



Investing in rural people

REPUBLIC OF MOZAMBIQUE

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/MASA
DAP	Policy Analysis Department
DBM	Diamondback moth
DDE	District-Driven Extension
DE	Directorate for Economics/MASA
DINAS	National Directorate for Agriculture and Silviculture
DNEA	National Directorate for Agriculture Extension/MASA
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 Politecnico 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. Introduction¹

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 5 to 16 June 2017. 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 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 the provinces of Inhambane 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 416,000). 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 districts¹⁰ 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 organised producer groups influencing the supply of services; and the demand-based delivery of support services, through 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 16 June 2017. 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:** Currently 131 FFS are ongoing and the FFSs are well appreciated by farmer groups and extension workers in terms of strengthening knowledge and decision making, and enhancing group cohesion. On SMEA a total of 280 technicians (including 49 women) and 36 others on nutrition underwent refreshment courses. Planned kits for plant clinics were all timely purchased. Procurement process is finalized for acquisition of 120 motorcycles to strengthening the mobility of extension workers. Some 409 farmers organization have been trained in associativism and other 442 FOs received training in agribusiness. There is a positive progress of outsourcing activities, both in Niassa and Nampula. In Niassa, a total of 315 farmers were directly

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assisted by the district SP from January to May 2017. In Nampula, a total of 15975 fruit trees (31800 planned) were already planted by the district SP in four districts. The provincial SP was able to provide training to farmer organizations with 2106 members (1176 women), including establishment of 26 FFS (24 planned) with 568 members (309 women) and 26 CDRs (24 planned) with 475 members (260 women). A total of 18 (15 planned) plant doctors were trained on data management in 2017, bringing to 171 the total number of trained PDs to date. Three out of the five food and nutrition fairs that were planned have been conducted successfully. The fair promoted utilization and marketing of improved dishes prepared with locally available foods. Availability of Counterpart Funds continues to be a major handicap affecting implementation of PSP. As at June 2017, IFAD has disbursed a total of USD 14,174,534 (SDR 9,759,112) from the allocation during project appraisal, which amounts to 70.5% of the total loan SDR 13,850,000 (USD 22,072,909). As at June 2017, the execution of the AWPB 2017 stands at 11%. Financial execution of the AWPB reached USD 1,284,427 out of the budget of USD 12,070,588

6. **Likelihood of achieving development objectives:** The likelihood of achieving the envisaged project development objectives maintains **moderately satisfactory** as per the previous mission. Several outputs and emerging outcomes are being achieved and that has good prospects to achieve its development objectives. The performance of district and provincial outsourcing in Nampula province will contribute to reinforce the project high level results.

7. **Progress in addressing previous mission recommendations: Rated as satisfactory.** More than 70% of last mission agreed actions to be implemented to accelerate project implementation progress at all levels was total or partially accomplished. Some of the key agreed actions, in particular related to M&E and related to FFS have not been fully implemented. Lack of Counterpart Funds has contributed significantly to implementation delays.

C. Outputs and outcomes

8. **Component 1: Supply-side Development:** Supply-side Development: Rated **satisfactory**. Refreshment trainings and training for subjects introduced recently like Nutrition and plant clinics in some extent took place from January to May 2017. On SMEA a total of 280 technicians (including 49 women) and 36 others on nutrition underwent refreshment courses. Planned kits for plant clinics were all timely purchased. Procurement process is finalized for acquisition of 120 motorcycles to strengthening the mobility of extension workers and improve their capacity to assist producers. Procurement process in progress for purchasing 11 communication kits to ensure the production of low cost videos to share knowledge among producers. The project continues to support the payment of salaries of 7 technicians who will be integrated into the public sector in order to strengthen the capacity of DNEA at central level.

9. The improved draft report on the assessment of the effectiveness of in-service training and the mid-term training program was already submitted and is still awaiting comments from DNEA/PSP. This will be finalised end of July 2017 so that it may be operationalised.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Analyse and approve draft study on in-service Training and medium- term training program	DNEA/PSP	30 July, 2017

Component 2: Public Sector Reorientation and Support Rated as moderately satisfactory.

10. The SP for the Southern Region has improved considerably since the last supervision mission. A total of 227 farmers organisation have been trained, 185 farmers organization

have been trained in associativism, 96 extension workers have been trained in participatory planning, 111 extension workers trained in associativism and 106 extension workers trained in agribusiness. This is against a target of 200 OPs. The set of agreed and binding milestones has produced very positive results. This shows that SPs need tight monitoring among other interventions. This achievement is highly commendable considering results of the last supervision mission. DNEA/PSP should continue working closely with South Region SP.

11. The SP for Central has trained 215 OPs in agribusiness, 170 extensionist in associativism and participatory planning and diagnosis; and 70 service providers in agribusiness. Despite starting in July 2016 the SP is likely to achieve high results against the regional target of 480 OPs. Achievements to date show that in extension capacity the SP has exceeded targets in participatory planning module and association module. In local service providers the SP is on target on livestock module and agribusiness module. The SP need to be commended for the satisfactory work carried out up to presently in the Central Region.

12. The SP for the Northern Region has limited its work to Cabo Delgado (mainly in Montepuez district) since the last mission. Even in this province the SP has only trained 30 farmer associations. There is an urgent need for the SP to accelerate the process of training activities for OPs, extensionist and service providers. The planning process allowing for OPs training activities in all provinces has been done but to date no training has commenced. The SP should immediately deploy and initiate activities in all the three provinces, particularly in Nampula and Niassa in collaboration with the respective SPERs and SDAEs as per recommendation from the last supervision mission. The SP is responsible for the largest number of districts (17) and has a target of 510 OPs. The SP performance should improve in order to give positive results to PSP targets. The mission is of the view that there is a high possibility that the SP will not be able to fulfil his contract obligation. In this view, and depending on how effectively the SP will perform in the next two months, the contract may be cancelled. **It was agreed that DNEA/PSP and the SP will agree on a set of delivery milestones over the next two (2) months. The SP should report monthly on progress to DNEA/PSP.**

13. The last mission recommended that all SPs to complete needs assessment and district training plans in current districts by end of January 2017. This mission notes that this has been accomplished. The last mission also recommended to organise and a facilitated technical review meeting involving all SPs. Meetings were done the first one as far back as November 2016 and the second in April 2017. These meetings gave rise to the regional meetings with the RSPs in May 2017 in the 3 regions

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
A set of Agreed and binding milestones are defined for SP North Region and to report monthly.	DNEA/PSP	From June 2017

Component 3: Agricultural Services Provision

13. **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, cassava production and processing in coordination with PROSUL, 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.

14. **Farmer Field Schools:**According to the last progress report (Jan-May 2017) currently 131 FFS are ongoing (in 20 of 28 districts of six provinces), facilitated by SDAEs, compared to 144 in July 2016. No further training of extension workers or farmer facilitators has been implemented since the last supervision mission. The FFSs are well appreciated by farmer groups and extension workers in terms of strengthening knowledge and decision making, and enhancing group cohesion. FFS groups are more active in participating in the activity compared to other extension activities that are organized. The Extension services have selected a limited number of FFS in the provinces as model FFS to improve quality, trying to address earlier recommendations. A FFS expert for PSP has not yet been identified (which will not be hired as due to upcoming Memorandum of Understanding on FFS with FAO), diagnostics and analysis of FFSs is in process, and a workshop to discuss linkages between FFS, plant clinics and nutrition has been held – the report is being finalized. The analytical study on FFS at provincial level through the SMEA database has not been realized yet.

