding. Outreach of women is very high and the programme will continue addressing HIV/AIDS affected people, being women disproportionately affected by HI-V/ AIDS and other STI.

35. Extensionists provide services that are vital for the livelihood of poor farmers, including also introduction and strengthening of complementary activities that help farmers strengthening their livelihood strategies and incomes (i.e. poultry, rabbits, honey improved production), benefit equally poor men and women.

36. **Effectiveness of targeting approach** is rated **satisfactory**: The project main target groups are poor men and women involved in agriculture and receiving services and technical support from agriculture extension. These include men, women, women head of household and also young men and women engaged in agricultural activities. Through the adopted approach which has been widely developed, farmers themselves are trained to become facilitators in their own community, thereby creating a farmer-to-farmer system of extension hence enabling a wide outreach of beneficiaries.

37. **Youth in agriculture**: As planned, PSP supported a stakeholders' workshop to discuss the Youth Agriculture Incubation Programme proposal. The event was held in Marracuene (03 November) and it constituted a good opportunity to share the proposal at national level with extension management staff from all provinces, and some relevant stakeholders. Comments were received from participants and are now being integrated for the final programme design document. The mission recommends DNEA to finalize the document and take further actions for its implementation.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Identify and documenting three success stories showing impact on women's empowerment and behavioural change on nutrition.	Nutrition focal point	June 2017

38. **Innovation and learning**: PSP has demonstrated a number of "firsts" and some innovative aspects on its operations, practices and outputs. For instance, the mission commends the innovative proposal by PSP for inclusion of nutrition development in public sector extension. Within the current framework of concerns regarding the malnutrition, extension and advisory services can play a key role that needs not to be neglected and the quick response from the beneficiaries with less than one year of implementation of nutrition development/education demonstrates the good potential for higher adoption rates. As for learning, the implementation of PSP has helped to understand that (i)



contributing to build public extension institutional capacity it is a fundamental strategic objective, but also challenging; (ii) the principles for operationalizing main project activities needs to be locally contextualized and should be subject to adaptation over time; and (iii) effective Partnerships is possible, particularly if based on joint/shared planning, regular communication and commitment among involved partners as well as on timely availability of resources.

39. **Climate and environment focus:** There are many direct effects that come from the climate change and may affect farmers' environment and livelihood. There are provinces and districts in the target area that are semi-arid ecological zones and populations that are experiencing draught. PSP integrates some thematic areas such as conservation agriculture and adoption of drought tolerant crops as part of the FFSs programme, including collaboration with PROSUL which has a specific component on Climate Adaptation (ASAP).

40. **Partnership:** Apart from the on-going efforts to strengthening research-extension linkages for joint planning, implementation of field activities including the Periodic Review Meetings (REPETEs) which calls for a close collaboration with research in particular the IIAM (in particular at the Zonal Centres level), the two Plant Protection activities – biologic control to DBM and Plant Clinics – are jointly implemented by DNEA and DINAS ( through the Department of Plant Protection ( DSV )), ISPM and the UEM/FAEF. Nutrition activities have been implemented in collaboration with SETSAN. DNEA/PSP and FAO collaborates in FFS scaling-up. In addition, the implementation of outsourcing activities shows a positive sign for strengthening the existing partnerships between DNEA/PSP and private sector.

## E. Fiduciary aspects

41. **Financial management.** The mission rates the quality of Financial Management as **moderately satisfactory**. While PSP has taken considerable steps in the last year to increase the quality of its financial management arrangements, some difficulties are still being faced by the project. The Financial Management team is now fully staffed, with one additional accountant joining the team in 2016. The accountant responsible for the accounting software TOMPRO, who had left the project early this year, has been replaced. Due to this void in the team, PSP had been using Excel as accounting software (in parallel to e-SISTAFE in order to correctly capture categories and components of project expenditures), especially for reporting. PSP must now rapidly update the information recorded in TOMPRO. There are still several delays in budget execution due to the late availability of counterpart funds, which have significantly delayed project activities at all levels . Additionally, project financial reports, detailing all expenditures by categories and components up until 31 October 2016, were shared with the Mission late, rendering a verification for consistency and accuracy difficult due to the timeframe. It was agreed that for the next Missions, PSP will submit the financial reports ahead of the Mission to allow for a better analysis of the financial position of the project. Review of project account reconciliation shows that, as at 31 October 2016, PSP had a balance in all accounts amounting to around USD 850,000 and is short of funds for implementation of activities. The disbursement of WA 15 for IFAD loan, which is in IFAD's approval pipeline should mitigate any long term liquidity risks.

42. **Disbursement.** The Mission rates the disbursement rate of PSP as **moderately satisfactory**. While effective since November 2007 as part of the wider PROAGRI intervention, the project was redesigned during its MTR in 2012, which resulted in the creation of a dedicated PMT and the renaming of the project as PRONEA – National Programme for Agricultural Extension – Support Project (PSP). As such, while sharing the same loan agreement, PSP is to all purposes and effect a new project which has been running for 4 years. As at 8 December 2016, IFAD has disbursed a total of SDR 7,821,083 (USD 11,571,546) from the allocation at appraisal which amounts to 56.5% of the SDR 13,850,000 (USD 19,782,070). An additional WA (number 15 amounting to USD 2.6 million) is in the IFAD approval pipeline and should be disbursed within end of the year.

43. With PSP's designated account being managed following imprest arrangements, full disbursement of the loan will depend heavily on an accelerated level of financial execution as well as rapid submission of Withdrawal Applications by the project.

44. Disbursement of the EU grant since effectiveness (May 2013) is only 21.6%. Total grant allocation is EUR 1,100,000 (USD 1,392,000), and up until 31 October 2016 IFAD disbursed EUR 237,300 (USD 318,765). As the end of the current Mission, two years had elapsed since the first disbursement of EU funds to the project. Planned payments to be made soon for two on-going outsourcing initiatives in Nampula provinces; as well as for some Community Radios may improve the current level of disbursement of the EU grant.

