

FINAL REPORT



August 2017

FCG International Ltd

Mid-Term
Evaluation of the
“Farmers’ Clubs
for Wealth
Creation among
Smallholder
Farmers in
Mozambique”

Table of Contents

Acronyms and abbreviations	ii
Executive Summary	iii
1 Introduction	1
2 Short description of the ADPP Farmers' Club project	1
3 Findings.....	3
3.1 Relevance.....	3
3.2 Emerging results: Effectiveness	5
3.2.1 Component 1: Farmer Clubs and Agricultural Productivity.....	6
3.2.2 Component 2: Marketing and Micro Grants	11
3.2.3 Component 3: Environment, Health and Sanitation.....	14
3.2.4 Gender.....	18
3.3. Value for money: Efficiency.....	19
3.3.1. Financial Efficiency	19
3.3.2 Project Management	21
3.3.3 Monitoring.....	21
3.3.4. Aid Effectiveness	22
3.4 Perspective of achieving wider benefits: Impact.....	23
3.5 Potential for sustaining achievements: Sustainability.....	24
4 Conclusions and Recommendations	26
4.1 Conclusions.....	26
4.2 Recommendations	29
Annexes	31

Annexes

A.1	Terms of Reference
A.2	Evaluation Matrix
A.3	MTE methodology and limitations
A.4	Time table of the MTE field mission
A.5	List of People interviewed
A.6	Details of Farmers' Clubs visited
A.7	List of documents reviewed
A.8	List of activities
A.9	Results-based Monitoring Framework
A.10	Overview of Evaluation Questions, main conclusions & recommendations
A.11	Summary of ADPP FC project budget and financing plan
A.12	Results-based progress Components 1 - 3
A.13	Pictorial of Theory of Change exercise 26 June 2017
A.14	Participation list of self evaluation workshop and debriefing session 29 June
A.15	Proposal for a revised Results Monitoring Framework
A.16	Pictorial of ADPP project

Acronyms and abbreviations

ADPP	Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo
AR	Annual Report
ASCA	Saving and Credit Association
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CCO	Cross Cutting Objective
DDF	District Development Fund
DNEA	Direcção Nacional de Extensão Rural/Nat. Direct. for Agricultural Extension
DPA	Direcção Provincial de Agricultura / Provincial Directorate of Agriculture
DUAT	Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento de Terra /Right of use and benefit of land
DF	Demonstration Field
EQ	Evaluation Question
FC	Farmers' Club
FCG	Finnish Consulting Group
FDD	District Development Fund (Fundo do Desenvolvimento Distrital)
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FHH	Female Headed Household
FI	Farming Instructor
FINAGRO	Fondo para el Financiamiento del Sector Agropecuario
HDF	Horticultural Demonstration Field
HIV/AIDS	Human immunodeficiency virus infection and acquired immune deficiency syndrome
HRBA	Human Rights Based Approach
IPEME	The Institute for the Promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises
IR	Inception Report
JPO	Junior Professional Officer
KOICA	Korea International Cooperation Agency
KII	Key Informant Interview
KULIMA	Organismo para o Desenvolvimento Socio-Economico Integrado - Mozambique
LCC	Local Consultative Councils
MASA	Ministério da Agricultura e Segurança Alimentar/Ministry of Agriculture and Food Safety
MFA	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MHH	Male Headed Household
MTE	Mid-Term Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PD	Project Document
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PQG	National Mozambican Government Five-Year Plan 2015-2019
PITTA	Programa Integrado de Transferência Técnica Agrária (Ministry of Agriculture)
RMF	Results Monitoring Framework
SC	Steering Committee
SDAE	District Services for Economic Activities
SDEJT	District Services for Education, Youth and Technology
SDPI	District Services for Planning and Infrastructure
SETSAN	Technical Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition
SDAE	District Services for Economic Activities
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization
ToC	Theory of Change
TOR	Terms of Reference
UL	Unit Leader
UN	United Nations

Executive Summary

Background

This report presents the results of the Mid-term Evaluation (MTE) of the Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP) implemented project "Farmers' Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique". The evaluation covers the period of three years, from the start of the project in June 2014 to present day. The ADPP project is scheduled to run until end of May 2018.

The 'Farmers' Club' project focuses on organizing beneficiary farmers into groups of self-support (called Farmer Clubs), providing them with technical training and market linkages, as well as enhancing the household livelihood conditions. The main objective is to *contribute to the reduction of rural poverty through developing small-scale agriculture and increasing wealth of farming households*. The project is divided into three components: 1) Farmers' Clubs component for improving food security by strengthening farming diversification and productivity; 2) Marketing and micro-financing component; and 3) Household livelihood component to improve environmental, water & sanitation conditions and health awareness.

ADPP has the overall responsibility for the project, including Components 1 and 3 while SNV Mozambique is incorporated as sub-contractor to lead the implementation of Component 2. The project is implemented in 4 districts: Maringué and Caia in Sofala, and Nicoadala and Namacurra districts in Zambézia involving more than 15,000 farmers and their families.

Main findings

Relevance

Under the three main interventions strategies the project has developed a very high (40+) number and diverse set of activities. Many of these are relevant to the needs of the farmer households in the target areas, but they are not based on a clear priority setting of problems and farmers' wishes. Thus, the project has become an "integrated development" project taking on all aspects of rural development, going beyond the prime purpose of poverty reduction. In the original project design, component 3 tackling 'livelihood environment' (Sanitation, Health and Hygiene) was barely elaborated. At a later stage, a baseline study has been undertaken providing some description of the initial situation with regard to the three components. The overall project implementation approach can be characterized as "one size fits all". All activities have been the same for all 312 Farmers' Clubs irrespective of their specific conditions, needs, requirements or priorities. The intervention logic is based on a consistent Theory of Change but a systematic integration of the three components has been given less attention.

Effectiveness

Farmers' Clubs Component (1): ADPP has established 312 Farmers' Clubs with a maximum of 50 member per Club. The FC members express their gratitude and satisfaction with the activities undertaken and the support received from ADPP; in particular, the proximity and close collaboration of ADPP's Farming Instructors is commended. Turnover of members remains very low and new members are easily found and integrated. In some clubs elderly, widows or people with deficiencies are members but not always as active members.

The demonstration fields and training of farming techniques in particular with regard to vegetable gardens has led farmers to apply these techniques including their own production fields. Vegetable growing has expanded substantially including the growing of new types of vegetables. Productivity of main dryland agricultural crops including food crops has not increased. Vegetable production from own fields is partly consumed and partly sold, whereby income for some farmers has contributed to household productive investments, and enhanced food security through reduced sales of food crops. The construction of shallow wells for almost all FCs provide water for small-scale irrigation, but also for drinking and other household use.

Improved household storage facilities ('Gorongosa' granaries) were introduced to reduce post-harvest losses. The claim that 2475 storage bins have been built cannot be confirmed as verification during FC visits indicated that only 1-4 finalized bins were finalized; those farmers who had used the bins after the last harvest expressed their satisfaction. The collective management of project assets such as common warehouses, grinding mills and rice shellers between more than one Farmer Club is not well elaborated and misses a business plan how to operate the asset, secure its ownership (legal tenure of land) and how to make it profitable in the future.

Marketing and micro-financing component (2): In order to facilitate access to market information for producers, the project introduced information boards and broadcast radio messages. Farmers claimed that there was a positive impact of the information boards of which 28 out of 40 planned were realized.

The strategy of promoting new cash crops with marketing potential (sesame and pigeon pea) has worked relatively well by increasing producers' cash crop choices. However, the efforts to improve marketing linkages have had a very limited impact: the initial approach to introduce contract farming has failed, whereas later attempts such as the training of young farmers as buying agents linked to established agro-dealers are still to demonstrate themselves.

The micro-grant programme, in which club members could make a request for the funding of a small business on the basis of a business plan, has not been very successful: less than 10% of plans were approved, the approval process appeared to be cumbersome, communication about results has been poor, communities expressed their dissatisfaction with the low numbers of grantees; the funded projects have no example function of promising business to the other Club members. The Saving and Credit group mechanism among FC members on the other hand has been more successful, showing potential for further scaling up.

Household livelihood component (3): A wide range of different activities have been implemented under this component, some with more success (e.g. wood-saving stoves, nutrition training and, to some extent, tree nurseries and planting, sanitation & hygiene) and others with less success (e.g. small-stock animals).

Gender: The project has put substantial emphasis on gender participation in project activities, which has led 63% of total membership and 40% of committee positions held by women. The project has clearly contributed to improve gender equality through a number of interventions: construction of wells and wood saving stoves, increased income and consumption through vegetable production, saving and credit groups, literacy training etc.

Efficiency

In terms of **financial efficiency**, the overall budget of EUR 8,8 Million is relatively high if one considers that EUR 550,000 per year per district has been available. This amount is considerably higher than the average government budget for investment per year. Personnel costs (33%) take a relative large share of the budget as are project management costs (23%; including office operational and office investment costs). The expenditure rate of the project up to May 2017 has been 61%, and is expected to remain well below the original budget and even below the revised (internal) budget (June 2017) of EUR 7,7 Million, because most asset and training costs were in year 2 and 3 of the execution.

Project management: The ADPP project set-up has been well established including the coordination at different levels as well as the administrative set-up. However, project management has had its issues such as high turnover of staff and problems with regard to the collaboration between the two main partners ADPP and SNV. Recently these issues have been discussed and action has been undertaken. These issues have not affected the programme at field level.

Impact

The potential impact of the project on the reduction of poverty is difficult to assess on the basis of the available data. Anecdotal evidence based on the Farmers' Club visits indicate that there are improvements in terms of food security, probably for income generation as well as definitely with regard to sanitation and hygiene. It is not possible to confirm if the observed improved knowledge

of nutrition has led to improved nutritional status of young children, or pregnant and lactating mothers. The project has contributed to improved knowledge about land tenure rights but also for this aspect not many household have been able to secure legal tenure rights – despite the land registrations with the districts.

With respect to Human Rights-Based Approach, the main emphasis has been on the reduction of gender inequality. Given the project focus on agricultural productivity and marketing, other vulnerable labour-constrained categories (widows, disabled, orphans, etc.) have had limited access to project activities. In terms of improved climate resilience, the positive results of small-scale irrigation, reduced crop residue burning, tree planting and wood saving stoves will theoretically have a positive impact on the farmers' productive environment in the longer term.

