



2022 Results Report

MOZ1302611 Study and Expertise Fund

Mozambique

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1 Abbreviations

AF	Adaptation Fund
AfDB	African Development Bank
ARENE	Energy Regulatory Authority / Autoridade Reguladora Nacional da Energia
BE	Belgium
BUR	Biennial Update Report
CBMIREM E/ARENE	Capacity Development of the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy and Autoridade Reguladora de Energia of Mozambique
CDC	Centre for Democracy and Development
CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CIF	Climate Investment Funds
CVC	Charcoal Value Chain
DNAAS	National Directorate for Water Supply and Sanitation/ Direcção Nacional de Abastecimento de Água e Saneamento
DNEPD	National Directorate of Economic Policies and Development /Direcção Nacional de Políticas Económicas e Desenvolvimento
DNMA	National Directorate for Monitoring and Evaluation/ Direcção Nacional de Monitoria e Avaliação
DNPO	National Directorate of Planning and Budget / Direcção Nacional da Planificação e Orçamento
ENDE	National Development Strategy / Estratégia Nacional de Desenvolvimento
EU	European Union
EU	European Union
FLCS	Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences / Faculdade de Letras e Ciências Sociais
FNDS	National Fund for Sustainable Development/ Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento Sustentável
FPS	Federal Public Service
FRELIMO	Front for the Liberation of Mozambique

FUNAE	National Energy Fund/ Fundo Nacional de Energia
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GoM	Government of Mozambique
GS	Gold Standard
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGD	National Institute for Disaster Risk Reduction and Management/ Instituto Nacional de Gestão e Redução do Risco de Desastres
INIR	National Institute for Irrigation/ Instituto Nacional de Irrigação
INS	National Health Institute/ Instituto Nacional de Saúde
ITA	International Technical Assistant
ITG	Institute for Tropical Medicine Antwerp
JLCB	Joint Local Consultative Body
LDCF	Least Developed Country Fund
LoA	Letter of Agreement
MADER	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development/ Ministério de Agricultura e Desenvolvimento Rural
MEF	Ministry of Economy and Finance/ Ministério de Economia e Finanças
MIREME	Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy/ Ministério dos Recursos Minerais e Energia
MOPHRH	Ministry of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources / Ministério de Obras Públicas, Habitação e Recursos Hídricos
MRF	Material Recovery Facility
MTA	Ministry of Land and Environment/ Ministério da Terra e Ambiente
MW	Megawatt
MZN	Mozambican Metical
NAMA	Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NDA	National Designated Authorities

NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGOs	Non-governmental organisations
NSA	National Strategic Advisor
NSO	National Support Organisation
OECD DAC	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development Assistance Committee
PAE	Economic Acceleration Package/ Programa de Aceleração Económica
PES	Economic and Social Plan / Plano Económico e Social
PESOE	Social Economic Plan and State Budget /Plano Económico Social e Orçamento do Estado
PMT	Project Management Team
PQG	5-year Government Plan/ Plano Quinquenal do Governo
PV	(Solar) Photovoltaic
RENAMO	Mozambican National Resistance
RERDII	Renewable Energy for Rural Development Phase II
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SEF	Study and Expertise Fund
SHPP	Small hydro power plant
SPS	Provincial Health Services
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa
TA	Technical Assistance/ Technical Assistant
TBI	Tony Blair Institute for Global Change
TEI	Team Europe Initiative
ToR	Terms of Reference
UEM	Eduardo Mondlane University / Universidade de Eduardo Mondlane
UNCTCN	United Nation Climate Technology Centre & Network
ValoRe	Sustainable Waste Management Program/ Programa de Gestão Sustentável de Resíduos
VAT	Value Added Tax

VCS	Verified Carbon Standard
ZRB	Zambezi River Basin

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 EUR (initial budget 750,000 EUR + 1,250,000 following prorogation)
Partner institution	Ministry of Economy and Finance
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, 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	R1: The study and expertise fund is set up and procedures are known among the institutions of the priority sectors at different levels
	R2: Needs from the sectors are identified in line with their strategic and policy priorities and formulated into requests

	R3: Activities supported through the Study and Expertise Fund are implemented in a qualitative way
Year covered by report	2022

2.2 Self-evaluation of performance

1.1.1 Relevance

	Performance
Relevance	A

- (1.1) The requests received by the fund are aligned with the Belgo-Mozambican priorities as outlined in the Belgian strategy as well as the national policies, namely the Five-Year Plan or *Plano Quiquennal do Governo* (PQG) 2015-2019 and 2020-2024. Support has been channeled to the (renewable) energy sector, climate expertise, sustainable waste management and economic development programmes. As new needs emerged in the context of increasing significant to climate finance in the country, the transversality of the fund allowed it so support our partners accordingly (dedicated support to MEF DNMA and DNPO). The Project Management Team (PMT) stays up to date with the changing context and supports the achievement of sectoral, national and international commitments (e.g. SDGs).
- (1.2) The intervention logic still remains relatively relevant for the Study and Expertise Fund, but it must be noted that Output 1 is not as relevant during the implementation of the Fund, as it is assumed that the fund is set up and disseminated during the 1st year of implementation. Regarding indicators, due the nature of the Fund, there was no baseline or indicators elaborated during the start up of the intervention, which made it complex to systematically monitor and evaluate the progress of the outputs and outcome, other than operational markers. For this reason, a simplistic revised logframe has been proposed to monitor (to the extent possible), the progress and impact of the Study and Expertise Fund (Annex 10.2) in 2022, but there was no opportunity to validate the logframe with the partner and the PMT registered difficulties to monitor and evaluate the nature of the intervention due to lack of resources (time). Therefore, it is proposed to revert back to a quantitative measurement of the nature of activities.

1.1.2 Efficiency

	Performance
Efficiency	B

- (2.1) Most of the inputs required are available within reasonable time, which has largely been attributed to the extension and additional funds made available and the good working relationship established with the counterpart.

- (2.2) The delivery of activities is mainly within the deadlines stipulated. The delays incurred are largely related to finalization of the Terms of Reference (ToRs) which had to be delayed due to contextual reasons. While the delays can be compensable, it is necessary to closely follow up so that it does not have a negative impact on the actions.
- (2.3) The use of existing framework agreements and simplified procurement processes have all contributed to the timely delivery of outputs.

1.1.3 Effectiveness

	Performance
Effectiveness	A

- (3.1) The engaged activities are aligned to ensure the achievement of the outcome. By investing in priority sectors in the form of expertise, as well studies/trainings to reinforce the capacity of the partner ministries, the intervention intends to achieve the outcome.
- (3.2) While the budget cut severely impacted the effectiveness of the fund, the replenishment and extension end of 2020, allowed the intervention to compensate for limited activities in the past years. The intervention's transversality and flexibility ensured that it adapted to the changing context and invested in relevant key areas for the government (also aligned with Belgian policies). The climate crisis, Russia-Ukraine war (and its economic impact) are examples of the evolving context in the past year, which was accounted for by the intervention in fostering partnerships, screening of requests and support envisaged.

1.1.4 Potential sustainability

	Performance
Potential sustainability	B

- The sustainability of an intervention such as the Study and Expertise Fund is complex to measure due to the nature of emerging needs and that it primarily funds studies, expertise, etc for which the government lacks resources. However, alignment of the support of the Fund to ongoing interventions mitigates this risk as it provides support for the sustainability of other actions in ongoing interventions.
- (4.1) The financial sustainability of the intervention can be considered rather limited, as the fund often steps in to support government institutions for specific needs for which they lack resources. In this context, it is difficult to gauge whether the absence of the Fund would force the institutions to finance these needs themselves or whether it would not be considered a priority. Nevertheless, the intervention fills a resource (financial or other) gap and supports institutions in strengthening their capacity in specific domains.

- (4.2) There is involvement and ownership from the different partner ministries during the course of implementation of the actions (e.g. embeddedness of Climate Finance International Technical Assistant, climate finance activities at MEF, rollout of Economic Acceleration Package, e-waste studies, etc..). Whether or not the ownership prevails after the end of the external assistance is also dependent on the type of support provided; seminars/conferences have limited sustainability when compared to technical assistance or feasibility studies. In that sense, depending on the nature of support provided, it is to be believed that the sustainability of the significant implemented actions is granted.
- (4.3 and 4.4) Considering that the activities implemented thus far are aligned with ongoing interventions and that other requests stem from priority sectors, institutional support has been present so far and is expected to continue. The recommendations of previous and ongoing studies and expertise have been incorporated into national plans (e.g. desalination as a viable solution, advice from ITA on policy and strategy development) which is a good indicator of the sustainability of the actions implemented. The embeddedness of the experts in key ministries as well as support to ongoing interventions provides a reinforcement of the institutional capacity. However, in some instances it is recognized that the support provided is punctual (logistic support for seminars/ conferences), but also a necessary activity and at times trade off to achieve a larger objective.

1.1.5 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. It is a highly appreciated instrument by our public partners and allows Enabel to assist public institutions in identifying issues and providing recommendations, thereby helping them improve their performance.
- The increase in available funds made available 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, for which the fund is supporting through setting up a Climate Finance Team in the Ministry of Economy and Finance, as well as identifying a Carbon Data Analyst Office for FUNAE. While expertise may be more costly than consultancies, the support and accompaniment provided to the partner is relevant, especially in assisting and advising the partner strategically to achieve objectives that are often aligned with national and international priorities (e.g. updated NDCs, SDGs)
- The fund's support to ongoing interventions allowed complementarities and synergies to be created, as well as fill in a crucial resource gap to allow the smooth implementation of significant actions (e.g. awarding of 5 mini grids). The fund's transversality also allowed it to position Enabel in new sectors such as waste management. Not only does the Fund provide a buy-in with partner institutions for new strategic sectors by building a relationship, it also ensures complementarity for the elaboration of new proposals (e.g. NAMA Facility).
- Support to the partner where the fund is anchored assisted in paving the way for a good working relationship regarding the approval of requests. The buy-in from the counterpart is key for the successful implementation of the Fund.
- The support to the Government of Mozambique in the preparation for the participation in high level events/seminars/conferences, such as COP26, reinforce the partner's visibility among international stakeholders. Due to the fact that the Fund supports technical expertise, it has the possibility to embed advisors in key Ministries that require support. In the case of the Climate Finance ATI, over the course of the reporting period, the support evolved from merely technical assistance to strategic policy advising, which elevated not only BE's positioning, but also the quality and negotiation capacities of the GoM in international and high level forums (e.g. COP27, Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action).