45. **Execution.** As at 31 October 2016, the financial execution rate of the 2016 AWPB had reached only 13%. Out of its plan for 2016 amounting to USD 8,471,362, the expenditures registered by the project reached USD 1,116,955. This low level of execution is due to significant delays in the provision of counterpart funds, which only happened in May 2016. As noted in the previous Missions, due to GoM regulations, PSP must operate IFAD and GoM funds in parallel, in order to cover VAT and taxes from the available GoM financing. Current commitments and financial projects show that financial execution will reach USD 2,797,255 by year end.

46. As at 31 October 2016 the balance in all project accounts was USD 852,000 which, which coupled with the total undisbursed amount of the loan account SDR 6,028,917 (USD 8,197,912) means that PSP must absorb approximately USD 9 million in little more than 1 year (winding-up period excluded) in order to fully exhaust the allocated funds. Considering that the latest replenishment of the project's Designated Account took place in May 2015 (USD 4 million, with a balance of project accounts of USD 960,000), and that it took PSP 18 months to fully execute the USD 4 million, paired with the need to gradually reduce activities as project nears completion in 31 December 2017, crude projections show that by project closure on 30 June 2018, PSP will have spent around 80% of the loan allocation.

47. Execution of the EU grant is of particular concern, standing at only 1.9% as at 31 October 2016. Total allocation of the grant is EUR 1,100,000 (USD 1,392,000) and PSP has only spent EUR 19,787 (USD 25,855). PSP should justify 75% of the advance received (EUR 237,300) and submit an additional WA for the replenishment of the Designated Account.

48. **Review of payment support documentation.** The mission conducted a review of payment supporting documentation for WAs 13, 14, and 15 submitted by PSP in 2016. For this purpose, the Mission visited the PCU in Maputo and the Provincial Delegation of MASA in Xai-Xai. Overall, the mission confirms that adequate supporting documentation has been kept by PSP for the SOEs submitted to IFAD. All issues raised by the Mission were promptly resolved. However, as original supporting documentation is kept at each of the provinces operating PSP funds, it was agreed that the next Mission would carry out a field mission to additional provinces where PSP activities take place.

49. From discussions on the review of payment supporting documentation for the EU grant, PSP informed the Mission that EU expenditures have been claimed as IFAD expenditures in WA 8 for IFAD funds. It was agreed that PSP will list all SOE items that were claimed erroneously in WA 8, and submit as WA 2 for the EU grant, in order to allow IFAD to deduct the amount due from WA 16 (IFAD loan).

50. The project bank reconciliation shows an outstanding advance to FAO, which has not been cleared for almost 2 years. It was agreed that once again, PSP will follow up on this issue in order to solve it before project completion.

51. **Counterpart funds.** The mission rate the timeliness and amount of counterpart funds as **moderately unsatisfactory**. As at 31 October, total contribution of GoM is USD 550,480 against an allocation at appraisal of USD 2.1 million. It must be noted that PSP operates the IFAD budget in parallel with GoM budget to cover taxes and VAT. As such, and while operating in e-SISTAFE, PSP must always secure GoM funding in order to process any invoices, and as a consequence, for expenditures paid through e-SISTAFE there is no VAT or taxes to be reimbursed by GoM. However,

due to delays in the provision of counterpart funds this arrangement has severely delayed project activities, both at PCU and provincial level, contributing to the low performance of the execution of the AWPB. GoM has requested the mission to follow up with IFAD management regarding the request made by Government to wave on counterpart funds.

52. For the project operations that were conducted outside of e-SISTAFE (start-up costs amounting to USD 675,000), GoM has reimbursed the entirety of the VAT paid using IFAD funds which amounted to USD 40,643. Evidence of reimbursement has been shared with IFAD in previous months.

53. **Compliance with loan covenants.** The Mission rates the compliance with the financing covenants as highly satisfactory. As at 8 December 2016, GoM is compliant with all covenants applicable at this stage of implementation.

54. **Procurement.** The Mission rates the compliance with Procurement as **satisfactory**. Review of procurement processes carried out in 2016 did not show any issues that could adversely affect project implementation. Additionally, the mission noted an increased use of tables of comparison of proposals for the case of national shopping for small purchases of goods and services (which are not captured under the procurement plan) also at the provincial level.

55. **Audit.** The mission rates the quality and timeliness of audit as **satisfactory**. The audit report for the Financial Statements of the year 2015 were unqualified and adequate adherence to TORs was shown by the auditor. The management letter showed some internal control deficiencies, with a few payment supporting documents at the provincial level lacking invoices and for the case of fuel management lack of plate numbers of the vehicles that were refueled. It was agreed that the next Supervision Mission would follow up on these issues in 2017.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Update TOMPRO database	PMT/DNEA	Mar 2017
Submit WAs 2 and 3 for EU grant	PMT/DNEA	Mar 2017
Follow-up with outstanding amount from FAO contract	PMT/IFAD	June 2017

## F. Sustainability

56. **Institution building:** Institution Building is rated **satisfactory**. PSP is implemented across a range of public institutions at national level, provincial and district level. The project has sustainably engaged and built the capacity of all the public and local institutions to enhance continuity in project interventions and beyond the project life. The mission also noted that project interventions are integrated in systems and structures of implementing partners to ensure sustainability.

57. **Empowerment and social sustainability:** Empowerment and social sustainability is rated **satisfactory**. The mission noted adequate participation of beneficiaries (men, women and youth in capacity building activities, such as training, technology demonstrations and management committees. During the field visits the mission noted that project beneficiaries have capacity to plan, implement and manage collectively in particular the FFSs where there is a massive participation of women and youth.

58. **Quality of beneficiary participation:** The project continues to engage beneficiaries (men, women and youth) in the planning and implementation of programme interventions. PSP interventions are identified through participatory analysis of constraints and challenges. ■

59. **Responsiveness of service providers;** The recent start of interventions by the Service providers in the three regions – south, center and north – and for outsourcing, provides some hope in strengthening responsiveness of SP. Nevertheless, the response in terms of availability of SP of high quality to support implementation of PSP it is indeed, still far beyond the expectation.

