



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA ECONOMIA E FINANÇAS

2019 Results Report

MOZ1302611 Study and Expertise Fund

MOZAMBIQUE

Table of contents

1	ABBREVIATIONS.....	4
2	SUMMARY OF THE INTERVENTION.....	5
2.1	INTERVENTION FORM.....	5
2.2	SELF-EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE	6
1.1.1	<i>Relevance</i>	6
1.1.2	<i>Effectiveness</i>	6
1.1.3	<i>Efficiency</i>	7
1.1.4	<i>Potential sustainability</i>	7
1.1.5	<i>Conclusions</i>	8
3	MONITORING OF RESULTS.....	10
3.1	EVOLUTION OF THE CONTEXT	10
3.1.1	<i>General and institutional context</i>	10
3.1.2	<i>Management context</i>	11
3.2	PERFORMANCE OF OUTCOME	13
3.2.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	13
3.2.2	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	14
3.3	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 1	14
3.3.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	15
3.3.2	<i>State of progress of the main activities</i>	15
3.3.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	15
3.4	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 2	16
3.4.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	16
3.4.2	<i>State of progress of the main activities</i>	16
3.4.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	17
3.5	PERFORMANCE OF OUTPUT 3	18
3.5.1	<i>Progress of indicators</i>	18
3.5.2	<i>State of progress of the main activities</i>	19
3.5.3	<i>Analysis of progress made</i>	19

4	BUDGET MONITORING.....	20
5	RISKS AND ISSUES.....	21
6	SYNERGIES AND COMPLEMENTARITIES.....	22
6.1	WITH OTHER INTERVENTIONS OF THE PORTFOLIO	22
6.2	WITH THIRD-PARTY ASSIGNMENTS	22
6.3	OTHER SYNERGIES AND COMPLEMENTARITIES	23
7	TRANSVERSAL THEMES	23
7.1	ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE.....	23
7.2	GENDER	23
7.3	DIGITISATION.....	24
7.4	DECENT WORK	24
8	LESSONS LEARNED.....	24
8.1	THE SUCCESSES.....	24
8.2	THE CHALLENGES.....	25
8.3	STRATEGIC LEARNING QUESTIONS	25
8.4	SUMMARY OF LESSONS LEARNED	26
9	STEERING	27
9.1	CHANGES MADE TO THE INTERVENTION	27
9.2	DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE STEERING AND MONITORING COMMITTEE	27
9.3	CONSIDERED STRATEGIC REORIENTATIONS	27
9.4	RECOMMENDATIONS.....	28
10	ANNEXES	29
10.1	QUALITY CRITERIA	29
10.2	UPDATED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK AND/OR THEORY OF CHANGE.....	32
10.3	SUMMARY OF MoRE RESULTS	32
10.4	‘BUDGET VERSUS ACTUALS (Y – M)’ REPORT	32
10.5	RESOURCES IN TERMS OF COMMUNICATION	32

1 Abbreviations

DNAAS	National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation
DPASA	Provincial Directorate for Agriculture and Food Security
DPEF	Provincial Directorate for Economy and Finances
FUNAE	National Fund for Energy
ITA	International Technical Advisor
JLCB	Joint Local Consultative Board
LTA	Local Technical Advisor
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finances
MISAU	Ministry of Health
MGCAS	Ministry for Gender, Children and Social Actions
MPD	Ministry for Planning and Development
SETSAN	Secretariat for Food and Nutrition Security
PQG	Plano Quinquenal do Governo (5year Government Plan)
PRONASAR	National Program for Water and Sanitation (for Rural Areas
RERD	Renewable Energy for Rural Development
TFF	Technical and Financial File
UEM	University Eduardo Mondlane

2 Summary of the intervention

2.1 Intervention form

Title of the intervention	Study and Expertise Fund
Code of the intervention	MOZ1302611
Location	Maputo- Mozambique
Total budget	750.000 EUR (initial allocation as per decision from the Belgian Government of May 2016 instead)
Partner institution	Ministry of Economy and Finances (replacing the MPD- Ministry for Planning & Development since 2015)- Maputo, Mozambique
Start date of the Specific Agreement	12th December 2014
Start date of the intervention/ Opening steering committee	20 July 2015- initially planned. However, and due to changes within the government cabinet, including the extinguishing of MPD and creation of the Ministry of Economy and Finances, the project only started its activities in 2016
Expected end date of execution	Due its late start the intervention will continue its activities up to Dec 2020
End date of the Specific Agreement	11th December 2020
Target groups	Public Institutions (Government departments), NGOs and Associations
Impact¹	Contributing to capacity development of Mozambican institutions in the sectors of Agriculture/Food Security, Energy for Rural development, Health and crosscutting issues
Outcome	Institutional and organizational capacity building efforts have been supported through short and medium-term consultancies and technical assistance, specific studies and seminars in the priority sectors and geographical areas of concentration of the Belgian-Mozambican Cooperation
Outputs	Result 1: "The study and expertise fund is set up and procedures are known among the institutions of the priority sectors at different levels"
	Result 2: "Needs from the sectors are identified in line with their strategic and policy priorities and formulated into requests"
	Result 3: "Activities supported through the Study and Expertise Fund are implemented in a qualitative way"
Year covered by the report	2019

¹ Impact regards the general objective; outcomes regard the specific objective; output regards the expected result

2.2 Self-evaluation of performance

Use the checklists of Annex 10.1 to appraise the performance of the intervention. Copy the total score in the corresponding box below.

Comment succinctly on the score attributed to each criterion. The reader must understand why that score was given. These comments will help the reader understanding the strengths and weaknesses of the intervention.

The recommended maximum length for this chapter is two pages.

1.1.1 Relevance

	Performance
Relevance	A

As previously reported the Fund was and is still very relevant as most of the public institutions are lacking of resources, particularly after the economic crisis, to improve their institutional and organizational capacity in order to improve their performance.

The governmental five year planning (PQG- for 2015/2019) sets the development of human capital and the promotion of employment and the increasing of productivity as one of the most important priorities in order to improve the population access to social services such as water, energy and to promote gender equity and women's empowerment.

In 2015 the government set its goals to be achieved by the end of 2019, which included de increasing of rural water supply from the actual 52% to 75% , the energy covering rate from 45% to 55% and of the implementation of research, innovation and knowledge transfer projects from the actual 281 to 450.

Considering the above and the below mentioned activities undertaken by the intervention there are no doubts that the Fund is and stay completely aligned with the government goals and priorities and constitute a contribution to their achievement.

The Government is preparing a new plan for 2020-2024; the general objective for this five-year plan is *to Adopt a more diversified and competitive economy, intensifying the productive sectors with the potential to raise income generation and job creation and increase productivity in order to ensure greater inclusion and a fair distribution of national income.* They underlined that the focus is on economic diversification; income generation; employment Promotion; investment in human capital (Education, Health and Social Services); macroeconomic balance, and international cooperation.

The various proposals for studies and expertise currently identified could help the country to deal with the challenges it is currently facing and are in line with the strategic lines of the new five-year plan.

