



REPÚBLICA DE MOÇAMBIQUE
MINISTÉRIO DA ECONOMIA E FINANÇAS

2020 Results Report

MOZ1302611 Study and Expertise Fund

Mozambique

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1 Abbreviations

DGD	Directorate-General for Development Cooperation and Humanitarian Aid
EMEM	Mozambican Company for Mining Exploration
EU	European Union
GGGI	Global Green Growth Institute
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MPD	Ministry for Planning and Development
NDC	Nationally Determining Contributions
PFM	Public Financial Management
PPP	Private Public Partnerships
CB MIREME/ ARENE	Capacity Building project in the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy and Energy Regulatory Authority
CLISMADEV	Climate Smart Development
DNAAS	National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation
DNEPD	National Directorate of Economic Policies and Development
FPS	Federal Public Services in Belgium
FRELIMO	Mozambique Liberation Front
LNG	Liquefied Natural Gas
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance
MIREME	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy
MISAU	Ministry of Health
RENAMO	Mozambican National Resistance
RERD2	Renewable Energy for Rural Development Phase II
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SEF	Study and Expertise Fund
TFF	Technical and Financial File
ToR	Terms of Reference

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	2,000,000.00 EUR (750,000 EUR initial allocation in 2016 + 1,250,000 EUR allocated in December 2020 as part of addendum)
Partner institution	Ministry of Economy and Finances (replacing the Ministry for Planning & Development since 2015)
Start date of the Specific Agreement	12 th December 2014
Start date of the intervention/ Opening steering committee	1 st of March 2016
Expected end date of execution	12 th of December 2023
End date of the Specific Agreement	12 th of December 2023
Target groups	Public Institutions (Government departments), NGOs and Associations
Impact	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 are 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	2020

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

National Policies /Plans such as the 5-year plan (PQG) include research and innovation as priority to achieve the development of human capital New areas/needs are emerging such as adaptation and mitigation of climate changes effect Results of ongoing interventions can be further improved through studies.

1.1.2 Effectiveness

	Performance
Effectiveness	A

Financial constrains resulting from the budget cuts compromise the achievement of the outcome, but the Fund has adapted to the financial cuts by focusing on studies/consultancies, which are less costly than provision of expertise.

1.1.3 Efficiency

	Performance
Efficiency	B

The initial Budget was 2,6 Mio EUR but so far only 750.000 have been disbursed this hampering further support to truly relevant studies/consultancies. As activities were implemented and the beneficiaries get familiar with the Funds executing modalities the delivery of results/products has been improving. The year 2020 has also been an opportunity to replenish the fund with 1.250.000 and to confirm its relevance in view of the various requests in the pipeline.

1.1.4 Potential sustainability

	Performance
Potential sustainability	B

While it is difficult to speak about sustainability for a Study and Expertise fund, the studies and expertise nonetheless make it possible to strengthen the sustainability of other actions and interventions.

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


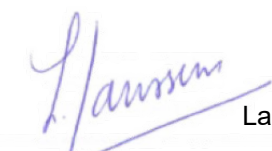
resilience continue to be in both government and donor’s agenda it is to believe that the sustainability of implemented activities is granted.

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 research and implement projects in the areas covered by the intervention, such as water, renewable energy, and climate change resilience 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 is still very relevant as a flexible and transversal instrument, as public institutions often have limited resources to undertake sector specific studies or benefit from expertise. Considering covid-19, this is even more apparent, which positions the fund to assist public institutions in identifying issues and providing recommendations, thereby helping them improve their performance.
- Th Fund has been increasingly well known in recent times, and while it previously could not commit to additional activities due to budget limitations, the extension provides an opportunity to strategically support public institutions in priority sectors, while creating synergies and complementarities with other interventions (energy, water, health, PFM, etc).
- It is advisable to engage consultants to fine-tune the terms of reference/requests received from partner institutions, which will facilitate the procurement process (regie modality) and possibly contract adequate service providers. In the past, it was observed that national consultancies were costly and with limited capacity, which can in part be due to misunderstanding of the ToRs.
- The increase in available funds will provide the necessary resources to support Mozambique in the challenges it faces in the five-year plan 2020-2025. One example is the climate challenges that the country is increasingly facing, which is why the TFF must also be aligned with the SDGs.

National execution officer	Intervention Manager Enabel
	 Akila Munir  Laurence Janssens

3 Monitoring of results¹

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

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.

During beginning of 2020, the country was still recovering from the effects of the devastating cyclones Idai and Kenneth which occurred in March and April 2019, respectively.

Like the rest of the world, Mozambique was affected by the covid-19 crisis during 2020. The first reported cases were in March 2020 and as a collective response to mitigating the effects of covid-19, the Assembly of the Republic ratified the Declaration of the State of Emergency on March 31 2020. The State of Emergency was extended up to September 2020, when the Assembly of the Republic then declared a State of Public Calamity and Red Alert, attending to the evolution of the context of covid-19 in Mozambique and the necessity of a gradual restart of social and economic activity. As of 31st of December 2020, Mozambique had registered a cumulative of 18.642 positive cases, 16.663 recovered and 166 deaths². While the situation in comparison to the region, especially neighboring South Africa, was amenable, the testing capacity was also much lower than the rest of region (271,947 people tested during 2020).

The covid-19 crisis came at a time when the country already faced strained resources in the health sector, in terms of infrastructure, equipment, consumables and personnel. Nonetheless, the donor health sector working group, alongside several funds (e.g., PROSAUDE, IMF, EU) made available sectorial support in light of covid-19.

The pandemic, as expected, had severe impacts in the country's socio-economic projections.

¹ '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.