60. **Exit strategy.** The project shared with the mission the draft exit strategy document prepared by DNEA/PCU. The fact that PSP is highly integrated into the government structures, at national,

provincial and district levels provides a good basis for the development of an exit strategy. In particular because the implementation of the PSP is partly carried out by the existing government Extension Officers, supported by Subject Matter Specialists and Research. The capacity building provided by the project to DNEA and SPERs through hiring staff to fulfill key areas is also instrumental and it is emphasized in the exit strategy document. Nevertheless, sound exit strategy will be achieved when this numerous training and capacity building to staff is translated into behavioural change at beneficiary level something that cannot solely be attributed to PSP, but that it has certainly contributed to it throughout the 5 years of implementation.

61. **Potential for scaling-up.** Most of the project interventions have large potential for scaling up, in particular the Biological control of DBM, Plant Clinics and FFS. The recently started interventions in Nutrition development/education, honey production, fruticulture and small livestock are also initiatives with high potential for rapid adoption, adaptation and scaling-up.

## G. Other

62. **Impact on physical and financial assets:** By and large, most of public extension activities in the field is related to results demonstration plots (CDRs) of major food crops, vaccination against the Newcastle disease, demonstration of conservation farming, propagation of plant material, promotion of market-oriented crops as vegetables and banana (where applicable), demonstration of small-scale technologies. Extension activities related to promotion of vegetables, banana and orange fleshed sweet potato in suitable areas, not only helps to diversify crop production with great market orientation, but could also be regarded as a major contribution for improving food security and nutrition (SAN) and physical and financial assets base of assisted farmers.

63. **Mainstreaming Nutrition** is rated **satisfactory**: The agreed actions from the previous supervision mission included: 1) Technical backstopping to extension workers and implementation of recommended nutrition activities in Gaza, Niassa, Nampula, Cabo Delgado and Inhambane; 2) Elaboration of training manual with integration of gender issues 3) inclusion of nutrition indicators in the log frame and 4) Identification of mobile model centres. Most of the activities were completed.

64. The mission noted that three provinces have been identified for establishment of mobile model centres in the north of Mozambique, namely: Nampula, Cabo Delgado e Niassa, as they are the areas affected from chronic malnutrition. However, the mobile model centres is yet to be established in 2017 and also equipped with processing kit and all the necessary equipment.

65. Training materials were adapted to the local context, using available food products. The mission found that as farmers are also livestock keepers, the observed good practices such as processing and consumption of milk, for example, could be integrated in the trainings sessions. Similar suggestions were also made to farmers in the areas where the programme is supporting production of poultry and rabbits for promotion of food consumption of the locally available type of meat, in food preparation and trainings.

66. It was noted that direct beneficiaries of the nutrition trainings share the knowledge and information acquired through training in the community, enabling a wider outreach of farmers sensitisation on nutrition. Nevertheless, the mission recognized the need for Informative materials (such as pamphlets and posters) could be distributed not only among farmers, but also in the schools.

<b>Agreed action</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Agreed date</b>
Update training materials with good practices of food processing/consumption at local level (dairy and meat products)	Nutrition Focal point	April 2017
Establishment of demonstration centres equipped with processing kit	Nutrition Focal Point /DNEA/PSP	June 2017

Production/adaptation of informative materials and Nutrition Focal Point  
distribution in organizations and schools

April 2017

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67. **Impact on incomes.** Rated as **moderately satisfactory**. The impact of the PSP on the income level of the small farmers and other actors in the rural areas is expected to improve through their participation in project activities, especially those associated with DBM, plant clinics, FFS, conservation agriculture and other demonstrations, including agro-processing and linkage to markets. Discussions with communities during the field visit, indicated that they are receiving better prices through collective marketing, access to market information and greater bargaining power, which have resulted to improved household income.

## H. Conclusion

68. The project is progressing well and overall performance is moderately satisfactory. The on-going work of the SP under component 2 and Outsourcing requires a closer follow-up to prevent further delays. The nutrition component has made a remarkable progress, so are the Plant Clinics and DBM, this is commendable. The identified challenges associated with the FFSs and SMEA are critical and needs to be addressed with no further delays. This is key because FFSs are the core activity under the PSP, therefore their implementation and impact will be subject to in depth analysis during the Project Completion and in the subsequent impact evaluations to PSP

69. IFAD and the Government of Mozambique endorse the findings of the supervision mission.

70. The next mission is planned for second week of June 2017.

## Appendix 1: Summary of project status and ratings

Project 1326 [1100001326] Agricultural Support Programme – Draft

### Basic Facts

Country	Mozambique	Project ID	1326 [1100001326]	Loan/DSF/Grant/ASAP FI No.	1000002609
Project	Agricultural Support Programme			Top-up Loan/DSF/Grant/ASAP FI No.	2000000056
Date of Update	9-Dec-2016				
Supervising Inst.	IFAD				
No. of Supervisions	12	No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions	2		
Last Supervision	09-Dec-2016	Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission	01-Jul-2016		

USD million Disb. rate %

Approval	20-Apr-2006			Total financing	25.24	
Agreement	20-Dec-2006	Effectiveness lag	19.5	IFAD Total	19.99	
Entry into force	25-Nov-2007	PAR value	-----	IFAD loan	19.99	56
First disbursement	28-Aug-2008			DSF grant		
MTR	21-Nov-2011	Last amendment	21-Sep-2012	IFAD grant		
Original completion	31-Dec-2015	Last audit	01-Jul-2016	ASAP grant	0.00	0
Current completion	31-Dec-2017			Domestic Total	3.75	
Current closing	30-Jun-2018			Beneficiaries	0.45	0
No. of extensions	1			National Govern	2.30	0
				Local private	1.00	0
				External Cofinancing Total	1.50	
				European Union	1.50	0

### Project Performance Ratings

B.1 Fiduciary Aspects	Last	Current	B.2 Project implementation progress	Last	Current
1. Quality of financial management	3	4	1. Quality of project management	4	4
2. Acceptable disbursement rate	2	4	2. Performance of M&E	4	4
3. Counterpart funds	3	3	3. Coherence between AWPB & implementation	2	3
4. Compliance with financing covenants	6	6	4. Gender focus	4	5
5. Compliance with procurement	5	5	5. Poverty focus	3	5
6. Quality and timeliness of audits	5	5	6. Effectiveness of targeting approach	4	5
			7. Innovation and learning	4	4
			8. Climate and environment focus	4	4
B.3 Outputs and outcomes	Last	Current	B.4 Sustainability	Last	Current