Intervention Manager Enabel

Akila Munir

3 Monitoring of results

3.1 Evolution of the context

3.1.1 General and institutional context

The country's main political parties are the Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (Frelimo) and the Mozambican National Resistance (Renamo), and since the end of the civil war in 1994 whereby Frelimo was declared successful, there have been constant armed confrontations between the parties in order to remain in power. After years of resistance, a new peace agreement was reached in August 2019. During the general elections in October 2019, the Frelimo party won the presidency as well as secured a majority in all 10 provinces, thus electing governors for each province, the latter occurring for the first time as a result of the approval of the so-called decentralization package, which calls for the election of provincial governors (Laws Nos. 3/2019, 4/2019, 5/2019, 6/2019 and 7/2019, all of 31 May, and Decree No. 2/2020, of 8 January). During the reporting period, His Excellency President Nyusi was reconfirmed as the leader for Frelimo during the party's Central Committee meeting. No announcement of the presidential candidate was made, but it is clear that the current President is unable to serve for a 3rd mandate (Constitution).

The covid-19 pandemic in Mozambique was substantially controlled by the authorities and support of partners (development, NGOs, alike) which allowed the country to mitigate the negative impact of the pandemic as it was already dealing with conflict, climate change vulnerabilities and an existing dilapidated health infrastructure. In Mozambique, from 3 January 2020 to 4:24pm CET, 21 February 2023, there have been 233,098 confirmed cases of COVID-19 with 2,242 deaths, reported to WHO. As of 28 January 2023, a total of 29,457,535 vaccine doses have been administered¹. In December, the country began registering cases of cholera in at least 5 provinces due to the heavy rains and that there was a high risk of the outbreak spreading.

In 2022, Mozambique was affected by three natural disasters during the cyclonic season (October 2021 to April 2022). Tropical Cyclone Gombe hit the country on 11 March as a Category 3 cyclone in the wake of two extreme weather events - Tropical Storm Ana and Tropical Depression Dumako - which had struck six weeks earlier, affecting 200,000 people. Tropical Cyclone Gombe left a trail of severe damage and devastation on its path. The cyclone affected 736,000 people and displaced some 23,000 people, causing extensive damage to infrastructures. While the Government's preparedness and response efforts along with the response by humanitarian partners played a critical role in preventing further loss of lives and quickly responding to the unfolding needs of the displaced people who had lost everything, the rising humanitarian needs outstripped the capacity of humanitarian organizations to respond to the needs brought by the disaster. This further evidences the compounding effect of climate change in the country.

2022 was marked with radical political changes at the level of leadership of key Ministries. In March 2022, the President announced several changes to Minister leadership, the most notable including: the former Minister of Economy and Finance

¹ <https://covid19.who.int/region/afro/country/mz>
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was appointed as the Prime Minister, the former Minister of the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME) appointed as the Minister of Economy and Finance (MEF), former Industry and Commerce Minister appointed as Minister for Public Works. The fact that the new Minister of Economy and Finance comes from the energy sector resulted in a stronger push in the energy transition agenda and carbon mechanism – this is evident from the actions supported by the Climate Finance Advisor, whose functions evolved from merely technical assistance to strategic policy advisor to the Minister and Advisors. During COP27, there was representation of the GoM at the highest level (Ministers and His Excellency President Nyusi), which reinforces the potential positioning of Mozambique as a country determined to combat climate change. This change also resulted in some internal structuring in the affected Ministries as the new Ministers settled into their new posts. This impacted to a certain extent some of the actions implemented by Enabel.

In May, the IMF approved a three-year, US\$456m extended credit facility, which will improve fiscal sustainability, but deeper reforms are expected to be limited. This is despite a "hidden debt" scandal, which the IMF has made no mention of Mozambique having to resolve. This indicates a restoration of confidence in the GoM's ability to repay the debt and manage funds.

In July, the Government introduced 20 measures to stimulate the economy, which are part of the PAE - Economic Acceleration Stimulus Package. This aims to respond to the country's growth needs, the negative impact of the Russia-Ukraine war, armed violence in Cabo Delgado province, northern Mozambique, and natural disasters. The measures announced lower the Corporate Income Tax from 32% to 10%, in agriculture, aquaculture and public transport; VAT, from 17% to 16% in agriculture and renewable energy; the share of revenue from natural resources transferred to the provinces where they are extracted is increased from 2.5% to 10%; a US\$250 million (244.4 million euros) loan guarantee fund is created for banks to provide credit to the economy at more affordable interest rates. The GoM has 2 years to put the measures in place.

The TEI Green Deal was launched in December 2022, which can promote more visibility to the work concerning climate change and resilience in Enabel's current and future portfolio. Belgium can leverage the TEI Green Deal to position itself more strategically as a key player in this thematic/ sector.

3.1.2 Management context

3.1.2.1 Partnership modalities

The main partnership modality utilised during the reporting period were public contracts, use of framework agreements, grant agreements, simple quotations and employment contracts (for short to mid term expertise and technical assistance) due to the nature of services required. Employment contracts for short-mid term expertise were concluded for a national junior in data management for climate finance, renewal of the Senior Climate Finance Advisor contract for an additional year, as requested by the partner (MEF DNMA).

One grant agreement (below 50,000eur) was concluded with a public university UEM (Universidade de Eduardo Mondlane) to support a Faculty with actions concerning research on alternative uses of soil. The grant agreement was extended until mid-2023 considering some budget was still available and complementary actions were proposed

which will still contribute to the objective of the grant agreement. While the grant agreement was concluded with a national university, the proposal included collaboration with BE (UCLouvain) and EU universities to promote knowledge exchange and foster international exchanges with renowned experts. This will also allow Enabel to explore opportunities of concluding an ACC/ASC with UCLouvain in view of strengthening public-public cooperation in the area of research on renewable energy, land and resource management, environmental management, etc.

3.1.2.2 Operational modalities

The operational modalities chosen for the implementation of the intervention's actions are appropriate. The fund is a transversal tool and therefore that requires flexibility in terms of modalities respecting regie requirements. The regie requirements, in terms of procurement and administrative processes, have not been an obstacle thus far, and the partner prefers that Enabel manages the tender process, payment process of mission related expenses, etc. While they are now somewhat familiar with the tender process, they do not request to be involved in the evaluation committee, which alleviates the clashes that may take place (however, technicians from the concerned line ministries are involved).

In terms of approval of requests, it has been agreed with MEF DNEPD (counterpart) that these will be subject to a written request from Enabel including the ToR and/or request from technical Ministry. Following MEF approval, the request can then be implemented respecting regie processes and procedures.

The relationship with the partner (new focal point as of 2020), has been consolidated which can be evidenced in the shorter response rates to the requests for funding studies, expertise, etc. However, they often expect to also receive support for their specific needs (ICT equipment, short-term training, support for seminars, etc).

3.2 Performance of outcome



3.2.1 Progress of indicators

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”					
Progress indicators/markers	Base value	Value preceding year	Value reporting year	Target reporting year	Final target
Percentage of studies, technical assistance, seminars that contribute to strengthening institutional and organizational capacity of entities active in the priority sectors of the Belgian-Mozambican Cooperation*	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	65%

*Proposal of simple monitoring matrix (see 10.2)

3.2.2 Analysis of progress made

General comment: Due to the nature of the intervention, there was no defined baseline and indicators for the intervention in the past.

Due to the nature of the intervention, requests are handled as they are received and in function of the priority and alignment with the overall portfolio objectives. After the amendment (extension and additional budget of €1.25m) was signed in December 2020, the fund had more flexibility in receiving, reviewing and co-approving requests (studies, requests for technical assistance, seminars, etc).

The reporting period was characterised by the conclusion of several actions that were initiated in 2021, including the extension of the Climate Finance Advisor, the finalisation of the Covid-19 VIP research paper in Tete Province, the final report with recommendations for greening the charcoal value chain in Lower Zambezi River Basin in Mozambique, the review of the feasibility study of hydropower in Nintulo, Zambézia and progressing on preparatory activities for sustainable waste management studies. The Climate Finance Advisor supported the GoM, through MEF and MTA, in mobilizing climate finance, development of strategies for climate finance and carbon mechanisms, advising MEF on green finance instruments and capacity building efforts through workshops, seminars and supporting the drafting of policy briefs among others. Through the presence and work of the Advisor, collaborations were forged with Tony Blair Institute, Rockefeller Foundation, Bloomberg and the NAMA Facility. It is

notable to emphasize that the nature of support has evolved from merely technical support to also supporting in strategic policy discussions.

The research process for the C-19 VIP study was fully conducted by the staff of the Provincial Health Directorate of Tete. Through this modality, it reinforced the capacity of staff in research and methodology, while producing vital information on the trend of the c-19 cases in Tete, which would eventually support the vaccination strategy within the province.

The greening the charcoal value chain provided a roadmap of potential actors and recommendations of initiatives that can be further pursued when designing a larger programme and linking it to bio-briquettes. These studies were shared with MIREME and other relevant partners. Considering the next portfolio will continue to work on access to energy, including alternative energy sources (e.g. biomass), the study provides a solid groundwork.

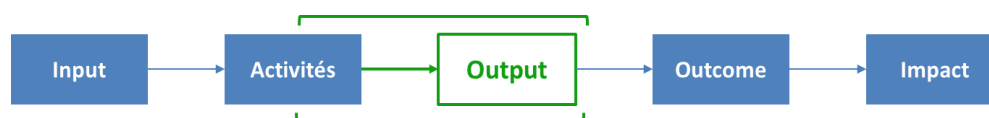
In relation to new actions, these concerned a grant awarded to UEM FLCS to research alternative uses of soil, a study to assess the realities of e-waste/solar waste/battery waste in the context of Mozambique (completed), support to GoM for climate finance workshops and participation to COP27 (completed), technical assistance (short term consultant) for the rollout of the Acceleration Programme and identification of necessary climate expertise (Carbon Data Analyst Officer) (in progress).

The study on e-waste provided viable recommendations for the future of solar waste in Mozambique, some of which were considered in the new portfolio BE-MOZ 2023-2028, which will be some of the first actions in the country concerning this topic.

Enabel supported the GoM's participation in COP27 at different levels, namely with a high level event focusing on energy transition featuring HE President Nyusi discussing the role of Mozambique in the energy transition potential in the SSA, as well as preparing briefs for several meetings and negotiations that took place in CO27 with other partners, Ministers (BE). FUNAE was also supported by Enabel in preparing for side events, meetings for improved cookstoves and meetings with potential partners. The visibility for GoM was significant and greatly appreciated, which was leveraged to forge new alliances and momentum for the uptake of the discussions surrounding energy transition.

The impact of the actions that are still in progress will be reviewed during the next reporting cycle.