1.1.2 Effectiveness

	Performance
Effectiveness	B

Considering that the study results are being used or taken into consideration in the newly approved policies/programs and that expertise contracts have/are contributing to the achievement of the project outcome, the previously reported delays in the awarding and completion of consultancy contracts and some quality problems of final reports have had little impact on the general effectiveness of the intervention.

The intervention has at the end managed and mitigated the negative effects of lack of knowledge of the Belgian procurement laws both by partners and service providers as well as the lack of technical capacity of the partner to ensure good quality of the study reports, through proactive dialogue with them and by keeping close supervision and technical assessment of the consultant works/reports.

1.1.3 Efficiency

	Performance
Efficiency	B

As the project is implemented under regie modality all financial inputs are available on time. However and due the lack of financial capacity of local consulting companies to advance payment of their operational costs (as Enabel, according to Belgian Procurement laws, only pays them after completion of works and the presentation/approval of agreed deliverables) on one hand and on another because of weak technical and equipment capacity of the partners to ensure appropriated supervision/follow up, some of the outputs have experienced considerable delays in their implementation/completion.

1.1.4 Potential sustainability

	Performance
Potential sustainability	B

The fact that recent taken policy decisions and that national programs have taken into consideration of findings and recommendations delivered by studies/consultancies and that the areas covered by the Fund, such as water; renewable energy and climate change resilience continue to be in both government and donor's agenda it is to believe that the sustainability of implemented activities is granted.

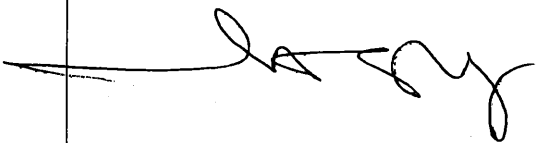
On the other hand the good economic projections and foreseen huge private investments in oil and gas industry, increases the hope that the government will in the medium/long term have needed financial resources to continue doing furtherer researches and implement projects in the areas covered by the intervention, such as water, renewable energy and climate change resilience in order to achieve the agreed/approved SDG (Sustainable Development Goals) goals in those sectors.

1.1.5 Conclusions

Formulate the key conclusions of the Results Report. Use maximum 5 bullet points to structure these principal conclusions.

- The Fund was and is still very relevant as public institutions and NGOs are often lacking resources to undertake studies, which can help them to identify problems and issues affecting the sector and make recommendations on how to overcome them and therefore improve their performance;
- The fund can also be used for studies on more innovative aspects for which the technical departments do not have the resources but which are essential to scale-up an innovative pilot (project). For example with the request in the water sector;
- The financial crisis affecting the country since 2017 has affected the effectiveness of the project, particularly at the beginning. However, as the project was becoming in full swing this has been improving gradually and at the end its final results. such as the study reports and the short-term consultancy contracts (for expertise) have delivered crucial contributions to the improvement of the partners performance and in the identification of potential areas of interventions in the water and energy sectors;
- The limited intern consultancy market and the weak institutional capacity of most of public partners have also affected the efficiency of the project at its beginning, but this has been increasing as the Fund was becoming well known and its end results are being used both by the policy makers and executing agencies;
- As the country's economy is recovering (a little above 2% growth in 2019 and expected 5,5% in 2020 as per recent reports/statistics from the Central Bank and the WB local office) and huge private investments are emerging, the government is getting additional financial resources (at this early stage resulting only from the taxes on the selling/buying of shares as for expl: ANADARKO/ EXON MOBIL commercial deal), which will allow the implementation of social projects in the areas of water, energy and agriculture, this ensuring the potential sustainability of the Funds results;
- The allocation of at least part of remaining funds is very advisable as the Fund is now well established, known and continue to receive requests for additional studies/consultancies in one hand and on another Enabel will need additional support for its newly initiated and future projects.
- The government is deeply committed in the fulfilment/achievement of the SDG goals, particularly in regard to water and energy for all by the year of 2030. On the other hand and because Mozambique is considered to be the 3rd most affected country by Climate Changes in Africa, the government needs to urgently identify and implement projects, which can help affected communities in developing resilience and adaptation actions.
- In light of the above the Fund can be a significant supporting tool for Enabel and other actors, including public institutions and NGOs in the identification and

- In light of the above the Fund can be a significant supporting tool for Enabel and other actors, including public institutions and NGOs in the identification and implementation of future initiatives. Indeed the Fund is receiving relevant requests and proposals, which include the following:
 - Study on PFM as a support link of the sectoral reform in the health sector to the national reform;
 - Study on the improvement of the management modalities of water systems private management of water systems and on how to motivate private operators to be involved in the water sector (investment/management in water systems);
 - Study on the feasibility and potential for the use of photovoltaic energy for irrigation projects in Zambezia and Sofala provinces;
 - Expertise to support the country in addressing extreme climate phenomena and
 - Study to identify potential pilot initiatives on the use of Biomass energy along the Zambeze basin /river for the improvement of Food and Nutritional security of vulnerable communities.

<p>National execution officer Vasco Nhabinde National Director for Economic and Financial Studies</p>	<p>Intervention Manager Enabel Mamunune Nordine Agy</p>
	

3 Monitoring of results²

This Results monitoring chapter presents a summary of the situation analysis of the intervention for the reporting period. The analysis is generally organised in a participatory way by the intervention team and allows preparing a report which covers the essential elements. This annual assessment takes into account 1) the analysis of the evolving context, particularly the different elements influencing the intervention, 2) the progress made in achieving results, by presenting the intermediate results and key activities carried out in the course of the year and which have contributed to the progress made.

3.1 Evolution of the context

3.1.1 General and institutional context

Recommended maximum length: 500 words

Summarise the assessment of the key elements in the context of the country, which during the period covered by the report have (positively or negatively) influenced the implementation of the intervention and potential desired effects of the intervention. These context elements may be related to ongoing public reforms, sector policy changes, decentralisation and deconcentration policies of the country, to major political events, changes in partner institutions, major changes in institutions in which the interventions are embedded.

Limit the assessment to description of key changes during period covered by report.

Despite the negative effects of the economic crisis (such as the cuts in the Budget Support programs) and of the natural disasters (IDAI and Kenneth Cyclones), which hit the central and northern part of the country, during the reporting period the local economy has shown a timid of growth, a little above 2% in 2019 and expected 5,5% in 2020 (according to late national statistics).

The focus on climate issues has been brought to the forefront given the significance of the events that have affected the country in 2019.

Huge private investments in the oil and gas industry were approved/committed, this resulting in additional income for the government through the sale of shares holders, which has allowed the government, at the beginning of 2019, to pay of the 13 check/salary to all civil servants referring to 2018 and lately referred to 2019.

On the other hand, the government has succeeded to reach agreement with some of the bond holders referring the so called “hidden debts” and has initiated the replenishment of the credits, including the internal ones. This increasing the potential for new private investments in the future

² ‘Results’ means ‘development results’; Impact regards the general objective; outcomes regard the specific objective; output regards the expected result; intermediate outcomes regard changes resulting from the achievement of the outputs allowing progress towards the outcome of the intervention, at a higher level.