Sustainability

Only very few of Farmers' Club members were aware of the fact that the project will end by mid-2018. Members indicated that they are able to continue a number of activities and practice what they have learned. As a result of the applied "one size fits all" approach there has been limited scope to respond to specific needs and requirements of individual Clubs thus limiting the Clubs appropriating project achievements. The free distribution of inputs is one of the factors limiting the initiative and self-reliance of many Clubs. At the time of the MTE visit, the project had not yet developed a concrete exit strategy and action plan. The relatively limited collaboration with the local authorities (including SDAE) that exists have remained too low level to be able to transfer activities to them; also their financial and human capacity is too limited to take up that responsibility.

Recommendations

The MTE has formulated eight main strategic recommendations for course of action, taking into consideration the remaining period of project implementation

1. MFA to grant a budget-neutral extension of the ADPP project up to December 2018. This will allow the project to continue support to one more agricultural production season (Oct- April) and to one more off-season production (April-Sept).
2. In terms of strategic positioning of the project, Poverty Reduction should be operationalized in terms of improved food security (availability, access and diversity), increased income-generating opportunities, improved livelihood environment and enhanced nutrition security.
- 3, 4 & 5: Based on MTE findings (effectiveness), recommendations are made with regard to continuation/discontinuation of specified activities.
6. Improvement/revision of monitoring of achievements, i.e. revision of the results-based monitoring framework, organizing joint monitoring of agricultural productivity and marketing, as well as assessment of sanitation related activities
7. Farmers' Clubs organizational strengthening and weaning based on a carefully designed organizational assessment and including tailored and targeted trainings and business & management plans, aiming to support the FCs to meet the minimum criteria for sustainable project exit.
8. Development of Exit strategy in collaboration with SDAE and FCs should be a priority action. The exit strategy should include elements such as linkage with government authorities, minimum criteria for FCs' weaning, shift from an activity implementation focus to securing the sustainability of achievements and documentation of best practices, etc.

An overview of the Conclusions and recommendations in relation to the Evaluation Questions as presented in the Evaluation Matrix are presented in Annex 10.

1 Introduction

The Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) of Finland has commissioned FCG International Ltd to implement the Mid-term Evaluation (MTE) of the Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo (ADPP) implemented project "Farmers' Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique".

The **specific objectives of the MTE** include (see Annex 1 for complete Terms of Reference):

- i. To provide evidence of the performance of the programme to date and likely impact in the future: is the programme achieving its objectives (all components, with specific attention to marketing and micro-finance);
- ii. To analyse the performance of the farmers participating in the Project in comparison to other farmers in the same or neighbouring districts. Pay particular attention to women farmers and analyse whether their situation has improved in the Project areas;
- iii. To analyse the reasons behind possible successes and failures;
- iv. To provide recommendations on changes in the Project to ensure the sustainability of its results and to maximize its impact; and
- v. To assess the risk management in the project implementation.

MTE approach and implementation

The MTE started on June 12, 2017 with an Inception Phase including a review of the provided documentation and initial interviews with the MFA in Helsinki and Maputo. The Field Work was implemented from 19-30 June and included briefing sessions in Maputo and field visits to the area of operation of the ADPP project: Nicoadala and Namacurra districts in Zambézia Province and Caia and Maringué in Sofala Province (see Annex 4). During the course of the field work, the team visited altogether 19 Farmers' Clubs (FCs) and consulted 21 Farming Instructors (FIs) among others (see Annexes 6 and 5). An Evaluation Matrix (see Annex 2) and interview check list guided the evaluation process. As part of the evaluation process, a self-assessment session was held with about 20 ADPP and SNV staff members in Nicoadala (Annexes 13 & 14). The field work phase was completed with two debriefing sessions, one in Nicoadala with ADPP and SNV staff and one in Maputo for the MFA and ADPP and SNV national management. (See Annex 3 for methodology and limitations).

The team would like to express their gratitude for the support received from all stakeholders from the national level to the field-level in facilitating the evaluation and sharing information and insights with the team, including visits to the FCs, self-evaluation workshop and debriefings. The review is carried out in accordance with the ToR and based on analysis and careful weighting of data gathered from various sources during the course of the review.

2 Short description of the ADPP Farmers' Club project

The project focuses on organizing beneficiary farmers into groups of self-support (Farmer Clubs) providing them with technical training and market linkages. Moreover, it focuses on enhancing the livelihood conditions of beneficiaries.

The project has as *main objective* to 'contribute to the reduction of rural poverty through developing small-scale agriculture and increasing wealth of farming households'. The project is divided into *three components* (which correspond with the three Project purposes):

- 1) Farmers' Clubs component for improving food security by strengthening farming diversification and productivity;
- 2) Marketing and micro-financing component; and
- 3) Household livelihood component to improve environmental, water & sanitation conditions and health awareness.

ADPP has the overall responsibility for the project, including Components 1 and 3 while SNV Mozambique is incorporated as sub-contractor to lead the implementation of Component 2. The project is implemented in 4 districts: Maringué and Caia in Sofala, and Nicoadala and Namacurra districts in Zambézia involving more than 15,000 farmers and their families. The main approach of

the ADPP project is to organize beneficiaries in Farmers' Clubs, which are supported by Farming Instructors based in the area (*'localidade'*) close to the Farmers' Clubs.

ADPP Mozambique is part of the Humana People to People Movement, and is registered as an independent NGO in Mozambique since 1982. SNV Mozambique is part of the Netherlands Development Organisation SNV and operates in Mozambique since 1996.

Project preparations started in 2012 and were finalized in June 2014 when the Agreement between the MFA and ADDP was signed. The project formally started on the 1st of June 2014 and is supposed to finish on the 31st of May 2018. The overall project budget is EUR 8,8 Million of which EUR 8,0M is granted by the MFA-Finland and EUR 0,8M is the own contribution from ADPP and SNV. The formal overview of the project is with the Steering Committee (SC) in which local authorities of the four target districts are represented. An informal high-level supervisory board includes the MFA-Maputo and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA)¹.

At the start of the project in 2014², ADPP has established 312 Farmers' Clubs³ and has recruited 62 Farming Instructors (47 men and 15 women), each of which is guiding and training the members of five Farmers' Clubs. Furthermore ADPP has recruited two agricultural technicians per district, one supervisor per district, and one water technician per province. Project management is assured by one provincial supervisor of whom the Zambézia one is the overall responsible project coordinator (ad interim). Financial and Administrative staff including a monitoring data person are in place in the project area. The national ADPP office in Machava, Maputo Province, holds the final responsibility for project management, accountability and reporting. SNV has two value chain experts in the project area and one coordinator at the SNV head office. Training activities at Farmer Club level started in November 2014 at the start of the 2014/2015 agricultural season. A baseline study was implemented by ConsultUS and reported in Dec 2014. During the field visit of the MTE team (June 2017), three agricultural seasons had been finalized with the third marketing season and off-season production (June-October) about to start. ADPP is producing detailed half-yearly narrative and financial reports and consolidated annual reports. The Inception Report of November 2014 serves more or less as the first half-yearly progress report.

Each of the 312 Farmers' Clubs is established with a maximum of 50 members. The latest ADPP FC project results overview (May 2017) shows a total membership of 15,250 members indicating that not all FCs reach the limit of 50 members. Female membership is reported to be 63% of all members. Support to the FCs is organized in a very structured way: each Farming Instructor provides all support activities (training, guidance and information provision) to five FCs. They are supervised by two Unit Leaders per District, who in turn is coordinated by a Provincial Coordinator.

The ADPP project is in line with the Finnish Development Policy (2016), contributing primarily to the Priority Area IV: 'Food security and access to water and energy have improved, and natural resources are used sustainably'; and secondly to the Priority Area II: 'Developing countries' own economies have generated jobs, livelihood opportunities and well-being'. The project purpose contributes directly to the core goal of the Finnish Development Policy, which is to eradicate extreme poverty, reduce poverty and inequality.

The project was designed to feed into the 'rural development' priority sector of the MFA country programme for Mozambique. This country programme was updated in 2016 but it was decided that the rural development sector was no longer a priority for MFA in Mozambique and that it will be phased out by the end of 2018. While Mozambique remains a partner country for bilateral cooperation, the focus has been narrowed down to education and good governance.

¹ The SC is composed of the ADPP Managing Director as chair, the two Directors of Agriculture in Sofala and Zambézia; the four SDAE Directors; the SNV Mz representative; and the ADPP agricultural advisor; the project coordinator and MFA representative are non-voting members. The Consultative Board is composed of the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) represented by the director of National Extension; MFA Finland and the ADPP Managing Director

² There was a preceding Farmer Club project in Maringué and Gorongosa districts from 2011-2014, implemented with MFA-NGO funding; (see Nhamaze 2014)

³ In Maringué 50 Clubs, in Caia 95 Clubs, in Nicoadala 85 Clubs and in Namacurra 82 Clubs. The Maringué clubs were part of the preceding project 2011-2014

3 Findings

3.1 Relevance

Assessment criterion RELEVANCE

Review of the Theory of Change (ToC), context, beneficiary needs assessment and alignment with national policies and District priorities:

Guiding questions:

- Are the objectives and strategies of the Project still consistent with the needs and priorities of the stakeholders, including the final beneficiaries?
- Is the project logic/theory of change and results chain logical and functional?
- Are the developed approaches aligned with relevant Mozambican policies?
- Is there any overlap with other development programmes?
- Are the approaches aligned with the District Plans as developed by SDAE?
- Have gender issues, Human Rights & CCOs been sufficiently taken into consideration during design & implementation?