15. The quality of the FFS still shows gaps, at least on those visited. Agro Ecosystem Analysis, a core activity in the FFS to enhance critical analysis and improved decision making is weak, in process as well as in frequency during the FFS. Plant protection concepts are weak, and need to be strengthened at facilitator level to ensure an acceptable quality. Additional support can be provided by linking with plant clinics where possible. Experimental fields are well designed in a process of priority setting and problem identification with the group. Quality of the FFS depends foremost on the quality of the facilitators, that need adequate technical, facilitation and organizational skills. With the project coming to an end, refresher trainings for existing facilitators can still be implemented to improve current skills sets. Also more active coaching and mentoring of Master Trainers or more experienced FFS facilitators is needed during the FFS implementation to improve skills. Besides the FFSs organized by the Extension services, service providers also organize FFS. It is important to strengthening discussion for identification of mechanisms that will ensure acceptable quality of FFS implementation in the country, with the DNEA taking leadership. Scaling up of the FFS has been limited in the PSP, for a variety of reasons. However, an analysis of how the FFS fits into a range of extension services, each with particular strengths and weaknesses, and how to expand the FFS (both in numbers and in addressing innovations) needs to be done in the next 6 months as an input into an action plan for the future.

16. There is a need to conduct FFS effectiveness studies, as part of DNEA/PSP final evaluation. Qualitative and quantitative data need to be collected as an input of an overall assessment of the FFSs as such.

17. DNEA is discussing with FAO, to assist in developing an Action Plan for FFSs and to increase and improve human capacity for FFS implementation (training of master trainers and (new) extension workers and on the job training doing FFSs) and expansion of FFS in the remaining months of the project. Delays have occurred, but, given time constraints, a decision needs to be taken by DNEA and FAO, by the end of June, on whether or not to go ahead with the agreement.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Finalize internal diagnostic and mapping of FFS	DNEA/PSP	15 September 2017
Conduct case studies on effectiveness on FFS (qualitative and quantitative)	SDAE/SPER/DNEA/PMU	November 2017
Organize refresher courses for existing FFS facilitators, to improve quality, and active mentoring and coaching of existing FFS	DNEA/PSP	July-October 2017

Lessons learned and action plan for FFSs based on PSP experiences, including a mechanism for acceptable quality and an overview of how FFS links to other activities	DNEA/PMT, possibly with service provider	30 November 2017
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18. **Outsourcing:** The progress is **satisfactory**. In Niassa, the district outsourcing has been implemented in Marrupa district since July 2016. Focus in these districts is mainly on improved crop management for sesame, pigeon pea and horticulture including facilitating access to production inputs. A total of 315 were directly assisted from January to May 2017. The provincial outsourcing was initiated in February 2017 covering six districts and mostly focusing on crop production and post-harvest.

19. In Nampula, the provincial outsourcing has been implemented since July 2016 and the target is to assist 2700 people. This service provider are acting in the 6 PSP districts in the areas of extension, food security and value chain development. The SP was able to provide training to farmer organizations with 2.106 members (1176 women); establishment of 26 FFS (24 planned) with 568 members (309 women); 22 CDRs (24 planned) with 475 members (260 women). The SP methodology and principles for FFSs are not harmonized with the public extension, therefore, **it was agreed that harmonization training on FFS will be carried out** to ensure the quality, continuity and sustainability of the schools.

20. Following the recommendation of the last mission, the available funds for Cabo Delgado were reallocated to expand activities in Nampula. This has allowed the SP to expand the activities of fruticulture into other two districts - Mussoril and Monapo. With a targeted 31.800 improved varieties of fruit trees (Mango, oranges, lemon, avocado, etc.), 15.975 (50%) were distributed and planted in the farmers association and a total of 32 (80%) of planned 40 orchards were established, benefiting 625 (78%) of the targeted 800 farmers. It is expected that all the envisaged targets will be achieved within the project time-frame.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Undertake an interactive M&E with all services providers involving SPERs Niassa and Nampula and DNEA/PSP	PMU	July 2017
At least two summary stories reporting well performing activities	PMU/DNEA	October 2017

21. **Plant Clinics:** Rated as **moderately Satisfactory**. Progress includes 18 more plant doctors trained on data management (from 15 planned) in 2017, bringing to 171 the total number of trained PDs and 78 Plant Clinics to date. The plant doctors trained during the pilot phase continue to provide quality services to farmers in their respective areas of operation. This is largely because this group of plant doctors underwent a lengthy mentoring process: a combination of regular intensive training and well planned and executed technical support programmes that allowed for close supervision and mentoring. Some of the recently trained plant doctors (those currently practicing in new expansion areas) require additional backstopping and mentorship to deliver quality diagnosis to farmers, an issue that require urgent redress. Since this is a process-based learning, lessons learned from the pilot sites should be fully integrated and used to scale up the approach to new areas. A combination of exchange visits to pilot sites by newly trained plant doctors; establishment of provincial cluster meeting platforms for information exchange and experience sharing; scheduled regular technical support programmes and/or internship with experienced plant doctors before they can be assigned to own duty stations to build confidence of new plant doctors would improve the current situation. The establishment of the diagnostic Centre at FAEF/UEM and ISPM in Manica in July 2017 together with the introduction of plant diagnostics in University teaching curriculum will be an invaluable asset to the plant clinics at

national level. The introduction of tablets is likely to improve documentation and information sharing among plant doctors, DINAS/DSV, DNEA and the diagnostic centre.

22. **“Scaling up the biological control of the Diamondback moth (DBM) pest of crucifers in East Africa to other African Countries”**. The long overdue service agreement between UEM-FAEF/MASA MOU was signed on the 31st May 2017. The signed MOU has revised work plans that can be implemented by December 2017 as long as funds are released timely. Delayed signing of the agreement compromised delivery of outputs and outcomes as recommended by previous missions and agreed with MOA because of time limit (only six months to project end) and budget cuts. It is noted that required lab equipment not locally available and has to be sourced from South Africa. For this reason procurement should be speedy to ensure that all equipment is purchased and delivered timely for it to be installed and tested before the end of the project activities. Additionally running costs are not covered in the current service agreement and hence the need to seek extra funds from other potential sources in order to ensure continuity after December.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Establish a function plant clinic at University	FAEF-UEM& ISPM Manica	ASAP
Analytical programme on field diagnostic curriculum developed and integrated at University	FAEF- UEM& ISPM Manica	July 2017
Release 1st instalment of 20% of requested funds	PSP	27 June 2017
Inception report	UEM-FAEF	05 July 2017
Organize and convene DBM national workshop	UEM/FAEF & DSV/DNEA	31 August 2017

D. PSP implementation progress

23. **Overall Project Implementation:** Project implementation progress during the period December 2016 to May 2017 is rated **moderately satisfactory**. Implementation was constrained by the availability of counterpart funds. Nevertheless, the project implemented priority activities identified at both national and provincial level and managed to most of the agreed actions left by the December mission. 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. However, the level of commitment from SPERS and SDAEs leadership is not necessarily the same in the 10 provinces and 42 districts with consequences on project performance.

24. **Monitoring and Evaluation:** The implementation of the SMEA registered mixed results since last mission in December 2016. The first report was issued in the first quarter covering project activities of 6 priority selected provinces, in 28 districts. The overall report quality is good. Nevertheless, beyond physical progress the report needs to focus on qualitative and analytical data analysis which is critical at this stage that the project is near its completion.