3.3 Performance of output 1



3.3.1 Progress of indicators

Output 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 (2021)	Value reporting year (2022)	Target reporting year	Final target (2023)
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
No. of meetings held with key partners to disseminate the Fund by 2023*	0	4	4	N/A	N/A

*Proposal of simple monitoring matrix (see 10.2)

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. Organise and attend meetings with key stakeholders (partners) to disseminate the Fund (explain the Fund, how it works, potential synergies, etc)		X		

3.3.3 Analysis of progress made

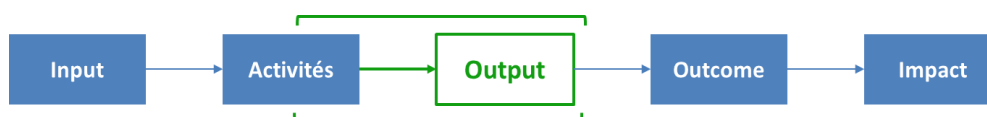
The main activities related to Output 1 were all concluded in 2018. From 2019 onwards, there were no main activities related to this output as by then the fund was already set up and the different tools for further communication such as flyer and procedures manual had been completed and shared with the local partner and other stakeholders. In 2020, while waiting for the finalisation of the amendment, meetings were held with MEF as well the existing partners of the ongoing Enabel interventions (MIREME, ARENE, FUNAE, INIR, MADER). Following the extension of the Fund approved end of 2020/ beginning of 2021, meetings took place with the Centre for Democracy and Development (CDC), the National Fund for Sustainable Development (FNDS), the

Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA) and the National Institute for Risk Management and Disaster Reduction (INGD). This was all completed in 2021.

The reporting year was also marked with the elaboration of the new bilateral cooperation strategy and portfolio for Mozambique 2023-2028. As part of the consultation process, (strategic and technical) meetings were organised with several institutional partners. Considering that a similar facility will be part of the new portfolio, the Fund was part of the discussion as we had to explain the ongoing programme and the vision/ambition for the new programme. Due to the satisfactory results of the Fund and in the spirit of continuity, the new portfolio foresees a more specific Facility for supporting the strengthening of government capacity to mobilize climate finance. Indirectly, the stakeholder consultation meetings (with at least 8 partners) also served as an opportunity to re-engage with key partners regarding the current Fund, and where relevant, propose joint actions for 2022 and 2023 (last year of execution). Areas of support materialised following meetings with MEF DNMA/ DNPO, MEF DNEPD and FUNAE.

The Fund also approached academia, namely the Universidade de Eduardo Mondlane (UEM) to promote the Fund and explore potential linkages for capacity development on research together with BE academic institutions. Two different faculties demonstrated interest, namely the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences who receives support from UCLouvain and as well as the Veterinary School which has links with BE NGO Apopo. The latter was requesting a longer-term support (+2 years) which would not be possible as the Fund expires in 2023. The former materialised as the subject of the request was directly linked to land use management, received endorsement from a public academic institution and was supported (technically) by a BE academic body.

3.4 Performance of output 2



3.4.1 Progress of indicators

Output 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
No. of requests processed*	NA	13	11	N/A	N/A

*Proposal of simple monitoring matrix (see 10.2)

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	Seriously delayed
1. ENDE workshop		X		
2. Extension of Climate Finance Expert based in MEF		X		
3. Support to MEF DNMA and DNPO for climate finance activities (3 x workshops/seminars, 1 x international conference – COP27)		X		
4. UEM FLCS Grant on alternatives to soil use		X		
5. Support to FUNAE for a study on e-waste in Mozambique		X		
6. Short-term economist consultant to support MEF with the rollout of the Economic Acceleration Programme (PAE)		X		
7. Identification of Carbon Data Officer for FUNAE			X	
8. Support to MOPHRH (water) for GoM participation in UN Water Conference 2023			X	

3.4.3 Analysis of progress made

During the reporting period, several consultation exercises were undertaken to identify relevant needs from the priority sectors which are aligned with the strategic and policy priorities. These were then translated into a total 11 requests, namely: 1 study, 1 grant, 4 workshops, 2 international conference participation and 3 technical expertise. Out of the 11 requests, 8 proceeded to implementation in 2022².

ENDE Workshop

The National Development Strategy (ENDE) 2015-2035 was subject to a revision process in 2021, and in order to support the revision process, dissemination and consultation seminars took place centrally and in the provinces in 2021. Enabel supported the official launch of the revision of the ENDE strategy as well as the consultation and dissemination in 5 out of 11 provinces. This resulted in the incorporation of input of different stakeholders and circulation of the revision process at all levels. Following the consultation process in 2021, MEF DNEPD requested

² The 3 requests which did not begin include: 1 climate finance workshop, Carbon Officer, UN Conference 2023
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support for a 5-day retreat outside Maputo City to harmonise and elaborate the preliminary version of the National Development Strategy and Action Plan. The workshop was held in Ponta de Ouro between the 2nd and 5th of August 2022 and consisted of 8 technical staff of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Extension of Climate Finance Expert based in MEF

In coordination with the Ministry of Economy and Finance, FPS Public Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment of Belgium, NDC Partnership and the Diplomatic Bureau in Mozambique, it was possible to support the embedding of a Climate Finance Expert in the National Directorate of Monitoring and Evaluation (NDA) of the Ministry of Economy and Finance in April 2021 for a period of one year. Due to the value add of the expert and the considerable work done in the one year on climate finance in the country, DNMA requested the extension of the expert's contract. Due to the constraints of the Fund that allows a maximum of 2 years contract for technical expertise, it was only possible to extend the contract for one additional year. The prorogation was finalised in March 2022.

Support to MEF DNMA and DNPO for climate finance activities (workshops, seminars, strategy development, international conferences)

In response to the climate urgency, global commitments are being made to avail more funds for low carbon and climate resilience investments especially for vulnerable countries. Mozambique falls under this category and in light of the recurrent catastrophic events that took place in the last decade, it becomes imperative for the country to mobilize funding to support mainstreaming climate change in policies, sectors and projects. However, the country faces challenges in mobilizing climate funds and positioning itself for initiatives (such as carbon credits or debt swaps), and in view of strengthening this capacity further, the responsible entity – Ministry of Economy and Finance – requested support from Enabel for specific activities for 2022 and 2023. These activities include technical and logistical support for an NDA workshop, Climate Finance Strategy consultation workshop, participation in COP27 and the dissemination of the Climate Finance Strategy (2023).

UEM FLCS Grant on alternatives to soil use

One grant agreement (below 50,000eur) was concluded with a public university UEM (Universidade de Eduardo Mondlane) to support the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences with actions concerning research on alternative uses of soil. The grant agreement was extended until mid-2023 considering some budget was still available and complementary actions were proposed which will still contribute to the objective of the grant agreement. While the grant agreement was concluded with a national university, the proposal included collaboration with BE (UCLouvain) and EU universities to promote knowledge exchange and foster international exchanges with renowned experts. This will also allow Enabel to explore opportunities of concluding an ACC/ASC with UCLouvain in view of strengthening public-public cooperation in the area of research on renewable energy, land and resource management, environmental management, etc.

Support to FUNAE for a study on e-waste in Mozambique

The process for drafting the country strategy and portfolio for bilateral cooperation included several consultation meetings. One of the main result areas of the new

portfolio is linked to access to energy, in view of ensuring continuity with the current programme. There has been a significant uptake of solar panels in the country, i.e. there are around 73,000 Solar Home Systems in operations in Mozambique and 76 Mini-Grids cumulating 6 MW of generation capacity between hydro and solar (all public owned by FUNAE). These numbers do not consider the informal market, so all in all, it is expected that the increasing demand for batteries brings with it increasing challenges, due to the growing stream of decommissioned batteries. No study on solar waste exists in Mozambique and to better inform future programs that focus on renewable energy sector (including the new BE portfolio), a pre-feasibility study was requested by FUNAE on the assessment and identification of actions regarding the end-of-life management of solar equipment. Enabel activated the framework contract with Marge to pursue this study during the consultation and elaboration of the new portfolio.

Short-term economist consultant to support MEF with the rollout of the national Economic Acceleration Programme (PAE)

The Mozambican President announced in August 2022 a series of 20 measures to stimulate the economy, which are part of the PAE - Economic Acceleration Stimulus Package. This aims to respond to the country's growth needs, the negative impact of the Russia-Ukraine war, armed violence in Cabo Delgado province, northern Mozambique, and natural disasters. The GoM has 2 years to put the measures in place and the responsible entity is MEF, specifically the National Directorate of Economic Policies and Development. They requested a short-term expert for 8 months to support them operationalise the measures of PAE.

Identification of Carbon Data Officer for FUNAE

In 2022, Enabel Mozambique submitted two requests for international junior experts on – Agribusiness development (RERD2+) and on Carbon Data Analysis (RERD2). The Junior programme accepted only one position for Mozambique, specifically the Agribusiness junior profile in Q4 2022. There has been significant attention on climate finance in the country and the discourse on carbon credits and energy transition has been gaining traction. RERD2 is supporting FUNAE with a climate finance expert based in the institution. The expert has supported the strategic and technical levels in understanding and navigating the complex climate finance landscape for the off-grid sector in Mozambique and support the institution with the GCF accreditation process. FUNAE with the support of Enabel will deploy 5 mini grids in 2023/2024, so building capacity internally to understand the carbon market becomes increasingly important. Following the negative response from the Junior Programme on the Carbon Data Analysis profile, it was proposed to secure the expertise nationally.

The request was processed in end of 2022 and the vacancy was published early 2023. The profile agreed with FUNAE is a Carbon and Data Analyst Officer who will support the identification and testing of sustainable business models and renewable energy products for households in last mile rural communities. Specifically, he/she will assist with the development of models and actions that promote sustainable direct participation of households of rural and last mile rural communities in the energy transition, including the recognition of their mitigation activities to climate change and conservation.

Support to MOPHRH (water) for GoM participation in UN Water Conference 2023

During COP27, the Vice Minister of Public Works, Housing and Water Resources approached Enabel to discuss the long-standing collaboration between the two institutions for (rural) water supply sector. During the conversation, they requested whether Belgium could support Mozambique’s participation in the UN Water Conference in 2023, to be held in New York between the 24 to 26 March. Several meetings with the Ministry took place after COP27 as well as coordination meetings with the other donors so that the support can be coordinated and avoid double financing.