1. Comp 3: Agricultural Service Delivery	4	4	1. Institution building (organizations, etc.)	5	5
2. Comp 2: Demand-side Development	3	4	2. Empowerment	5	5
3. Comp 1: Supply-side Development	4	5	3. Quality of beneficiary participation	5	5
			4. Responsiveness of service providers	3	3
			5. Exit strategy (readiness and quality)	4	4
			6. Potential for scaling up and replication	5	5

#### B.5 Justification of ratings

**71. Gender, targeting and poverty focus have been rated as satisfactory** as a result of the newly integrated nutrition component. The strong linkages between gender and nutrition and the positive impact on beneficiaries, especially women and the very poor was noted throughout the mission, especially in Gaza and Inhambane where the mission visited specifically nutrition sensitive activities. Beneficiaries that received nutrition sensitive agriculture trainings have also benefited from specific gender awareness sections and also HIV/AIDS. The training on nutrition sensitive agriculture is directed to both men and women, using a gender mainstreaming approach which actively engages both. Data disaggregated show high presence of women among farmers participating in FFS. Out of 4153 FFS members, 1943 were women, so counting for 46.8% of beneficiaries. Poverty focus is rated satisfactory, as the newly introduced nutrition sensitive agriculture activities target food insecure areas and vulnerable people. These target especially women and child, through increased access to and control of, and returns from, productive livelihoods via technical transfer of improved farming practices, social and behavioural change in maternal feeding. Outreach of women is very high and the programme will continue addressing HIV/AIDS affected people, being women disproportionately affected by HI-V/ AIDS and other STI. Effectiveness of targeting approach is rated satisfactory and adoption of ToT models is contributing to the positive rating: farmers themselves are trained to become facilitators in their own community, thereby creating a farmer-to-farmer system of extension hence enabling a wide outreach of beneficiaries.

**72.** The SP for the central Region started its activities in July 2016 and has since presented its inception report. A Rapid Assessment approach was adopted that led to the identification of training needs of OPs and Extension staff. On the basis of these results an initial round of training sessions have been organized covering both OPs and Extension Staff. This pragmatic approach adopted by the SP that has allowed for the preliminary release of information leading to the first round of training, while further planning is underway needs to be congratulated. The SP has completed the training needs assessment of OPs and extension staff in Cabo Delgado although training needs assessments for service providers is yet to be undertaken. It is planned that during the period running up to end of December 2016 district training plans and needed training materials will be produced.

**73.** While facing some challenges at qualitative level and in the monitoring of the development process including the methodological scales, FFS increased from 67 in December 2015 to 144 as of July 2016. The training of 215 producer facilitators had a positive effect at local level, improving local competencies which enabled technicians to serve more beneficiaries. Both for provincial and district outsourcing have finally started with promotion of fruit trees, with high potential contribution to income generation and nutrition. Despite the delays in availability of funds, plant clinics have been advancing well, especially their scaling up to new provinces. Activities under nutrition education/development have also made a remarkable progress.

**74.** While PSP has taken considerable steps in the last year to increase the quality of its financial management arrangements, some difficulties are still being faced by the project. The Financial Management team is now fully staffed, with one additional accountant joining the team in 2016. The accountant responsible for the accounting software TOMPRO, who had left the project early this year, has been replaced. Due to this void in the team, PSP had been using Excel as accounting software (in parallel to e-SISTAFE in order to correctly capture categories and components of project expenditures), especially for reporting. PSP must now rapidly update the information recorded in TOMPRO.

#### Overall Assessment and Risk Profile

	Last	Current
C.1 Physical/financial assets	3	3
C.2 Food security	4	4
C.3 Quality of natural asset improvement and climate resilience	4	4
C.4 Overall <b>implementation progress</b> (Sections B1 and B2)	4	4

#### Rationale for implementation progress rating

Project implementation progress during the period June - November 2016 is rated **moderately satisfactory**. Implementation was constrained by the substantial delay in the availability of financial resources for the 2016 budget for the first quarter of the year. Nevertheless, the project implemented priority activities identified at both national and provincial level. These include conducting training sessions in various fields including Nutrition and Food security, contract management, communication, FFS methodology and operationalization of the SMEA.

C.5 Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4)	4	4
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#### Rationale for development objectives rating

Considering the achievement of outputs so far it can be concluded that has good prospects to achieve its development objectives. The recently started interventions by the Service providers in the three regions – south, centre and north – and for outsourcing, opens a new platform to speed implementation.

**C.6 Risks** *Short description of major risks for each section and their impact on achievement of development objectives and sustainability*

Fiduciary aspects. The turnover of accounting staff poses a risk to the project. While it is stable for now, it need to be monitored to endure that this does not disrupt project execution in the future.

Project implementation progress: Project Implementation continues to be affected by the rotation of relevant officials at the local government levels, and delayed availability of both Government and IFAD resources through e-SISTAFE. As a result, implementation of the AWPBs for the period 2013-2015 was partially undertaken resulting in low performance levels during this period, with rates of financial execution reaching 8.62% in 2013; 30.53% in 2014, 20.6% in 2015, and 13% as at 31 October 2016.

Outputs and outcomes: Under the project component II, the SP assigned to the southern provinces, is yet to translate assessments undertaken into training plans and is also yet to start on the development of training materials. The conclusion of key planning activities is delayed and there is very little time left in the contract to start and consolidate training activities. In addition to that, FFS are facing some challenges at qualitative level and in the monitoring of the development process. The methodological scales are not being strictly followed including the graduation. Quality indicators are not available in the visited FFS, this certainly represents a major risk considering that they represent a core activity under the PSP

Sustainability: The fact that PSP is highly integrated into the government structures, at national, provincial and district levels provides a good basis for the development of an exit strategy and ensure sustainability beyond project completion. However it is relevant to notice that as a consistent part of PSP is represented by the work done with FFS, to fully accomplish principles of suitability it is urgent to create model FFS. This shall be done with the support of a FFS specialist which will act as focal point of FFS in close collaboration with the DNEA FFS specialists.