25. The SMEA is still operating offline. Meanwhile the mission was informed that DNEA/PSP has requested to the consultant to submit a technical and financial proposal to migrate SMEA to an online system. It means that this process will not be concluded within project available timeframe. Therefore it was agreed that DNEA will take overall responsibility in the post-project development stages of SMEA. There is a need of

integration of Plant Clinics data in SMEA. As such, **it was agreed that the main indicators of plant clinics should be captured and reported through SMEA.**

26. **Logical Framework:** The project log frame is regularly updated and used as a management tool. The Gender, Nutrition and MDG1c indicators are reflected and reported as part of the M&E system. The outcome and impact level results are expected to be reported as part of the ongoing and future studies and expected assessments. Currently, there are 3 ongoing studies on: a) outsourcing of extension services; (b) lessons learned from PSP implementation; and (c) the effectiveness of the community radio extension messages. These assessments are critical at this stage and will contribute for the Project Completion Report.

27. **Project Completion process:** The ToRs for the elaboration of project completion report (PCR) were reviewed by the mission, they are within the recommended standards. The mission would like to reiterate the need to follow the IFAD guidelines for project completion, particularly to ensure the proper planning, analysis and participation of all stakeholders. It was agreed that DNEA-PSP will hire a consultant to support the PMU in the preparation of the PCR. According to the loan agreement, the PCR should be submitted six months after the completion date. It was agreed that the project will carry out three (3) regional participatory workshops. Findings and recommendations from the regional workshops will be presented at a National Workshop as part of the PCR.

28. **Coherence between AWPB and Implementation:** From January to May 2017 the project performance can be considered **moderately satisfactory**. Despite some challenges faced in interventions areas and lack of counterpart funds, it is expected that by the end of the year, part of the pending targets will be achieved, particularly the ones related to the outsourcing.

29. **Knowledge management and communication:** The KM and communication activities continued to register a **satisfactory** progress from last mission in December 2016. DNEA/PSP and IFAD visibility has increased due to different promotional materials prepared and distributed to the communities, through the website and local radios. Two nutrition success histories and two low cost videos (FFS and improved granaries) were produced. This is commendable and more relevant field histories needs to be documented and disseminated including outsourcing initiatives funded by UE. In addition to that and to enhance the visibility, **it was agreed that DNEA/PSP in collaboration with service providers will develop standard signs, mapping and fixing them where applicable across assisted districts.** DNEA/PSP should follow IFAD and EU communication and visibility guidelines to ensure that their logos are correctly printed.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Incorporate Plant Clinic main Indicators in SMEA	DNEA	30 October 2017
SMEA ToT	DNEA/PMU	30 November 2017
Develop and distribute standard project activities Signs	DNEA/PMU	15 October 2017
Hire a Consultant to support PCR exercise	PMU	January 2018
Carry out 3 participatory Regional Workshops as part of PCR	DNEA/PMU	January/ March 2018
Reallocate EU-MDG1c balance to other IFAD projects	DNEA/PMU/IFAD	30 June 2017
Winding Up period Action Plan	PMU	October 2017

30. **Gender focus** is rated **satisfactory**. The targeting in the project is socially and geographically focused. The programme has recruited a consultant to formulate the gender action plan, including inclusion of gender sensitive modules as part of the training packages on nutrition for facilitators. Gender sensitive modules have been successfully integrated into nutrition manuals and teaching posters. 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 has been directed to both men and women, using a gender mainstreaming approach which actively engages both. Up to date the nutrition training targeted directly 1769 producers (1180 women). Men and women have been engaged in the improved family-child nutrition. Data disaggregated show that high presence of women is registered among farmers participating in FFS. Out of 4153 FFS members, 1943 were women, this accounting for 46,8% of beneficiaries. It will be good to disaggregate by age as well to see how youths are participating in the groups.

31. **Poverty focus** is rated **satisfactory**: The project has targeted vulnerable Districts that are food insecure that usually are affected by droughts, floods and cyclones. These targeted women and men are participating to learn how to increase production of food, manage the environment, improve processing food for improved food and nutrition security and improve incomes by selling excess. This direct and indirect targeting of knowledge and technical skills transfer is very appropriate to the needs of the community who are participating. There was evident that there were improved farming practices, social and behavioural change in household diets. Outreach of women is very high observing the membership of the varied groups and associations. Trained Extension staff provide technical services that are priorities of the participating farmers.

32. **Effectiveness of targeting approach**: The project has employed integrated targeting that include geographic targeting, direct and indirect targeting. The project took some enabling targeting measures in working with the Ministry of Agriculture and local governments who are responsible authorities on food production in the Provinces and Districts. This targeting created an effective and sustainable operational environment favourable to direct poverty targeting and gender empowerment, integrating elements such as food production/processing/utilization/preservation skills in the extension messages through FFSs and livestock, plant clinics, nutrition, gender, HIV and sanitation awareness-raising. This environment is very appropriate to building institutional capacity- and inclusive policy dialogue through best practices experience sharing in the process.

33. **Youth in agriculture**: How to motivate youth participation in agriculture is still a challenge in most projects and communities in the region. However, where the youths voluntarily join the community groups, they have been active participants and hold post of secretary or trainers marketing personnel in the groups. The number of young men is still very low compared to the young women in most groups that the mission visited. Young women are more conspicuous in nutrition, gardens and crop productions.

34. **Innovation and learning**: The mission commends the inclusion of nutrition development in public sector extension. Within the current framework of concerns regarding the malnutrition, extension and advisory services has played a valuable role in awareness creation, regarding the implications of malnutrition and the positive impacts that a balanced nutrition has to the individuals and to the society as a whole. 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.

35. **Climate and environment focus**: 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).

36. **Partnership**: Besides the on-going efforts to strengthening research-extension linkages for joint planning, implementation of field activities the Plant Protection activities – biologic control to DBM and Plant Clinics – are jointly implemented by DNEA and DINAS,

ISPM and the UEM/FAEF. Nutrition activities have also been implemented jointly in collaboration with SETSAN and FAO. In addition to that, DNEA/PSP and FAO collaborates in the scaling-up of the FFSs, while the implementation of outsourcing activities at district level, both in Nampula and Niassa, has largely contributed to strengthening the existing partnerships between DNEA/PSP and private sector.

E. Fiduciary aspects

37. **Financial management.** The mission rates the quality of Financial Management as **moderately satisfactory**. These rating is based on the analysis of key arrangements put in place by PSP: 1) staffing – the financial management unit is fully staffed, now with three accountants supporting the Finance Manager. TORs are available for all staff members, and segregation of duty is thus guaranteed; 2) budgeting – the project suffers from over-optimistic budgets, and since its redesign in October 2012, budget execution has consistently fared below 50% of approved AWPBs, due to unavailability of counterpart funds for the payment of VAT and taxes and delays in activation of e-SISTAFE at the beginning of each implementation year; 3) accounting – PSP operates TOMPRO in parallel with e-SISTAFE for bookkeeping. However, the accounting software does not seem to be used it its full potential, as it's not kept up to date with budget execution (currently all expenditures up to 31 December 2016 have been input into the system, and the backlog for 2017 goes back to January 2017). For this reason, an Excel database still represents the main source of financial information for PSP's reporting needs; 4) funds flow – PSP has faced difficulties in funds flow in the beginning of 2017 due to delays in provision of Government funding to cover taxes and VAT, which has negatively affected implementation; 5) financial reporting – some minor difficulties still remain in financial reporting, which were prompted resolved by the end of the supervision mission.. Additionally, the use of Excel to generate project reports also increases the perceived fiduciary risk; 6) internal control – no major issues of internal control have been noted in the latest supervision missions; 7) auditing – the auditing arrangements of PSP have been consistently improving and the review of the draft audit report by the Mission showed no shortcomings in adherence to the TORs by the auditor. Additionally, it was agreed that the project would review the PIM, with particular focus on the Financial Management procedures manual to update the document to the current project implementation environment. Aspects to be reviewed should include: segregation of duties, internal controls, use of exchange rates, audit arrangements and the e-SISTAFE budgeting cycle.