Due to strict policies the central Bank has managed to ensure the stability of the already low inflation rate and of the local currency exchange rates (according to Central Bank and WB local office reports).

A definitive “cease fire agreement” was signed between the government and the main opposition party (RENAMO), which allowed the country to hold its Presidential and General elections in October 2019. This has brought back the hope for political stability and further development of the country, particularly in the provinces of Manica and Sofala where RERD I has made investments through the construction of photovoltaic energy systems and are included in the new PQG, as priority areas. This highlights provinces that have been disadvantaged in the last years as well as the importance of the topic related to DDR - Disarmament, demobilisation and Reintegration.

As far as the instructional context is concerned it is important to note that project partners (MEF) has moved into a newly constructed building, which offers very good working conditions.

3.1.2 Management context

Suggested length: 300 words

As the project was on-going and different public tenders were being finalized the partner’s and service provider’s understanding of “regie” modality was also improving and better accepted.

At present the management modality is well known by most public institutions and its advantages, such as the reduction of the local bureaucracy and long administrative approval processes are recognized and commended.

On the other hand, it is to refer that the success in the negotiations with the bond holders has reduced the pressure within the Ministry of Economy and Finances this making it possible to organize some meetings with the project coordinator.

3.1.2.1 Partnership modalities

For the partnership modalities, indicate which important contracts with a view of implementation have been concluded during the period of reporting (grants, public contracts, Specific Cooperation Agreements, Letters of Understanding, others?) and why they are important (contribution to targeted change by intervention?).

By the end of 2019 all contracts were concluded, except the one referring the distribution chain/logistics of medical equipment at the Ministry of Health (MISAU), this due to some coordination problems between the management of Administrative and Financial Department (DAF) and of the logistics Department (CA).

In 2019 a new expertise contract was approved referring the continuation of the local Expert in water (LTA) in order to assist in the formulation and implementation of the CLISMADEV project, which will be addressing the adaptation and mitigation of the negative effects of the climate changes in the province of Gaza, through the improvement of potable water supply to affected/vulnerable communities, based on the experiences of Water –Gaza project,

namely the conversion of traditional boreholes with hand pumps into water distribution systems and desalination of brackish water through desalination process/plants operated by solar energy systems, a practice which is acknowledged, commended and adopted by other agencies involved in the sector, including by the newly approved national Water and sanitation National Program (PRONASAR) .

Despite some quality problems of the final report the contract referring the study of the agricultural products in Zambezia was concluded and the results/findings of the study were presented both to the local and the central government. The findings and recommendations have contributed to the identification of the province's potential for agro-processing industry, which is now on the government's agenda and is an important element of the Belgian intervention in the area of renewable energy (RERD II)

The Grant agreement with the most reputed public University of the country, Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM), referring the use of renewable energy for water pumping and distribution in arid and semi-arid zone together with the results of Enable's water project in Gaza have contributed to the acknowledgement by the government that desalinization of brackish water is the only solution for the provision of potable water in those zones. In deed the newly approved water and sanitation program (PRONASAR) and the by the country's President launched initiative aiming at water for all (PRAVIDA) have taken into consideration the study findings and the recommended solutions for those areas.

With the conclusion of the 2nd phase of the training on macro-economy econometrics this contract has also been concluded and this has contributed to the capacity building of different government departments, including the central bank, regarding econometrics modelling and analysis, this leading to the improvement of national plans and economic reports.

The contract referring the study on violence against women and girls in the province of Nampula and Gaza has been successfully completed and its results and recommendations were presented both to provincial and central authorities. These findings have contributed to awareness creation amongst policy makers, particularly in regard to the need to protect girls against violence. This has for sure contributed to the recently taken decision by the Ministry together with the General Prosecutor's Office to create a dedicated cabinet to deal with this.

The study tour to Belgium supported by FEDICT has been concluded and has contributed to improve knowledge about e-government by representatives of different government departments, such as the Ministries for Technology, Home Affairs and Commerce. These representatives had the opportunity to visit different Belgian digitisation projects, which constituted practical examples of the use of digital technology in issuing of Biometric ID cards, which allow the digital management of every individual's administrative life's cycle (including the individual tax administration); in the general management/operation of a household etc.

Through the above-mentioned study tour the Mozambican representatives have improved their knowledge on the Belgian market and potentialities to offer good quality services in the area of digitalisation such as for example ZETES .

As far the expertise is concerned the Fund has fully concluded the extension of the TA contract, that put a specific technical support in renewable energies to support national structures in the sector. It has allowed a smooth transition from renewable energy for social projects to renewable energy for productive use.

The newly approved contract referring expertise (technical expertise in the water sector) has contributed to the strengthening of the partner’s capacity (DNAAS) to formulate and execute a water project focusing on climate change effects, which is quite an innovation in this country’s sector.

3.1.2.2 Operational modalities

For the operational implementation modalities, indicate whether agreements have been concluded (for instance, Internal rules of procedure of Steering Committees of interventions).

As above mentioned, it took quite some time to get the partners and even some service providers to understand/accept the regie modality.

On the other hand, and given to exceptional circumstances resulting from the economic crisis the coordination of the Fund through the Ministry of Economy and Finances has been a challenge, which may remain even if at lower level due to the local Bureaucracy.

3.2 Performance of outcome



This part reports about progress made in achieving the outcome targeted by the intervention (specific objective) in view of contributing to the impact (general objective). Progress made in achieving the outcome taking into account the intermediate results (intermediate outcomes) as well as the use of results (outputs).

3.2.1 Progress of indicators

Outcome³: Institutional and organizational capacity building efforts have been supported through short- and medium-term consultancies and technical assistance, specific studies and seminars in the priority sectors and geographical areas of concentration of the Belgian-Mozambican Cooperation					
Progress indicators/markers ⁴	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target

This table automatically uses the summary of the indicators updated in Pilot. The table includes quantitative indicators and qualitative indicators.

³ Use the formulation of the outcome as mentioned in the logical framework (TFF).

⁴ Use the indicators given in the logical framework (of the TFF or of the last version of the logical framework).

3.2.2 Analysis of progress made

Recommended maximum length: 1 page

This chapter of the report describes the progress made in achieving the outcome of the intervention by illustrating progress with the indicators and/or progress markers monitored.

This assessment must be made objective by means of the values of indicators and progress markers that have been monitored during implementation and more broadly summarise what the annual monitoring of the Theory of Change of the intervention could note. Where the Theory of Change or the logical framework used have been changed in the course of the year, attach the new versions in Annex 10.2.

*The description of progress made must enable the reader to understand, in a summary form, whether and **how** this desired by the intervention change process is running.*

Reference is required to interesting documents produced and other deliverables that detail the working hypotheses used in the course of the year, the evidence-based analyses, progress made in ongoing research-action and the updates of the Theories of Change followed (Annexes 10.3 and 10.6).