**Proposed Follow-up**

Issue / Problem	Recommended Action	Timing	Status
Ensure FFs sustainability	Recruitment of FFS specialist	March 2017	
Delayed implementation of Outsourcing activities in Cabo Delgado	Reallocate part of outsourcing resources from Cabo Delgado to Nampula	Jan 2017	

**Additional observations:**

A draft exit strategy document prepared by DNEA/PCU. The fact that PSP is highly integrated into the government structures, at national, provincial and district levels provides a good basis for the development of an exit strategy. The capacity building provided by the project to DNEA and SPERs through hiring staff to fulfill key areas is also instrumental and it is emphasized in the exit strategy document. Nevertheless, sound exit strategy will be achieved when this numerous training and capacity building to staff is translated into behavioural change at beneficiary level something that cannot solely be attributed to PSP, but that it has certainly contributed to it throughout the 5 years of implementation.



## Appendix 2: Updated logical framework: Progress against objectives, outcomes and outputs

Project name		PRONEA Support Project						
Goal		Contribute to poverty reduction, improving quality of life, increased incomes and improved food security of farmers, particularly small farmers through increased production efficiency and market orientation						
Results chain	Performance Indicators	Baseline <sup>2</sup> (2015)	EoP Target (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions	
<b>Impact</b>								
<b>Development Objective:</b> To increase agricultural productivity and incomes of participating households by improving the performance of agricultural extension services in the project area	Quality of life of participating households improved	Incidence of malnutrition reduced by 1%  Number of good nutrition practices  Ownership of household assets increased by 10%	43% <sup>3</sup>  0  Radio: 42.2% Cellphone: 45% Bicycle: 38.2% Motorcycle: 7.3% <sup>i</sup>	42%  2 practices  Radio: 44% Cellphone: 48% Bicycle: 40% Motorcycle: 8%	RIMS Baseline Project baseline Outcome and impact surveys	Completion	DNEA, MASA, National Bureau of Statistics	Economic and social conditions of beneficiaries improve
	Average Household incomes increased	Agricultural income of participating households increased by 10% (cumulative and by gender)	MT 5019 <sup>ii</sup>	10%	Project baseline Outcome and impact surveys	Completion	DNEA, MASA, National Bureau of Statistics	Favorable conditions for agricultural production and marketing
	Agricultural production and productivity increased	Percentage increase in the average agricultural yields of participating households (by gender) Crop yields: Maize, Rice, Sorghum  Livestock productivity: No. of birds	Maize: 0.7 tons/ha; Rice: 0.7 tons/ha; Sorghum: 0.4 tons/ha Cassava: 5.0 tons/ha <sup>iii</sup>  5 birds	7%  2%	Project baseline Outcome and impact surveys	Completion	DNEA, MASA, National Bureau of Statistics	Favorable conditions for agricultural production, including access to technology
<b>Outcomes</b>								

<sup>2</sup> All baseline figure have just been estimated. So they must be updated with the baseline survey results

<sup>3</sup> Current National threshold

Project name		PRONEA Support Project						
Goal		Contribute to poverty reduction, improving quality of life, increased incomes and improved food security of farmers, particularly small farmers through increased production efficiency and market orientation						
Results chain		Performance Indicators	Baseline (2015)	EoP Target (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions
<b>Component 1:</b> supply side development of agricultural extension services	The institutional capacity of extension services strengthened	Proportion of districts with operational extension service networks	50%	100%	Project baseline Monitoring and regular progress reports	Annually	MASA, DNEA/PSP, SPERS and Districts	The Government contributes in hiring new staff and additional equipment (where needed)
		Number of disseminated technological innovations increased by 5%	0	5%	Project baseline Monitoring and regular progress reports	Annually	MASA, DNEA/PSP, SPERS and Districts	
<b>Component 2:</b> Demand side development of agricultural extension services	Commercialization and marketing of agricultural produce increased	Share of farm production (crop) marketed by targeted beneficiaries (in value terms and by gender)	15%	20%	Impact evaluation/Outcome survey	Completion	DNEA/PSP	Farmers increased production area and are able to grow more for sale and consumption
		Share of farm production (Livestock) marketed by targeted beneficiaries	0.5%	2%	Impact evaluation/Outcome survey	Completion	DNEA/PSP	Farmers increased production area and are able to grow more for sale and consumption
		Proportion of operational agreements for agribusiness and market linkages	0	15%	Impact evaluation/Outcome survey	Completion	DNEA/PSP	The private sector is willing to invest and to establish business contracts with FO in the agricultural production input and output markets
<b>Component 3:</b> Delivery of Extension services	Technology dissemination and transfer increased	Direct project beneficiaries (in millions) cumulative of which female (%)	182,217 49%	0.6M 50%	Regular progress reports and monitoring reports	Annually	Provinces, DNEA/PSP and MASA	Farmers are willing to adopt demonstrated technologies
		Indirect project beneficiaries (in Millions) cumulative, of which female%	0 0	0.4 50%	Impact Evaluation	Completion	DNEA/PSP and MASA	Non-participating farmers observe and are willing to adopt technologies

Project name		PRONEA Support Project						
Goal		Contribute to poverty reduction, improving quality of life, increased incomes and improved food security of farmers, particularly small farmers through increased production efficiency and market orientation						
Results chain		Performance Indicators	Baseline (2015)	EoP Target (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions
		Number of technologies/practices demonstrated by the project in the project areas, cumulative: -crops -Livestock	8 1	14 2	Regular progress reports and monitoring reports	Annually	Provinces, DNEA/PSP and MASA	Technologies and good practices are disseminated through extension service system established nationally and in the project areas
		Percentage of targeted beneficiaries using improved agricultural technologies -crop: -Livestock	7% 3%	10% 5%	Impact Evaluation	Completion	DNEA/PSP and MASA	
		Proportion of targeted beneficiaries who are satisfied with agricultural extension services Men: Women	0 0	50% 50%	Impact Evaluation	Completion	DNEA/PSP and MASA	
<b>Outputs</b>								
<b>Component 1:</b> supply side development of agricultural extension services	Improved capacity for delivery of extensions services	Number of extension staff and Local NGOs trained in various disciplines	254 ext. staff, including 42 sup  0 NGOs	645 ext staff 42 sup.  42 NGOs	Regular progress reports, M & E reports and surveys	Annually	DNEA/PSP, Provinces and Districts	Supportive legal and policy framework and NGOs willingness in participating no training provided by/ through DNEA
<b>Component 2:</b> Demand side development of agricultural extension services	Farmers' Organizations and Associations empowered to enable them access input and output markets	Number of FO/Associations trained  Number of members of FO(female/male)  Number of FOs legalized  Number of input and output	0  0  0	1200  2400  340	Regular progress reports, M & E reports and surveys	Annually	DNEA/PSP, Provinces and Districts	Enabling legal framework  Active private sector involved in the input and output markets