38. **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 2011, 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), effective as of October 2012. As such, while sharing the same loan agreement, PSP is to all purposes and effect a new project which has been running for 5 years. As at June 2017, IFAD has disbursed a total of USD 14,174,534 (SDR 9,759,112) from the allocation during project appraisal, which amounts to 70.5% of the total loan SDR 13,850,000 (USD 22,072,909).

39. Disbursement of the EU grant since effectiveness (May 2013) has remained stationary at 21.6% since June 2015, when the initial deposit was processed by IFAD. Total grant allocation is EUR 1,100,000 (USD 1,392,000), and up until June 2017 IFAD disbursed EUR 237,300 (USD 318,765). This was mainly due to delays in procurement of the service provider contracts for the outsourcing component financed by the EU grant. Due to the inactivity of the accounts, the Ministry of Economy and Finance automatically closed the forex accounts for the EU grant in September 2016 and only re-opened them in May 2017. However, the level of legal commitments assumed by PSP with Service Providers already implementing project activities suggests that the level of disbursement should rapidly

increase. PSP should submit a WA for partial justification of funds received under the initial deposit.

40. **Liquidity management.** As at 31 May 2017 the balance in all project accounts was equivalent to USD 678,000. Total balance of the loan account at the same date was SDR 4,090,888, equivalent to USD 5,663,098, based on the exchange rate quoted by the IMF on 31 May 2017 (1 SDR = 1.38432 USD). As PSP will be entering the last 6 months of project life before completion, the Mission noted that IFAD will initiate the recovery of the initial deposit of USD 4 million. It was agreed that PSP will prepare the recovery plan to be submitted to IFAD to ensure a rapid disbursement process during this phase of project life. PSP should also increase the frequency of submission of WAs to allow for a smoother recovery of the initial deposit.

41. It must be noted that the project closure date of 30 June 2018 marks the date from which GoM's legal right to submit WAs ceases (irrespective of any winding-up activities still to be paid) as per the IFAD General Conditions for Agricultural Financing. Any amounts left unspent in the project accounts as at 30 June 2018 are thus reimbursable to IFAD. As such, the project must ensure that the final WA is submitted before 30 June 2018.

42. **Execution of AWPB 2016.** Final execution of the AWPB 2016 reached USD 2.5 million out of a budget of USD 8.4 million (30%). This underperformance of the AWPB was due to delays in operationalization of e-SISTAFE in the beginning of the year (e-SISTAFE became available for the project only in April 2016) and delays in availability of counterpart funds and the unavailability of counterpart funds in some provinces.

43. **Execution of AWPB 2017.** As at 12 June 2017, the execution of the AWPB 2017 stands at 11%. This slow pace of financial execution was due delays in the provision of Government counterpart funds, which must be available for parallel execution with IFAD/EU funds (to cover taxes and VAT). Financial execution of the AWPB reached USD 1,284,427 out of the budget of USD 12,070,588. Based on the cash flow requirements of the project up until the end of 2017 it is estimated that the maximum attainable financial execution of the project by year end will be 50% of the AWPB. As at June 2017, execution of the EC grant stands at 0% of the annual budget to be financed by the EU.

44. **Cumulative execution** for all financiers from project effectiveness up to June 2017 stands as follows: total financial execution is USD 13,808,301 from an allocation at appraisal of USD 25,950,177 (53% execution rate). Breakdown by financier is as follows: IFAD – USD 12,882,457 from a total allocation of USD 22,072,909 (58% execution rate, including funds disbursed under the PROAGRI swap programme), EU – EUR 86,725 from an allocation at appraisal of EUR 1,100,000 (7.9% execution rate), GoM – USD 831,195 of a total allocation at appraisal of USD 2,069,768 (40% execution rate), beneficiaries – no contributions accounted for from the allocation at appraisal of USD 416,000 (the lack of data on beneficiaries contributions is mostly due to difficulties of the project in accounting the beneficiaries participations and in-kind contributions to project activities).

45. Execution of the EU grant remains particularly low. However, PSP has commitments of up to EUR 803,764 as reported by the project for the consolidated financial report of the MDG1c sub-programme in Mozambique. It is important to note that the EU grant completion date is 23 April 2018 (and not 31 December 2017, which is the completion date for the IFAD loan) and the closing date is 30 June 2018. As such, eligible project activities financed by the EU grant can take place up to 23 April 2018 based on the contribution agreement between IFAD and EU, and financial agreement between IFAD and Government of Mozambique. As such, the winding-up period (in which only project activities necessary for the closing of the grant will take place) for the EU grant will be 23 April – 30 June 2018.

46. Based on the total execution and legal commitments up to June 2017, it is estimated that PSP will not be able to fully absorb the grant allocation, with a projected balance that will

be left undisbursed or unspent of EUR 210,000. In order to exhaust the entire allocation of the MDG1c sub-programme for IFAD projects in Mozambique, the mission agreed that the projected balance of the EU grant for PSP could be reallocated to other budget lines of the annex 3 of the MDG1c IFAD sub programme through an addendum under negotiation between IFAD and EU. This will later be reflected in the financing agreement between IFAD and GoM.

47. **Review of payment support documentation.** In agreement with project management a full review of the SOEs for recently submitted WAs (15, for USD 2,671,334 and 16 for USD 562,658) will be conducted in a separate Financial Management mission to be conducted in July/August 2017. The Mission will visit PSP's decentralized offices in a few provinces to capture a full picture of the quality of financial management.

48. Review of the reconciliation of the designated account shows an outstanding advance to FAO, which has not been cleared for almost two and a half years. It was agreed that once again, PSP will follow up on this issue in order to solve it before project completion. As it appears that FAO will be awarded a contract to implement Farmer Field Schools in some of the project implementation areas, it is paramount that the issue of the outstanding advance be cleared before the contract is signed between the two parties.

49. **Counterpart funds.** The mission rates the timeliness and amount of counterpart funds as **moderately unsatisfactory**. As at 31 May 2017, total contribution of GoM stands at 40% of total Government pledged financing: GoM has contributed USD 831,195 against an allocation at appraisal of USD 2.1 million. 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, in normal circumstances, 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, the loan financing proceeds have been used to finance taxes for a total amount of USD 137,225. The Mission reiterated that the IFAD loan and EC grant proceeds should not be used to finance taxes. It was agreed that the USD 137,225 will be reimbursed in a timely manner, especially in line of the approaching completion date.

50. **Compliance with loan covenants.** The Mission rates the compliance with the financing covenants as **moderately satisfactory**. As at June 2017, GoM is compliant with most covenants applicable at this stage of implementation. However, GoM is in breach of section 2.04 of the financing agreement which states that the loan proceeds should not be used to pay taxes. GoM is also in breach of section 3.04 b) which requires that GoM should make available to the project counterpart funds called for in the AWPB submitted by the project for the fiscal year 2017.

51. **Procurement.** The Mission rates the compliance with Procurement as **satisfactory**, based on the assessment performed by the November 2016 mission. A thorough review of procurement arrangements will be conducted during the Financial Management specific mission that will take place in July/August 2017.