² Source: National Health Institute, Press Release 31.12.2020- <https://covid19.ins.gov.mz/wp-content/uploads/2020/12/Atualizacao-Dados-Covid-19-31.12.2020.pdf>

The new government (following the elections in October 2019), was sworn in January 2020. Albeit the new government is majorly constituted by ruling party FRELIMO, this government introduced decentralization at the provincial level³, from a political and financial standpoint. This translates into having two executive bodies of provincial governance – namely the Governor and Secretary of State. In addition to a clear distinction that social, economic, and cultural activities are competences of the Secretary of State, several provincial directorates were restructured and renamed (e.g., Provincial Directorate of Mineral Resources and Energy restructured to Provincial Services of Infrastructure). The exact competencies are defined in the decree, but due to a necessary adjustment period, there may be overlap of responsibilities.

For instance, this was applicable to provincial directorates of mineral resources and energy and water resources, which are the partners for the interventions of CB MIREME/ARENE (Sofala, Manica, Zambezia) project and CLISMADEV (Gaza), respectively.

While the 2 main parties, FRELIMO and RENAMO signed a peace agreement in 2019 and RENAMO further declared its commitment to the completion of the demilitarization and reintegration into society of its members in March 2020, a group of breakaway militants from RENAMO displeased with the peace agreement have staged attacks in central Mozambique (provinces of Sofala, Zambézia, and Tete)⁴. That may affect travel/logistics to those provinces, of which are of importance to MIREME and RERD2 project.

The insurgency in Cabo Delgado worsens, with restricted information on potential underlying causes. As the frequency and severity of attacks increase, the government risks losing control, potentially delaying development of the gas sector as the largest LNG projects are in Cabo Delgado province.

Regarding the national partner, it is important to note that they also underwent structural changes internally. The previous Directorate of Economic and Financial Studies, where the project anchored has been restructured to the National Directorate of Economic Policies and Development (DNEPD)⁵. A new director has also been appointed, thereby replacing the focal point for the phase 1 of the Study Fund. While this means that the new director needs to be familiarized with the project, it also allows for a new way of working.

3.1.2 Management context

Describe (in case of a first annual report of intervention) and update (for subsequent reports) the information on partnership and implementation modalities of the intervention.

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 public contracts and grant agreement 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 and of the Department of Logistics.

³ Council of Ministry's Decree n.2/2020

⁴ <https://crisis24.garda.com/country-reports/mozambique>

⁵ See art 13 of the. Estatuto Orgânica do Ministério da Economia e Finanças. (Boletim da República, I Série-Número 90, 13 de Maio de 2020

During 2020, two new proposals as such were supposed to be validated considering that intervention was expected to be prolonged from December 2020 till 2023. Finally, one of the two studies was carried out as part of another project due to the importance of the evidence and recommendations it would provide for the productive use of renewable energy in the agricultural sector in the Zambezia province. A grant was signed with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI) to produce the study.

The second request was for expertise in climate finance to support Mozambique and the ministry that coordinates this aspect (MEF) with the relevant line ministries. (see 341)

Nonetheless, the expertise contract approved in 2019 was still ongoing until the end of 2020. It was signed with a new expert in January 2020, in order to assist in the implementation of the CLISMADEV project, which is 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.

The securing of this expertise has contributed to the strengthening of the partner's capacity (DNAAS) to execute and monitor a water project focusing on climate change effects, using flexible solutions such as desalination, 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).

Despite not awarding any contracts in 2020, the national partner and at times, service providers struggled with understanding public procurement management under the regime modality, however improvements have been made during phase 1 of the project to help familiarize the partner with the regime modality. The recruitment of a Procurement Officer also facilitated this exchange with the partners and service providers.

During the next year, communication surrounding public procurement to the partner should be clearer in terms of what is expected from them. They should be involved in drafting the ToR (with support of short-term consultants where necessary), in the evaluation phase and most importantly during the implementation of the contract.

Due to the internal changes within the Ministry of Economy and Finance resulting in the creation of new directorates, such as the National Directorate of Economic Policies and Development, where the new focal point (Director) for the project is positioned, there is the possibility that due to this being a new dossier, it may take longer to familiarize with the project.

While in the past it was challenging to schedule meetings with the local partner, in 2020 the project team managed to organize several meetings with the new director to explain the purpose of the fund and the technicalities surrounding the extension of the fund (during the preparation phase). Therefore, this signals a positive change in terms of access to MEF staff, especially the focal point.

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 indicators⁶

Outcome ⁷ :					
Progress indicators/markers ⁸	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.

3.2.2 Analysis of progress made

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).

Not applicable

General comment: Due to the characteristics of this project, no baseline was undertaken and therefore no indicators have been determined.

From the start of the project, requests were handled as they came and due to budget cuts early in the project, only a 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. Furthermore, with the financing of expertise on several specific initiatives related to renewable energy and another in drinkable water, they have had a notable impact; it ensures capacity building of the local partner of DNAAS to execute and monitor the innovative solutions to the water sector in the country and that was recorded in the adapted PRONASAR strategy (National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation) in beginning 2019.

⁶ You may use the table given or replace it with your own monitoring matrix format. Add/delete columns in function of the context (certain interventions will have to add columns for preceding years while – new – interventions will not have values for the preceding year).

⁷ Use the formulation of the outcome as mentioned in the logical framework (TFF).

⁸ Use the indicators given in the logical framework (of the TFF or of the last version of the logical framework).

3.3 Performance of output 1



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.

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 (2019)	Value reporting year (2020)	Target reporting year (2020)	Final target
Procedures Manual	N/A	0	0	0	0
Project Flyer	N/A	0	0	0	0
Coordination mechanism	N/A	0	0	0	0
Dissemination Seminars	N/A	0	0	0	0

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 ⁹	Seriously delayed ¹⁰
1		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.

The activities related to Output 1 were all concluded in 2018. From 2019 onwards, there were no main activities related to this output as by then the fund was already set up and the different tools for further communication such as flyer and procedures manual had been completed and shared with the local partner and other stakeholders.