Project name		PRONEA Support Project						
Goal		Contribute to poverty reduction, improving quality of life, increased incomes and improved food security of farmers, particularly small farmers through increased production efficiency and market orientation						
Results chain		Performance Indicators	Baseline (2015)	EoP Target (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions
		agreements signed by FOs	0	170				
<b>Component 3:</b> Delivery of Extension services	Various proven extension modes through which agricultural technologies demonstrated and transferred	Number of extension modes through which technologies are disseminated	129 FFS 39 on farm trials 20 field days 0-Integrated technology transfers	864 FFS 40 on farm trials 40 field days 100-Integrated technology transfer	Regular progress reports, M & E reports and surveys	Annually	DNEA/PSP, Provinces and Districts	Strengthened learning capacity on implementation of extension modes and replication of proven ones
	Extension staff and farmers trained on nutrition	Number of extension staff and farmers trained	0	42 nutrition focal point at provincial level 2000 farmers trained	Regular progress reports, M & E reports and surveys	Annually	DNEA/PSP, Provinces and Districts	

### Appendix 3: Summary of key actions to be taken within agreed timeframes

Action Area	Action Agreed	Date	Whom	Progress
Project Implementation Outputs	Finalize the study of in-service Training and the medium-term training program	March, 2017	DNEA/PSP	
	All Service Providers to complete needs assessment and District training plans in current districts by end of January 2017	End January 2017	PMU/DNEA	
	SP North to initiate a phased planning process allowing start of OPs training activities in all provinces.	Immediate	SP	
	A set of Agreed and binding milestones are defined for SP Southern Region	Immediate	PMU/DNEA	
	Organise a facilitated technical review meeting involving all service providers	February 2017	PMU	
	Hire and integrate a FFS specialist in PMT	30 March 2017	PMT	
	Internal diagnostic and mapping of FFS	30 April 2017	DNEA	
	Provide analytical report of FFS at Provincial and District Level through SMEA database	June 2017	DNEA/PMT, SPER, SDAEs M&E officers and FFS focal points	
	Conduct a workshop to follow-up agreed actions on integration of FFS, plant clinics and nutrition	30 March 2017	Focal points FFS, Plant Clinics and Nutrition	
Reallocate part of outsourcing resources from Cabo Delgado to Nampula	Jan 2017	DNEA/PSP		

	Establish criteria for the selection of the Processing unit operator	February 2017	DNEA/PSP
	Sign the service agreement between MASA and UEM/FAEF to enable the initiate and completion of all entailed activities before the closure of PSP-PRONEA	December 2016	DNEA/PMT
	Training and integrate M&E DGSE staff in SMEA	March 2017	DNEA
	Participate in refresh M&E/project impact assessment training in the region	30 April/May 2017	DNEA/PSP
	Pilot Online Version of SMEA	30 March 2017	DNEA/PSP
	Identify and documenting three success stories showing impact on women's empowerment and behavioural change on nutrition.	June 2017	Nutrition focal point
Sustainability			
Fiduciary Aspects			
	Update TOMPRO database	Mar 2017	PMT/DNEA
	Submit WAs 2 and 3 for EU grant	Mar 2017	PMT/DNEA
	Follow-up with outstanding amount from FAO contract	June 2017	PMT/IFAD
Other			
	Update training materials with good practices of food processing/consumption at local level (dairy and meat products)	April 2017	Nutrition Focal point
	Establishment of demonstration centres equipped with processing kit	June 2017	Nutrition Focal Point /DNEA/PSP
	Production/adaptation of informative materials and distribution in organizations and schools	April 2017	Nutrition Focal Point

[Insert/delete rows as necessary.]

## **Appendix 4: Physical progress measured against AWP&B, including RIMS indicators**



Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Period: 01/01/2016 to 30/11/2016			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%	Remarks
				Ongoing	Actual	%				
<b>Component 1: Development of extension services supply</b>										
<i>Goal: Contribute to poverty reduction, improving quality of life, increased incomes and improved food security of farmers, particularly small farmers through increased production efficiency and market orientation</i>  <b>Development Objective:</b> <i>To increase agricultural productivity and incomes of participating households by improving the performance of agricultural extension services in the project area</i>	Households with improvement in asset ownership	Number	0	-	0	0	0	40,000	0	To be assessed at the end of 2017
	Households for which malnutrition has reduced	Number	0	-	0	0	0	40,000	0	To be assessed at the end of 2017
	Households whose agricultural income has increased	Number	0	-	0	0	0	40,000	0	To be assessed at the end of 2017
	People receiving project services (50% women)	Number	200,000 (100,000)	-	175,280 (84,135)	91.1	175,280 (84,135)	200,000 (100,000)	91.1	
	Small-scale farmers who have adopted one or more improved production technologies and practices introduced under the project	Number	20,000	-	12,755	63.8	12,755	20,000	63.8	Beneficiary Farmers have continued to adopt the improved technologies and good practices disseminated through the public extension system. The adoption rate is currently reported to be at 7% at national level (for maize seed) and 1.2 for rice and 1.9 for sorghum improved seeds.