52. **Contract management.** As PSP enters its last semester of project lifetime careful management of contracts becomes essential. The project should ensure that no contracts under the IFAD loan (apart from those for winding-up activities) close beyond 31 December 2017. In the period 1 January – 30 June 2018 any expenditure for activities other than winding-up activities will be considered ineligible and the relative amounts reimbursable to IFAD. Typical (eligible) winding up activities include: final audit expenses, expenditures related to the Project Completion Report, operational costs of the PMU as well as salary and allowances of key project personnel that shall be employed up until 30 June 2018. Benefits for GoM staff that support project activities at the provincial level should be discontinued starting from January 2018, and only those GoM staff members who will be essential for the closure of the project should continue receiving top-ups from PSP. Archiving of project

documentation (both physical and electronic) as well as expenditures needed to transfer project assets to the lead project agency shall also be included as winding-up activities.

53. As stated above, eligible expenditures for activities and contracts under the EU grant can be financed up to 23 April 2018. The winding up period will be from 23 April to 30 June 2018, period in which final reports, closure of accounts and final audit must be conducted.

54. **Audit.** The mission rates the quality and timeliness of audit arrangements 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 audit exercise for the Financial Statements of the year ended 2016 is nearing its completion, and the Mission had a chance to review the draft audit report. PSP is thus on track to submit the audit report before the deadline of 30 June 2017. For the audit exercise of the 2017 Financial Statements (final audit) it is of paramount importance that PSP initiates the contracting process early. Additionally, financial statements should be prepared by the project much ahead of audit exercise to guarantee that the audit report is finalized and any issues encountered are resolved ahead of the deadline for project closure in 30 June 2018.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Submit audit report for 2016 Financial Statements	PMT	30 June 2017
Amend financing agreement to reflect partial cancellation of EU grant to PSP	IFAD	September 2017
Review PIM (section on Financial Management)	PMT	August 2017
Submit recovery plan to IFAD	PMT	June 2017
Reimburse VAT paid with IFAD loan proceeds	DNEA	December 2017
Update TOMPRO database	PMT	December 2017
Submit WAs 2 and 3 for EU grant	PMT	August 2017
Resolve issue of outstanding advance to FAO before signature of new contract with FAO	DNEA	15 July 2017

F. Sustainability

55. **Institution building:** Institution Building is rated **satisfactory**. 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 the public and private local institutions to enhance continuity in project interventions and beyond the project life.

56. **Empowerment and social sustainability:** Empowerment in PSP has been coined through the capacity-building activities directly targeted to the community members participating. The training ranged from training of plant clinic doctors, nutrition, agriculture production, group development and association training, video production, Monitoring and evaluation, etc (Training of Trainers). Knowledge and skills gained in the process has empowered the extension staff to be able to have confidence in training rural community men, women and youths representatives. The project has diverse projects implemented at community level showing that the needs of the community levels are not homogenous.

57. **Quality of beneficiary participation:** PSP has been using self-formed or existing groups or self-motivated farmer organisations and have assisted the group learning through relevant and priority interests of farmer organization. Beneficiary participation has been self-motivated and achieved by providing agriculture services by the project that responded specifically to the priorities, assets and labour capacity of the beneficiary communities. This is very visible looking at the diversity of the project portfolios at the village levels. The excess food and livestock is being sold locally increasing incomes.

58. **Responsiveness of service providers:** Due to scarcity of suitable and experienced SPs particularly in rural areas, SPs represents a considerable risk to PSP. Risk can be minimised through M&E efforts by DNEA/PSP as well as periodic meetings (involving the

three regional SPs) in which progress is debated on a participatory manner and relevant experiences are shared among them. Reporting should continue regular to PMU/DNEA. Despite the SP related risk, they contribute considerably to project implementation. For instance, the South Region PS performed well after milestones were applied in last December 2016. The Central region PS has been notably responsive to his obligations. However, the North region SP has not been responsive and needs very serious and immediate milestones to achieve results as well as regular reporting.

59. **Exit strategy:** PSP is highly integrated into the government structures, at national, provincial and district levels and this provides a good basis for the development of an exit strategy. The project also provided substantive training to extension staff at different levels on various relevant fields contributing therefore to strengthening institutional capacity for continuity of core activities beyond project life. On top of that, the mission commends PSP for supporting local impact projects that have large impact on improving incomes through linkages with markets. The radio programmes carried out by local radios in coordination with SPERs and SDAEs are important elements for the continuity of many activities after the formal closure of the project.

60. **Potential for scaling-up:** Most of the PSP interventions have large potential for scaling up, in particular the results associated to biological control of DBM, plant Clinics, FFS, nutrition development/education, honey production, fruticulture and small livestock are all initiatives with high potential for rapid adoption, adaptation and scaling-up.

61. **Impact on physical and financial assets:** By 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. Interventions of this nature, not only helps to diversify crop production with great market orientation, but could also be regarded as a major contribution for improving physical and financial assets base of assisted farmers.

62. **Mainstreaming Nutrition:** The overall assessment confirmed a **satisfactory progress** on nutrition mainstreaming in terms of trainings, adoption and consumption of improved recipes as well as dissemination of IEC materials and distribution of cooking demonstration kits in FFS. Three out of the five food and nutrition fairs that were planned have been conducted successfully. The fair promoted utilization and marketing of improved dishes prepared with locally available foods i.e. cassava cake, sweet potato juice, enriched porridge for complementary feeding.

63. Field visit in Nampula, the province with the highest burden of chronic malnutrition (55%) confirmed the appreciation and efforts from both the government and beneficiaries on this initiation of nutrition mainstreaming in FFS. The mission discussed the issue of teenage pregnancy which was very obvious in the field and its linkage with nutrition.

64. Interactive session with the extensionists at Ribaue district showed that 9 out of the total of 14 extensionists have been trained on nutrition and in Meconta district. Members of the farmers' association expressed happiness and even claimed nutrition benefits from the nutrition trainings and cooking demonstration. Interaction with the farmers confirmed awareness of nutrition value of different food groups. Farmers were encouraged to make substitute with readily available food commodities. In addition to that, a group in Meconta district demonstrated the preparation of different improved dishes and display of handwashing technology in promoting hygiene at the FFS and home.

65. As the project is winding up for completion, attention should be focused on documentation of PSP influence on the beneficiaries' food practices and dietary intake.

Agreed action	Responsibility	Agreed date
Empower a nutrition focal point at district level to provide regular back stopping to other extensionists in order to facilitate the documentation of progress.	DNEA/PSP	October/November 2017

66. **Impact on incomes:** Rated as **moderately satisfactory**. The impact on incomes to the beneficiaries is a dependent variable resulting from many factors – infrastructures, access to markets, access to information, and so forth – and therefore cannot be solely attributed to PSP. Nevertheless the project has largely contributed on the income level of the small farmers and other actors especially those associated with DBM, plant clinics, FFS, conservation agriculture, beekeeping and honey production, small livestock initiatives 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.

G. Conclusion

67. The project is well managed by a committed team. Despite serious concerns with related to North region SP, there has been a remarkable improvement in the performance of the South region SP while the Central region SP continued to perform well. Similarly, there is good progress with implementation of outsourcing activities in Niassa and Nampula provinces. The nutrition training component and the Plant Clinics and DBM, continues under remarkable progress and they are both highly demanded by the communities in the project areas, with good adoption rates. This is commendable and impact needs to be captured by the M&E as the project is now approaching its completion. The contract with FAO is not yet finalized' since it still needs an agreement between DNEA and FAO, and an endorsement of IFAD. The finalization needs to happen soon, as indicated above in the FFS section.