N/A – Due to the project characteristics no baseline was undertaken and therefore there no indicators have been set forth

Requests were handled as they came and due to budget cuts only few could be financed

Given the late events and policy decisions in sectors such as water, energy and gender based violence, it is to believe that the intervention has clearly contributed to institutional and organizational capacities of the requesting agencies.

3.3 Performance of output 1⁵



This part reports about progress made in achieving output 1 by the intervention in view of contributing to the outcome (specific objective). Progress made in achieving the output takes into account the realisation of activities.

Recommended maximum length: 1 page per output

In order to ensure its efficient start, the intervention workplan included this output aiming at the development/set up of some tools and systems, which included the elaboration of a Procedures Manual, a Flyer, a Coordination team and workshops for the dissemination of information about the Fund, its objectives and operating procedures

⁵ The template provides for up to 3 outputs (chapters 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4). In case the intervention has more outputs, simply copy paste. In case the intervention has fewer than 3 outputs, simply delete the superfluous chapter(s). For the outcome level you may also replace this table by the intervention's own format (e.g. your operational monitoring tool).

The implementation of this output was initiated on time already in 2015 and most of its activities were fully depending on the project manager (except for the dissemination workshops) and have therefore been completed on due time

N/A

3.3.1 Progress of indicators

Output 1: Result 1: “The study and expertise fund is set up and procedures are known among the institutions of the priority sectors at different levels”					
Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
Procedures Manual	N/A	1	0	0	1
Project Flyer	N/A	1	0	0	1
Coordination mechanism	N/A	1	0	0	1
Dissemination Seminars	N/A	1	0	0	1

This table automatically uses the summary of output-level indicators updated in Pilot.

3.3.2 State of progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities	State of progress The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed	Seriously delayed
1 Elaboration of a Procedures Manual		X		
2 Development and printing of a Project Flyer		X		
3 Set up a Coordination Mechanism		X		
4 Organize dissemination Seminars			X	

3.3.3 Analysis of progress made

*Assess the progress made in achieving this output. These elements must enable the reader to understand whether and **how** the output will be achieved.*

Most of planned activities were completely depending on Enabel (BTC at the time) /project manager and were therefore completed on time

Dissemination seminars were to be organized by MEF and aiming at the introduction/presentation of the Fund, its management modalities and procedures. Due to coordination problems the project only managed to have 1 seminar in Bilene involving potential beneficiaries from the 3 southern provinces of the country (Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane).

As the requests received from the above-mentioned provinces and also from other provinces such as Zambezia have consumed most of the allocated funds (after the budget cut in 2016) no further seminars were organized in the central and northern part.

3.4 Performance of output 2



This part reports about progress made in achieving output 2 by the intervention in view of contributing to the outcome (specific objective). Progress made in achieving the output takes into account the realisation of activities.

Suggested length: 1 page per output

Taking into consideration experiences from the old Study and Consultancy Fund, which was receiving requests/proposals for funding in different formats and with lots of incongruences/gaps the Fund has developed a template to be used the partners to introduce their proposals, this facilitating the assessment and approval process.

The intervention has planned this output as way to assist and help the potential benefiting agencies in the assessment of their need and priorities. However, and due to lack of technical and organizational capacity of most of the requesting agencies, this turned out a very complicated and time-consuming process, thus leading to considerable delays. Nevertheless the intervention has managed to finalize in total about 16 proposals, but due to financial constraints has only approved the implementation of 4 studies (3 completed and only 1 cancelled); 1 study tour and 2 expertise contracts.

3.4.1 Progress of indicators

Output 2: Result 2: "Needs from the sectors are identified in line with their strategic and policy priorities and formulated into requests"					
Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
16 requests processed	N/A	15	1	0	16

This table automatically uses the summary of output-level indicators updated in Pilot.

3.4.2 State of progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities	State of progress The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed ⁶	Seriously delayed ⁷
1 Preparation/ approval of requests from ODA –Moz-MPD; from the Revenue Authority to assess the impact of the fiscal reform, request for a study regarding Food and Nutrition Security from SETSAN.		X		

⁶ The activities are delayed; corrective measures must be taken.

⁷ The activities are more than 6 months behind schedule. Major corrective measures are required.

<p>2 Preparation/ approval of requests from DPASA-Zambezia, Gender based violence from the MGCAS; Expertise for RERD I from FUNAE; Study Tour from Ministry of Sciences and Technology; request for expertise from Maputo’s Provincial directorate of Economy and Finances- DPEF; request for the study on the use of renewable energy for water pumping and treatment from UEM; request from MEF for training on macro-economy econometrics; request for a study on use of Bio-mass energy in agriculture in Gaza; request from MISAU for a study regarding logistics and distribution chain of medical equipment; request for the contract extension of the local water expert.</p>			X	
---	--	--	---	--

3.4.3 Analysis of progress made

*Assess the progress made in achieving this output. These elements must enable the reader to understand whether and **how** the output will be achieved.*

The first 3 studies requests came from the old Study and Consultancy Fund and were therefore prepared in due time. Unfortunately, they were then cancelled due to changes within the Ministries /policies as a result of the new government cabinet set in 2015.

The remaining requests have faced delays resulting from changes within the former MPD – Ministry of Planning and development, which was turn into the new Ministry for Economy and Finances.

Above mentioned changes in the government cabinet have led to changes in the anchorage of the project and therefore of its management/coordination.

Due to the project budget cut in 2016, some of the requests have also been cancelled because the implementation of the first approved ones had already consumed most of the financial resources.

During the implementation of this activity it became clear that most of the requesting institutions were lacking of technical capacity to develop clear and adequate Terms of Reference. On the other hand, it became also clear that most of the requesting institutions were expecting to get funds to undertake themselves the studies or to do the procurement of independent consultancies according to their rules and procedures.

3.5 Performance of output 3⁸



This part reports about progress made in achieving output 3 by the intervention in view of contributing to the outcome (specific objective). Progress made in achieving the output takes into account the realisation of activities.

This output included activities such as preparatory meetings with the partner to discuss and approve Terms of References for public tendering processes; assessment and approval of received bids; preparation/organization of the training on econometrics and travel and all logistics arrangement for the study tour to Belgium.

It also included the supervision of the consultant's work, the assessment of received reports and other deliverables

3.5.1 Progress of indicators

Output 3: Result 3: "Activities supported through the Study and Expertise Fund are implemented in a qualitative way"					
Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
Completed studies 3 : DPASA-Zambezia- referring the commercialization of agricultural products in the province;; UEM-use of renewable energy for water pumping and treatment in arid and semi-arid zones; MGCAS-gender based violence in Nampula and Gaza provinces;	N/A	1	2	1	3
Study Tour 1 ; MCT – study tour to Belgium refererring e-government		1	0	0	1
Trainings 1: MEF- training on macro-economy econometrics		1 (1 st phase)	1(2nd phase)	1	2
Expertise 2: International Renewable Energy Expertise; Water specialist expertise (national)		1		1	2

This table automatically uses the summary of output-level indicators updated in Pilot.