Subsequently, in 2020, there were also no main activities related to this output for the same reason. Nonetheless, considering the extension of the fund, several discussions, in the form of coordination meetings, took place with the local partner to ensure that there is an awareness that the fund is still available to receive requests up to 2023. Since there was a change in the focal point in the national partner, it was necessary to have a briefing session to introduce the fund, the extension of the fund and how it functions. Albeit indirectly and in the changing context of the fund extension, these activities also contributed to further consolidating this output.

⁹ The activities are delayed; corrective measures must be taken.

¹⁰ The activities are more than 6 months behind schedule. Major corrective measures are required.

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.

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 2019	Value reporting year 2020	Target reporting year 2020	Final target
17 requests processed	N/A	1	1	0	17

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 ¹¹	Seriously delayed ¹²
1 Coordinating the request for a NDC Partnership Climate Expert	X			
2 Fact finding mission to identify clean energy (biomass) projects	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 Ministry of Economy and Finance is one of the national partners of the NDC Partnership in Mozambique, and since 2018 the country has launched a comprehensive plan for climate action, considering that Mozambique is one of the most vulnerable countries to climate change in Africa. To be able to meet some of the objectives, the country needed specific expertise (Economic Planning and Coordination Advisor and a Climate Finance Advisor) and was therefore requested by MEF to the NDC Secretariat.

While the Economic Planning and Coordination Advisor is being financed by the World Bank, the Climate Finance Expert had not yet received funding. The NDC secretariat reached out to Belgium, a member since June 2017, for funding the second advisor, because of Belgium’s active engagement in climate change across the globe, specifically with an ongoing bilateral cooperation in Mozambique.

Due to the noteworthy coordination between the different Belgian actors, including the FPS Public Health, Food Safety and Environment (focal point), FPS Foreign Affairs (focal point), and Enabel, the necessary support was secured via the Study and Expertise Fund’s extension. Following the addendum to the fund in December 2020, the funding for the

¹¹ The activities are delayed; corrective measures must be taken.

¹² The activities are more than 6 months behind schedule. Major corrective measures are required.

NDC Climate Finance Expert was committed. The recruitment process has already initiated, and it is expected that the expert is in Mozambique in mid-2021 and will be based in MEF (M&E division).

There was lack of information sharing within MEF, as the focal point of the project was unaware of the request to the NDC Secretariat. This could be due to the internal structural changes that occurred in 2020 after the introduction of the new government.

The intervention CB MIREME/ARENE together with the Representation during a mission to Tete in December 2020, identified a potential study on an innovative clean alternative to vegetable coal - mineral coal briquettes production in Mozambique. A Public Private Partnership project already in existence between the Government of Japan, Mozambican Company for Mining Exploration (EMEM) and the private sector already is in existence for the manufacturing of the briquettes. Prior to the construction phase of the project, it is necessary to update the pre-feasibility study by undertaking a more in-depth market and environmental study of the briquettes in Mozambique. While this study, due to its relevance to MIREME, will be funded through CB MIREME, subsequent studies, such as Legal analysis of Private Public Partnerships (PPP) in the energy sector/ training to provincial delegates in PPP concepts, will be supported through the fund. This will also create synergies with the CB MIREME/ARENE project.

3.5 Performance of output 3



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.

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 (2019)	Value reporting year (2020)	Target reporting year (2020)	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	3	0	0	3
Study Tour 1; MCT – study tour to Belgium referring to e-government		0	0	0	1
Trainings 1: MEF- training on macro-economy econometrics		1 (2 nd phase)	0	0	2
Expertise 2: - Extension of ITA Contract of RERD I; Extension contract of water LTA		1	1	1	2

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 ¹³	Seriously delayed ¹⁴
1 DNAAS – contract extension of technical assistance		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.*

The Fund continues to receive requests for funding, including some important proposals from on-going interventions in the areas of Energy, Climate Changes, PFM, and others. But due to lack of financial resources, no further study/consultancy was approved/initiated. Nonetheless, through these requests, relevant studies have been identified for future purposes.

One of the requests is linked to solar irrigation in the Zambezia province, which is one of the key provinces for the project RERD2. The process, via a grant agreement was prepared in Q2 2020 and started in mid-Q3 2020. The grantee is the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI). It was to be partly financed by the balance of the first instalment of the Study and Expertise Fund and the remaining would be financed by RERD2. Finally, the grant was wholly financed by RERD2, as at the time of signature, the first instalment was more than the available budget of the fund and the addendum was not yet approved. Considering that the study was also linked to the additional new component of €10m for solar irrigation (RERD2+), the financing was justified.

The fund supports the technical assistance expertise for the CLISMADEV project. While the former expert was substituted in January 2020, there was a smooth transition. The current technical assistant provides ongoing support to the provincial directorate of water resources (based in Xai, Gaza Province), to implement a project focused on climate change mitigation in the water sector – an innovation in the sector and country. From April 2020 onwards, the expert was partially funded from the project and is expected to be required until September 2021.

¹³ The activities are delayed; corrective measures must be taken.

¹⁴ The activities are more than 6 months behind schedule. Major corrective measures are required.

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 during 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.

If we analyse the expenditure compared to the initial budget of 750,000 euros, the project has achieved an execution rate of 86% by the end of the reporting period. This can be considered acceptable especially because the project faced several coordination delays resulting from its initial anchorage at the former MPD, which resulted in activities only commencing in 2016.

Study and Expertise Fund - MOZ1302611			Budget	Expenses				
			Initial Budget	Start to 2019	2020	Total	Balance	% Executed
A			372.100,00	304.135,58	27.559,66	331.695,24	40.274,76	89%
A1	Output 1		6.069,00	6.021,52	-	6.021,52	47,48	99%
A2	Output 2		130,00	-	-	-	-	0%
A3	Output 3		365.901,00	298.114,06	27.559,66	325.673,72	40.227,28	89%
	Total		750.000,00	595.515,67	48.014,21	643.529,88	106.340,12	86%

The most significant change for the project was the reduction of the initial budget by 75% (€2.6 to €0.75m) in 2016, which negatively impacted the degree of involvement of the partner as well as the implementation of activities. High costs for consultancies/studies meant that the fund had to be extremely selective.