68. IFAD and the Government of Mozambique endorse the findings of the supervision mission. The next mission is planned for March 2018.

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	31-Jul-2017				
Supervising Inst.	IFAD				
No. of Supervisions	13	No. of Implementation Support/Follow-up missions	2		
Last Supervision	9-Dec-2016	Last Implementation Support/Follow-up mission	01-Jul-2017		

					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	70.5
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	40.1
				Local private	1.00	0
				External Cofinancing Total	1.50	
				European Union	1.50	23.1

Project Performance Ratings

B.1 Fiduciary Aspects	Last	Current	B.2 Project implementation progress	Last	Current
1. Quality of financial management	4	4	1. Quality of project management	4	4
2. Acceptable disbursement rate	4	3	2. Performance of M&E	4	4
3. Counterpart funds	3	3	3. Coherence between AWPB & implementation	3	3
4. Compliance with financing covenants	6	3	4. Gender focus	5	5
5. Compliance with procurement	5	4	5. Poverty focus	5	5
6. Quality and timeliness of audits	5	5	6. Effectiveness of targeting approach	5	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	4	4	2. Empowerment	5	4
3. Comp 1: Supply-side Development	5	4	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

Quality of financial management remains moderately satisfactory due to issues with accounting. While TOMPRO is installed, the system is not fully utilized (recordkeeping in the system is only updated up to December 2016). Excel is still used as the main system for accounting. Financial Management section of the PIM has not been updated since 2014 (while important changes to the FM procedures have taken place). **Disbursement rate** is downgraded to moderately unsatisfactory from its actual rating of moderately satisfactory. This is justified on the basis of the completion date extension received by the project. **Availability and timeliness** of counterpart funds remains moderately unsatisfactory. Government has contributed around USD 800,000 (38% of its targeted contribution from appraisal), significantly below its target for this point of project execution (70%). In addition there have been issues of delays in availability of counterpart funds which have negatively affected the pace of project implementation. **Compliance with loan covenants** has been downgraded to moderately unsatisfactory due to the fact that, due to unavailability of counterpart funds, PSP has used loan proceeds for the payment of taxes and duties for an amount of USD 137,225 that must be reimbursed to IFAD.

Quality of project management is upgraded to 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. **Performance of M&E** remains unchanged. While the overall quality of reports is good, beyond physical progress the report needs to focus on qualitative and analytical data analysis which is critical at this stage that the project is near its completion. **Coherence between AWPB and implementation** has been slightly upgraded. Despite some challenges faced in interventions areas and lack of counterpart funds, it is expected that by the end of the year, part of the pending targets will be achieved, particularly the ones related to the outsourcing.

The progress under **component 1** is rated **satisfactory**. Refreshment trainings and training for subjects introduced recently like Nutrition and plant clinics in some extent took place from January to May 2017. On SMEA a total of 280 technicians (including 49 women) and 36 others on nutrition underwent refreshment courses. Planned kits for plant clinics were all timely purchased. Procurement process is finalized for acquisition of 120 motorcycles to strengthening the mobility of extension workers and improve their capacity to assist producers. The progress under **component 2** is rated **moderately satisfactory**. While targets have been met in the training of Farmers' Organizations in the South (227 against a target of 200), some delays have been experienced in the Centre (45% of target). In addition, there are severe delays in the North, with the Service Provider covering only the province of Cabo Delgado. There is an urgent need for the SP to accelerate the process of training activities for OPs, extensionist and service providers. The planning process allowing for OPs training activities in all provinces has been done but to date no training has commenced. The progress under **component 3** is also moderately satisfactory. According to the last progress report currently 131 FFS are ongoing (in 20 of 28 districts of six provinces), compared to 144 in July 2016. The quality of the FFS still shows gaps, at least on those visited. Agro Ecosystem Analysis, a core activity in the FFS to enhance critical analysis and improved decision making is weak, in process as well as in frequency during the FFS. Plant protection concepts are weak, and need to be strengthened at facilitator level to ensure an acceptable quality. There is a need to conduct FFS effectiveness studies, as part of DNEA/PSP final evaluation. Qualitative and quantitative data need to be collected as an input of an overall assessment of the FFSs as such.

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 all 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.

Innovation and learning remains unchanged. The inclusion of nutrition development in public sector extension is commendable. Within the current framework of concerns regarding the malnutrition, extension and advisory services has played a valuable role in awareness creation, regarding the implications of malnutrition and the positive impacts that a balanced nutrition has to the individuals and to the society as a whole. **Climate and environment focus** is slightly integrated in PSP, with 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).

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 implementation progress (Sections B1 and B2)	4	4

Rationale for implementation progress rating

Project implementation progress during the period December 2016 to May 2017 is rated **moderately satisfactory**. Implementation was constrained by the availability of counterpart funds. Nevertheless, the project implemented priority activities identified at both national and provincial level and managed to most of the agreed actions left by the December mission. More than 70% of last mission agreed actions to be implemented to accelerate project implementation progress at all levels was total or partially accomplished. Some of the key agreed actions, in particular related to M&E and related to FFS have

not been fully implemented. Lack of Counterpart Funds has contributed significantly to implementation delays.

C.5	Likelihood of achieving the development objectives (section B3 and B4)	4	4
<p>Rationale for development objectives rating</p> <p>Several outputs and emerging outcomes are being achieved and that has good prospects to achieve its development objectives. The performance of district and provincial outsourcing in Nampula province will contribute to reinforce the project high level results.</p>			
C.6	Risks <i>Short description of major risks for each section and their impact on achievement of development objectives and sustainability</i>		
<p>Fiduciary aspects. The under-provision of counterpart funds risks curtailing the overall targets of the project, as some financial resources were and are not available to finance eligible project activities, and important project resources are being channelled to the payment of taxes and duties.</p> <p>The use of Excel as main accounting software poses a considerable risk to the quality of financial management of the project. Due to higher risk of errors and misstatements in using Excel a subsequent analysis of project records may highlight expenditures to be deemed ineligible and hence require Government to reimburse IFAD.</p> <p>Finally, the low level of financial execution means that PSP risks reaching project completion/closure with a significant amount of funds unspent and/or undisbursed, decreasing the project's ability to reach its development targets.</p> <p>Project implementation progress: Project Implementation continues to be affected delayed availability of Government. As a result, implementation of the AWPBs for the period 2013-2016 was on partially undertaken resulting in low performance levels during this period, with rates of financial execution below 50% in the years 2013, 2014, 2015 and 2016.</p> <p>Outputs and outcomes: The conclusion of key planning activities is delayed. 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. The methodology and principles for FFSs are not harmonized with the public extension, posing a considerable risk to the quality, continuity and sustainability of the schools.</p> <p>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 a 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.</p>			

Proposed Follow-up

Issue / Problem	Recommended Action	Timing	Status
Significant amount of project loan proceeds used for the payment of taxes and VAT	Government to reimburse VAT/taxes owed to the project, and provide counterpart financing for project activities	Dec 2017	
Ensure FFs sustainability	Lessons learned and action plan for FFSs based on PSP experiences, including a mechanism for acceptable quality and an overview of how FFS links to other activities.	Nov 2017	

Additional observations:

Mainstreaming Nutrition: The overall assessment confirmed a **satisfactory progress** on nutrition mainstreaming in terms of trainings, adoption and consumption of improved recipes as well as dissemination of IEC materials and distribution of cooking demonstration kits in FFS. Three out of the five food and nutrition fairs that were planned have been conducted successfully. The fair promoted utilization and marketing of improved dishes prepared with locally available foods i.e. cassava cake, sweet potato juice, enriched porridge for complementary feeding. Field visit in Nampula, the province with the highest burden of chronic malnutrition (55%) confirmed the appreciation and efforts from both the government and beneficiaries on this initiation of nutrition mainstreaming in FFS. The mission discussed the issue of teenage pregnancy which was very obvious in the field and its linkage with nutrition.