⁸ The template provides for up to 3 outputs (chapters 2.2, 2.3 and 2.4). In case the intervention has more outputs, simply copy paste. In case the intervention has fewer than 3 outputs, simply delete the superfluous chapter(s). For the outcome level you may also replace this table by the intervention's own format (e.g. your operational monitoring tool).

3.5.2 State of progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities	State of progress The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed	Seriously delayed
1 DPASA- Zambezia – study on the commercialization of agricultural products			X	
2 UEM- study on the use of renewable energy for water pumping and treatment			X	
3 MGCAS – Study on gender based violence in Nampula and Gaza provinces			X	
4 MISAU- study on the logistics/distribution chain of medical equipment - Cancelled				
5 MCT -Study Tour to Belgium			X	
6 FUNAE- International Expertise in renewable energy		X		
7 DNAAS -Water specialist expertise (national)		X		

3.5.3 Analysis of progress made

*Assess the progress made in achieving this output. These elements must enable the reader to understand whether and **how** the output will be achieved.*

Out of the 4 contracts awarded 3 of them have been fully completed, despite of some delays caused mainly by the requesting partners the service providers have delivered both the inception and final reports

The planned study tour to Belgium was completed successfully.

As far as the expertise is concerned the Fund has approved 2 out of which 1 has been successfully implemented and the other one is under implementation.

Despite of some quality problems in the final study reports, late events and policy decisions in the benefiting sectors, such as water, energy, gender based violence and agriculture, show that most of the study's findings and recommendations have been taken into consideration. Therefore, this output has contributed to the achievement of the outcome

During the implementation it has become clear that the consultancy local Market is very limited and also technically weak, this affecting the competition and leading to high consultancy rates/fess. For this reason, even for small contracts, circulation/communication occurs on an international level, which does not necessarily mean a higher cost when awarded. In such a case, the procurement sometimes requires a longer time-frame. On the other hand, it was found out that most of the service providers are not aware of the Belgian procurement laws and regulations and due to their weak financial capacity are not able to initiate the consultancy work without an advance of funds to cover expenses such as travel and per diem costs etc.

4 Budget monitoring

Describe the execution rate of the intervention by appraising this rate and whether significant changes were made (via modification by Steering Committee) to the budget in the course of the reporting period and the implications of these changes on the execution rate.

The budget monitoring table of the intervention is included in this chapter of the Report (Pilot/UBW extract) as well as the 'budget versus actual' report in Annex 10.5.

By the end of the reporting period and as demonstrated in table below, the execution rate of the project was about 80%, on the other hand, the total amount committed exceeds more than 90%.

The first big change was the budget cut from initially planned 3 Mio EUR to 750.000. This change has affected considerably the management/coordination of the Fund and the implementation of its activities, particularly because of the high consultancy costs.

As by the end of 2018 all funds allocated to the implementation of activities have been committed the intervention has decided to cut down the administrative and financial assistants post.

At the same time, several other studies are currently not funded due to the non-replenishment of the fund at this stage.

On the other hand and because of difficulties to organize a JLCB meeting (mainly due to the election period in the second part of the year) to approve proposals for budget changes in order to shift funds from General Means budget lines into activities, the intervention could not support further activities during 2019.

	Budget	Expenditure		Balance	Rate of disbursement at the end of year n
		Preceding years	Years covered by the report (n)		
Total sum	750.000	570.572	35.883	143.545	80%
Output 1		6021.51	0		
Output 2					
Output 3		271.183	33,625	70.891	
Output 4					
...					

5 Risks and Issues

The Risk analysis of the intervention is registered in Pilot. The Intervention Results Report shows the excerpt of Pilot (risk management).

Indicate in this narrative part of the report whether new major risks have been identified in the course of the reporting period and any interesting information regarding the evolution of risks, and how these risks have been managed in the course of the reporting period.

As above stated the country’s economic and political situation has been improving during the reporting period thus reducing the pressure on our partners. Therefore the motivation of government staff has been improving considerably, this reducing some of the previously reported risks.

On the other hand, Enable’s proactive approach and regular dialogue with the partners together with the successful awarding of consultancy contracts has made it possible to show the advantages of using Belgian procurement rules and regulations.

As have mentioned earlier late events and policy decisions are showing that the findings and recommendations of the 3 undertaken studies (on commercialization of agricultural products in Zambezia, on the use of renewable energy for water pumping and treatment and on gender based violence) have been taken into consideration, despite of some reported quality problems.

The only new risk is that important studies, including those ones that can deliver important insights in relation with the Belgian Programme in Mozambique or in relation to the new challenges being faced by Mozambique, will be cancelled due to lack of financial resources

Update your risk management matrix in Pilot on the basis of the analysis carried out.

identification of risks			Risks analysis		
Risk description	Period of identification	Risk category	Likelihood	Potential impact	Total
Lack of financial resources leading to cancellation of very important studies	Q4			Lack of data for the formulation of new Enabel projects	1

Risk mitigation			Follow-up of risks	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Allocation of project remaining funds (initial Budget was 3 Mio EUR)	HQ/DGCD	End of Q1	Discussions on going	

6 Synergies and complementarities

This part of the report regards synergies and complementarities *1) with the other interventions of the Country Portfolio⁹ and with a view of pursuing strategic consistency; 2) but also in a broader context, synergies and complementarities with Belgian and/or other actors.*

6.1 With other interventions of the Portfolio

Describe how synergy and complementarity with other portfolio interventions become apparent and their effects in the change process of the intervention on the achievement of the targeted outcome. More broadly, describe whether evolutions exist or efforts are made to pursue strategic consistency in the sector/domain concerned and under the framework of the Country Portfolio.

The Study on the use of renewable energy for water pumping and treatment in arid and semi-arid zones has complemented and created synergies with the Water-Gaza project. It has used the experience of Water Gaza to demonstrate and prove the theoretical technical proposed solutions.

Through the expertise in renewable energy the Fund has also complemented the project RERD I by allowing its smooth closure and transition to RERD II

The study on the commercialization of agricultural products in the province of Zambezia has delivered relevant data on agricultural production in that province, which can/will be used for the identification of potential areas for agro-processing industries to be included in RERD II.

Some of the other studies are in line with cross-cutting themes and provide an angle of view/analysis different that can be used in some of the bilateral projects. The importance of gender has been re-emphasized, the question on climate change and the link to projects for which it is necessary to get out of business as usual.

6.2 With third-party assignments

Assignments for third-party donors are executed by Enabel and contribute to enhancing the impact of Belgium in international development. In this part of the report, indicate the interventions implemented for third-party donors that are in synergy with the intervention

The findings and recommendations of the study on the use of renewable energy for water pumping and treatment has also been taken into consideration for the formulation of CLISMADEV project (funded by FLANDERS). It emphasises the opportunities offered by new technologies (digitalisation, renewable energy) in relation to climate issues.