Despite that budget cut in 2016, there were negotiations in 2020 to request an extension to the specific agreement (ending in December 2020) and increase of overall budget. The TFF of addendum was drafted and validated by DGD in July 2020. Following this, the Exchange of Letters was signed by Belgian Ambassador in October 2020 and finally validated in mid-December 2020 by the Mozambican counterpart. The addendum to the specific agreement extends the project for 3 years (end of 2023) with an additional budget of €1.25m, bringing the total budget of the project to €2m.

These additional funds were justified by the new dynamics created from 2020 onwards with the organisational changes in the partner institution (new direction, new director, etc.) but also by the type of new requests received by the fund. Three requests for studies and expertise concerning (1) climate expertise, (2) the productive use of renewable energy in the agricultural sector, and (3) the health sector with public finance management were perfectly in line with the fund's objectives and represented an amount of around 350,000 euros. (see in annex activities A032401, A032601, and A032701). An alternative solution was found via the bilateral RERD2 project to finance the one related to renewable energy as the available balance did not allow to commit the funds for its realisation via the study fund.

As we can see, the execution rate in relation to the initial budget is 86%, however this amount drops to 30% (see table below) if we calculate it in relation to the total budget available end 2020 (2 million euros). This budgetary increase has not had any impact on the financial execution rate as the whole process to get the additional funds was only finalised on 10/12/2020.

Study and Expertise Fund - MOZ1302611		Budget versus actual (Year to month) MOZ1302611					
		Budget			Expenses		
		Initial Budget	Addendum dec 2020	Total Budget	Total	Balance	% Execut.
A		372.100,00	1.075.300,00	1.447.400,00	331.695,24	1.113.204,76	23%
A1	outcome 1	6.069,00	25.430,00	31.499,00	6.021,52	25.477,48	19%
A2	outcome 2	130,00	32.370,00	32.500,00	-	30.000,00	0%
A3	outcome 3	365.901,00	1.017.500,00	1.383.401,00	325.673,72	1.057.727,28	24%
X	Contingencies	-	10.000,00	10.000,00	-	10.000,00	0%
Z	General Means	377.900,00	164.700,00	542.600,00	311.834,64	230.765,36	57%
Z	Operating costs	340.000,00	116.000,00	456.000,00	291.651,26	164.348,74	64%
Z	Operating costs	9.800,00	18.800,00	28.600,00	8.373,81	20.226,19	29%
Z	Operating costs	9.100,00	18.400,00	27.500,00	6.965,71	20.534,29	25%
Z	Operating costs	19.000,00	11.500,00	30.500,00	4.844,90	25.655,10	16%
Z	Conversion rate adjustment	-	-	-	- 1,04	1,04	
	Total	750.000,00	1.250.000,00	2.000.000,00	643.529,88	1.353.970,12	30%

One point to note is that 86% of the additional funds are targeting the 3 outcomes (new total budget) and allow a readjustment compared to the use of general means with the initial budget.

Study and Expertise Fund - MOZ1302611		Budget MOZ1302611				
		Initial Budget	Budget Addendum dec 2020	Additional budget %	Total Budget	% of Total Budget
A		372.100,00	1.075.300,00	86,0%	1.447.400,00	72,4%
A1	Outcome 1	6.069,00	25.430,00	2%	31.499,00	2%
A2	Outcome 2	130,00	32.370,00	3%	32.500,00	2%
A3	Outcome 3	365.901,00	1.017.500,00	81%	1.383.401,00	69%
A032401	MISAU- Study on PFM as a support link for the sectoral reform in the health sector to the national reform		55.000,00		55.000,00	
A032501	MOPHRH- Improvement of the management modalities of water systems and the involvement of the private sector		52.500,00		52.500,00	
A032601	Agriculture and Energy sector- Feasibility study on potential for the use of photovoltaic energy for irrigation projects in Zambezia and Sofala provinces		150.000,00		150.000,00	
A032701	Climate Expertise to support the country in addressing extreme climate phenomena		175.000,00		175.000,00	
A032801	RE- Water- Climate : Identify potential pilot initiatives and eligible partners on the use of Biomass energy, and green the charcoal value chain		167.500,00		167.500,00	
A032901	Environmental Impact study: analysis of methodologies & study		70.000,00		70.000,00	
A033001	ARENE- Comparative regulatory authority career		115.000,00		115.000,00	
A033101	Expertise for the development of national capacities with focus on digitization in the energy, water and environment sectors		80.000,00		80.000,00	
A033201	TVET in water and renewable energy sector: professional skills development		40.000,00		40.000,00	
A033301	Mapping of relationships and cooperation options between humanitarian, development and peace building in a context of recurrent crisis (environment, health and peace).		37.500,00		37.500,00	
A033401	Practical analysis of inequality (training on the job)		17.500,00		17.500,00	
A033501	Expertise to support training related more particularly with new functions / activities linked to organisational changes at the level of MEF directions.		57.500,00		57.500,00	
X	Contingencies	-	10.000,00	1%	10.000,00	1%
Z	General Means	377.900,00	164.700,00	13%	542.600,00	27%
	Total	750.000,00	1.250.000,00	100%	2.000.000,00	100%

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.

There were no new risks identified during 2020 for the intervention. The risks identified in previous reporting years have been mitigated accordingly through follow up actions and have been completed (see table below).