Response to needs and priorities

The ADPP Project Document (PD) of April 2014 provides the rationale of the project by describing the project concept which is based on support to Farmers Clubs to enhance self-support of groups of farmers through training and technical assistance. In order to achieve its overall project objective of poverty reduction and the three project purposes of improved food security, access to markets and finance as well as environmental improvement, water and sanitation and awareness, the project document elaborates a number of strategic principles: such as increasing agricultural productivity of Club members, self-organisation with a representative Club management committee, close interaction with project extension workers (Farming Instructors), working at the local level, collaboration and consultation with district authorities and services, promotion of rights of women and girls, inclusion of disabled persons, attacking health problems, adapting to climate change, ensuring sustainability, etc. (see Annex 8)

Overall, this has led to a wide range of activities. A quick counting of activities, including asset creation, trainings, services provided and information campaigns points at more than 40 different activities. This points more at an integrated rural development project providing a whole range of support activities to the target rural population. Though many of the activities are relevant to the needs of the farmer households in the four districts, many of the activities are not based on a clear priority setting of problems and farmers' wishes. The perceived priorities as mentioned in the PD 2014 are stated in a very general way and not quantified or based on detailed information about the target areas. The document focuses more on the description of the type of activities that will be implemented. Their description is very detailed for the Farmer Club approach and raising of productivity and the marketing approach (Components 1 and 2). However, the third strategy related to environment, sanitation, water supply, hygiene improvement, etc. is not elaborated at all. Only a number of indicators have been formulated for this component. Again the lack of a thorough description of the initial situation with regard to the three components and details at district and sub-district level are lacking in the PD.

Secondly, the description of project beneficiaries in the PD 2014 include a wide range of selection criteria and a description of vulnerable groups. The actual selection process of Farmer Club members has been much more simple and pragmatic by only addressing the gender element of membership. Female participation was actively promoted; no further reference has been made to other aspects of vulnerability or disempowered and labour-constrained groups, such as people with HIV/Aids, differently abled, elderly or female headed households orphans.

Thirdly, the overall implementation approach can be characterized as "one size fits all". All activities under the three components have been the same for all 312 Farmers' Clubs irrespective of their specific conditions, needs, requirements or priorities. Conditions differ substantially from area to area including farming system (rice-based or maize-based), market access, soil type, rainfall, road infrastructure, availability of money, average land tenure, water availability and access to urban

service centres. As we will discuss below, the one size fits all approach has led to some failure of activities as they did not respond to needs and priorities. Examples of these are: sesame cultivation in the coastal and sandy zones of Zambézia, constructing grinding mills where private ones are available and linking producers and buyers in areas where there are plenty of buying agents.

Fourthly, the implementation does not include the linking to knowledge centres present in Mozambique in the fields of food and nutrition, including national and international agricultural research, universities, SETSAN and UN organisations with a tremendous wealth of knowledge and experience in the areas that the ADPP project is operating. In general, there has not been an analysis of other programmes (government or non-government) in the target area. From the interviews with DPAs, SDAEs and the field visits it appears that there are no other major development programmes currently active⁴.

Project logic

The overall ADPP Farmers' Club project logic is presented in the following figure:

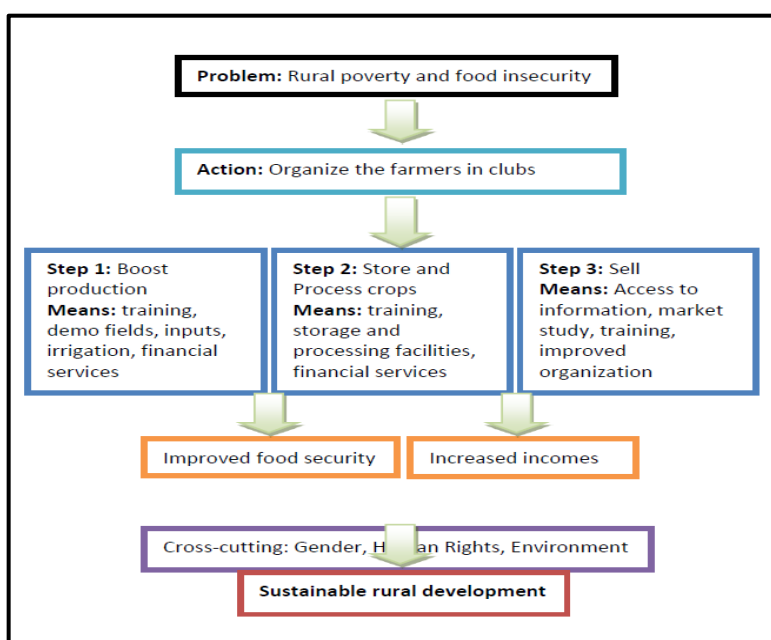


Figure 1: Farmers' Club model (ADPP Farmers' Club Project Document April 2014)

As shown in Figure 1, the FC model consists of 3 consequent steps: 1) Boost production, 2) Store and process crops and 3) sell. According to the project logic, these steps result in improved food security and increased incomes, and towards sustainable rural development.

An exercise with 20+ ADPP and SNV staff members discussed the rationale of the project activities through an analysis of the applied 'Theory of Change'. The main approaches to Reduce Poverty included six strategies: 1) Food Security, 2) Marketing, 3) Finance, 4) Gender equality, 5) Human Rights, and 6) Climate Sustainability. For each of the strategies the main activities, their contribution and their relevance were identified. Annex 13 provides a pictorial overview of six elaborated strategies for change.

Overall, the Theory of Change (ToC) exercise is very much in line with the ADPP project logic as presented in the PD 2014. Interestingly, activities under component 3 such as environment, hygiene, and sanitation improvement, received less attention in the ToC exercise, whereas Human Rights as cross-cutting element was mentioned more often. Furthermore, it has been observed that nutrition security is considered to be part of Food Security and can be covered by training alone. The multi-dimensional character of nutrition security and need for specific targeting is not included in the ToC. Lastly, it appears that climate sustainability is considered to be more related to environmental issues such as tree planting and improved wood stoves than enhancing resilience to climate change.

Gender and Human Rights Based Approach

Whereas in the ADPP FC PD 2014 it is stated that 'Human rights are addressed in a systematic and comprehensive way', in practice it appears that the Human Rights Based Approach (HBRA) is mainly confined to gender equality. The ToC exercise also points at Freedom of Expression and non-

⁴ In previous years there have been programmes focussing on improvement of sanitation (through health sector support) or Food Security (e.g. World Vision till 2012 or FAO on storage bins); currently in Caia a Spanish Red Cross project is active including Literacy training; and in Nicoadala the German Welthungerhilfe has an ECHO funded Resilience and Disaster Reduction project (ending Dec 2017)

discrimination, health and education, but always in general terms. Nowhere in the PD the HRBA is translated into practical action and targeting, with the exception of gender equality and participation of women in project activities. The vulnerable groups mentioned in the PD are not considered during project implementation. In practice, it may be a pragmatic approach as targeting vulnerable groups would require a completely different project set-up and design with a focus on social protection. The FC approach focuses on productivity and marketing, activities that require access to resources and labour that labour-constrained categories such as widows, handicapped or orphans do not always have. The FC approach aims at improved production and productivity of low-input farmers.

Alignment with government policies

The PD indicates that a number of stakeholders will be part of the project. In the first place the Project Steering Committee (SC) in which the district service for Economic Activities (SDAE) and the Provincial Directorate of Agriculture (DPA) are represented. The PD indicates that it will actively promote coordination with relevant development partners. In reality the role of the SC is confined to the monitoring of project activities on the basis of the Half-yearly progress reports and regular contact. The SDAE offices contacted during the MTE all shared their positive view about the project and indicated that there was a good collaboration with the project team. However, no concrete mechanism of collaboration at the sub-district level have been developed. It appears that the district authorities see the project as a welcome complement to their own interventions, which are often challenged by budgetary constraints.

Whether the project activities are aligned with national government policies is difficult to assess. The national five-year government development plan (PQG) puts emphasis on agriculture and private sector development as main strategies. The project aligns well with the plans priority of increasing the productivity of family production and increase market-oriented production under PQG priority III. Moreover, the Farmer Club approach fits quite well with the national Farmer Field School approach applied by MASA/ DNAE for agricultural extension, as the National Director for Agricultural Extension.

Changes in context

The main contextual parameter of influence on the project has been the political turmoil which reigns the country since the middle of 2014, the conflict between the political adversaries FRELIMO and RENAMO that turned into an armed conflict with frequent attacks, in particular in Sofala Province. After the Presidential elections of October 2014, the calm returned to most areas, but again from early 2016 till January 2017 several districts were affected by the unrest. In particular Maringué district and later on also Caia were victim of the unrest. Some Farming Instructors had to be withdrawn from Maringué and project staff was moved from Caia to Nicoadala. Since the adversaries agreed on a ceasefire in January 2017, it was possible to resume activities in March.

The main events in environmental context are the occurrence of floods in 2015 and the El-Niño induced drought in 2016. Both natural phenomena were of exceptional nature and had a severe impact on agricultural production. As a result of the floods in both provinces, rural households were displaced and had to be supported. Cassava cuttings and sweet potato planting material was distributed as flood response. After the drought of 2016, vegetable seeds were purchased of five vegetable crops: cabbage, lettuce, okra, tomato and onion.

3.2 Emerging results: Effectiveness

Assessment criterion EFFECTIVENESS

To what extent has the programme achieved its purpose?

Guiding questions:

- Have the planned benefits been delivered under the three main components (specific attention to the marketing and micro-finance component), as perceived by all key stakeholders?
- Have behavioural patterns changed as planned in the stakeholder institutions or groups at various levels?
- How well has the capacity building of Farmers' Clubs & Farmers' Instructors matched with the actual needs (human, institutional & technical)

3.2.1 Component 1: Farmer Clubs and Agricultural Productivity

Component 1 is directly related to Purpose 1: "Improved household food security by strengthening farming diversification and productivity" with three related outputs that will be discussed below.

Activities related to this component include: Establishment of Farmers' Clubs, Introduction of Crop Production Demonstration Fields, Horticultural Production Demonstration Fields and Conservation Farming; Construction/installation of wells, individual household storage facilities/granaries (Gorongosa type), common ware houses, grinding mills/rice shellers and small-scale irrigation systems. Legalisation/transformation of clubs into associations registered with the Districts is also part of the outputs. Training and monitoring/accompaniment by ADPP field staff form part and parcel of all the activities.

Result 1: Farmer Clubs Established and Strengthened

In the four districts 312 Farmers' Clubs were established at the start of the Project in 2014. Each Club has a limit of 50 members, which was dictated by ADPP as a maximum number to make the functioning of the clubs feasible and to avoid major conflicts. Each club has a committee consisting of 5 members; a President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary and a liaison/contact person (for contact between the Clubs and ADPP and other partners). All Clubs are organised into 5 subgroups ('núcleos') of 10 members each, led by a committee member (most clubs) or a chosen subgroup leader. Subgroup members meet and work together on the Field Demonstration plots and all subgroups come together once a week on a given day when the FI visits the Club.