3.5 Performance of output 3



3.5.1 Progress of indicators

Output 3: “Activities supported through the Study and Expertise Fund are implemented in a qualitative way”					
Indicators	Base value	Value preceding year (2021)	Value reporting year (2022)	Target reporting year	Final target
No. of studies concluded successfully*	0	0	4	N/A	N/A
No. of training provided/ supported*	0	2	0	N/A	N/A
No. of technical expertise contracted to support partner institutions*	0	2	3	N/A	N/A
No. of workshops/ seminars at national or international level*	0	2 (Nat); 1 (Int)	3 (Nat); 1 (Int)	N/A	N/A

*Proposal of simple monitoring matrix (see 10.2)

3.5.2 State of progress of the main activities

State of progress of the <u>main</u> activities ³	State of progress The activities are:			
	Ahead of time	Within deadline	Delayed	Seriously delayed
1. Sustainable access to energy in Mozambique, greening the charcoal value chain in the Lower Zambezi River Basin		X		
2. Support to SPS Tete to undertake research for the C-19 study (Letter of Agreement)		X		

3. Support MTA on the ValoRe programme (sustainable waste management) and potential studies to be financed			X	
4. Hydropower feasibility study and training for FUNAE (framework agreement BXL1762)			X	
5. ENDE workshop		X		
6. Climate Finance Advisor to the Ministry of Economy and Finance		X		
7. National Junior in Climate Finance & Data Management		X		
8. Support to MEF DNMA and DNPO for climate finance activities (workshops, seminars, strategy development, international conferences)		X		
9. UEM FLCS Grant on alternatives to soil use		X		
10. Support to FUNAE for a study on e-waste in Mozambique		X		
11. Short-term economist consultant to support MEF with the rollout of the Economic Acceleration Programme (PAE)		X		

3.5.3 Analysis of progress made

Greening the charcoal value chain

The tender for the study on sustainable access to energy in Mozambique, greening the charcoal value chain in the Lower Zambezi River Basin was awarded in October 2021 to SalvaTerra and was initially expected to be concluded by December 2021. Due to covid-19 and unavailability of partner staff, the field mission was delayed and therefore the implementation of the contract was extended to end February 2022. All the deliverables were delivered timely and of good quality. The study raised interesting conclusions, as follows:

- There is currently no successful example in the region, and more widely in Mozambique, of a project that focuses on forest management.
- The charcoal producers interviewed have no notion of forest management, and generally operate through clear-cutting. They move to another site once the resource is exhausted.
- Deforestation fronts are advancing rapidly and charcoal production is spreading further and further away from cities, affecting the price of charcoal

for both consumers and producers (cost of transport to the road, less possibility of direct trade).

- Low level of organisation between actors in the sector.
- Unbalanced power relations, to the detriment of small producers who don't possess means of investment and remain as low-tech as possible (traditional kilns are mainly used).
- The problems of the coal value chain can be summarized in four major conclusions:
 - Need for multisectoral coordination (forests and energy) and without leadership by any of the sectors;
 - Inefficiency and waste in production (traditional kilns) and consumption (low efficiency stoves);
 - Indiscriminate logging without respecting species or cutting zones; and
 - Informal business with low incomes for producers and the State;
- Informality dominates the area of wood fuel production and marketing (in the entire ZRB), important for family income.
- Statistics for both areas are scarce and imprecise and the development potential of these chains is unknown and underused (domestication, efficiency, green seal and product of controlled origin)
- The government is aware that the essentially informal nature of the charcoal value chain makes it difficult to regularise and make it more sustainable.
- This has resulted in biomass targets that are a step in the right direction as they include work on all aspects of the CVC, from forest management to final consumption.
- From the field perspective, disparity between the south and the centre of the country in terms of the CVC structure and also in terms of the dynamics of CVC projects.
- Very few projects are still being implemented regarding the CVC in ZRB area.
- This implies that it will be necessary to "start from scratch" or nearly so for the development of a sustainable value chain.
- There is a strong interest from Provincial representatives in working on CVC sustainability.

The study was shared with MIREME and if resources (time and budget) allows, it is expected that the results of the study, alongside the results of the biobriquettes study funded by the CBMIREME/ARENE intervention, will feed into the formulation of a potential project proposal on landscape management and energy transition focusing on the Zambezi River Basin region.

Support to SPS Tete to undertake research for the C-19 study (Letter of Agreement)

The provincial health authority in Tete (SPS Tete) requested the support of Enabel in conducting a research study on the factors affecting the severity of covid-19 in the province. To support SPS Tete, the partners signed a Letter of Agreement in August 2021, in which the financial and administrative procedures of the funding are outlined. It is noteworthy to emphasize that this was a first experience for Enabel Mozambique to utilise this partnership modality, due to its flexibility and that it responded to the context requirements (initially would opt for grants but the partner's eligibility would have delayed the process). The study was fully conducted by SPS staff starting from September 2021 with the final report transmitted in February 2022. The research study involves field studies, data collection, statistical analysis and elaboration of a final report, and will be peer reviewed by the Institute for Tropical Medicine Antwerp (ITG) and the Instituto Nacional de Saúde (INS).

The study aims to analyse the sociodemographic, cultural, medical, and economic situation of the severe and less severe Covid cases and compare them to general indicators of Tete Province. The hypothesis focused on whether the prevalence of covid-19 was higher in middle to high income class (VIP disease) as was being observed during the 1st and 2nd wave of covid-19. Since the research also took place as the 3rd wave of covid-19 began (June to September 2021), the research was expanded to consider samples of the 3rd wave as well and the end date of the LoA was extended to end of February 2022.

Since the GoM declared the first State of Emergency on March 30, 2020, different covid-19 prevention and control strategies have been implemented at different times, and have included school closures, banning of public and sporting events, mandatory wearing of face masks in public places, curfews, social distancing, among others. The vulnerability of some social groups to COVID-19 in Mozambique and around the world has been explored directly or indirectly in several works. Given the entrenched social problems in the country, it is difficult to discuss health issues without talking about inequalities. These inequalities are reflected in the living and housing conditions of the people, which prevent even simple hygiene measures to contain the new coronavirus from being contracted. In this context, the need arises to ascertain which social, demographic, economic, and clinical determinants are associated with severe and non-severe cases of COVID-19 in Tete province.

The methodology included a descriptive cross-sectional retrospective study with a quantitative approach, carried out in 4 districts: Tete, Moatize, Cahora-Bassa, Angónia. A total of 1,402 participants were surveyed, of which 1,322 belonged to the non-severe group and 80 participants belonged to the severe group, coming from the Districts of Angónia, Cahora-Bassa, Moatize and Tete City. Most of the participants belonged to the third wave of infection, being employed with a monthly income below 20,000, medium level of education, black, married, living in the urban area in a masonry house. The factors that were associated with severe and non-severe cases in all waves are: Not having good living habits; being in living in a situation of social and

economic disadvantage the difficult access to health care facility and diagnosis and having some comorbidity. The comorbidities that are associated with an increased probability of developing the severe cases of COVID-19 are Diabetes and Chronic Liver Disease. The conclusion of the study was that the hypotheses raised about VIP Disease was not verified in the present research, since the determinants associated with the cases of COVID-19 are being in a situation of social and economic disadvantage, difficult access to the health unit and the diagnosis, not having good life habits, and having some comorbidity.

Overall, this research study reinforces SPS Tete to become a learning centre as it supported capacity building of staff and promoted peer review and knowledge with other centres of academic excellence (eg. ITG Antwerp).

Support MTA on the ValoRe programme (sustainable waste management)

Over the last 30 years, urban population has sustained an increase from 7% to 35%, as a result of rural-urban migration and high fertility. However, investments in urban infrastructure and services have not kept pace with urban growth, affecting particularly the urban poor. One area of particular concern is the lack of urban waste management services. In response to the increased waste management challenges, the Ministry of Land and Environment (MTA), in partnership with the FNDS and the National Association of Mozambican Municipalities formulated a national programme⁴ to promote investments in sustainable waste treatment and recycling infrastructure in target municipalities and establish sustainable waste value chains to strengthen material recovery, recycling and other forms of waste valorization.

For the implementation of the programme, the Government of Mozambique (GoM) has allocated MZN 700 million of its own budgetary resources. In addition, in accordance with Decree 79/2017 – Regulation for the Extended Responsibility of Producers and Importers of Packaging Material, MTA has drafted a Ministerial Diploma which will introduce an Environment Tax on Packaging Material, part of which will be allocated to the programme.

Finally, MTA and FNDS have submitted a proposal to the NAMA Facility, an international climate fund supported by the EU, Germany and UK, for a EUR 18.7 million of the programme. The project focuses on supporting waste treatment infrastructure in selected 2-3 municipalities. However due to an unsuccessful due diligence process, FNDS could not be appointed as the implementing agency. Due to the relationship built with MTA and FNDS, in July 2022, they requested Enabel to support the project by being the national support organisation (NSO), which is equivalent to the implementing agency. This process required a review of the entire project proposal to align with Enabel's procedures and comments received from the NAMA Facility in view of improving the sustainability of the action. As a result, the studies for the landfill and Material Recovery Facility were put on hold until the revised proposal was submitted and approved. As part of revision process, missions were

⁴ The design and formulation of the national programme started in 2015 with initial support from the Belgian Federal Service for Health, Food Chain Safety and Environment
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organised to the concerned municipalities (Nampula and Nacala) with objective of explaining the change in strategy and of appointing Enabel the NSO. These preparatory field missions were vital to reinforce the relationship with the municipalities and to obtain information needed to complete the revision of the proposal.

In the meantime, the ToR for the update of design studies for landfill, composting centre and Material Recovery Facility (MRF) were also subject to updates and its launch was postponed to Q1 2023. Considering it is a condition to activate Phase 2 of the NAMA Facility funding, it is imperative that the studies will be launched in 2023 and completed by mid-2023.

Hydropower feasibility study and training for FUNAE (framework agreement BXL1762)

In 2019, FUNAE (Fundo de Energia), in cooperation with the Belgian Development Agency (Enabel), commissioned a feasibility study for a small hydro power plant (SHPP) to electrify the Nintulo area. The result of the feasibility study shows the possibility of building a SHPP of approximately 11.2 MW that can supply Nintulo and the surrounding settlements with electricity and be connected to the national grid. However, the associated cost was higher than the available budget of the RERD2 intervention. Therefore, while not financing the construction of the SHPP, the intervention continues to monitor the water flow measurement of Nintulo since 2019, to assist in the preparation of a dossier for the future construction of the hydro plant.

In order to update the feasibility study, through expertise contracted via framework agreement, consultants were hired to review the water flow measurement collected by FUNAE and Enabel with the collaboration of the local community since 2019 and to perform an institutional study to propose the most appropriate solution for the interconnection with the national grid based on the amount of power available from the SHPP and the demand in the target villages, the existing legal, regulatory and institutional framework as well as interest of key stakeholders. The final objective of Enabel is to attract private investment to this promising project.

Together with the review of the study, it was planned to train FUNAE on the preparation of pre-feasibility study of hydro sites, thereby enhancing their institutional capacity. This was initiated via the Study and Expertise Fund in 2021 and was concluded in 2022, however, due to budget restrictions in the Fund, it was agreed to shift this activity (and expense) to RERD2.

In November 2021 Marge carried out a mission in Nintulo and Maputo to learn about the project and the challenges, to visit the Nintulo potential hydropower site, to carry out an evaluation of the gauging activities undertaken by the project and to carry out the first part of the training.