⁹ Where (Country) Portfolio is used, this regards interventions that fall under the first Management Contract of Enabel and of a new portfolio. For the other countries we still use 'Country Cooperation Programme', i.e. for interventions under the 3rd and 4th Management Contract (BTC).

6.3 Other synergies and complementarities

Indicate, in relation to other Belgian and/or other development actors, whether synergy or complementary or harmonised initiatives are developed. Limit the assessment to description of key changes during period covered by report.

As already mentioned, the government has approved in 2019 the new National Water and Sanitation Program (PRONASAR II), which include the by the UEM study proposed solutions for water supply in arid and semi-arid solutions. These are also being implemented by the President initiative aiming at water provision to all named PRAVIDA.

On the other hand, the Ministry for Gender, Women and Children has together with the General Prosecutor set up a joint dedicated cabinet to address violence against girls, which is also in line with the recommendations of the study on gender-based violence

One of the unfunded requests is related to the public finance management sector, which makes it possible to reinforce the results obtained in the past when Belgium was active in this sector (this also means that Mozambique recognises the Belgian expertise available in this field); but also to strengthen the coherence of Belgian projects (federal and regional level, in this case those of the Flemish Government).

7 Transversal themes

Usually, an intervention covers priority and transversal themes. The transversal themes are the following:

- *Environment and climate change*
- *Gender*
- *Digitisation*
- *Decent work*

Possibly the intervention does not cover all transversal themes listed above. This part of the Results Report provides a description of how the transversal themes are taken into account in intervention implementation.

Explain how the intervention has taken into account the transversal themes. Provide an overview of realisations. Include a few specific examples (good/poor practices). Describe, which were the target groups involved, whether there were any obstacles in preparing and implementing these activities and how the intervention has overcome these.

7.1 Environment and climate change

Even if the intervention has not directly addressed the transversal themes it is to note that it has delivered very important data and recommendations on these issues, particularly in regard to, mitigation and adaptation to climate changes effects through the use of technically proved solutions in the water as well as in the energy sectors.

7.2 Gender

The study on gender based violence has delivered important data and recommendations regarding two provinces, which has contributed to the decision taken in 2019 by the MGCAS

jointly with the General Prosecutor's office to set up a specific and dedicated cabinet to handle issues regarding violence against girls.

7.3 Digitisation

Belgian relevant experiences were shared with Mozambican government officials through a study tour to Brussels regarding the digitisation of the governance (e-governance) in the country.

7.4 Decent work

N.A.

8 Lessons learned

Lessons learned are new knowledge that is important for the institutional memory of Enabel and the partners as well as for the domain or sector of the intervention concerned.

Based on the elaborated state of progress and of the information given earlier in the report, this part of the Results Report informs about the lessons learned in the course of the reporting period. It also covers lessons on the transversal themes that are considered as from the beginning of intervention implementation, knowledge building which the sector(s) of intervention and other countries with similar interventions may be interested in.

It is important in this chapter to establish the link in these lessons learned with public (sector or multisector) policies in the framework of which the intervention is implemented.

This chapter must contain the following elements:

- 1) The successes observed and registered that may be further pursued or developed by the intervention or used at another level of learning (in function of target group);
- 2) The lessons learned from the various challenges or the status quo encountered in the course of the reporting period;
- 3) An update of the strategic learning questions that are followed up by the intervention.

8.1 The successes

This sub-chapter includes an assessment of the successes observed and registered that may be further pursued or developed by the intervention or used at another level of learning (in function of target group).

During the reporting period the outstanding studies were completed except for one (on logistics/distribution chain of medical equipment) due to partner's (MISAU) coordination problems.

On the other hand, policy makers have approved 2 new instruments referring the water policy/programs and the gender-based violence, which have proved that insights and recommendations delivered by from Enabel funded studies have been taken into account.

The renewable energy expertise has definitely decided to focus its intervention in the province of Zambezia with the aim of contributing to the extension of the use of renewable energy for agro-processing activities.

The Fund became very well-known and continues to receive requests for funding (but due to financial constrains it had to cancel or put on hold quite a considerable number of interesting ones). It appears to be relevant to prepare more innovative projects in providing specific expertise to implement experimental pilots before scaling up (water and climate) or to maintain a technical expertise in a priority sector where positive results were achieved.

8.2 The Challenges

This sub-chapter includes the lessons learned from the various challenges encountered in the course of the reporting period.

Recommended maximum length: a page

The first main challenge encountered by the intervention was the significant cut of the initial budget from 3 Mio EUR to only 750.000, which caused demotivation of our partner and limited its capacity to support capacity building activities through the provision of expertise. Therefore the Fund has focused its support to specific interesting studies and short term expertise to maintain an expertise in the priority sectors of Belgium.

The second challenge was the execution modality, which implied the use of locally unknown Belgian procurement rules and regulations. In order to avoid the partners resistance to accept and support the from Enabel hired consultants, the project management has decided to involve the partner and the requesting institution in the whole procurement process and this has resulted in considerable delays, as it was not always to ensure the availability of all interested parties to attend assessment/approval meeting of received bids.

The limited consultancy market was also another challenge as most of the bids received for all different studies were coming from the same consultancy companies, which pretended to have qualified expertise at all levels. In order to avoid quality problems resulting from eventual lack of technical capacity of the hired consultants/ requesting institutions the management had to be involved in the technical evaluation of all received proposals and ensure close supervision of the consultant's work, which was obviously very time consuming.

Due to the above-mentioned limited capacity in the local market the consultancy costs are very high and the intervention management had often to negotiate the prices, which again turned into a very time-consuming process.

8.3 Strategic learning questions

When certain strategic learning questions are integrated and followed up by the intervention, explain what progress has been made here.

Recommended maximum length: half a page

The interventions experiences on regie management and public procurement were shared with other colleagues and the procurement officer, so that they could be taken into consideration when launching other Enable's public tenders, as for example the involvement of the partners in the

assessment/evaluation of the bids. This practice has contributed to the enhancement of processes ownership by the partners.

The study fund has helped to address issues such as climate change via water studies. It has generated/contributed to internal strategic thinking on the impact of climate change in Mozambique in the sector. Even if it does not appear directly in the study, the resulting strategic reflection raises questions about how to design projects and adapt to this new situation, in short how to move away from "business as usual" projects towards climate change adaptation projects in a sector in which Belgium has obtained significant results. The synergy with the Water for Food Security project should also be highlighted here.

8.4 Summary of lessons learned

The summary of lessons learned is given in the table as well as the potentially interested target group by the lessons learned.