The establishment of the Clubs started in 2014⁵ with meetings of ADPP with community leaders, who were to mobilise interested farmers to become members afore mentioned number of 50. The initial lists of members contained mainly male farmers, but sensitisation by ADPP on the importance of including women resulted in a membership of 63 % of women (2017)⁶. No specific reference was made during the mobilisation phase to the inclusion (or exclusion) of specific vulnerable groups or youth. At the time of the MTE 297 of the 312 FCs have been formally registered with the district authorities and are recognized as Farmer Association.

The field visits and meetings with Farmer Club members showed that:

- Farmer Club members are overall satisfied/happy with the activities undertaken and the support received from ADPP; They also seem quite happy about working together as a group;
- The membership has not changed a lot in the majority of clubs visited; mentioned as reasons for leaving the club amongst other things: moving to another area, not having enough time to participate in Club activities, other expectations of what the Club would bring and insecurity in the area. A new member is admitted (or chosen) for every member that leaves;
- Other community members are interested to become members, but cannot because of the strict member limit. They can however participate in/observe Club activities or learn from members. Members confirm they show or teach other community members who are interested to learn;
- Although not specifically emphasised or registered, in some clubs elderly, widows or people with deficiencies are members, and even though they cannot always participate fully in all activities, they are helped by other members where necessary (according to participants in meetings);
- There are no specific rules or regulations (bye-laws, constitution) for the functioning of the Club or the Committees. None of the Clubs had established a sitting term for the Committee or gone through new elections for Committee members. Overall the Club members were satisfied with the Committees and had not thought of new elections;
- The majority of Clubs has been legalised / registered as an Association with the District Administration. However, to many of the Club members it did not seem clear what the difference

⁵ Maringué district had already a Farmer Club project implemented by ADPP from 2011-2014. Out of the 55 Farmer Clubs, 50 clubs were included in the ADPP 2014-2018 project.

⁶ Membership of the 19 Clubs visited by the MTE team showed 70 % women and 30 % men (see Annex 6).

between a Club and Association is and no specific changes have been made to Club / Association organisation, set-up or functioning as yet;

- The Clubs follow a strict (rigid) regime of meetings, working in the demo fields, participation in trainings on specific days with defined sets of activities/training. Each member has a Farmer book to be filled out on a yearly basis; this is an important input in the data collection by the ADPP field staff.

Result 2: Increased Agricultural Productivity and Diversification

Capacity building of the FCs relies on the creation of Demonstration fields (DF) for both food/cash crops and horticultural crops, which were established in each Farmer Club. Techniques introduced on the DF included conservation farming techniques such as line-planting, trans-planting, mulching, mixed cropping, crop rotation and planting holes, the introduction of cash crops such as sesame and pigeon pea (see section 4.2.1), and the use of orange flesh sweet potato amongst other things. Inputs received by the Clubs from ADPP included ten hoes, seeds, seedlings/cuttings.

The introduction of vegetable production in Horticultural Demonstration fields (HDFs) followed a similar approach as for the DF, with the difference that vegetable production (and consumption) was a relatively new activity for the majority of Clubs. Vegetables introduced/produced include lettuce, cabbage, rapeseed, onions and tomatoes as main crops. Technologies introduced included nurseries, line transplanting, crop spacing, green manure, mulching, bed covering, etc. The project distributed vegetable seeds for the HDF together with other tools such as watering cans. Unfortunately, the measurement of important outcome indicators related to adoption (sustainable production technologies), production (total area) and productivity (yield) have all their flaws and can therefore not provide reliable information on project results (see also section 5.3 Monitoring).

Water wells, equipped with rope pumps were established near HFD for Clubs who did not have a reliable source of water nearby. Small scale irrigation systems, equipped with diesel pumps, an elevated water tank and hosepipes were built by the Project for the promotion of (horticultural) crop production in several locations, to be shared by various Clubs. According to ADPP, altogether 14 small-scale irrigation systems have been constructed benefiting 22 Clubs, whereas the number of wells is 292 benefiting 281 Clubs, covering most of the Clubs. In some Clubs various or new wells had to be dug because of wells running dry or owners of the fields where demonstration field and well had been established, reclaimed their land.

The field visits and meetings with farmer Club members showed that:

Food/Cash Crop Production

- Even though DF were not mentioned as regularly as HDF, the demonstration and training of farming techniques has led farmers to apply these techniques in the demonstration fields and their own production fields (not verified in situ);
- However, this has not led to a (significant) increase in production for the majority of farmers. Various reasons were given, such as floods (Zambézia Province) in the 2014-2015 season and a dry (Zambézia) to severe dry year (Sofala) in 2015-2016. The distribution of sweet potato and cassava cuttings was even stopped by ADPP because of drought in 2016;
- Expectations for this year's harvest (2016-2017) were better in Zambézia where harvesting of rice was still ongoing while harvest of produce in Sofala, even though better rains had been received, was in several areas affected by a severe rat infestation;
- The planting of crops in lines instead of broadcasting seeds, for the farmers was the most successful change from the normal practice, as it allowed crops (rice) to develop better and stronger and allowed farmers better access to for instance weed and check their plants.

Vegetable Production and Wells

- The vegetable production demonstration fields and training is very much appreciated by the farmers, male and female alike. Practices learned are applied in individual fields, even though not all farmers have individual vegetable production as they depend on having a field near a

water source;

- Seeds for the demonstration plots up to this year have been provided by ADPP. Farmers use seedlings from the demonstration nurseries to plant in their own fields and some have managed to buy their own seeds;
- Vegetable production from the DFs is sold and partly consumed by members. Income from sales is used by the Club to buy new inputs and tools or to divide the income amongst members;
- Vegetable production from own fields is partly consumed and partly sold, whereby income for some farmers has meant they could invest in improvements to the house, buy a goat, pay for school items for their children; some farmers claim that their food security situation has improved as 'they do not have to touch their grain stock for selling'.
- The vegetable production as a new and important thing was mentioned by various Clubs (members) as a (most) significant change;
- Wells are also very much appreciated, as they not only provide small-scale irrigation possibilities but also drinking water and water for other household use. The quality of the drinking water is said to be better than other sources (open water) as they are covered. The maintenance and repair of the rope pump system is not seen as difficult or impossible by the Clubs and some Clubs have already replaced the rope.

Small Scale Irrigation Systems

- During the field visit two small scale irrigation systems were visited; one still under construction and one functioning. It is, however, not clear how the maintenance and replacement of the irrigation system will be organised. Distance might be an issue for some Club members when the system is located in the area of another Club and they have to go for daily irrigation water;
- Up to now the diesel for the pumps and seeds have been provided by ADPP and it is not clear if provisions have been made for future acquisition by the Clubs. ADPP had looked into the possibilities of providing solar pumps, but due to their unavailability in the market had decided on diesel pumps;
- The land ownership of the area where an irrigation system is installed becomes an issue (as it has with some of the wells) as was made clear by a statement from one of the Club Presidents' that he was "lending the land to the Project only till the end of the Project".

Result 3: Increased Household Storage Capacity and Reduced Post Harvest Losses

Improved household storage facilities ('Gorongosa' granaries) were introduced to reduce post-harvest losses. ADPP provided materials purchased from the market, while the Club members produced building blocks and did the construction work. According to the Project Results monitoring, at least 2,475 household (individual) storage facilities of the Gorongosa type were built by men and women over the years. This couldn't, however, be verified in the field (see below).

Common warehouses with a capacity of 25 ton were constructed by ADPP to provide temporary safe storage for the produce to be sold. According to the ADPP Results Monitoring, 12 common warehouses, to be shared by 73 Clubs, have been constructed. Moreover, 'a large number of men and women were trained in the use of improved storage facilities', which refers most likely to the building and use of individual facilities (rather than the common warehouses).

Grinding mills for maize or cassava and rice shellers (in Zambézia) were installed; the majority of them near the common warehouses to benefit from the joint possibilities of safe storage and processing. Mills are also owned and managed by several Clubs. According to the ADPP Results Monitoring, 16 mills/shellers to be shared by 64 Clubs were constructed. No reference is made in the indicators and monitoring data to the training of Clubs/members in the management and operation of the common warehouses and mills/shellers.

The field visits and meetings with farmer Club members showed that:

Improved Household Storage Facilities

- Findings from the field show that very few individual storage facilities were built/present in the communities. A random count during field meetings of how many people in the Clubs had built a SF showed numbers ranging from three to ten per Club. Inputs for construction had been distributed in 2016 (20 per club), and training had been received by Club members and material

was given to some but not all in the Clubs. Some members had started to build their blocks and had even started to build the granary but many claimed that (late) rains had destroyed their blocks or their granaries.

- The FC interviews indicated that 0-5 granaries had been constructed per FC, with the exception of Maringué district. Here on average 7 granaries had been constructed; in the other three districts the average was about 2,5 granaries built. On the basis of this information it is likely that around 1,000 household storage facilities have been constructed so far, well below the reported 2,475. The potential for further construction exists as materials have been distributed.
- Even of these few, the majority of farmers said they had not yet used them because their production had been very low;
- Farmers did mention reasons why it would be good to have and use improved facilities such as: 'if a fire would break out in the house where they normally store their produce all would get lost', 'no need to buy bags when using the granary', 'insects or rats would not enter the granary';

Common Warehouses

- Some of the common warehouses were only recently handed over, while others have been constructed and handed over in 2015 and 2016; and in Maringué in 2014;
- Discussions with farmers and warehouse committees during visits revealed and showed that the warehouses are not yet being used or are sporadically used by outsiders who rent a space for a few days; in Maringué the situation was similar despite three years of being operational;
- Various reasons were given for the fact that they are not used: there is too low production to warrant the use; the warehouse is too far away from the Club or individual farmers to transport produce; and hiring transport would be too costly; security and safety of produce stored away from the house or Club is an issue (trust);
- Some warehouses seen needed to be better equipped to provide a better and safe environment, e.g. the team observed uncovered windows/ventilation openings, leaking roofs etc;
- No clear management and operational or business plans seemed to be in place. Committees were formed of members of the various Clubs who then seemed to operate on a voluntary basis.