A second mission to Nintulo was organized in May 2022 to undertake the remaining topics of the study (demand review and grid connection study). A final report was finally approved in December 2022. The updated study revised the exploitable power potential of the Nintulo site and assessed a capacity of 3.2 MW instead of the estimated initially 11.2 Mw. The investment for realizing this high head SHPP was calculated at 10M€ (about 43% of the initially estimated amount of 23 M€). A full report has been delivered to FUNAE, which is advised to share the results with EDM to analyze its

conclusions jointly. This allows the elaboration of a resilient infrastructure dossier that can be utilised to attract private sector investment into the country.

ENDE workshop

The National Development Strategy is an instrument that outlines the entire planning for development process. It defines the objectives and priorities of the country, articulates the strategic orientation, guides the elaboration of all short and medium term plans (PQG, PESOE, PES) and defines the indicators for a temporal space of 20 years.

In 2021, the GoM launched the official review and update process of the strategy. As part of the revision process of this key instrument, Enabel supported MEF with the launch seminar of the ENDE review process as well as the dissemination seminars at the provincial level (in 5 out of the 11 provinces) in 2021. In 2022, MEF requested support from Enabel for a workshop/retreat to harmonise and elaborate the preliminary version of the National Development Strategy and Action Plan. The workshop was held in Ponta de Ouro between the 2nd and 5th of August 2022 and consisted of 8 technical staff of the Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Climate Finance Advisor to the Ministry of Economy and Finance and Support to MEF DNMA and DNPO for climate finance activities (workshops, seminars, strategy development, international conferences)

The Climate Finance Advisor was extended from April 2022 up to April 2023, following the request of MEF to continue the embedded assistance of the Advisor. The nature of support of the Advisor took on a different nature over the reporting period – it shifted from merely technical support to mobilization of climate finance to strategic advise and input to the Minister and his Advisors to strategy and policy development, innovative financing, etc.

Through the work of the Climate Finance Advisor, Enabel has gone beyond providing technical assistance, but is supporting building negotiation capacities by providing technical expertise in the definition of criteria enabling the mobilization and monitoring of climate finance, engagement on negotiations on the loss and damage fund, strengthening of planning, financing and monitoring implementation of the NDC, and options for institutional coordination on climate change. More specifically, some are the notable actions of 2022:

With regards to **mobilizing climate finance**:

- NAMA Facility proposal (EUR 18.7 million + EUR 10 million co-financing from government) – approved. Activities included.
 - Prepare and participate in NAMA Facility mission to Mozambique
 - Updating and finalizing proposal with Enabel as new NSO to replace FNDS
 - Support the review and approval process within Enabel.
 - Respond to questions from NAMA Facility TSU
- GCF Readiness Proposal (USD 1 million): proposal was submitted on 30 July 2021 and responses were provided to a first round of questions in November 2021. A second round of questions was received in September 2022 and responses sent in November 2022.

- Day-to-day support was provided to the Mozambican counterpart to manage and coordinate the portfolio of GCF projects (both approved projects and projects that are in the pipeline)
- Review of the project documentation of GCF projects that are currently in the pipeline to evaluate possible approaches and strategies MEF could undertake towards accelerating access to climate finance from the GCF.
- Support and contribution to the elaboration of Belgium’s new bilateral cooperation programme and portfolio.
- Preparation of a high-level climate finance analysis for supporting the energy transition in Mozambique
- Proposal for the development of an Article 6 baseline for the Mphanda Nkuwa project (approved)
- Identification of project options for debt-for-climate swap.

To **support planning and coordination efforts** at MEF and in order to map the current climate finance space in Mozambique, a number of meetings and workshops were attended to identify key actors, scope out possible partnerships and climate finance opportunities in the country. Meetings and workshops included the following:

- Participate in various coordination meetings and discussions with government partners, private sector actors and donor partners to support the planning and coordination of climate finance mobilization in Mozambique.
- Climate Finance Strategy: coordination and consultation meetings with GoM to discuss the content and scope of a possible climate finance strategy
- Coalition of Willing on Climate Change and Resilience: Support to Enabel as co-chair of the CotW, including preparation and facilitation of five coordination meetings and one climate finance workshop.
- Contributions to Team Europe Initiative – Green Deal
- Prepare file for membership of Mozambique to Coalition of Finance Ministers for Climate Action. Prepare participation of Minister of Economy and Finance in high-level meeting of the Coalition in Washington D.C. in October 2022.
- Prepare briefing notes on debt-for-climate swaps, carbon markets, EU Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism and energy transition for discussion with the Minister and Vice Minister of Economy and Finance of Mozambique
- Advisory to COP27 preparation meetings
- Drafting of Terms of Reference and work plan for the establishment of a Climate Finance Unit in MEF
- Prepare the agenda and discussion notes for the participation of the Vice Minister of Economy and Finance at COP27
- Prepare the content and support the organization of a High-level energy transition side event at COP27, which included the following panelists: HE President Nyusi of Mozambique, Sir Tony Blair, Mr. Mr. Akinwumi Adesina - President of the AfDB, Ambassador Richard Duke - Deputy US Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, Ms. Mafalda Duarte – Head of the Climate Investment Fund. The event was moderated by Damilola Ogunbiyi - CEO SE4All.
- Meetings held at COP27, including with Ms. Liesje Schreinemacher – Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade of the Netherlands, Sir Tony Blair, Mr. Gerassimos Thomas - Director General of EU Commission of Tax and Trade,

Mr. Joseph Nganga - Vice President of the Global Alliance for People and Planet, Ms. Fenella Aouane - Head of Carbon Pricing Global Practice and a Deputy Director at GGGI, among others.

And lastly, concerning **capacity building**:

- Two-day capacity building workshop on Article 6 and carbon trading, February 2022
- Two-day capacity building workshop on NDC and MRV, March 2022
- Three-day capacity building workshop for members of the GCF Advisory Committee on topics related to climate finance and carbon markets, September 2022
- Inputs to the formulation of Mozambique's Long Term Low Emission Development Strategy
- Inputs to the formulation of Mozambique's negotiation position on climate finance in preparation of COP26
- Contribution to MRV workshops organized by EU
- Co-facilitation of COP27 preparation meetings
- Presentation at Fourth Climate Talks – “Can Article 6 of the Paris Agreement help finance Africa's just transition and resilience building?”, Maputo, July 2022.
- Presentation at ADX Workshop in Cape Town, October 2022

National Junior in Climate Finance & Data Management

Mozambique is one of the countries where the pilot initiative of twinning international junior experts with national junior experts was tested. Following the arrival of the JE in Climate Finance in October 2021, the call for a national junior was launched. The junior was onboarded early January 2022 for a period of two years. The objective is to promote opportunities for young people from the countries where Enabel provides support to be able to develop their skills in an enabling environment.

The year 2022 was marked by a number of achievements that contributed significantly to advancing the understanding of the current state of the country in relation to the impacts caused by climate change and the mobilization of funding from different sources to address the problems brought by climate change in various sectors.

According to the plan of activities prepared for the year 2022, the following results were achieved:

- A platform for continuous monitoring of climate finance channeled to the country through projects in various sectors with a climate change component has been developed. This platform is subdivided into 2 databases:
 1. International Climate Funds Database, which is an excel file containing information on over 80 international climate funds projects implemented in Mozambique from 2010 to the present. The main funds mapped are: Adaptation Fund (AF), Climate Investment Funds (CIF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Least Developed Country Fund (LDCF), Mitigation Action Facility (formerly known as NAMA

Facility) and United Nation Climate Technology Centre & Network (UNCTCN).

2. Carbon Credits Database, which is an excel file containing information on projects in Mozambique that contribute to the reduction of Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions from 2010 to the present, through the issuance of carbon credits which are tradable permits. This database contains information from over 50 projects mapped across 3 standards: the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), the Gold Standard (GS) and the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS).

- An analysis of the support received in the period 2010 - 2019 through bilateral sources based on the OECD DAC database was performed.
- Support was provided to the MTA in the preparation of the Biennial Update Report (BUR) by reviewing information on support received between 2010 - 2016 sourced from the MTA database and the OECD DAC database.
- A dashboard was developed using the Power BI platform to visualize data on climate finance from international climate funds.
- Support to preparation and participation to several seminars requested by MEF as well as support to the elaboration of the new strategy and portfolio.

At the end of 2022, the international junior expert rescinded his contract, which indirectly impacts the twinning approach philosophy. Nonetheless, the performance of the national junior expert is very positive and with the reinforcement of the team in 2023 with a Climate Policy Analyst, the existing gap will be filled.

UEM FLCS Grant on alternatives to soil use

Enabel, through the CBMIREME project, has worked together with UEM (Faculty of Energy) for collaboration and ad-hoc technical support to the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy. In this track, Enabel wanted to continue strengthening the collaboration with national academic institutions in Mozambique and create linkages for exchange with BE academic institutions. Following some discussions on land use change and territorial planning in the scope of the strategy development process, we came across the fact that UEM (through the Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences) is collaborating with a BE PhD scholar from UCLouvain.

This provided a unique opportunity to foster a greater collaboration with academic institutions both in Belgium and Mozambique in sectors/ themes that are relevant to the areas that Enabel works in. In this respect, we met with UEM FLCS and the BE scholar to discuss potential areas of work, out of which a request to support a research action on alternative uses of soil in Mozambique, which included fieldwork to Niassa province and exchange with other European researchers. The action included preparation sessions, field mission and networking days to discuss the findings of the field work. The research is still ongoing and considering a proportion of the initial grant disbursement was remaining, UEM has requested for an extension and an additional budget to undertake one more field mission, so that the results can be more strongly

supported by evidence. The grant agreement was signed in September 2022 with an initial end date of 31 January 2023. However, following the extension request, the new proposed end date is end June 2023.

The first part of the action brought together academics from European institutions which also shared best practices with regards to research methodologies. Thus, the Master students were exposed not only to different ways of doing field research (e.g. group based exploratory research), but also different ways of working. It allows an opportunity to build research capacity in young Mozambican scholars in the area of Anthropology, more specifically land use changes.

The second part of the grant agreement, which is subject to an extension/amendment will commence in February 2023. These works include a 1) follow-up visit to Niassa to do more in-depth research; 2) the consolidation of a transnational research group; and 3) the hiring of a research assistant to the research group.

Support to FUNAE for a study on e-waste in Mozambique

According to FUNAE document “Off-Grid Electrification Roadmap, March 2022”, achieving universal access by 2030 will be done between 68% on grid connections, 13% of mini-grid connections (around 1,3 million households) and 19% by solar home systems (around 2 million households). These figures only refer to domestic needs so if Productive Uses of energy are added, the number of solar components (as well as appliances) will be much more. As a result, solar PV systems will therefore continue to play a major role in achieving Mozambique’s energy access targets. As such, energy storage, particularly batteries, will be critical in supporting progress to full energy access by 2030.