Notable issues that were relevant in 2020:

- The unavailability of the partner institution to organize and call for regular JLCB meetings (IO3/MOZ1302611). To mitigate the impact of this issue, the project maintains a proactive dialogue with MEF representatives through coordination meetings to discuss issues and agree on needed decisions. Furthermore, monthly meetings with the new responsible of the SEF at the MEF were undertaken during the reporting year so that they are informed on what is going on.
- The lack of funds to address new needs/studies as so far, only 750.000 EUR were disbursed, while the initial budget was from 2,6 Mio EUR (IO6/MOZ1302611). During 2020, an extension up to end of 2023 and additional budget of 1.25 Mio EUR was approved by the DGD for the SEF. This alleviates the restrictions previously imposed on the SEF and will allow identified studies in relevant areas (energy, water, gender, health, PFM, etc.) to be carried out and expertise to be contracted. The aim is to provide government entities with the expertise they require to strengthen their capacity such as in climate financing.

5.1 RISKS

Identification of risks			Risk analysis		
Risk Description	Period of Identification	Risk Category	Likelihood	Potential Impact	Total
Early closure of the intervention (by end of 2019)	12/07/2017	FIN	None	Low	None

Risk mitigation			Follow-up of risk		
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status	
Even though this is more an issue it had an impact on the Management of the project. Therefore, and in order to address this the project management has made a proposal for a Budget revision, which consists in using the balance under operational cots (general means) to reinforce resources allocated to activities in order to support more studies and extend the project up to mid-2019	N/A	31/03/2019		Completed	

Identification of risks			Risk analysis		
Risk Description	Period of Identification	Risk Category	Likelihood	Potential Impact	Total
Poor quality studies report/results due to lack of capacity by partners to supervise the studies, poor ToRs, and limited technical skills of contracted consultants	01/01/2018	DEV	Medium	High	High

Risk mitigation			Follow-up of risk	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Joint technical review of ToRs for all requested studies. Close supervision of consultancy works by Enabel. Joint assessment of study reports and dissemination of results amongst all interested parties including the DNEEF - National Directorate for economic and financial studies	AGY Mamunune	N/A		Completed

Identification of risks			Risk analysis		
Risk Description	Period of Identification	Risk Category	Likelihood	Potential Impact	Total
Studies results not being used/ poor practical use of studies results due to lack of technical capacity and/or financial resources of requesting partners to implement studies recommendations	01/01/2017	DEV	Medium	High	High

Risk mitigation			Follow-up of risk	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Ensure quality control of results through dissemination amongst interested parties and ask Enabel's experts (project ITA/LTA) to do appropriate technical assessment of the results	AGY Mamunune	N/A		Completed

5.2 ISSUES

Identification of Issue			Issue analysis
Issue Description	Period of Identification	Issue category	Potential Impact
Anchorage of the intervention at the newly created Ministry of Economy and Finances just by "default" when its formulation had been discussed with the extinguished Ministry of Planning and Development was a big challenge for the project management	01/01/2016	DEV	Low

Issue mitigation			Follow-up of risk	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Meetings with MEF (new Ministry of Economy and Finances) staff and Managers to explain what the Fund is about, its objectives and procedures. Share and distribute copies of project TFF amongst key persons at MEF	AGY Mamunune	N/A		Completed

Identification of Issue			Issue analysis
Issue Description	Period of Identification	Issue category	Potential Impact
Demotivation of partners staff due to lack of top up salaries and limited capacity to provide travel costs and a vehicle	01/03/2016	DEV	High

Issue mitigation			Follow-up of risk	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Dissemination/ explanation of Enabel's rules and regulation; Payment of justified transport costs/ Taxi fees	AGY Mamunune	N/A		Completed

Identification of Issue			Issue analysis
Issue Description	Period of Identification	Issue category	Potential Impact
Unavailability of partner institution to organize and call for regular JLCB meetings	01/05/2017	OPS	Medium

Issue mitigation			Follow-up of risk	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Proactive dialogue with MEF representatives; Use coordination team/meetings to discuss issues and agree on needed decisions; Monthly meetings with the new responsible of the SEF at the MEF (keep informed on what is going on)	MUNIR Akila	N/A	monthly meetings with the new responsible of the SEF at the MEF	In Progress

Identification of Issue			Issue analysis
Issue Description	Period of Identification	Issue category	Potential Impact
Development of ToR for studies by partners institutions under the assumption that they will either undertake the study by themselves or contract directly the service providers	01/03/2016	DEV	Medium

Issue mitigation			Follow-up of risk	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Dissemination of Enabel's rules; Production of a project Procedures Manual and Involvement of partners representatives in the evaluation/selection committees	AGY Mamunune	N/A		Completed

Identification of Issue			Issue analysis
Issue Description	Period of Identification	Issue category	Potential Impact
Multisector proposals needing assessment/improvement by the intervention manager, who cannot have skills in all fields was challenging and very time consuming	01/03/2016	OPS	High

Issue mitigation			Follow-up of risk	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Use Enable's available resources such as other projects ITAs/LTAs to support in the assessment of presented ToRs	AGY Mamunune	N/A		Completed

Identification of Issue			Issue analysis
Issue Description	Period of Identification	Issue category	Potential Impact
Lack of funds to address new needs/studies as so far only 750.000 EUR were disbursed, while the initial budget was from 2,6 Mio EUR	01/01/2020	FIN	Medium

Issue mitigation			Follow-up of risk	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Elaborate a TTF addendum (new studies & expertise proposals)	ResRepr.	12/12/2020		Completed

6 Synergies and complementarities

This part of the report regards synergies and complementarities *1) with the other interventions of the Country Portfolio¹⁵ 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.

Considering the water-energy-food nexus that is at the centre of the Enabel Mozambique portfolio, the fund continuously explores areas for synergies and complementarities.

A fact-finding mission was organised to Tete Province with the CB MIREME/ARENE project in December 2020. Among other activities, the mission assisted in collecting more information regarding the feasibility of mineral coal briquettes production in Tete Province. Points of contact were established with public institutions and relevant private stakeholders. A market study and environmental assessment related to briquettes has already secured funding through the CB MIREME/ARENE project, but a preliminary study on Public-Private Partnerships in the energy sector was also identified, to be funded through this project. Therefore, the identification of the relevant studies complements the existing work being carried out in the CB MIREME/ARENE project.