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 ² (2015)	EoP Target (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions
Impact								
Development Objective: 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%	43% ³	42%	RIMS Baseline Project baseline Outcome and impact surveys	Completion	DNEA, MASA, National Bureau of Statistics	Economic and social conditions of beneficiaries improve
		Number of good nutrition practices	0	2 practices				
		Ownership of household assets increased by 10%	Radio: 42.2% Cellphone: 45% Bicycle: 38.2% Motorcycle: 7.3% ⁱ	Radio: 44% Cellphone: 48% Bicycle: 40% Motorcycle: 8%				
	Average Household incomes increased	Agricultural income of participating households increased by 10% (cumulative and by gender)	MT 5019ii	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	Maize: 0.7 tons/ha; Rice: 0.7 tons/ha; Sorghum: 0.4 tons/ha Cassava: 5.0 tons/ha ⁱⁱⁱ	7%	Project baseline Outcome and impact surveys	Completion	DNEA, MASA, , National Bureau of Statistics	Favorable conditions for agricultural production, including access to technology
		Livestock productivity: No. of birds	5 birds	2%				
Outcomes								

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

³ 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 ² (2015)	EoP Target (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions
Component 1: 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	
Component 2: 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
Component 3: 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 ² (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	
Outputs								
Component 1: 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
Component 2: 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 ² (2015)	EoP Target (2018)	Source	Frequency	Responsibility	Assumptions
		agreements signed by FOs	0	170				
Component 3: 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	Analyse and approve draft study on in-service Training and medium- term training program	30 July, 2017	DNEA/PSP	
	A set of Agreed and binding milestones are defined for SP North Region and to report monthly.	From June 2017	DNEA/PSP	
	Finalize internal diagnostic and mapping of FFS	15 September 2017	DNEA/PSP	
	Conduct case studies on effectiveness on FFS (qualitative and quantitative)	November 2017	SDAE/SPER/DNEA/PMU	
	Organize refresher courses for existing FFS facilitators, to improve quality, and active mentoring and coaching of existing FFS	July-October 2017	DNEA/PSP	
	Lessons learned and action plan for FFSs based on PSP experiences, including a mechanism for acceptable quality and an overview of how FFS links to other activities	30 November 2017	DNEA/PMT, possibly with service provider	
	Undertake an interactive M&E with all services providers involving SPERs Niassa and Nampula and DNEA/PSP	July 2017	PMU	
	At least two summary stories reporting well performing activities	October 2017	PMU/DNEA	
Establish a function plant clinic at University	ASAP	FAEF-UEM&		

		ISPM Manica
Analytical programme on field diagnostic curriculum developed and integrated at University	July 2017	FAEF- UEM& ISPM Manica
Release 1st instalment of 20% of requested funds	27 June 2017	PSP
Inception report	05 July 2017	UEM-FAEF
Organize and convene DBM national workshop	31 August 2017	UEM/FAEF& DSV/DNEA DSV/DNEA DSV/DNEA
Incorporate Plant Clinic main Indicators in SMEA	30 October 2017	DNEA
SMEA ToT	30 November 2017	DNEA/PMU
Develop and distribute standard project activities Signs	15 October 2017	DNEA/PMU
Hire a Consultant to support PCR exercise	January 2018	PMU
Carry out 3 participatory Regional Workshops as part of PCR	Jan/Mar 2018	DNEA/PMU
Reallocate EU-MDG1c balance to other IFAD projects	30 June 2017	DNEA/ PMU/IFAD
Winding Up period Action Plan	October 2017	PMU

Fiduciary Aspect	Submit audit report for 2016 Financial Statements	30 June 2017	PMT
	Amend financing agreement to reflect partial cancellation of EU grant to PSP	September 2017	IFAD
	Review PIM (section on Financial Management)	August 2017	PMT
	Submit recovery plan to IFAD	June 2017	PMT
	Reimburse VAT paid with IFAD loan proceeds	December 2017	DNEA
	Update TOMPRO database	December 2017	PMT
	Submit WAs 2 and 3 for EU grant	August 2017	PMT
	Resolve issue of outstanding advance to FAO before signature of new contract with FAO	15 July 2017	DNEA
Other	Empower a nutrition focal point at district level to provide regular back stopping to other extensionists in order to facilitate the documentation of progress.	October/November 2017	DNEA/PSP

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

Component/ Sub-component or Output	Indicator	Unit	AWP&B	Period: 01/01/2017 to 30/05/2017			Cumulative Actual	Appraisal Target	%	Remarks
				On going	Actual	%				
<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>	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
	Development Objective: To increase agricultural	People receiving project services (50% women)	Number	200,000 (100,000)	-	185,680 (90858)	93	185,680 (90,858)	200,000 (100,000)	93 (91)

<i>productivity and incomes of participating households by improving the performance of agricultural extension services in the project area</i>	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	To be assessed through specific study
Outcome 1: The institutional capacity of extension services strengthened	Number of project districts with operational extension service networks	Number	30	12	27	93	27	42	67	6 provinces (27 districts), more district are expected to have fully operational networks as the capacity is further built through training and access to physical and financial resources
	Number of disseminated technological innovations	Number	2	0	6	300	6	5	120	Improved technologies for honey production (3); rabbits (1) and chicken (2) 120%
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	-	-331 ext. staff and sup trained on different topics. -0 NGOs	70	-331 ext. staff and sup. -0 NGOs	-624 ext. staff -52 sup. -42 NGOs	53	-280 extensionists trained on SMEA -36 technicians trained on nutrition and food security (provincial focal points) -15 extension trained in date management (plantwise) in plant clinics -Training of NGOs was delayed due to delayed commencement of outsourcing activities
	Number of motorcycles	Number	120	-	0	0	168	288	43	To be paid soon (IFAD NO and

	purchased									TA "visto" obtained)
Outcome 2: 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
	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	-	451	38	451	1200	38	451 FO with 852 members have been trained (224 canter and 227 south) and 281 extensionists (14 of them aren't public extesionist). 79 agribusiness agents
	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 (160hrs under MDG1C)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 succes stories produc ed. • 74.5 hours of Radio broadc astingy early report only. • , 2 low cost videos 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 succe ss stories produ ced. • 74.5 hours of Radio broad castin gyearly report only. • , 2 low cost 	3magazines and 16 success stories published, 4 low cost videos produced, 20 videos reproduced and 320 hours radio broadcastin g		2 low cost video 2 success stories produced. 74.5 hours of Radio broadcastingyearly report

					produced		videos produced,			
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	-	-4 crop -2 livestock -1 agroforestry	100 200	-4 crop -2 livestock - 1 agroforestry	-14 crops -2 livestock	57 100	4 crops (maize, groundnuts, cowpea and pigeon pea under various technology demonstrations and 2 livestock (chicken and rabbits), 1 agroforestry (honey production). Up to March 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		-131 FFS -32 On farms	45 76	275 FFS 32 on farms	-864FFS -84 On farm Trials	32 38	5 on farm trials with 4 crops (maize, cowpea, beans, sorghum, and groundnuts). The field days information to be available in second quarter of 2017
Output 3.2 Extension staff and farmers trained on nutrition	Number of extension staff and farmers trained	Number		?? ?	36 extensionists staff and 1769 farmers have been trained on		36 extensionists staff and 1769 farmers have been			

					nutrition		trained on nutrition			
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 (MDG1c)	Number	0	2	2	0	2	2	100	2 service providers are working (1 Nampula and 1 Niassa)
	A number of outsourcing contracts signed at district level (MDG1c)	Number	5	3	2	100	2	5	100	2 service providers are working in 5 district, 1 in Nampula witch is working in 4 district (Malema, Ribauae, Monapo and Mossuril) and 1 in Niassa (Marrupa)
	Hiring of Regional Service Providers (MDG1c)	Number	3		3	100	3	3	100	All RSPs are working in the 42 district despite substantial delays in North region