This increasing demand for batteries also brings increasing challenges, however, due to the growing stream of decommissioned batteries. Historic pollution cases from substandard lead-acid recycling facilities in Africa, and a lack of lithium-ion recycling infrastructure – the two most used technologies for energy access applications – highlight the gap that countries face in implementing a sustainable battery supply chain. This situation calls for innovations and circular solutions in solar waste management and in recovering materials through efficient battery recycling approaches, however Mozambique has not yet conducted an assessment and identification of actions regarding the end-of-life management of solar equipment.

It was due to this gap that FUNAE requested support from Enabel for a (pre)feasibility study assessing the realities of e-waste/solar waste/battery waste in the context of Mozambique and identifying innovative, ecological, and sustainable energy storage and battery and PV modules recycling systems, contributing to an effective solar waste management.

The study highlighted the following conclusions:

End-of-life solar equipment and potential recycling is not perceived as a priority for now in Mozambique, with interest in this field only gaining traction over some initiatives by FUNAE and some private sector companies. As a result, the amount of e-

waste generated in Mozambique is not known, although the volume of e-waste is expected to increase as more energy programmes involving off-grid solar products and other electrical appliances are implemented.

While public and private sector are beginning to look at the problem, e-waste management strategies have yet to be developed.

As practice, inexistant and/or inappropriate e-waste management activities could lead to serious health and environmental concerns, which would translate into a reputational risk for the solar energy sector.

In terms of recommendations, the following options for understanding and setting up activities related to end-of-life equipment in Mozambique were proposed:

1. baseline study to have a better perception of situation of solar equipment (formal and informal sector)
2. Study on export-treatment and/or local recycling for end-of-life solar equipment in Mozambique
3. Support MTA on drafting specific regulation required for solar equipment as well as support ARENE on components and characteristics of solar material
4. Support the creation of a database of solar system in Mozambique able to trace the number of components and traceability

As Belgium was elaborating its new cooperation programme as the study was being conducted, part of the recommendations of the study was included as future actions within access to energy component.

Short-term economist consultant to support MEF with the rollout of the Economic Acceleration Programme (PAE)

The Mozambican President announced in August 2022 a series of 20 measures to stimulate the economy, which are part of the PAE - Economic Acceleration Stimulus Package. This aims to respond to the country's growth needs, the negative impact of the Russia-Ukraine war, armed violence in Cabo Delgado province, northern Mozambique, and natural disasters. The measures announced lower the Corporate Income Tax from 32% to 10%, in agriculture, aquaculture and public transport; VAT, from 17% to 16% in agriculture and renewable energy; the share of revenue from natural resources transferred to the provinces where they are extracted is increased from 2.5% to 10%; a US\$250 million (244.4 million euros) loan guarantee fund is created for banks to provide credit to the economy at more affordable interest rates.

To support the roll-out of the PAE package, Enabel supported MEF (DNEPD) by appointing a short-term consultant based in MEF which is accompanying the operationalisation of the PAE package. The consultancy began in November 2022 and has a duration of 8 months. Until the reporting period, the main lines of action include: technical note on impact of PAE of national macroeconomic indicators, support the technical analysis of the impact of PAE of public finances and state budget, support the

revision of relevant Tax Codes (Value Added Tax, Specific Consumer Tax, Customs Tariff) and participate in technical and high level discussions at the Ministry, dissemination seminars explaining the PAE to the public, support to theoretical analysis of PAE on state and others. The remaining actions related to this support will be completed until June 2023, as the GoM has 2 years to put the measures into practice.

4 Budget monitoring

By the end of the reporting period, the intervention had attained a total execution rate of **63%**, (**expenses at 31 December 2022**) which is considered satisfactory as the intervention has reached more than half of execution. The remaining 37% will be spent during the final year of implementation as majority of the funds are committed via public contracts and HR contracts.

Due to the nature of the intervention, budget changes can be made without soliciting a formal budget modification from the partner and/or JLCB. Nonetheless, for each new request, authorisation was requested from the partner (see section 9.2). A thorough budget modification analysis was conducted to reflect and correct any necessary budget reallocations within the budget line A03. The budget changes did not take place between the different budget lines, but only within A03.

% Exec, Total expenses, Balance after cut-off, Expenses before cut-off, Budget

BY PBLA, PBL, OUTPUT, OUTCOME

Outcome	Budget	Total expenses	% Exec	Expenses before cut-off	Balance after cut-off
▣ A - Institutional and organisational capacity building efforts have been supported	1,447,400	863,310	60 %	844,355	603,045
▣ A01 - Study and Expertise Fund set up and procedures known	31,499	6,172	20 %	6,172	25,327
▣ A02 - Needs from sectors are identified and requests are processed	32,500	-1	-0 %	-1	32,501
▣ A03 - Activities are implemented through various modalities	1,383,401	857,138	62 %	838,183	545,218
▣ X - Reserve	10,000				10,000
▣ Z - General Means	542,600	390,272	72 %	383,570	159,030
Total	2,000,000	1,253,582	63 %	1,227,925	772,075

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Financial Project Report

Data as of 2/28/23, 11:03 AM

5 Risks and Issues

There were **no new risks** identified during 2022 for the intervention. The risks identified in previous reporting years are being mitigated accordingly through follow up actions, with some identified risks no longer relevant (see table below).

A notable risk is pertaining to poor quality studies due to lack of capacity by partners to supervise the studies, poor ToRs, and also limited technical skills of contracted consultants. This is still a relevant risk considering that the Fund has been reactivated and supporting studies. Nonetheless, the intervention has sought the assistance of expert consultants to assist with the elaboration of the ToRs, utilising existing framework contracts when applicable and the intervention is closely supervising ongoing studies. Yet another mitigation strategy is to consider requests that are complementary to ongoing interventions or initiatives. The nature of requests received, process and accepted for the reporting period were all complementary, thus the necessary skills for supervision and follow up, from a technical perspective, were available.

In relation to **issues**, follow up actions are currently in place to monitor the issues and to manage them as and when necessary.

5.1 Risks

Identification of risks			Risks 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 risks	
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			Risks 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 also limited technical skills of contracted consultants	01/01/2018	DEV	Low	High	Medium

Risk mitigation			Follow-up of risks	
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 DNEPD - National Directorate for Economic Policies and Development	Intervention Management	N/A		In Progress
Use of expert consultants to assist in elaboration of ToR, collaboration with Enabel and relevant line Ministries. Where required, Enabel ITAs and/or HQ EST staff will also provide input.	Intervention Management	N/A		In Progress

Identification of risks			Risks 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 risks	
Action (s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Ensure quality control of results through dissemination amongst interested parties and ask Enabel experts (project ITA/LTA) to do appropriate technical assessment of the results	MUNIR Akila	N/A		In progress

5.2 Issues

Identification of issue			Issue analysis
Risk 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	None

Issue mitigation			Follow-up of issue	
Action (s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Meetings with MEF (new Ministry of Economy and Finances) staff and Managers to explain what is the Fund 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
Risk 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	Medium

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

Reserve budget for MEF activities (training, studies, seminars) as well as for equipping the new directorate as a result of the revised organisational structure	Intervention Team	N/A	95,000 EUR was allocated for MEF studies, trainings and equipment	In Progress
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Identification of issue			Issue analysis
Risk 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 issue	
Action (s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
proactive dialogue with MEF representatives; use coordination team/meetings to discuss issues and agree on needed decisions;	MUNIR Akila	N/A	Not always possible to have monthly meetings, but regular telephone exchanges take place with focal point	In Progress
Utilise written exchange to request authorizations for studies, can substitute in presence JLCBs	MUNIR, Akila	N/A	Regular official letters are exchanged to approve new requests	In progress

Identification of issue			Issue analysis
Risk 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	None

Issue mitigation			Follow-up of issue	
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
Risk description	Period of identification	Issue Category	Potential Impact
multisector proposals needing assessment/improvement by the intervention manager, who can not have skills in all fields was challenging and very time consuming	01/03/2016	OPS	High

Issue mitigation			Follow-up of issue	
Action (s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Use Enabel available resources such as other projects ITAs/LTAs or HQ EST to support in the assessment of presented ToRs	MUNIR Akila	N/A		In Progress

Expert consultants will be contracted to assist in the elaboration of some ToRs (depending on the complexity)	MUNIR Akila	N/A		In Progress
The requests processed under the SEF tend to be complementary (theme or sector) with ongoing interventions or initiatives of the BE programme. This ensures that resources (ITAs/ IMs) are available to support the follow up process.	MUNIR Akila	N/A		In Progress

Identification of issue			Issue analysis
Risk 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	None

Issue mitigation			Follow-up of issue	
Action (s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Lobby for extension and top up of intervention to recuperate budget reduction.	N/A	N/A	Addendum for extension and top up of 1.25m EUR was approved in Dec 2020	Completed

Identification of issue			Issue analysis
Risk description	Period of identification	Issue Category	Potential Impact
Due to increased workload of project management team, some requests are processed before requesting formal written approval of partner (MEF DNEPD), as outlined in the procedures for the Fund.	30/11/2021	OPS	None

Issue mitigation			Follow-up of issue	
Action (s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Regularise any pending requests by issuing a letter to MEF DNEPD stating the studies that still require authorisation.	MUNIR, Akila	28/02/2022	A formal letter was send to MEF DNEPD was sent to explain what happened and provide the status of all requests. A telephone conversation with the focal point helped to clarify	Completed

6 Synergies and complementarities

6.1 With other interventions of the Portfolio

CBMIREME/ ARENE

The need to address one of the poverty related climate change challenges in Mozambique, specifically the extensive use of biomass and charcoal which is associated with considerable environmental costs, was raised as a significant theme to be further explored.

As part of development support to GoM, Enabel supported a request by MIREME to promote the diversification of biofuels, which included an assessment of the charcoal value chain and its potential for scaling up in the Lower Zambezi River (supported by the Study Fund) and a study on the feasibility of substituting charcoal with bio briquettes, produced more sustainably and more cleanly from various biomass sources (supported by CBMIREME/ARENE). The studies are complementary and contributed to the information database on alternative energy sources and to the diversification of biofuels for improved access to sustainable, clean, modern energy for domestic and productive use. It was conducted at a time in which the UN had launched the Decade on Ecosystem Restoration, which will run until 2030 and aims to prevent, halt and reverse the degradation of ecosystems across the globe.

If resources allow, both studies will form the basis of a planned design of a larger cross-boundary programme in the Zambezi River (ZRB) to address the complex problems inherent in finding sustainable solutions to the energy question and its interface with food and water challenges. Considering this is aligned with MIREME's mandate, it is strategically assisting the intervention CBMIREME/ARENE by reinforcing the capacity of the Ministry to invest in clean, alternative sources of energy.