Grinding Mills/Rice Shellers

- Some of the mills were only recently handed over and had just started operating. One mill visited by the team had re-opened a few days before the visits, after a forced stop of several months caused by various breakdowns;
- Mills and shellers are operating with diesel pumps. Diesel initially was received from ADPP but the idea is that eventually the operation will pay for the necessary inputs;
- Mills are run by a volunteer management committee consisting of members from each participating Club. Interviewed committee members could not clearly explain how the mill will be managed in particular when it comes to maintenance, repairs and replacement.
- There is at first a two month testing period during which the mill is operated by "volunteers";. In some mills an operator has been recruited who is paid from the income from the operation,
- There seemed to be no clear business, management and operational plans in place;
- The mills are not operating at full capacity for which various reasons were given; harvest had just finished, mill opened recently and still had to get "known" by customers, production was low, distance too far for Club members to go there and other privately owned mills nearer;
- There are serious health issues related to the actual operation of the mills, such as exhaust pipes ending inside the mill building, deafening noise and dust No protective gear was available.

Training & Land tenure

Training

As mentioned before, training forms part and parcel of all activities implemented by the Project. This not only refers to training of members of the Farmers' Clubs but also to training of the ADPP Farmer Instructors and Unit Leaders (UL) themselves. ADPP uses for most of the trainings the "trainer of trainers" approach in which FIs and/or selected Committee and Club members receive training, who in turn are expected to transfer the knowledge to the (other) Club members. In this way it is expected that all Club members will be reached.

Trainers from "outside" or partner organisations can be involved for specific topics, such as (i) SNV agricultural technicians training the FI and UL on the value chain approach, specific cash crops

production, marketing, (ii) Ministry of Health staff on nutrition and food processing and conservation, (iii) SDAE staff on animal husbandry, vaccinations (iv) Service Providers on low cost irrigation systems amongst other things.

The demonstration fields for food/cash crops and vegetable production serve as a training ground where different techniques are demonstrated, practised and compared. The FI have a training schedule, which is the same for all, which indicates which training is supposed to take place in which month. All FIs have received and are using a rather comprehensive, though by glance not very user-friendly training manual which ADPP has produced and used in different countries.

The Project uses other methods/tools such as Exchange Visits between Farmers' Clubs, Field days, Promotion shows (Annual Plan 2017 ADPP) as part of the learning/training techniques.

Land tenure

Land registration (DUAT) training for FCs is provided by a specialized service provider IPEME. Land registration is predominantly focussed on obtaining a collective field legally owned by the FC. Some clubs mention they have been told about DUAT, but in the majority of clubs no concrete action has been taken for land registration. It was reported that only two FCs in Zambézia and none in Sofala have achieved to obtain a DUAT for a collective field with the help of ADPP.

According to the ADPP Annual Report (AR) of 2016, 3,612 farmers have been trained in land rights, registration and ownership. With respect to individual field registration, ADPP claims that 1,000 individual farmers have obtained Land Title Deeds (DUAT), of which 66% are women. When asked about details it appeared that the individual land areas have not been surveyed which means that formally no DUAT has been granted as the land survey is a formal requirement. It appears that plots have been announced at the district authorities dealing with land title deeds, the SDAE office. Though this provides some protection, it is only the first step of a cumbersome process. The claim of 1,000 individual households having DUATs is therefore not substantiated.

With respect to the asset creation by ADPP (wells, warehouses, mills and irrigation systems), the project has not properly considered protecting infrastructure with DUATs. There are cases (i.e. 1 out of 19 visited FCs) where the asset has been lost due to the land owner claiming the land for another use or selling the land.

Results

The field visits and meetings with Farmer Club members showed that:

- Trainings/demonstrations in the HDF are appreciated by the Club members and several techniques have been taken up and applied in farmers' own fields, but training as a specific activity was not often mentioned or explained during the visits;
- In particular training for the joint management and operation of the warehouses, grinding mills, and small-scale irrigation systems has not yet fully been taken up as committee members could not clearly respond on purpose, organisation and management of these assets;
- None of the above mentioned 'tools' (exchange visits, field days promotional tours) were mentioned by the group participants during the group interviews; so their contribution to project achievements is questionable;
- It is not clear if any material such as hand-outs, pamphlets, guidance notes in local language and with easy designs, have been produced and left with Farmers' Clubs;
- On the one hand, the use of a 'rigid' and well-structured training programme facilitates the organisation, preparation and implementation of training activities. On the other hand it means that some training is provided on activities or practices that are not suitable for a specific area, and are not adapted to the specific circumstances/conditions of a FC or its members. The "one size fits all" approach can be beneficial but also time-consuming; and even have some detrimental effect as farmers will experience negative results of some activities;
- A more focused training approach, where possible adapted to the specific circumstances, level and interests of the Clubs and its members and based on monitoring of successes, would be beneficial.

3.2.2 Component 2: Marketing and Micro Grants

Component 2 is directly related to Purpose 2: "Improved access to markets and financial resources to increase the farmers' share of agricultural value chains" and has two related outputs discussed in detail below. SNV is the prime responsible organisation for the implementation of this component.

Activities related to this component include: Facilitating the farmers' access to market information, Establishment of market linkages for the farmers organized in clubs, Training FIs in value chains; Business plan elaboration, Disbursement of grants to selected farmers and clubs, and monitoring/accompaniment of field activities implementation

Result 1: Farmers' Clubs as commercial organizations of farmers are strengthened to participate in agricultural local value chains

Facilitating the farmers' access to market information

In order to facilitate access to market information for producers, the project introduced information boards and broadcast radio messages in 2016. The boards are used to display prices of agricultural produce and advertise quantities to sell. So far, twenty-eight out of 40 planned information boards were built. The producers stated that they had made sales of their products from the information disseminated on the boards, indicating that the boards serve their purpose.

Radio broadcasting of market information is another source that producers use to deal with the market. This type of price dissemination through radio is relatively expensive, so it's unlikely that it will continue after the end of the project. A buyer database established by SNV provides the list of potential buyers and the conditions they offer. Their upkeep and maintenance requires professional services that cannot be maintained after the project ends.

As a conclusion, out of the market information mechanisms established by the project, the information boards appear to be most effective as they are easy to manage and there are little costs after their erection.

Establishment of market linkages for the farmers organized in FCs

To improve market links SNV used two simultaneous interventions. The first one was to increase the capacity of producers to offer products with higher demand in the market. For this purpose, an identification study (SNV Value Chain Analysis August 2015) was carried out, in which it recommended Sesame and Pigeon Peas as potential crops to be promoted in the two provinces. In 2016, in addition, it was decided to add onions and garlic (see Table 5 in Annex 12) as priority market crops in Sofala province; this was also a part of drought mitigation an action during the emergency period early 2016.

The second intervention was to promote contract farming for sesame in 2015 by establishing the link between large agro-trading companies (such as ETG) and producers that are members of the clubs. The contract farming scheme consisted in the supply of seed to 5000 producers at a cost equivalent to US \$ 100,000 in the form of credit to be reimbursed at the time of sale. The campaign was not a success as the harvest was late and the buying company had little commitment to purchase the product at the time of marketing offering prices below those practiced in the market. The company was willing to pay only 30 Mzn / kg of sesame, against the 35 Mzn / kg offered by other buyers. As a result farmers decided to sell their sesame to other buying agents hence bypassing ETG.

Producers state that the market has not been a problem in the last marketing years because there has been a lot of demand from local buyers and middlemen from large companies including Bangladeshi merchants. Information gathered at meetings with FC members in Maringué and Caia showed that the individual supply of sesame is rather limited, with producers marketing between 5 and 10 bags, approximately 250 to 500 kg of one of the main crops (sesame, pigeon pea or maize). Most of the producers are subsistence farmers (lack of use of technologies and inputs) with low

production and productivity. This scenario is exacerbated by the cyclical drought that plagues the region targeted by the project. The role of the clubs in brokering the marketing of the main agricultural products such as sesame, pigeon pea and maize is very limited.

The strategy of promoting new crops with marketing potential (sesame and pigeon pea) has increased producers' cash crop choices. The marketing data indicate that sesame sales are the most important one representing 72% of sales volume and 77% of sales value, with Sofala being the most important source of produce (78% of volume and 82% of value). Of all total recorded sales sesame sales from Sofala represent 72% in terms of value (see Annex 12 table 4).

The promotion of sesame and pigeon peas was the same in each of the districts of the two provinces, creating some dismay in the districts of Nicoadala and Namacurra because soils and climatic conditions are less appropriate for the cultivation of Sesame in the rice-growing areas of Zambézia. The Chacueza club in Nicoadala is one of the examples with a negative experience of introducing sesame after much effort had been made by producers to cultivate the crop.

It was not possible to obtain consistent marketing data indicating changes in marketed volumes for sesame and pigeon peas over a period of time. The SNV Cash Crop Sales Analysis is just available for one year and cannot be compared with the SNV Pre-harvest report of July 2016. Market linkages promotion was not in particular targeting club members, as compared to other community members (non-FC members) regarding market access there was not much difference.

Training Farmer Instructions in value chain and monitoring

As part of the promotion of new crops (sesame and pigeon pea), the project carried out various trainings in production techniques for FIs and Unit Leaders in both project provinces. The training encompassed the improvement of technical skills in production. However, it was not possible to obtain evidence showing the direct relationship between the techniques and the change in the increase of production and productivity at the level of the producers interviewed. Despite the training their introduction is not accompanied by other factors like inputs (improved seeds) that - combined with the new agricultural practices - can contribute to the increase of production and productivity. In particular the poor seed quality of sesame remains an issue.

In the beginning of 2017, SNV started to train young farmers as market agents at community / club level to serve as a liaison with buyers. For this purpose 42 agents were trained based on an agreement with 17 agro-dealers. SNV has a MoU with these Agro-dealers in which it undertakes to give training to the agents and the Agro-dealers who in return provide sales data to SNV. This activity emerges as a strategy to adjust interventions according to the new marketing context. The role of young agro-dealers may stimulate demand to energize the market during the cash crops marketing season, but there is no additional benefit for club members as the agents work for all community members.