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Period: 01/01/2016 to 30/11/2016			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%	Remarks
				Ongoing	Actual	%				
Outcome 1: The institutional capacity of extension services strengthened	Number of project districts with operational extension service networks	Number	30	12	21	70	21	42	50	More districts are expected to have fully operational networks as the capacity is built further through training and access to physical and financial resources
	Number of disseminated technological innovations	Number	2	0	-0	-0	0	5	0	To be assessed in first quarter of 2017 (March 2017). The focus will be the first season of the 2016-2017 agricultural season.

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Period: 01/01/2016 to 30/11/2016			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%	Remarks
				Ongoing	Actual	%				
Output 1.1: Improved capacity for delivery of extensions services	Number of extension staff and Local NGOs trained in various disciplines -extension staff -supervisors -NGOs	Number	-476 ext. staff -42 sup. -0 NGOs	-	-512 ext. staff and sup trained on different topics. -0 NGOs	35.9	-171 ext. staff and sup. -0 NGOs	-624 ext. staff -52 sup. -42 NGOs	27.4	-7 FFS masters were trained -215 extension workers and supervisors trained in FFS - 145 extensionists trained on SMEA -22 technicians trained on nutrition and food security (provincial focal points) in addition to 118 extension workers -14 communication officers trained on low cost video production; and 8 on contract management -101 extension workers on plant clinics -Training of NGOs was delayed due to delayed commencement of outsourcing activities
	Number of motorcycles purchased	Number	120	-	0	0	90	210	42.9	The tender documents for 120 motorcycles submitted for a No-objection.
<b>Component 2: Demand side development of agricultural extension services</b>										
<b>Outcome 2:</b> Commercialization and marketing of agricultural produce increased	Beneficiaries involved in marketing of produce	Number	0	-	0	0	0	20,000	0	To be assessed by middle of 2017

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Period: 01/01/2016 to 30/11/2016			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%	Remarks
				Ongoing	Actual	%				
	Operational agreements signed for agribusiness and market linkages	Number	13	-	0	0	0	26	0	• Commencement of Outsourcing activities delayed thus limiting progress of attendant activities
Output 2.1: Farmers' Organizations and Associations empowered to enable them access input and output markets	Number of FO/Associations trained	Number	1200	-	0	0	0	1200	0	• On-going identification of organisations to be trained ongoing
	Number of FOs legalized	Number	230	-	0	0	0	340	0	
	Number of input and output agreements signed by FOs	Number	0	-	0	0	0	170	0	
Output 2.2: Implementation of knowledge management (production and issuing of technical materials and multi-media campaigns on extension)	Number of knowledge management products produced and disseminated	Number	3magazines and 6 success stories published, 2 low cost videos produced, 200 videos reproduced and 320 radio broadcasting hours ( <b>160hrs under MDG1C</b> )	• 3 success stories produced. • Radio broadcasting hours: Information available on half-yearly report only.	• 3 success stories produced. • 84 hours of Radio broadcasting yearly report only.	3magazines and 16 success stories published, 4 low cost videos produced, 20 videos reproduced and 320 hours radio broadcasting	• 3 success stories produced. • Radio broadcasting hours (84):			
<b>Component 3: Delivery of Extension services</b>										

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Period: 01/01/2016 to 30/11/2016			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%	Remarks
				Ongoing	Actual	%				
Outcome 3: Technology dissemination and transfer increased	Number of technologies/practices demonstrated by the project in the project areas, cumulative: -crops -Livestock	Number	-4 Crop -1 Livestock	-	0 0	0 0	-8 crop -1 livestock	-14 crops -2 livestock	57 50	Various technologies unde demonstration, information to be available in first quarter of 2017
	Number of beneficiaries using improved agricultural technologies	Number	20,000	-		50	10,000	20,000	50	Study on adoption of technologies to be conducted in second quarter of 2017
	Number of beneficiaries satisfied with project services -Men -Women	Number	0	-	0	0	0	200,000	0	To be assessed at the end of 2017.
Output 3.1: Various proven extension modes through which agricultural technologies demonstrated and transferred	Number of extension modes through which technologies are disseminated -FFS -On-farm Trials -Field Days	Number	-288 FFS -42 On farm Trials		144 FFS 12 on farms and 12 field days	0 0	0 0	-864FFS -84 On farm Trials	0 0	There were financial challenges during the reporting period that resulted in limited implementation of expected targets. The prolonged 2015-2016 drought had also influence in the limited performance
Output 3.2 Extension staff and	Number of extension	Number	504 farmers	???		215				

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Period: 01/01/2016 to 30/11/2016			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%	Remarks
				Ongoing	Actual	%				
farmers trained on nutrition	staff and farmers trained		to be trained onFFS			farmers trained on FFS  699 farmers trained on nutrition, including 283 as farmers-facilitators				
Output 2.2.: Increase in the provision and access to agricultural extension services through outsourcing and/or hiring services at the provincial level	A number of outsourcing contracts in the provinces ( <b>MDG1c</b> )	Number	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	3service providers have been selected through the tender process and one already working in Nampula povince
	A number of outsourcing contracts signed at district level( <b>MDG1c</b> )	Number	5	3	2	40	2	5	40	4 Proposals selected. 2 already being carried out in the districts of Malema and Ribau. 2 awaiting approval by the Administrative Court

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

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Period: 01/01/2016 to 30/11/2016			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%	Remarks
				Ongoing	Actual	%				
	Hiring of Regional Service Providers(MDG1c)	Number	3		3	100	3	3	100	All RSPs were recruited

## Appendix 5: Financial: Actual financial performance by financier; by component and disbursements by category

**Table 5A:** Financial performance by financier

Financier	Approved (US\$ '000)	Current (US\$ '000)	Disbursement (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD loan	19,782,070	19,782,070	11,571,546	58%
EC grant	1,391,500	1,391,500	318,765	23%
Government	2,069,768	2,069,768	692,211	33%
Beneficiaries	416,000	416,000	-	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,659,338</b>	<b>23,659,338</b>	<b>12,582,522</b>	<b>53%</b>