RERD2

The intervention RERD2 committed to the construction of 5 hybrid mini-grids in 2021. Due to various factors, including increasing costs, choice of technology and negotiation of duties, the value of the contracts was higher than initially estimated. In lieu of building only 4 mini-grids, studies and training related to hydropower systems were transferred to the Fund, to allow RERD2 to proceed with the adjudication and construction of all 5 hybrid mini grids. The scope of the studies and trainings are aligned with the Fund's objectives and furthermore, assisted the RERD2 intervention in achieving its objectives. The study has the objective of reviewing the feasibility study for the construction of a small hydro power plant (SHPP) taking into consideration new data collected by FUNAE, Enabel and local community on water flow measurement since 2019. The consultants performed an institutional study to propose the most appropriate solution for the interconnection with the national grid based on the amount of power available from the SHPP and the demand in the target villages, the existing legal, regulatory and institutional framework as well as interest of key stakeholders. The ultimate objective is for Enabel to prepare a dossier that may attract private investment to build and manage an 11 MW hydro power plant. At the same time, the FUNAE technicians received training on pre-feasibility studies of hydro power plants, which will enhance their technical capacity and expertise. While the training was initially supported by the Fund, in 2022, it was transferred to RERD2 due to budget allowances.

The Fund supported FUNAE with the very first pre-feasibility study on e-waste/solar waste/battery waste in the context of Mozambique and identifying the innovative, ecological and sustainable energy storage and battery and PV modules recycling systems, contributing to an effective solar waste management. This is pertinent as the intervention is investing significantly (around 8m EUR) in hybrid mini grids and other off-grid solutions. As part of this investment in the country, it is important to think about the end-of-life management of solar equipment. This study responds to RERD2's objective as well contributes to the discussion of promoting a circularity in the sector.

6.2 With third-party assignments

No notable actions for the reporting period.

6.3 Other synergies and complementarities

- The Fund, through the Climate Finance team embedded in MEF and their network, provided technical input and assistance to VITO, which allowed them to submit proposals to GSTIC to secure funding for Mozambique. Due to this VITO will support the GoM through capacity building through developing a 'Baseline methodology for renewable power capacity developments in energy system and their eligibility assessment under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement'. This is concerning the hydro power project Mphanda Nkuwa.
- Further consolidation with SPF Health and Environment and with SPF Finance on the topic of debt-for-climate swap and carbon credits. The Cabinet also requested meetings to discuss this subject, and the technical input was often prepared by the Climate Finance Advisor.
- Working together with UK (FCDO) on the CotW as co-chairs and have organised the first Climate Finance and NDC Workshop in the country (July 2022) where development partners, government, civil society and private sector were invited. BE was often invited to present the resume of CotW discussions in the Donor Coordination Platform, which further strengthened Belgium's positioning in the climate discussions.
- Started collaborating with non-traditional actors (outside the development sector) such as Tony Blair Institute, Rockefeller Foundation, ACUMEN Fund, which are untapped channels of (climate) funding that can potentially be mobilized for Mozambique.
- The Fund indirectly supported activities which contributed to consolidating institutional setting of the NAMA Facility proposal = the preparatory studies for the design of the landfill and MRF of Nampula and Nacala, the missions to the provinces

7 Transversal themes

7.1 Environment and climate change

Environment and climate change is not considered as a transversal theme any longer, but as a strategic orientation of the Fund, as all other interventions (bilateral) are in sectors relevant to environment and climate change. Thus, the Fund aims to the extent possible to act as a **flexible and complementary instrument** to the ongoing programme to yield the most effective results.

The fund supports existing interventions that are active in the sectors of renewable energy, namely CB MIREME and RERD2. The fund has provided support to a study on sustainable access to energy in Mozambique, greening the charcoal value chain in the Lower Zambezi River Basin. The findings should contribute to recommendations on greening the charcoal value chain, which is an alternative source of (cleaner) energy for the Mozambican population. If resources allow, together with the results of the market and consumer study of bio-briquettes supported by the intervention CBMIREME/ARENE, Enabel would like to explore the design of a larger cross-boundary programme in the Zambezi River (ZRB) to address the complex problems inherent in finding sustainable solutions to the energy question and its interface with food and water challenges. Aligned with the new portfolio, the landscape approach will also be integrated in this larger programme, which may be submitted to international funds.

In relation to RERD2, the fund supported the update of feasibility study for the construction of the Nintulo hydro power plant, estimated to have a capacity of 11MW. The review of the feasibility study for this renewable energy infrastructure is to update the dossier and make it attractive for private or other investment to support building the infrastructure and more specifically, manage and operate the 11MW hydro power plant.

Additionally, the Climate Finance Advisor's contract was extended in April 2022 and through his work, has successfully managed to progress on mobilization of climate finance for Mozambique by working on various proposals (NAMA facility – approved, GCF Readiness proposal – passed various stages, technical inputs to VITO), liaise the discussions on innovative financial instruments such as debt-for-climate swap (first time for Mozambique), support the GoM with the drafting of the first National Climate Finance Strategy and participate in high level discussions to provide strategic advice on how to position Mozambique concerning its energy transition pathway. The Advisor with the support of Enabel have secured the co-lead of Coalition of the Willing on Climate Change and Resilience, which positions Enabel strategically in the Climate Change sector and discussions in Mozambique, with other development partners as well the government. The Advisor has also participated in various seminars, including co-organising a high-level event at COP27 on the topic of energy transition for Mozambique and the Southern African Region. Through his work, new and innovative partnerships are being explored with non-traditional actors such as Tony Blair Institute, Rockefeller Foundation and ACUMEN Fund, to name a few. It has also been very productive in putting Belgium on the forefront of discussions concerning Climate Finance in the country and region.

7.2 Gender

No specific requests have been received with regards to Gender during the reporting period.

7.3 Digitisation

The national junior in Climate Finance supported the development of a monitoring tool to track climate finance flows in the country, using Power BI.

7.4 Decent work

The recruitment of the national junior in Climate Finance is a pilot initiative for a twinning experience between a national and international junior expert. Having built upon CBMIREME/ARENE's experience on contracting local youth, it was decided to embed them in the Ministry whilst providing guidance and supervision by Enabel, as well as other benefits such as training opportunities. The pilot initiative has provided a pathway for an innovative way of working with national youth, by enhancing their skills and preparing them for a competitive labour market. Being embedded in the partner institution and aligned with their HR scales, allows the opportunity for eventual absorption of youth into the partner institutions.

8 Lessons learned

8.1 The Successes

- Continued reinforcement of the water-energy-food nexus through supporting ongoing interventions in relevant studies required for the partner to continuously invest in alternative cleaner sources of energy (biomass), ensure the appropriate technical upskilling for clean sources of energy for productive uses of energy (hydropower) and understand the impact of end of life of renewable energy such as PV (e-waste).
- The embeddedness of the Climate Finance Advisor has led to a strong positioning of Enabel/ Belgium as a relevant and knowledgeable actor in the country and region. It has allowed climate change, climate finance and other innovative financial instruments (DFC swap) to be discussed at the highest levels in Government. The CF Advisor supported several preparations for GoM to participate in high-level forums, supports the elaboration of policies and national strategies in climate finance. He is also accompanying the country's process with the Enhanced Transparency Framework and is involved in networking with other partners who are interested in supporting the GoM on the energy transition plan. It must be noted that initiating collaborations with non-traditional actors (TBI, VITO) and liaising between key Ministries (MEF and MTA) has allowed Mozambique to tap into other sources of funding previously not available, while ensuring an adequate institutional coordination.
- Enabel, with the support of the Climate Finance Advisor, prepared the content and supported the organization of a High-level energy transition side event at COP27, which included the following panelists: HE President Nyusi of Mozambique, Sir Tony Blair, Mr. Mr. Akinwumi Adesina - President of the AfDB, Ambassador Richard Duke - Deputy US Special Presidential Envoy for Climate, Ms. Mafalda Duarte – Head of the Climate

Investment Fund. The event was moderated by Damilola Ogunbiyi - CEO SE4All. This promoted the visibility of the Mozambican government which had the potential to attract suitable investors for the country's climate finance needs over the next decades.

- Enabel commissioned and supported the very first (pre)feasibility study assessing the realities of e-waste/solar waste/battery waste in the context of Mozambique and identifying innovative, ecological, and sustainable energy storage and battery and PV modules recycling systems, contributing to an effective solar waste management. As Belgium was elaborating its new cooperation programme as the study was being conducted, part of the recommendations of the study was included as future actions within access to energy component. In this way, Belgium will be among the first partners to support GoM in supporting 'e-waste'.
- Investing in junior expertise proved to be successful as Enabel Mozambique and the Junior Programme are piloting twinning juniors (international and national) for a better exchange and transfer of knowledge, creating of synergies and enhance capacity of local experts to be better prepared for employment challenges. The quality of the junior expert is commendable and the level of exposure that he gets through the work within the Climate Finance Unit has enhanced his capacity with regards to planning, critical analysis, data management and analysis, while building technical knowhow in climate finance.
- Identification of BE academic institutes that can work with national universities to promote knowledge exchange, peer learning and interactive working practices. The grant attributed to UEM allowed the close involvement of a Fellow from UC Louvain as one of the principal researchers on the team. The action of the grant also involved professors from Europe, further expanding on the peer learning avenue and opened doors for UEM (national university) to create linkages with other universities based in Europe, which are leading in their field of expertise. The research component of the grant was focused on alternative uses of soil and extractivism in the context of Mozambique, which touches upon territorial planning, anthropology and land use changes. Involvement of Mozambican scholars, students and CSO alongside EU and BE professors allowed for a rich exchange. This initial contact was already positive and may pave the way for future collaborations (even without the direct involvement of Enabel).
- Identification of needed expertise at the level of Climate Finance at a central macro level and within renewable energy.

8.2 The Challenges

- One of the main challenges is following up on the different actions that are sometimes in different sectors (or thematic areas). While 2022, majority of the requests processed concerned climate change as a transversal theme, it was always required to have an expert (or ITA) assisting the verification process. Considering 2022 also marked the elaboration of the strategy and portfolio, it was not always easy to follow up on the quality of all the results produced within the initially agreed timeframe.
- Yet another challenge was the logistics for COP27 in Sharm-el-Sheikh in November 2022. Despite booking in advance and analysing different options, the accommodation rates were higher than the acceptable rates for Enabel international travel. In the end, the Enabel funded costs did not respect the thresholds set out in the procedures.

- Due to change in NSO of the NAMA Facility project, it was not possible to launch the studies for landfill/ composting centre and MRF in 2022, as it depended on the update of the proposal that was only submitted in September 2022. Due to the delayed response of the municipalities for key inputs, the team could only work on updating and refining the ToR end of 2022. This pushes the launch, award and implementation to 2023 (more than 1 year delay..).
- The counterpart (MEF DNEPD) remained relatively quiet about their requests, but that did not impede the progress of the other actions. We did note, however, that the nature of their requests was different than what was initially agreed, i.e. they have not requested any training/ capacity building for the proper functioning of their department (econometrics, statistical analysis, etc). Instead they have requested support for logistics for workshops/ seminars and a short term consultant to support the accompaniment of the rollout of the Economic Acceleration Package (PAE).