Result 2: Improved access of the farmers and their associations to financial resources through micro-grants

Several experiences from Mozambique and elsewhere show that agricultural extension, alone, without access to financing, does not produce sustainable results. The challenge is to find a fair, transparent and simple financing mechanism to encourage rural entrepreneurship and that does not distort the financial / microcredit market. Savings and loan groups have promising results in many areas. It was in this context, to ensure access to funding for club members that the project introduced revolving credit and savings groups. Moreover, the project also encouraged micro-grants to individuals and FCs on the basis of a simple form of business plan. For this purpose, SNV presented the strategy of granting micro-credit to the project Steering Committee in April 2016, which was implemented thereupon.

Business plans and micro-grants: for clubs and individuals

For the introduction of micro-grants SNV trained the 62 ADPP Farming Instructors in the value chain approach and elaboration of business plans. The instructors were responsible for replicating the training and disclosure of the conditions for access to the micro-grant facility. SNV has released 4680 business plan forms for clubs and individual members. The instructors had the task of

assisting (1-2 members per club) in the elaboration of the business plan. From the beginning, the criteria included a financial contribution by the proponents and the minimum inclusion of two-thirds of women. The first round did not result in a good number of eligible proposals, and as a result the criteria were simplified: the financial contribution was withdrawn and women's participation was reconsidered because most women were illiterate. The business plans were evaluated by a mixed team composed of provincial leaders, two staff from ADPP and SNV each.

The activities proposed in the business plans were trade, commercialization of agricultural products, horticultural production and livestock. ADPP strengthened the criteria by prohibiting the financing of production and sale of charcoal and fuel. These criteria were presented and discussed with the clubs through the instructors. To strengthen the assistance to producers in the elaboration of business plans, ADPP hired IPEME to train the producers directly.

The understanding of club members regarding the process of drawing up business plans and approving the grants is not very clear. Many members who have submitted business plans at the end of 2016 are still hopeful that their turn will come to receive the money. For example, in one particular FC (Nicoadala), 8 members were selected to present their business plans to receive a Grant, of this number, only one received a Grant in the amount of 11,000.00 Mtn. The rest are still waiting for their turn. In other cases, the farmers whose business plan was not approved, expect that there will be a second or third opportunity for them to receive a grant. In at least two of the interviewed clubs, the president expressed the wish that all members would receive a grant. The practice to 'favor only few selected members' doesn't help to maintain cohesion among the club members, and it would be justified to provide grants more equally.

So far 4,680 business plan proposals have been submitted, out of which only 417 were approved, of which 368 are individual producers and 49 of the clubs (see Table 6 in Annex 12 for more detail). Of the 368 grants for individual producers, 212 (58%) were for men and 156 (42%) for women. The total amount disbursed in 2016 was 5,222,062 Mzn (equivalent to € 74,600). SNV also trained 62 agricultural instructors in grant monitoring, which includes checking the cash flow and providing additional financial support. For a better understanding of micro-grant performance, the micro-grants for individual clubs and producers are presented in the table 7 in Annex 12.

One of the biggest complaints was that members with pending or rejected proposals are not provided with formal or clear information about their situation. For example, in one particular FC (in Maringué district), 15 members submitted business plans, and one was financed for buying and selling of goats while the rest are waiting for their turn.

Field visits and meetings with Club members showed that:

- The Grant is seen as an attractive and immediate benefit to Club members as it is free offered money with no required matching or obligation;
- The purpose of the micro-grant is not clear either by the project or the target group, it has become a donation service rather than a means to access other financial services for producers;
- There is no functioning monitoring system with performance indicators of projects funded business plans and no accountability mechanism to evaluate if the purpose for which the Grant was requested is being met;
- The business plans presented in the application were as such, a simple request for funds. None of the beneficiaries contacted have a copy of their business plan to use as a basis for and management of the business;
- The financed activities don't have a business concept, don't observe basic aspects of a business (costs, prices, market, gross margin and profit), proponents are guided by the flow of capital;

- The practice risks creating a distorted concept in the target group with regards to credit management, and could jeopardize the Clubs or members through a distorted experience of microcredit.

Box 1: Micro-credit Case - Gross margin analysis of a Rice production project

This case example is taken from an interview with a grant beneficiary from the Chacueza club in the district of Nicoadala. The table below presents estimates of an interview with a grant beneficiary at the Chacueza club in the district of Nicoadala.

Production costs	Unit	Qnt.	Total
Land preparation	150	49	7350
Land hiring	3000	1	3000
Seeds	1200	2	2400
Total			12750
Income			
Sale of rice (bags)	1200	7	8400
Gross Margin (Mzn)			-4350

Ms. Anita Armando of the Chacueza Club in Nicoadala received 11,000 Mzn as micro-grant for rice production. She performed the following operations; Costs: People for cleaning the farm (7 people x 7 days x 150 / day = 7350 Mzn), lease of the farm (3000 Mzn), buy 2 bags of rice for seed (1200x2 = 2400 Mzn).

Recipes: Sale of rice bags from 100 kg to 1200.00Mtn (1200x7 = 8400 Mzn).

Source: Notes from interview Chacueza Farmer Club-Nicoadala, June 2017

Ms. Anita's business operations show that the financial result is negative and that the micro-grant should be considered a subsidy. This information was shared and discussed together with the members and project team but did not raise any concerns about the performance of the business. If Ms. Anita was using a loan from a microfinance institution, she would have been at risk of not repaying the loan. The financial education of members to familiarize themselves with the use of microcredit for small investments that the project intended to introduce, is null and void. Instead of improving skills, the project created distortion of the concept of microcredit and matching grants with the members of the Clubs.

Saving clubs

The ADPP project also stimulated FC members to create savings and credit groups. However, at this stage only 96 savings clubs exist out of 312 Farmers' Clubs, showing potential for scaling up. The members of the savings groups organize themselves in small groups of 15 people and meet monthly to make savings and to grant credit to their members (total 1440). It is not clear why the ADPP project has set the limit of membership to 15 members. Each member saves about 100-500 Mtn whereas the loan amount depends on the total amount saved by the group and the amount solicited. In general, loans range from 100 to 2000 Mtn, and for exceptional cases the value can go up to 5000 Mtn depending on the member's ability and experience, and the confidence that the Group has. The interest rates in general are 10% per month for the period of 2 to 3 months; other groups charge a fixed rate of 50.00 Mtn per loan period. The saving groups interviewed indicated that the interest rate is not a problem. It is an endogenous process where members organize themselves to make savings and to loan on the basis of trust.

This experience shows that when people make a commitment to third-party money with clear bond conditions, they become more responsible (cautious) in managing their loans. The results showed to be more positive than when the person receives money without clear obligations and responsibilities of repayment as is the case of the micro-grants. This experience can be a good example to capitalize on micro-grant funds.

3.2.3 Component 3: Environment, Health and Sanitation

Component 3 is directly related to Purpose 3 Improved environmental, water and sanitation conditions and increased health awareness for farmers and their families.

Activities related to this component include: tree nurseries and planting, wood saving stoves, crop residual burning; health awareness campaigns, hygiene training, improved latrines; nutrition training, small-stock animal rearing & vaccination.

Result 1: Improved management of forest resources and household energy

Tree nurseries and planting

In the PD, tree nurseries and planting are linked to reforestation. ADPP AR 2016 mentions that the project responded to climate change through promoting activities in conservation farming and reforestation: production of 280,985 trees in 30 tree nurseries and construction of a total of 6,407 firewood saving stoves. The number of planted trees has been below planned, especially in 2015 (Table 8 of Annex 12). In both provinces the tree nurseries are also used by non-members (SDAE, schools, community members), which is not reflected in reports.

The survival rate of the planted seedlings casts some shadow on the reforestation efforts. According to the ADPP AR 2016, 84,300 seedlings died up after the moisture levels dropped particularly in Maringué district where the effects of drought were felt the most in 2016. Club members stated in both provinces that part of the trees died due to drought or that goats ate them. There are no statistics on survival rate at club level, and the survival rate (65%) indicated by Results Based Progress Monitoring (June 2017) could not be verified in the field. The financial investment in tree planting activity is considerable.

The AR states that each farmer planted minimum 20 trees in 2016. MTE field visits indicate that varying types and numbers of tree species have been distributed to all visited clubs in Sofala and to 9 out of 12 visited clubs in Zambézia. In Zambézia, clubs reported that each member received from 2 to 3 tree saplings; in Sofala quantities varied from 18 seedlings per member to 50 seedlings for 10 members in a club. Species distributed varied too: papaya, moringa, chanfuta (*Azelia quanzensis*), and acacia were mentioned in both provinces; whereas lemon, cashew, bananas, oranges and *mafuro* only in Zambézia and *pangapanga* (*Milletia stuhlmannii*) only in Sofala. As main benefits of having trees, the members stated shade and nutrition. Most trees have thus been planted near the homestead; members did not mention that they had planted trees in their productive fields to intercrop with annual crops (agro-forestry).

Wood saving stoves

In both provinces, all visited clubs have learned to make wood saving stoves to such degree that they can make new ones themselves. Although more stoves have been produced (6,407) than was planned (3,750) in 2016, the uptake by 1,992 farmers (31%) has not been as high as planned (53% in December 2016) according to data in the Results Based Progress Monitoring of June 2017. The outcome level indicator, however, states planned uptake to be 40% by the end of 2016. In Maringué, this activity started already during the preceding project (2011-2014), but field observations did not reveal more institutionalized use than in Zambézia. No district or gender disaggregated data was available to evaluation team to verify if Maringué has better uptake due to longer sensitization to this innovative technology, nor was this analysed in reports.

Stove users in clubs state many advantages: they save wood, pot boils quickly, there is less smoke and no need to collect firewood every week. However, many clubs, especially in Zambézia, have had problems in many areas where sandy soils are not loamy enough to build resistant stoves – such stoves may last only for a couple of months. Despite this, members make new ones and are happy with the stoves. Wood saving stoves have potential for larger uptake, scaling-up and income generation, considering that according to the baseline use of this technology was in project areas was close to none before the project. The MTE team came across at least two women who have built and sold a stove to another household. Members state there is demand for the stoves.