The fund's project team had also been involved in preparing the grant agreement with the Global Green Growth Institute (GGGI), with the desired objective of proposing solar powered irrigation solutions across small and medium scale farms in the Zambezia province and improve stakeholders' capacity to develop and manage irrigation schemes. This is linked to the RERD2 project, especially the formulation of the extension of the project (RERD2+), which consists of an additional component of solar irrigation. The study is still ongoing and is expected to end in March 2021 and will provide a final output with a list of between 10-15 potential solar powered irrigation projects which can then be funded by the RERD2+ intervention. Therefore, this further strengthens the nexus between water-(renewable) energy -food.

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 (for instance, a health intervention financed by the EU contributing to the reproductive health intervention (and/or other interventions) in the governmental Country Portfolio).

The fund continues supporting the national technical expert of the CLISMADEV (funded by Flanders) project, which focuses on using renewable energy for sustainable access to safe and affordable drinking water in Gaza province. The expert provides ongoing support to the

¹⁵ 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).

provincial directorate of water resources (based in Xai Xai, Gaza Province) in implementing and monitoring of the project.

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.

Different Belgian actors – Enabel, federal institutions (FPS Public Health, Food Safety and Environment and FPS Foreign Affairs) and the Diplomatic Bureau of the Kingdom of Belgium in Mozambique all collaborated notably to secure funding for the NDC Climate Expert to be based at the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

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 is providing necessary support, particularly regarding, mitigation and adaptation to climate changes effects using technically proved solutions in the water as well as in the energy sectors (CLISAMDEV project).

The addendum has explicitly taken climate into account given the significant climate impact Mozambique is facing.

As explained previously in this report, the recruitment for a climate finance expert has been launched in 2020. Several studies were also identified in this area such as the “Environmental Impact study: analysis of methodologies & study”.

7.2 Gender

The extension of the fund will allow investment in this area, however no applications have been received in 2020.

7.3 Digitisation

Some of the new studies identified in the addendum are taking these aspects/ themes into account.

For example: “Expertise for the development of national capacities with focus on digitization in the energy, water and environment sectors”

7.4 Decent work

As in the previous paragraph, we can highlight here the foreseen study on “Improvement of the management modalities of water systems and the involvement of the private sector”.

In fact, working with the private sector in this area has brought new opportunities for work at the rural level, as well as the professionalisation of certain services. This study should also provide us with elements relating to this theme.

Another study identified and linked to this theme is “TVET in water and renewable energy sector: professional skills development”.

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).

The fund has become well known due to dissemination of information through the other interventions. While the project was initially scheduled to end in December 2020, the extension has promoted renewed interest in the fund and as a result has received significant attention, in the form of requests for information. The fund has already begun processing some of the requests.

The continued support of the national technical expert in the CLISMADEV project has further solidified Belgium's position as an innovative partner in the water sector in the country to the partner and to other donors.

During the reporting year, the fund committed to financing the NDC Climate Finance expert, which will support the country's NDC committee, via the MEF and MADER, to consolidate its climate action plans and commitments. This is clearly aligned with one of Enabel's global challenges and is therefore considered a success for the intervention. It is noteworthy to highlight that this was made possible due to flexible collaboration between different Belgian actors – federal level (FPS), Enabel and the Diplomatic Bureau of the Kingdom of Belgium.

Despite not financing the grant agreement with GGGI, the project was directly involved in elaborating the grant agreement, which resulted in key inputs to the extension of the RERD2 project. The project's additional component will focus on solar irrigation for small and medium scale farmers in the province of Zambezia. This is also one of the development sectors highlighted in the 5-year government plan 2020-2025, and this also places Belgium as an active partner in promising sectors that have not yet been explored to any great extent in Mozambique. Our funds are used for studies leading to pilot / precursing activities.

The fund is positioned as a transversal, flexible instrument in supporting ongoing interventions in the country cooperation programme through expertise and studies in priority areas.

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 underlying challenge from the intervention was the budget reduction by 75%, which not only caused the partner staff to be demotivated, but also meant that there was a limitation on the extent of the activities that could be carried out. Especially during the reporting year, which was supposed to be the last year of the intervention, the budget was extremely limited, and no additional studies could be carried out. To mitigate this, the fund primarily focused on priority studies and eventually supported short-term expertise to ongoing interventions. Due to the limited budget, the latter proved to be a highly effective modality and created synergies with the other interventions. It also allowed the fund to be more easily disseminated throughout the technical ministries, which proved to be advantageous as the fund is now replenished with €1.25m for an additional 3 years.

Most public institutions were undergoing changes because of the new government which took office in January 2020. Even the directorate in the MEF where the fund is anchored was restructured in terms of organisational structure and personnel – a new Director was appointed. During the restructuring, it was particularly challenging to schedule meetings with the former director to discuss the extension of the fund. As the director would be changing posts and therefore would no longer be the focal point, there was a lack of time and interest regarding the fund. During the transition period of the Directors, the project made sure to schedule monthly meetings to meet the newly appointed Director and to provide constant updates of the project's progress. This approach resulted in the establishment of a direct line of communication, which facilitates access to the new Director and the team.

8.3 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>
Potential studies or types of expertise need to be previously identified with the partner institution during the formulation of the project, to provide some guidance.	Formulation team HQ
It has been recognised that the partner institutions could use assistance in elaborating the ToR prior to launching a public tender, because a clear ToR facilitates the procurement process (independent of modality) and can result in better contract management. As part of this project, it is recommended to include short-term consultancies to assist with the elaboration of the ToR. This can be local contracts or through a wide framework of expert contracts at HQ level.	Intervention, Formulation team HQ
Due to the set-up of the fund in which it may receive requests from public institutions across different sectors, whilst the fund is anchored at MEF, it is necessary to include a provision to support MEF, in order to keep the focal point/coordination team invested during the implementation of the project.	Intervention
Given the transversal and flexible nature of the fund, it is relevant to share the existence of the fund and types of activities it can support to a selected range of relevant stakeholders, instead of a wide range of stakeholders.	Intervention
Whereas involving the partner during the procurement process (regie modality) allowed them to be more familiar with the procedures, it is also time-consuming. It is recommended to involve them only during the evaluation phase (technical inputs) and allow the project/representation to oversee the remaining processes.	Intervention
Due to the difficulty of organising steering committee annual/semestral meetings, it is proposed that to confirm the agreements made by letter between MEF and Enabel. In the Covid time it will be used as a formal means of exchange of communication.	Intervention, Representation, Partner

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.