Lessons learned	Target group
<i>Description of the lesson learned.</i>	<i>The audience that may be interested in the Lessons learned. (Intervention, Country Portfolio, Representation, Enabel departments in Brussels, partner country, Belgium...).</i>
The intervention should have focused also since the beginning on technical expertise as on studies, in order to contribute immediately to the capacity building of beneficiary institutions	Partner Country and Representation
Consultancies/studies do not deliver immediate contributions to capacity building and their results quality depend fully from partners commitment/engagement	EST-HQ (formulation team); partner country
Considering the limited budget and the execution modality (regie) of the Fund its management should have been endorsed to the Representation. This could have reduced the operational costs and avoided long consultations with partners and therefore sped up the procurement and approval processes	EST- HQ- Representation
For better and immediate results, the Fund's resources should be used to support pilot studies that could be used in Belgium interventions (for example on digitalisation aspects)	Partner Country, Enabel
The flexibility of the fund should also make it more possible to finance studies creating synergy with recognised research or methodological institutions in their sector in order to support the Mozambican partner at this level; or to create more synergy and to highlight the innovative aspects that the Belgian cooperation can support.	Partner Country, Belgium, Enabel
Support the diplomatic office to have more visibility in its actions by providing specific studies or expertise for the preparation of new programmes or consolidation programmes (Focussing in some specific sectors after discussion with the country partner)	Partner Country, Belgium, Enabel

9 Steering

9.1 Changes made to the intervention

Some changes or adaptations to intervention activities and results may be made in the course of the year.

This part summarises all significant programme changes made to the intervention in the course of the reporting period, provided they are relevant to the Intervention Results Report. The reasons why the changes were made, particularly in relation to the evolving (general, institutional or management) context, are indicated. Changes are significant where they impact the change process and the achievement of change targeted by the intervention.

As previously indicated during the reporting period has not been possible to call/organize JLCB meetings because the MEF staff were under pressure resulting from the disclosure of the so called “hidden debts”, which caused a drastic economic crisis and the cuts/cancellation of the budget support programs.

However and taking into consideration the improvements of the economy and the success in the negotiations with external creditors in addition to excellent perspectives arising from the already approved huge investments in the oil and gas industry, the above referred pressure has reduced drastically in 2019 but the election period has absorbed a lot of the ministry of the study fund anchoring. Therefore, it is to strongly believe that a meeting will take place during the first quarter of 2020

It's clear that with the new Five Year Plan 2020-24, a new dynamic can be put in place to meet the needs that are coming up. The sectors identified are climate change, renewable energy (with the strategy 2030 on energy for all), public finance management, employment / job opportunities (Mozambique is already facing big demographic challenges), infrastructures, water, ...

9.2 Decisions taken by the Steering and monitoring committee

Give an overview of important strategic decisions taken by the Steering Committee in the course of the year and ensure the follow-up of these decisions.

No decision has been taken during the reporting period as no JLCB meeting has been held. However, the project management has already identified the need for a budget revision in order to shift remaining funds from the General Means Budget Lines into activities in order to support new or on hold requests.

9.3 Considered strategic reorientations

Starting from the findings in the preceding sections of the report: evolution of the context in the course of the reporting period, progress realised, etc.; describe the strategic reorientations considered for the following years.

Provided that the remaining funds from the initial approved budget will be allocated, the intervention will focus its activities in the support of the priority sectors of belguim (or previous one that recognised Belgian expertise), the area of climate change, more innovative pilots, ... such as studies on PFM, particularly in regard to PEFA in the sector of Health; in the water sector,

particularly on the improvement of private management of water systems; in the energy sector, with the focus on the use of renewable energy for productive activities, including agro-processing; expertise to support the country in dealing/handling the effects of the climate change (the country is considered the 3rd African country most vulnerable to climate changes/natural disasters) and in the area of Food and Nutrition Security, Water and Energy as elements of mitigation and adaptation to the negative effects of climate changes

9.4 Recommendations

On the basis of the strategic reorientations, formulate recommendations (actions to undertake/decisions to take); This regards the operationalisation of the preceding chapter (strategic reorientations); This should, among other things, include the decisions to be taken by the intervention Steering Committee.

Recommendations	Actor	Deadline
Description of the Recommendations	The actor who is responsible for (dis)approving the recommendation	e.g. Q1, Q2, Q3 or Q4 of year following reporting year
Approve the budget revision to reallocate the balance of General Means	MEF, Enabel/project management	Q1
Prepare the final report regarding the initial allocation (phase 1)	Project management	Q2
Approve the final report of above referred phase 1	MEF, Enabel	Q2
Approve the continuation of the Fund and request the allocation of the Budget balance (for phase 2: second instalment)	JLCB/ Enabel HQ	Q2
Approve the planning for phase 2: based on an additional TFF	JLCB	Q3

10 Annexes

10.1 Quality criteria

For each of the criteria (Relevance, Efficiency, Effectivity and Potential sustainability) several sub-criteria and statements regarding the latter have been formulated. By choosing the formulation that best corresponds to your intervention (add an 'X' to select a formulation) you can calculate the total score applicable to that specific criterion (see infra for calculation instructions).

1. RELEVANCE: The extent to which the intervention is in line with local and national policies and priorities as well as with the expectations of the beneficiaries.					
<i>Do as follows to calculate the total score for this quality criterion: At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; two 'B's = B; at least one 'C, no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>					
Appraisal of RELEVANCE: Total score		A	B	C	D
		X			
1.1 1.1. What is the current degree of relevance of the intervention?					
...X	A	Clearly still anchored in national policies and the Belgian strategy, meets the commitments on aid effectiveness, extremely relevant for the needs of the target group.			
...	B	Still embedded in national policies and the Belgian strategy (even though not always explicitly so), relatively compatible with the commitments on aid effectiveness, relevant for the needs of the target group.			
...	C	A few questions on consistency with national policies and the Belgian strategy, aid effectiveness or relevance.			
...	D	Contradictions with national policies and the Belgian strategy, the commitments on aid effectiveness; doubts arise as to the relevance vis-à-vis the needs. Major changes are required.			
1.2 Is the intervention logic as currently designed still the good one?					
X	A	Clear and well-structured intervention logic; vertical logic of objectives is achievable and coherent; appropriate indicators; risks and hypotheses clearly identified and managed; <u>intervention exit strategy in place (if applicable).</u>			
	B	Appropriate intervention logic even though it could need certain improvement in terms of hierarchy of objectives, indicators, risks and hypotheses.			
	C	Problems pertaining to the intervention logic could affect performance of an intervention and its capacity to control and evaluate progress; improvements required.			
	D	The intervention logic is faulty and requires an in-depth review for the intervention to possibly come to a good end.			

2. EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE: A measure of how economically resources of the intervention (funds, expertise, time, etc.) are converted in results.					
<i>Do as follows to calculate the total score for this quality criterion: At least two 'A's, no 'C' or 'D' = A; two 'B's = B, no 'C' or 'D' = B; at least one 'C, no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>					
Appraisal of the EFFICIENCY: Total score		A	B	C	D
			X		
2.1 To what extent have the inputs (finances, HR, goods & equipment) been managed correctly?					
X	A	All inputs are available in time and within budget limits.			
	B	Most inputs are available within reasonable time and do not require considerable budgetary adjustments. Yet, there is still a certain margin for improvement possible.			