Crop residue burning

According to ADPP AR 2016, 1,565 lead farmers participated in the conservation agriculture training including promotion of alternatives to crop residue burning. Approximately half of the visited clubs in both provinces state they no longer practice it due to advice given by the Farming Instructors. Some of these clubs mentioned the positive impact of not burning their crop residue: i.e. use of mulching and manure instead increases humidity and nutrients in soil. In Zambézia, one club specifically mentioned they still burn their crop residues; but they clean the areas around the fields so the fire would not spread. Only one outcome level indicator is included in Results-based Progress Monitoring, but data related to this indicator have not been collected.

Result 2: Improved health, water & sanitation and hygiene through awareness raising and provision of means/facilities

Health awareness campaigns

District authorities and project staff state that health awareness campaigns (HIV/AIDS and Malaria) promoted by the Project have been prepared together but were conducted by District Health Services. ADPP also states that they try to bring up HIV/ AIDS in their regular meetings with FCs (pers. comm. June 2017). The AR 2016 states that 6,799 FC member farmers and 62 FIs participated in the district level campaigns, representing 57% of target in 2016. Gender disaggregated data was not provided. However, only a few club members mentioned these trainings during field interviews. Members in one club in Namacurra, Zambézia, stated that ADPP provides practical advice, whereas previous public and NGO organized trainings have been too theoretical.

Hygiene training

The ADPP AR 2016 states that 7,891 sanitation devices (tippy taps, dish racks and rubbish pits) were installed at household level in 2016 (98% of target). In Sofala, all visited clubs, and in Zambézia most clubs, mentioned improved personal hygiene and homestead hygiene through construction of latrines/traditional bathroom (bathing area), tippy-tap, rubbish pit and plate drying rack. Awareness raising about hygiene around the house has been successful. Some clubs mentioned these facilities help members to protect themselves against diseases like malaria, cholera and diarrhoea. It was also claimed that children have less diarrhoea because of clean environment, but health statistics have not been followed up by the project, so it could not be verified. It is not clear if any material such as hand-outs, pamphlets, guidance notes in local language with easy designs, is produced and left with Farmers' Clubs.

Improved latrines

The main strategy of the FC project is to raise awareness about sanitation and hygiene following the Community-Led Total Sanitation (CLTS) approach as promoted and applied in Mozambique. The AR 2016 states that 3,753 improved latrines using locally available materials were constructed in 2016 (47% of target) by Club members. The same figure is used as an outcome level indicator (Sanitation: *'Number and proportion of households and individuals with an access to and using adequate sanitation facilities. Disaggregated by sex'*), which is misleading as construction of latrines does not necessarily reflect the use of them. Latrine construction was said to be done by the household members themselves with the help of neighbours or Club members. No subsidy from ADPP for latrine construction was mentioned as ADPP follows the approach of CLTS.

The MTE observed some weather-worn and burned latrines, and one club had started construction of latrines, but the rain season broke them down - they would need cement. On a positive note, in Zambézia, some of the visited clubs had latrines before the project, but the used model is more durable now and as a new feature, members have started washing hands by using the tippy-taps. Two clubs mention that use of latrines instead of bush provides more privacy and helps avoiding risks like snakes. Not all members in neither province have latrines or other hygiene facilities yet. According to Results-based progress monitoring (June 2017), 10% of members used sanitation facilities and latrines before the project – the baseline indicates a higher figure for latrines (22.6%) in Maringué. According to reported data, by the end of 2016 level of uptake of both sanitation facilities and latrines was 60%. Evaluation team could not verify this on the field.

Result 3: Improved level of nutrition and food security through promotion of small stock husbandry

Nutrition training

To address malnutrition in Zambézia and Sofala provinces, in 2016 project trained 802 farmers, 2 members from each club and 178 community leaders in nutrition (ADPP AR 2016). The limited number of participants in these trainings per club has caused gaps in information flow to other club members, as was observed in Nhamapaza, Maringué. Disproportionally, only one indicator is related to nutrition and six to small stock raising.

On a positive note, practically all visited clubs mentioned they have received nutrition training and have learned to prepare nutritious porridges for young children with moringa, vegetables, eggs, peanuts, green leaves, and fruits like papaya. Beans, coconut, fish and orange flesh potato were also mentioned by a couple of clubs. Most clubs mention health benefits of using dried moringa in food and tea, although in some clubs it has falsely been understood as "a cure for all" curing malaria or giving vitamin A. Some clubs mentioned health benefits of use of moringa for HIV patients. Members, especially women, have learned techniques for example for the conservation of tomatoes or preparation of papaya jam, which has enabled them to store some of the produce to be sold later. One club in Zambézia mentioned that before the nutrition information was shared by the project, the first milk after delivery would be thrown away, whereas now they give it to the baby ("even men do know").

Members state that nutritious porridges are making a difference in children's diets and health, although during the visits some children with bloated stomachs caused by deficiency in dietary protein were observed. According to Results-based monitoring report (June 2017), the Household Food Diversity Score has steadily improved, being 6.6 at the end of 2016 (target 6.4). Reports do not explain how ADPP team has got this figure. Good surveys conducted by highly qualified staff are needed for HHDDS. This indicator could not be verified in the field. Contradictorily, the outcome level nutrition indicator "proportion of households that regularly consume at least three of the five categories of food" has declined from Jan-June 2015 to last update in July-Dec 2015.

Small-stock animal rearing and vaccination

The AR 2016 states that the district veterinary officers conducted training for 62 Farming Instructors on animal rearing, and that a total of 37,933 animals were vaccinated against diseases such as Newcastle, Anthrax, Foot and Mouth among other common animal diseases in 2016 (compared to target 25,000). The vaccination data refer to all community members as it is not only targeting FC members. The figure is high compared to the number of animals distributed by the project in 2016: 1,578 goats, 40 sheep, 184 pigs, 600 chickens and 77 ducks (AR 2016) so it appears that most animals vaccinated are not part of the distributed animals. The vaccination issue was mentioned by only one of the visited clubs they asked for refreshment training on animal vaccination as they had forgotten everything based on one training received. Farming Instructors did not mention this activity either.

In Sofala, visited clubs are more familiar with animal rearing - many have already had goats before the project and all visited clubs had received goats whereas in Zambézia 8 out of 12 clubs mentioned this activity. In Maringué, animals were distributed already in the first phase of the project. Clubs have received different quantities of animals, mainly goats, 10 or 15 per club in two patches in 2015 and 2016 were mentioned. 'Animal pass on' scheme is used to disseminate animals to a wider number of club members, but at the time of field visits in general few members had indeed received an animal. Animals are considered a way to mitigate crop failure, improve nutrition and income for the farmers (ADPP AR 2016). The report states that goats and sheep can live and reproduce without high demands of water intake, and survive and thrive through eating leaves from tiny thorn bushes mostly found in arid places. However, many goats, especially in Zambézia, have suffered from poor health and poor procreation. According to the ADPP staff, each club in Zambézia has problems with animals dying.

It seems that no proper analysis of local conditions was conducted before implementing the activity to all clubs as "one size fits all" approach. Clubs in Zambézia are not familiar with animal rearing as the area has little previous experience due to ecological conditions. In theory, clubs had a choice between goats, chicken and pigs. One club in Zambézia asked for goats to breed, because they wanted to experiment with something new without knowing if it could work or not; another club mentioned it was ADPP who decided to bring goats. In one club, the members were not decided on which animals they wanted - the opinion of men to have goats seemed to over-rule women's will to have chicken.

For club members, having an animal is an asset for bad days. Clubs state ten goats are not enough; after two years' there are still not enough animals for all members whereas the goal should be one goat in every household. Born offspring, if any, has been given to members who did not receive

yet, and some farmers, mainly in Sofala, have been also able to sell animals. However, there are still many members in both provinces who have not received an animal.

3.2.4 Gender

As indicated earlier, gender relates to the reduction of gender inequality in the targeted Farmers' Clubs. The project interventions mainly translate this as participation of men/women in various activities which are assessed through gender disaggregated indicators (see also 5.3 Monitoring). Some indicators relate to the head of household in particular when environment, hygiene and sanitation and animal husbandry is concerned. Unfortunately, the latter element to distinguish between male and female headed households (MHH/FHH) has not been taken into consideration during project design nor in the project baseline of 2014. Hence it is not possible to assess whether FHHs have benefitted more from ADPP FC activities than MHHs.

Participation in FC / Club committees

Women represent 63% of all FC members in the 312 Clubs. However, they represent only 37% of the Club committee members (see Annex 12; table 2) with most Clubs having 3 male members and 2 female members in the committees, as was the target set by ADPP. While the project has been successful in getting two-thirds of the Club members being women, this is not reflected in the positions women have in the management committees. In most cases and with few exceptions – only in one case of the 19 interviewed Clubs - a woman was the president of the Club. One Club in Namacurra even had only male committee members. Interestingly, in most cases women have the position of treasurer recognizing the reliability of women as guardians of money.

Time allocation: shallow wells and wood saving stoves

An important contribution that has been recognized during the interviews with the Farmers' Clubs are the positive effects of the shallow wells and the wood saving stoves on time allocation of women. It was recognized – and visually confirmed – that the wells served an important function of providing quality water in the close environment of the rural communities. During the dry season, the wells are an important nearby source of water for households reducing the time needed to fetch water and providing a better quality than surface water.

Equally as indicated under component 3, wood saving stoves are reducing the time allocated to fetching firewood from about once per week to once per month. Besides the reduction of smoke, the better regulation of the temperature contributes to the convenience of food preparation. One woman indicated that she had even sold a wood stove.

Access to income: vegetable growing

The introduction of improved techniques to grow vegetables and the promotion of diversification of vegetable growing has positively contributed to improved consumption but also the generation of income through vegetable sales. Women testified that they have established their own vegetable gardens of which they are selling a substantial part. The income generated contributes to improved food security as households are not forced to sell their grains to get some money. The access to income by women is one of the very positive aspects of the promotion of vegetable production.

Intra-household decision-making

Women indicated in some instances that they have learned to better speak out for themselves though this might be less the case in Maringué. Not only in public during Club meetings but also inside the household as women are recognized members. They indicate that household decisions are made in close cooperation between husbands and wives thus contributing to a better cooperation at household level. During the interviews with the Clubs it was clear that women were able – after some initial reluctance – to speak out and respond on the basis of their perspective.