**Table 5B:** Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000)

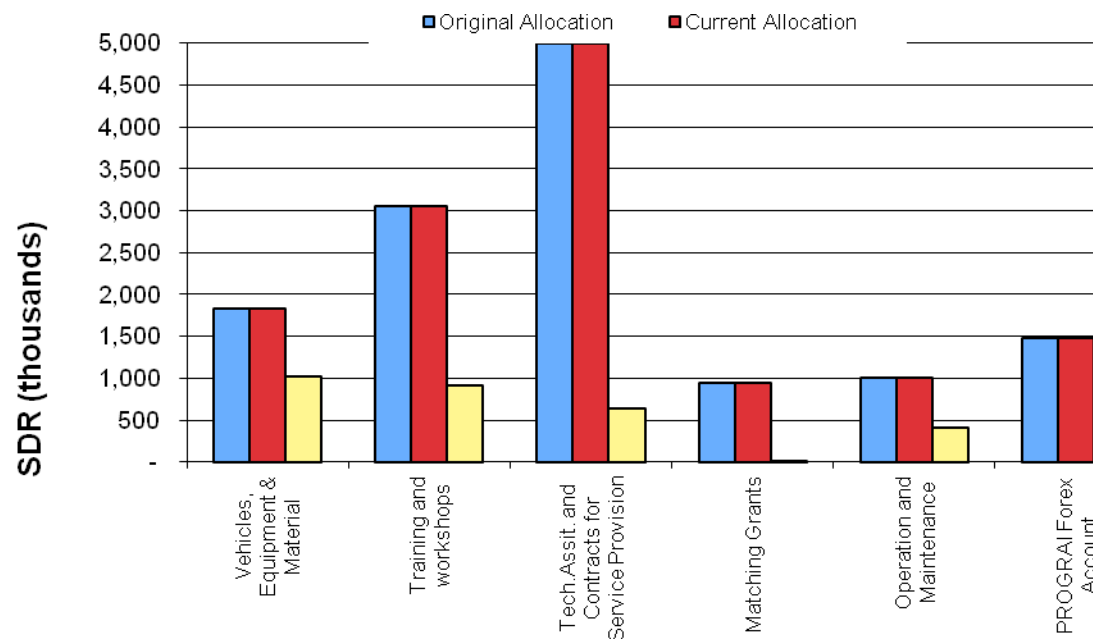
Financiers Components	IFAD			EU			Beneficiaries			GoM			Total		
	Allocation	Execution	%	Allocation	Execution	%	Allocation	Execution	%	Allocation	Execution	%	Allocation	Execution	%
1-Supply Side Development	11,342	7,600	67%	0	26	0%	256	0	0%	1,900	2	0%	13,498	8,141	60%
2-Demand Side Development	3,650	449	12%	0	0	0%	160	0	0%	0	0	0%	3,810	470	12%
3-Agriculture Extension Service Provision	4,790	223	5%	1,392	0	0%	0	0	0%	170	0	0%	6,352	237	4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,782</b>	<b>8,272</b>	<b>42%</b>	<b>1,392</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>2%</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>2,070</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0%</b>	<b>23,659</b>	<b>8,849</b>	<b>37%</b>

**Table 5C:** IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 31-Oct-2016)

Category Description	Original Allocation	Current Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed
I Vehicles, Equipment & Material	1,830,000	1,830,000	1,023,657	806,343	56%
II Training and workshops	3,050,000	3,050,000	912,520	2,137,480	30%
III Tech.Assit. and Contracts for Service Provision	5,000,000	5,000,000	646,100	4,353,900	13%
IV Matching Grants	950,000	950,000	6,961	943,039	1%
V Operation and Maintenance	1,000,000	1,000,000	414,660	585,340	41%
VI PROGRAI Forex Account	1,486,200	1,486,200	1,486,206	(6)	100%
Unallocated	533,800	533,800	-	533,800	
Initial deposit	-	-	3,294,154	(3,294,154)	
Advance of Funds	-	-	36,825	(36,825)	
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,850,00</b>	<b>13,850,00</b>	<b>7,821,083</b>	<b>6,028,917</b>	<b>56%</b>



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



## Appendix 6: Compliance with legal covenants: Status of implementation

Section	Covenant	Target/Action Due Date	Compliance Status/Date	Remarks
<b>Section 2.03</b>	PCU to open and maintain two Designated Accounts in Bank of Mozambique (in USD and EUR);	Yes	Done	USD and EUR account open in the Bank of Mozambique.
<b>Section 2.04</b>	Project to be exempted from all import duties, excise taxes and value added tax (VAT) on investment expenditures		Yes	PSP has direct access to GOM allocated funds for taxes and duties, paid through e-SISTAFE. Additionally GoM has reimbursed all VAT/taxes paid with IFAD funds during start-up period.
<b>Section 3.03</b>	Procurement of goods, works and services carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in Schedule 4	Immediate	Done	
<b>Schedule 3A, para. 1</b>	Insurance of Project personnel.	April 2015	Done	Tender for health insurance company finalized.
<b>Schedule 3A, para. 7</b>	Monitoring and evaluation system of PSP shall be designed for the monitoring of both physical and financial progress (should be completed within 6 months of effectiveness)	April 2015	Done	Done. Improvements ongoing for a National wide system for the extension services.

## Appendix 7: Knowledge management: Learning and Innovation

### Learning

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As for learning, the implementation of PSP has helped to understand that (i) contributing to build public extension institutional capacity it is a fundamental strategic objective, but also challenging; (ii) the principles for operationalizing main project activities needs to be locally contextualized and should be subject to adaptation over time; and (iii) effective Partnerships is possible, particularly if based on joint/shared planning, regular communication and commitment among involved partners as well as on timely availability of resources.

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### Innovation: Describe any interesting innovation noted during supervision

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PSP has demonstrated a number of “firsts” and some innovative aspects on its operations, practices and outputs. For instance, the mission commends the innovative proposal by PSP for inclusion of nutrition development in public sector extension. Within the current framework of concerns regarding the malnutrition, extension and advisory services can play a key role that needs not to be neglected and the quick response from the beneficiaries with less than one year of implementation of nutrition development/education demonstrates the good potential for higher adoption rates.

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<sup>i</sup> National rural average (IOF 2014/2015, INE)

<sup>ii</sup> Monthly average agriculture income (crops and livestock) \*7 months (IOF 2014/2015, INE)

<sup>iii</sup> Estimated from IAI (Integrated Agricultural survey, 2014)