	C	The availability and use of inputs pose problems that must be resolved, otherwise the results could be at risk.
	D	The availability and management of the inputs is seriously lacking and threaten the achievement of the results. Considerable changes are required.
2.2 To what extent has the implementation of activities been managed correctly?		
	A	Activities are implemented within timeframe.
X	B	Most activities are on schedule. Certain activities are delayed, but this has no impact on the delivery of outputs.
	C	The activities are delayed. Corrective measures are required to allow delivery with not too much delay.
	D	The activities are seriously behind schedule. Outputs can only be delivered if major changes are made to planning.
2.3 To what extent are the outputs correctly achieved?		
	A	All outputs have been and will most likely be delivered on time and in good quality, which will contribute to the planned outcomes.
	B	The outputs are and will most likely be delivered on time, but a certain margin for improvement is possible in terms of quality, coverage and timing.
X	C	Certain outputs will not be delivered on time or in good quality. Adjustments are required.
	D	The quality and delivery of the outputs most likely include and will include serious shortcomings. Considerable adjustments are required to guarantee at least that the key outputs are delivered on time.

3. EFFECTIVENESS TO DATE: Extent to which the outcome (specific objective) is achieved as planned at the end of year N				
<i>Do as follows to calculate the total score for this quality criterion: At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; two 'B's = B; at least one 'C, no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>				
Appraisal of EFFECTIVENESS:	A	B	C	D
Total score		X		
3.1 At the current stage of implementation, how likely is the outcome to be realised?				
	A	It is very likely that the outcome will be fully achieved in terms of quality and coverage. Negative results (if any) have been mitigated.		
X	B	The outcome will be achieved with a few minor restrictions; the negative effects (if any) have not had much of an impact.		
	C	The outcome will be achieved only partially, among other things due to the negative effects to which the management was not able to fully adapt. Corrective measures should be taken to improve the likelihood of achieving the outcome.		
	D	The intervention will not achieve its outcome, unless significant fundamental measures are taken.		
3.2 Are the activities and outputs adapted (where applicable) in view of achieving the outcome?				
X	A	The intervention succeeds to adapt its strategies/activities and outputs in function of the evolving external circumstances in view of achieving the outcome. Risks and hypotheses are managed proactively.		
	B	The intervention succeeds rather well to adapt its strategies in function of the evolving external circumstances in view of achieving the outcome. Risk management is rather passive.		
	C	The project has not fully succeeded to adapt its strategies in function of the evolving external circumstances in an appropriate way or on time. Risk management is rather static. A major change to the strategies seems necessary to guarantee the intervention can achieve its outcome.		
	D	The intervention has not succeeded to react to the evolving external circumstances; risk management was not up to par. Considerable changes are required to achieve the outcome.		

4. POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: The degree of likelihood to maintain and reproduce the benefits of an intervention in the long run (beyond the implementation period of the intervention).				
<i>Do as follows to calculate the total score for this quality criterion: At least three 'A's, no 'C' or 'D' = A; maximum two 'C's, no 'D' = B; at least three 'C's, no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>				
Appraisal of POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: Total score	A	B	C	D
		X		
4.1 Financial/economic sustainability?				
	A	Financial/economic sustainability is potentially very good: Costs related to services and maintenance are covered or reasonable; external factors will have no incidence whatsoever on it.		
X	B	Financial/economic sustainability will most likely be good, but problems may arise in particular due to the evolution of external economic factors.		
	C	The problems must be dealt with concerning financial sustainability either in terms of institutional costs or in relation to the target groups, or else in terms of the evolution of the economic context.		
	D	Financial/economic sustainability is very questionable, unless major changes are made.		
4.2 What is the degree of ownership of the intervention by the target groups and will it prevail after the external assistance ends?				
	A	The Steering Committee and other relevant local instances are strongly involved at all stages of execution and they are committed to continue to produce and use the results.		
X	B	Implementation is strongly based on the Steering Committee and other relevant local instances, which are also, to a certain extent, involved in the decision-making process. The likelihood that sustainability is achieved is good, but a certain margin for improvement is possible.		
	C	The intervention mainly relies on punctual arrangements and on the Steering Committee and other relevant local instances to guarantee sustainability. The continuity of results is not guaranteed. Corrective measures are required.		
	D	The intervention fully depends on punctual instances that offer no perspective whatsoever for sustainability. Fundamental changes are required to guarantee sustainability.		
4.3 What is the level of policy support delivered and the degree of interaction between the intervention and the policy level?				
	A	The intervention receives full policy and institutional support and this support will continue.		
X	B	The intervention has, in general, received policy and institutional support for implementation, or at least has not been hindered in the matter and this support is most likely to be continued.		
	C	The sustainability of the intervention is limited due to the absence of policy support. Corrective measures are required.		
	D	Policies have been and will most likely be in contradiction with the intervention. Fundamental changes seem required to guarantee sustainability of the intervention.		
4.4 To what degree does the intervention contribute to institutional and management capacity?				
	A	The intervention is integrated in the institutions and has contributed to improved institutional and management capacity (even though it is not an explicit objective).		
X	B	The management of the intervention is well integrated in the institutions and has contributed in a certain way to capacity development. Additional expertise may seem to be required. Improvement is possible in view of guaranteeing sustainability.		
	C	The intervention relies too much on punctual instances rather than on institutions; capacity development has failed to fully guarantee sustainability. Corrective measures are required.		
	D	The intervention relies on punctual instances and a transfer of competencies to existing institutions, which is to guarantee sustainability, is not likely unless fundamental changes are made.		

10.2 Updated Logical framework and/or Theory of Change

Include the updated Logical framework and/or the Theory of Change if it has been profoundly changed over the past 12 months. Profound changes must be understood as: Changes to the formulation of results, new indicators, adapted or dropped indicators.

N/A The fund does not have a logical framework nor did have a baseline (ToC)

10.3 Summary of MoRe Results

N/A – No Baseline

Results or indicators of the logical framework changed during the last 12 months?	
Report of the Baseline registered in PIT?	
MTR Planning (registered report)	mm/yyyy (estimate)
ETR Planning (registered report)	mm/yyyy (estimate)
Backstopping missions since 01/01/2012	

10.4 ‘Budget versus Actuals (y – m)’ Report

Deliver the ‘Budget versus Actuals (y – m)’ Report. » (It may be simply attached to this document and must not be part of the Report as such.)

In annex of this report (prepared by financial department of Enabel Headquarter)

10.5 Resources in terms of communication

In this optional Annex interventions should list all available materials (articles, books, videos, etc.) regarding the effects of the intervention on the beneficiaries, including studies, knowledge-building reports or (scientific) publications. The use of materials with client-centred approaches (‘story telling’) is greatly appreciated. Also indicate which documents or publications are related to strategic learning.

- Fund’s Procedures Manual
- Fund’s Flyer
- Report on agricultural commercialization in Zambezia
- Report on gender based violence in the provinces of Nampula and Gaza
- Report on the use of renewable energy for water pumping and treatment in arid and semi-arid zones (the case of Gaza province)