The main change that occurred during the reporting period is the authorisation for the extension of the project from December 2020 to December 2023 with an additional €1.25m (bringing the total to €2m). This results in an exchange of letters between Mozambique and Belgium. Mozambique's approval was given on the 3rd of December 2020.

The implementation agreement between Belgium and Enabel was validated on 22/12/2020.

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.

When the decision was taken with the Ministry to require additional fund for this project (Q2-2020), this also included the following points:

- Elaboration of an additional TFF to respond to the new demands for studies and expertise of the partner.
- Considering the organisational changes both at the level of the anchoring ministry MEF and at Enabel (ex BTC).
- Taking into account a support from the project to have the adequate means to improve the monitoring of the project on the national side. This is due to the reorganisation of the new directorate where the project is anchored but also within the framework of COVID that is requiring remote meetings, ...
- Refer to recent documents in terms of country strategy, i.e., build on the Government's Five-Year Plan 2020-2025 and consider SDGs such as climate given its importance for Mozambique and the recent events of 2019-2020.

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.

The intervention will focus some activities on the support and complementary of existing or to be formulated Belgian projects. 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 second African country most

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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. In any case all the studies

9.4 Recommendations

Based on 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
<i>Description of the Recommendations</i>	<i>The actor who is responsible for (dis)approving the recommendation</i>	<i>e.g., Q1, Q2, Q3 or Q4 of year following reporting year</i>
Review ToRs in pipeline and if needed, request technical assistance to further elaborate ToRs	Project management	Q1
Approve changes to the Addendum to the TFF (changes in directorate, budget change, etc)	JLCB	Q1

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; intervention exit strategy in place (if applicable).		
	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?				
	A	All inputs are available in time and within budget limits.		
X	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.		
X	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.		
	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: Total score	A	B	C	D
	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?		
X	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.
	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?		
X	A	The intervention receives full policy and institutional support, and this support will continue.
	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).
	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.
X	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 '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.)

			Budget versus actual (Year to month) MOZ1302611								
Study and Expertise Fund - MOZ1302611			Budget			Expenses			Balance	% Executed	
			Initial Budget	Addendum dec 2020	Total Budget	Start to 2019	2020	Total			
A			372.100,00	1.075.300,00	1.447.400,00	304.135,58	27.559,66	331.695,24	1.113.204,76	23%	
A1			6.069,00	25.430,00	31.499,00	6.021,52	-	6.021,52	25.477,48	19%	
A010100	Elaboration of an operational procedures manual	REGIE	69,00	1.430,00	1.499,00	68,51		68,51	1.430,49	5%	
A010200	Promotion and communication	REGIE	6.000,00	24.000,00	30.000,00	5.953,01		5.953,01	24.046,99	20%	
A2			130,00	32.370,00	32.500,00	-	-	-	30.000,00	0%	
A020100	Six-monthly meetings with key institutions	REGIE	130,00	2.370,00	2.500,00	-		-	2.500,00	0%	
A020200	Support to the formulation of proposals			30.000,00	30.000,00	-		-	30.000,00	0%	
A020300	Set-up of a system for processing requests				-	-		-	-		
A3			365.901,00	1.017.500,00	1.383.401,00	298.114,06	27.559,66	325.673,72	1.057.727,28	24%	
A031100	DPASA Zambezia - study on the agricultural commercialization	REGIE	37.600,00		37.600,00	37.573,76		37.573,76	26,24	100%	
A031200	UEM- use of renewable energy for wter pumping treatment	REGIE	40.900,00		40.900,00	40.885,55		40.885,55	14,45	100%	
A031300	Studies (MGCAS- Study on Gender based violence, DPEF Maputo	REGIE	-		-	3.248,23	- 3.258,55	- 10,32	10,32		
A031400	FUNAE - RERD Expertise	REGIE	100.260,00		100.260,00	100.258,52	-	100.258,52	1,48	100%	
A031500	MGCAS- Study on Gender based violence	REGIE	56.010,00		56.010,00	56.010,37	-	56.010,37	0,37	100%	
A031800	MEF- Training macro-economic Econometriy	REGIE	27.700,00		27.700,00	24.437,48	3.258,55	27.696,03	3,97	100%	
A032000	MCT - Study Tour to Belgium	REGIE	15.600,00		15.600,00	15.533,16	-	15.533,16	66,84	100%	
A032100	MISAU - Monitoring Audits	REGIE	-		-	1.242,25	- 1.242,25	-	-		
A032200	MISAU - Elaboration procedures manual for the Centro de Abastecimento	REGIE	7.300,00		7.300,00	-	1.242,25	1.242,25	6.057,75	17%	
A032301	DNAAS- Expertise to support the Provincial level	REGIE	80.531,00		80.531,00	18.924,74	27.559,66	46.484,40	34.046,60	58%	
A032401	MISAU- Study on PFM as a support link for the sectoral reform in the health sector to the national reform	REGIE		55.000,00	55.000,00	-		-	55.000,00	0%	
A032501	MOPHRH- Improvement of the management modalities of water systems and the involvement of the private sector	REGIE		52.500,00	52.500,00	-		-	52.500,00	0%	