8.3 Summary of 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>
Synergies and complementarities with different actors (Belgian, international) should be continuously explored to maximize the impact of the actions we are supporting and ensure alignment with national, sectoral and international (SDGs) priorities	Intervention, partner country, Belgium
Flexible support to ongoing interventions can assist smoother implementation of significant actions in the interventions (e.g. studies of RERD2 transferred to the SEF, greening the charcoal value chain with MIREME), while still contributing to the enhancement of organisational and institutional capacity of the partner	Intervention, Country portfolio, partner country
Technical expertise, studies, seminar, conferences that are linked or complementary to ongoing interventions/significant themes are more effective as they are easily implemented	Intervention, Country portfolio, partner country
Innovative operational modalities foster trust and create space for greater accountability by the partner (i.e. Letter of Agreement)	Intervention, MODOPS

<p>Aligned with BE and MOZ priorities, the Fund can be used to deploy dedicated policy expertise in key Ministries. This allows high level engagement in policy and strategy discussions and can position BE in key forums relevant to the country portfolio as well as bilateral ambitions (e.g. climate change and climate finance). The Fund should have the possibility to keep experts on board longer than two years, especially for areas such as policy and strategy support – this can be a recommendation for the future.</p>	<p>Intervention, Country Portfolio, EST, Belgium</p>
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9 Steering

9.1 Changes made to the intervention

No significant change took place during the reporting year. Due to the nature of the Fund, as new requests were received, new lines reflecting the activities were created and budget was allocated to those requests. It was necessary to analyse budgets as some activities were no longer active and the remaining budgets were reallocated to existing or upcoming actions. All the new activities were reflected in the letters exchanged with MEF DNEPD (see 9.2) and an internal exercise to modify the budget was conducted.

9.2 Decisions taken by the Steering and monitoring committee

As outlined the Results Report 2020, 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. With covid-19, it will be used as a formal means of exchange of communication.

During the reporting year, the decisions related to the new requests were subject to a formal confirmation by the partner authorizing that we proceed with supporting the studies. This includes the following requests:

Decisions to take	Date	Source
Regularisation of 3 requests that were not subject to a written confirmation: (1) Participation of Mozambican counterpart in COP26 as well as organization of side event (November 2021) (2) Consultancy to review the feasibility study of a small hydro power plant (SHPP) to electrify the Nintulo area and raining on pre-feasibility studies of small hydro power plants, as requested by FUNAE (December 2021) (3) Recruitment of National Junior in Climate Finance to reinforce the Climate Finance Team	10/01/2022	Intervention Team

Action			Follow-up	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Send letter to MEF to regularise these requests.	Akila Munir	28/02/2022	Letter sent to MEF on 14/02/2022	Completed

Decisions to take	Date	Source
Extension of Climate Finance Advisor for one additional year (following request from MEF DNMA/ NDA focal point)	14/02/2022	Steering Committee

Action			Follow-up	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Follow up with MEF to approval of extension	Akila Munir	31/03/2022	They requested additional information, which was sent on 11 March 2022 The approval was sent on 24 March 2022	Completed

Decisions to take	Date	Source
Award a grant to UEM FLCS for alternatives for soil use	15/03/2022	Intervention Team

Action			Follow-up	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Follow up with MEF	Akila Munir	15/04/2022	Approval by MEF on 05/04/2022	Completed

Decisions to take	Date	Source
Commission e-waste study for FUNAE	05/07/2022	Support and Advice Mission

Action			Follow-up	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Follow up with MEF	Akila Munir	31/08/2022	Approval received on 09/08/2022	Completed

Decisions to take	Date	Source
Support MEF DNMA and DNPO with climate finance activities (workshops, seminars, support to COP preparation)	01/08/2022	Intervention Team

Action			Follow-up	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Follow up with MEF	Akila Munir	31/08/2022	Approval received on 12/08/2022	Completed

Decisions to take	Date	Source
Short term consultant (economist) to support MEF DNEPD with the rollout of the Economic Acceleration Package (PAE)	01/09/2022	Steering Committee

Action			Follow-up	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Support MEF DNEPD with the procurement process and contract a consultant	Akila Munir	04/11/2022	Award letter was sent to consultant on 2 Nov 2022	Completed

Decisions to take	Date	Source
Recruitment of a Carbon Data Analyst Officer to be based in FUNAE	21/11/2022	Steering Committee

Action			Follow-up	
Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Follow up with MEF	Akila Munir	23/12/2022	Approval received on 19/12/2022	Completed

9.3 Considered strategic reorientations

The intervention will continue focusing on activities that support and/or are complementary to ongoing interventions and/or will contribute to the new strategy and portfolio for Mozambique (2023-2028). The Fund will continue supporting the ongoing interventions in the area of Water, Energy and Food and Ecosystems (WEFE), as elements of mitigation and adaptation to the negative effects of climate changes. The reinforcement of expertise to support the country in dealing/handling the effects of the climate change (the country is considered the second African country most vulnerable to climate changes/natural disasters) will be an area to be further strengthened.

Topics such as energy transition, losses and damages and climate finance mobilization are gaining significant traction in Mozambique and SSA region. It is also becoming a priority of the Mozambican and Belgian governments, alike. It is clear that the Fund, through its existing support activities/ expertise, should reinforce support to these actions. This will be in the form of reinforcing the line for MEF DNMA/ DNPO and possibly assessing whether MTA needs some support.

Enabel allocated a short term consultant based in MEF (DNEPD) to support the rollout of the Economic Acceleration Package – which is a significant economic reform for the country. It is of strategic importance to closely follow up this support to MEF and to assess what would be the impact of the different 20 measures for the economy of Mozambique. Enabel could assess whether there is a value add in terms of expertise/ support to provide to this process.

In addition to working with technical ministries, support and dialogue with MEF should continue in parallel for coordination of the different activities. This is through MEF DNEPD, which is the formal counterpart of the Fund. Due to their unavailability, it was difficult to schedule in presence meetings, so majority of the communication was via e-mail and/or telephone calls. Considering this is the last year of implementation, it will be necessary to have in presence meetings with the counterpart for the successful closure of the intervention.

The Fund committed almost 150,000 EUR to MTA for sustainable waste management, but due to delays and changes in the National Support Organisation for the NAMA Facility, the design studies for the landfill, composting facility and Material Recovery Facility were delayed. In early 2023, it was known that the completion of these studies is a (non-negotiable) condition for the NAMA project (18.6m EUR) to move from Implementation Phase 1 to Implementation Phase 2. Hence, it becomes urgent to push this request so that the studies can commence as soon as possible. Liaising with HQ for backstopping support for the studies will be essential to ensure quality control.

The MOPHRH has been a historic partner of Enabel and due to the nature of the collaboration (positive), part of the budget was initially reserved for the MOPHRH to support with expertise in the province and to assess management modalities. However, these are no longer active as the context has changed. In the next year and prior to the start of the portfolio, it becomes important to solidify the relationship with MOPHRH (and more specifically DNAAS) by supporting them in actions that have been identified together and are relevant to the current context (e.g. UN Water Conference, sustainability audit of desalination systems).

9.4 Recommendations

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>
Follow up on studies related to waste management to ensure the launch and award of these dossiers efficiently	PMT	Q1 2023
Extension of the Climate Finance Expert (ATI) for 2 additional months	PMT, JLCB	Q1 2023
Schedule more regular meetings with the focal point (MEF DNEPD) and devise an action plan for 2023 and to prepare for closure of intervention.	PMT	Q1-Q3 2023
Continued active presence in MEF and MTA for climate finance, energy transition and other emerging topics linked to climate change = this reinforces the positioning of BE.	PMT	Q1-Q3 2023
Closely follow up on the rollout of the PAE together with MEF DNEPD	PMT	Q1-Q2 2023
Solidify relationship with MOPHRH (DNAAS) in preparation for the uptake of the new portfolio (access to water) as to facilitate information sharing, access and eventual implementation. Align allocated budget to current context and their priorities	PMT, JLCB	Q1-Q2 2023

10 Annexes

10.1 Quality criteria

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 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?				
	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).		
X	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).

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

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 Updated Logical framework and/or Theory of Change

Due to the nature of the intervention, there was no baseline conducted and therefore no indicators were proposed during the start up of the intervention. Following the addendum and additional funds, in 2021 a revised logframe with few indicators to measure the extent of operational efficiency and impact of the outputs and outcome was proposed, but was not approved as no formal JLCB took place. Difficulties in monitoring the indicators were also registered as there are limited resources to undertake monitoring and evaluation exercises. **Therefore, it is proposed to simply record quantitatively the type and number of activities, as normally done for this type of intervention.**

Previous logical framework proposed in 2022 (never approved)

Logic of intervention	Indicator	Baseline value	Target Value	Frequency
Specific Objective: Institutional and organisational 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	Percentage of studies, technical assistance, seminars that contribute to strengthening institutional and organizational capacity of entities active in the priority sectors of the Belgian-Mozambican Cooperation	n/a	65%	Once, at the end of the intervention
Result 1: The study and expertise fund is set up and procedures are known among the institutions of the priority sectors at different levels	Number of responsive meetings held with key partners to disseminate the Fund by 2023	0	4	Annually
Result 2: Needs from the sectors are identified in line with their strategic and policy priorities and formulated into requests	Percentage of requests received that are formulated into achievable requests by 2023	0	50%	Annually
			70%	At the end of the intervention
Result 3: Activities supported through the Study and Expertise Fund are implemented in a qualitative way	Percentage of implemented studies that were concluded successfully (disaggregated by sector)	0	90%	Once, at the end of the intervention
	The extent of the support of medium-term technical assistance in achieving the national and sectoral objectives	0	Very good to Excellent	Annually

New proposal for basic monitoring matrix due to the nature of Fund

Logic of intervention	Indicator(s)
Specific Objective: Institutional and organisational 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	Percentage of studies, technical assistance, seminars that contribute to strengthening institutional and organizational capacity of entities active in the priority sectors of the Belgian-Mozambican Cooperation (end of intervention only)
Result 1: The study and expertise fund is set up and procedures are known among the institutions of the priority sectors at different levels	Number of meetings held with key partners to disseminate the Fund by 2023 (per year)
Result 2: Needs from the sectors are identified in line with their strategic and policy priorities and formulated into requests	No. of requests processed by 2023 (disaggregated by type of request and annual basis)
Result 3: Activities supported through the Study and Expertise Fund are implemented in a qualitative way	No. of studies concluded successfully (annually)
	No. of training provided/ supported (annually)
	No. of technical expertise contracted to support partner institutions (annually)
	No. of workshops/ seminars at national or international level (annually)