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

Table 5A: Financial performance by financier

Financier	Approved (USD '000)	Current (USD '000)	Disbursement (USD '000)	Per cent disbursed
IFAD loan	19,782.1	19,782.1	14,174.5	72%
EC grant	1,391.5	1,391.5	318.8	23%
Beneficiaries	416.0	416.0	-	0%
Government	2,069.8	2,069.8	831.2	40%
Total	23,659.3	23,659.3	15,324.5	65%

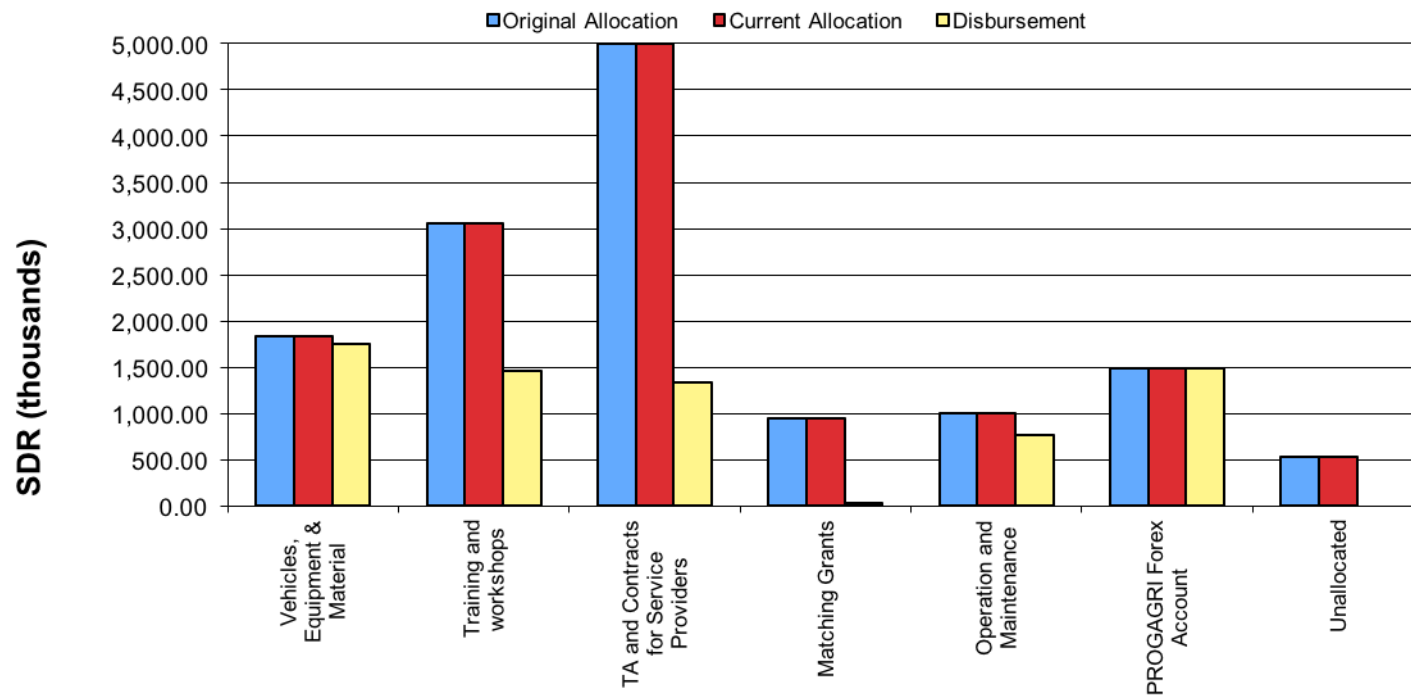
Table 5B: Financial performance by financier by component (USD '000)

Component	IFAD loan			EU Grant			Beneficiaries			Government			Total		
	Current	Actual	%	Current	Actual	%	Current	Actual	%	Current	Actual	%	Current	Actual	%
Supply-side development	11,342	8,629	76.1%	0	14	NA	256	0	0.0%	1,900	717	37.7%	22,533	9,361	48.4%
Demand-side development	3,650	975	26.7%	0	0	0.0%	160	0	0.0%	0	83	NA	3,810	1,058	27.8%
Agricultural Services provision	4,790	500	10.4%	1,392	80	5.8%	0	0	NA	170	31	18.3%	6,352	611	9.6%
PROAGRI Forex Account	0	2,291	NA	0	0	0	0	0	NA	0	0	NA	0	2,291	NA
Total	19,782	12,395	62.7%	1,392	95	6.8%	416	0	0.0%	2,070	831	40.2%	23,659	13,321	56.3%

Table 5C: IFAD loan disbursements (SDR, as at 30-June-2017)

Category Description	Original Allocation	Current Allocation	Disbursement	Balance	Per cent disbursed	W/A Pending
1 Vehicles, Equipment & Material	1,830,000.00	1,830,000	1,755,163	74,838	95.9%	na
2 Training and workshops	3,050,000.00	3,050,000	1,466,692	1,583,308	48.1%	na
3 TA and Contracts for Service Providers	5,000,000.00	5,000,000	1,338,217	3,661,784	26.8%	na
4 Matching Grants	950,000.00	950,000	32,671	917,329	3.4%	na
5 Operation and Maintenance	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	763,548	236,452	76.4%	na
6 PROGAGRI Forex Account	1,486,200.00	1,486,200	1,486,207	-7	100.0%	na
Unallocated	533,800.00	533,800	0	533,800	0.0%	na
Advance Account	0	0	2,879,790	-2,879,790	0.0%	na
Advance of Funds	0	0	36,825	-36,825	0.0%	na
Total	13,850,000	13,850,000	9,759,112	4,090,888	70.5%	na

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
Section 2.03	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.
Section 2.04	Project to be exempted from all import duties, excise taxes and value added tax (VAT) on investment expenditures		Not-compliant	A total of USD 137,225 of loan proceeds have been used for the payment of taxes.
Section 3.03	Procurement of goods, works and services carried out in accordance with the procedures laid down in Schedule 4	Immediate	Done	
Schedule 3A, para. 1	Insurance of Project personnel.	April 2015	Done	Done
Schedule 3A, para. 7	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

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.

Innovation: Describe any interesting innovation noted during supervision

Additional innovative products emerged within DNEA/PSP with a high potential for scaling up. The fruit tree production using modern shadows facilities is one of the innovations being experimented with success. It is expected that this initiative will diversify farmers' income source and nutritional status of the involved households and others. In addition, production of quality fruit trees in a substantial scale will contribute in near future to promote the development of fruit processing units and the fruit value chains. Other innovative approach which was piloted under Nutrition intervention, are the mobile tents used to promote nutrition activities in the different fairs in rural communities.

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

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

ⁱⁱⁱ Estimated from IAI (Integrated Agricultural survey, 2014)