			Budget versus actual (Year to month) MOZ1302611							
Study and Expertise Fund - MOZ1302611			Budget			Expenses			Balance	% Executed
			Initial Budget	Addendum dec 2020	Total Budget	Start to 2019	2020	Total		
A			372.100,00	1.075.300,00	1.447.400,00	304.135,58	27.559,66	331.695,24	1.113.204,76	23%
A3			365.901,00	1.017.500,00	1.383.401,00	298.114,06	27.559,66	325.673,72	1.057.727,28	24%
A032601	Agriculture and Energy sector- Feasibility study on potential for the use of photovoltaic energy for irrigation projects in Zambezia and Sofala provinces	REGIE		150.000,00	150.000,00	-		-	150.000,00	0%
A032701	Climate Expertise to support the country in addressing extreme climate phenomena	REGIE		175.000,00	175.000,00	-		-	175.000,00	0%
A032801	RE- Water- Climate : Identify potential pilot initiatives and eligible partners on the use of Biomass energy, and green the charcoal value chain	REGIE		167.500,00	167.500,00	-		-	167.500,00	0%
A032901	Environmental Impact study: analysis of methodologies & study	REGIE		70.000,00	70.000,00	-		-	70.000,00	0%
A033001	ARENE- Comparative regulatory authority career study	REGIE		115.000,00	115.000,00	-		-	115.000,00	0%
A033101	Expertise for the development of national capacities with focus on digitization in the energy, water and environment sectors	REGIE		80.000,00	80.000,00	-		-	80.000,00	0%
A033201	TVET in water and renewable energy sector: professional skills development	REGIE		40.000,00	40.000,00	-		-	40.000,00	0%
A033301	Mapping of relationships and cooperation options between humanitarian, development and peace building in a context of recurrent crisis (environment, health and peace).	REGIE		37.500,00	37.500,00	-		-	37.500,00	0%
A033401	Practical analysis of inequality (training on the job)	REGIE		17.500,00	17.500,00	-		-	17.500,00	0%
A033501	Expertise to support training related more particularly with new functions / activities linked to organisational changes at the level of MEF directions.	REGIE		57.500,00	57.500,00	-		-	57.500,00	0%
X	Contingencies		-	10.000,00	10.000,00	-	-	-	10.000,00	0%
Z	General Means		377.900,00	164.700,00	542.600,00	291.380,09	20.454,55	311.834,64	230.765,36	57%
Z	Operating costs		340.000,00	116.000,00	456.000,00	271.295,83	20.355,43	291.651,26	164.348,74	64%
Z010100	Project manager	REGIE	258.000,00	94.000,00	352.000,00	210.003,75	19.532,24	229.535,99	122.464,01	65%
Z010200	National coordinator (half time)				-	-		-	-	
Z010300	Administrative and financial assistant	REGIE	82.000,00	22.000,00	104.000,00	61.292,08	823,19	62.115,27	41.884,73	60%

			Budget versus actual (Year to month) MOZ1302611								
Study and Expertise Fund - MOZ1302611			Budget			Expenses			Balance	% Executed	
			Initial Budget	Addendum dec 2020	Total Budget	Start to 2019	2020	Total			
A			372.100,00	1.075.300,00	1.447.400,00	304.135,58	27.559,66	331.695,24	1.113.204,76	23%	
X	Contingencies		-	10.000,00	10.000,00	-	-	-	10.000,00	0%	
Z	General Means		377.900,00	164.700,00	542.600,00	291.380,09	20.454,55	311.834,64	230.765,36	57%	
Z	Operating costs		340.000,00	116.000,00	456.000,00	271.295,83	20.355,43	291.651,26	164.348,74	64%	
Z	Operating costs		9.800,00	18.800,00	28.600,00	8.373,81	-	8.373,81	20.226,19	29%	
Z020100	Desk supplies	REGIE	4.500,00	1.000,00	5.500,00	3.079,25		3.079,25	2.420,75	56%	
Z020200	ICT Equipment	REGIE	5.300,00	2.800,00	8.100,00	5.294,56		5.294,56	2.805,44	65%	
Z020300	Equipment for the new directorate implementing partner	REGIE		15.000,00	15.000,00	-		-	15.000,00	0%	
Z	Operating costs		9.100,00	18.400,00	27.500,00	6.965,71	-	6.965,71	20.534,29	25%	
Z030100	Fuel for MPD vehicle and taxi transport in Maputo	REGIE	1.500,00	3.500,00	5.000,00	432,53		432,53	4.567,47	9%	
Z030200	Telecommunication costs	REGIE	4.100,00	1.900,00	6.000,00	3.900,96		3.900,96	2.099,04	65%	
Z030300	Field Missions in Mozambique	REGIE	2.000,00	7.000,00	9.000,00	1.227,23		1.227,23	7.772,77	14%	
Z030400	Training of the project manager	REGIE	1.500,00	1.000,00	2.500,00	1.404,99		1.404,99	1.095,01	56%	
Z030500	Improved connectivity at national partner's location (internet, ...)	REGIE		5.000,00	5.000,00	-		-	5.000,00	0%	
Z	Operating costs		19.000,00	11.500,00	30.500,00	4.844,90	-	4.844,90	25.655,10	16%	
Z040100	Monitoring and evaluation costs	REGIE	10.000,00	7.500,00	17.500,00	4.844,79		4.844,79	12.655,21	28%	
Z040200	Audits	REGIE	5.000,00	3.000,00	8.000,00	0,11		0,11	7.999,89	0%	
Z040300	Backstopping	REGIE	4.000,00	1.000,00	5.000,00	-		-	5.000,00	0%	
Z	Conversion rate adjustment		-	-	-	100,16	99,12	- 1,04	1,04		
Z999800	Conversion rate adjustment	REGIE			-	100,16	99,12	- 1,04	1,04		
	Total		750.000,00	1.250.000,00	2.000.000,00	595.515,67	48.014,21	643.529,88	1.353.970,12	30%	

10.3 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)