Nutrition knowledge

Women indicated that they have learned to make enriched porridges with moringa, bananas and green leaves, peanut and sugar. The women state they are indeed practicing this and it helps their children to be more healthy. Also in some instances men showed that their nutrition knowledge has improved; in one instance a man told that it was now common practice to use the first milk after delivery (colostrum) as this is rich of minerals required by the young-born. Both examples indicate

that the knowledge about nutrition has substantially improved. However, the specific targeting of improved diets for pregnant or lactating women and adolescent girls has not been part of the nutrition trainings and knowledge transfer.

Alphabetization

Club members, especially women, expressed their appreciation to participate in literacy training. Despite regular issues with regard to the payment of the volunteers by the District Education Office, literacy training is starting to bring results. Women of several FCs indicated that they are now able to write their names and sign, and that they have improved their calculation skills. One female participant mentioned, for example, that she is now able to send a SMS to her husband. In Clubs, which are on second or third year of literacy training, female participation to discussion was more lively. Level of alphabetization is measured by 189 Adult Literacy Coordinators in both districts at the end of term by number of women and men able to write and read. According to ADPP AR 2016, 4 414 farmers out of 5 419 farmers enrolled in the adult literacy program managed to pass to the next level by the end of year. No gender disaggregated data is provided.

Savings groups

Women participate substantially in Club savings groups who are saving money and providing credit to their members at regular intervals. Especially women participate and save around 20-100 Mzn on a monthly basis (sometimes weekly as in Namacurra): "They save - take credit - save - take credit". Unfortunately, the project monitoring does not differentiate between male and female participation but from the FC interviews it appeared that the large majority of members (total 1440 members) consisted of women.

3.3. Value for money: Efficiency

Assessment criterion EFFICIENCY

Review of the quality of the project management; costs of project implementation; efficient planning and coordination.

Guiding questions:

- Is the share of staff, administrative & management costs justified in relation to the actual implementation costs?
- Is project management operating in an effective way? What have been the inputs from partner organisations; do they indicate ownership & commitment; are the inputs of the two implementing partners planned & coordinated efficiently?
- Has value-for-money been achieved during implementation?

3.3.1. Financial Efficiency

Budget

The overall budget granted by the MFA-Finland is EUR 8.8 Million for the four-year funding period of the ADPP Farmer Project with EUR 8.0 M being funded by MFA and EUR 0.8 M as own contribution to the project. Each year an annual expenditure budget is being prepared which is later on used for reporting purposes to MFA and the Steering Committee. According to the revised (internal) budget (June 2017) the actual expenditure (2014-2016) and planned budget (2017-2018) will be EUR 7,693,027⁷

The revised budget (as per June 2017) shows the three main categories:

- 1) Personnel (33% of total budget),
- 2) Activity costs (42%), and
- 3) Operations, maintenance and investment (19%).

The budget also includes 7% of total project costs for administrative costs.

⁷ This revised budget (June 2017) was shared by ADPP to the MTE team but has not yet been presented to the MFA (see Annex 11 for further details of both original and (internal) revised budget)

With regard to personnel costs the division between ADPP and SNV is respectively 79% for 100+ staff and 21% for 7 advisors (mostly part-time). It should be noted that SNV is all advisors and support staff whereas the bulk of ADPP staff consist of 62 Farming Instructors and includes support staff as well (such as drivers, guards). One Finnish Junior Professional Officer (JPO) is also included in the ADPP share of the budget. The total personnel costs of 33% of total budget are relatively at the high side, also given the fact that there are no international recruited staff involved (with exception of the Finnish JPO). On the other hand the project approach of involving 62 FIs working closely with the local communities makes the project rather labour-intensive.

Activity costs are subdivided per Result Area (Component). Component 1 (Farmers' Clubs) has the largest budget allocation with 46% of total Activity Costs, Component 2 (Marketing) 15%, and Component 3 (Environment, Health and Sanitation) 14%; other Activity Costs relate to Capacity building and Lesson learning (15%) and Monitoring and Evaluation (9%). The Capacity building activity includes Cluster meetings of FC but to large extent staff meetings (FI, UL, Key staff) at various levels including national meetings and exchange visits. The costs of the Steering Committee meetings and Advisory Board are also included under this label. The label of Capacity Building and Lesson learning is therefore rather misleading as the costs mainly refer to Project Management. Together with M&E the budgeted costs of Capacity Building are 24% of activity costs (or 8,7% of total budget). This is on top of the 7% Administrative costs making the total budget of project management more than 15% of the total budget. Project management costs exclude office operational and investment costs, which represent a further 8% of total budget. Thus, in total almost a quarter of project budget (23%) has been allocated to project management, office operational and office investment costs.⁸

The third main budget element – operation maintenance and investment – has an allocation of 19% of the total project budget. As said about 46% of this element is related to office operational and investment costs, 31% are transport costs, and 10% for maintenance and 13% for the purchase of transport.

Expenditure

The table below shows the Annual project expenditure against the approved annual budgets including the 10% own contribution of ADPP and SNV for the period June 2014 up to and including May 2017, which represents three out of the four years of planned implementation.

Table 1: ADPP Farmers' Club project budget and reported expenditure

Year	Budget ⁹	Expenditure	% Exp./ Budget
Jun-Dec 2014	€ 1,351,961	€ 893,376	66%
2015	€ 2,438,137	€ 1,828,439	75%
2016	€ 3,156,523	€ 2,192,401	69%
2017	€ 1,920,836		
Jan-May		€ 523,536	27%
Total¹⁰	€ 8,867,457	€ 5,437,752	61%
Leftover		€ 3,362,248	39%

Source: ADPP FC Financial Report Jun 2014-May 2017 xls-sheet

Total project expenditure at three-quarter of its running time is 61% with 39% remaining for the last 12 months. ADPP has already downscaled its expected project budget to EUR 7,693,027 based on the actual expenditure for the first three years (2014-16) and the planned expenditure for 2017 and 2018. However, even the adjusted budget would leave EUR 2,255,275 for the remaining twelve months. Given the fact that most investments and trainings have been made at an earlier stage, it is not realistic to assume that expenditure according to the revised budget will be achieved. An additional element is the depreciation in 2016 by 75% of the Mzn in relation to the EURO (from around 40 Mzn/ EUR to almost 70 Mzn/ EUR) which provided an extra boost to the available project budget as most costs are made in the national currency.

⁸ This exclude transport costs, maintenance and investment in means of transport (car, motorbikes)

⁹ Budget represent the annual approved budgets and includes MFA contribution plus own contribution from ADPP and SNV

¹⁰ The total amount does not related to the overall budget as the annual budget is adjusted each year.

Overall, it is observed that some budget items (personnel costs and project management) are relatively high. Secondly, the expenditure rate is well below the original budget and will also not achieve the revised budget. Thirdly, the overall budget for this type of non-governmental district support is EUR 550,000 per district per year. Compared to ordinary government annual district budgets – which are usually between EUR 100-200,000 in Mozambique – the ADPP FC budget is very high. Hence the rather low expenditure rate. It is surprising that at the design stage the relatively high budget has not been taken into account.

3.3.2 Project Management

The ADPP Farmers' Club project set-up has been rather well established including the coordination at different levels (district, province, national) as well as the administrative set-up. The main management staff are based in Nicoadala in the Project Coordination Unit (PCU). However, project management has not been without its issues. In the first place, it was observed that recently there has been a high turnover of rather senior project staff including the project manager, an ADPP provincial coordinator and the SNV grants manager. The exact reasons of their recent departure is not known to the MTE team. The actual ADPP project coordination consisting of the two Provincial coordinators seems to work well as they have substantial experience in the project.

Secondly, it has been observed that the collaboration between ADPP and SNV has had its issues. It was observed that SNV advisors - in particular at senior level - are working part-time for the project and are overstretched with different assignments. This has reduced the time available for the FC project implementation at the right time and resulted in late reporting. It was also observed that the financial reporting by SNV was delayed. In addition, the management of the micro-grants had its concerns and still needs to be resolved. An internal audit brought to light that not all grantees had received their money as declared by the grants manager. During the SC of 2016 the issue of collaboration was brought up by the MFA. With the arrival of the new SNV director the collaboration has improved and SNV is taking measures to improve their performance. Part of the issues may be related to the different organisational culture where ADPP is focusing on practical implementation close to the local communities and SNV is more assuming the role of external advisor.

Fortunately, the staff changes and the different approaches by ADPP and SNV have not led to major issues at field level implementation. Almost all Farming Instructors are still in place and are positive about their role as extension worker on behalf of the project. The appreciation of the work by the Clubs is high and the interaction between FI and Club is in general good. The back-up by district Unit Leaders, Agricultural Technicians and the Provincial Coordinators seems to work well.

Narrative reporting provides good detail of project progress. At some instances, however, the reports include statements that cannot be verified or that are not based on thorough monitoring data. The mentioned yield increase in the 2016 AR is a case as well as the realization of improved storage granaries as being completed whereas they were still under construction.

Financial reporting is based on detailed bookkeeping. The reports as submitted to MFA provide substantial detail and are well linked to detailed expenditure statements as presented in the June 2017 detailed financial report. An external performance audit by KPMG (December 2016) observed inconsistencies in the Project bookkeeping but also indicates that ADPP follows audit recommendations. ADPP indicated that an action plan has been formulated to respond to the KPMG audit observations on risks and recommendations, and presented to MFA Maputo and agreed.

3.3.3 Monitoring

The ADPP FC has an elaborate Monitoring system which is based on the universal Humana People to People Federation system but adjusted to the Mozambican context. It has culminated in a Results Monitoring Framework (RMF) based on the indicators as formulated in the project logframe. The RMF consists of 5 impact indicators, 15 outcome indicators and 53 output indicators (resp. 20 for Component 1; 17 for Component 2, and 16 for Component 3).

The monitoring set-up is well organized and based on a set of monitoring tools. These tools include the Member Booklet (*Livro do Membro*), the Club Production Register and the Farming Instructor

Daily Calendar. The information of the five Clubs that a FI is monitoring is registered in the FI Daily Calendar. A copy of this data is given to the Unit Leader who will verify the information and give guidelines for improvement. The UL in their turn produce a monthly report for each of the FI and hand this information to the project Data Collector based in Caia. This is the basis for the half-yearly results-based monitoring reports.

Many of the output (*Result*) indicators are frequency indicators, mainly counting participation, no of meetings, business plans developed, etc. Other indicators such as those related to crop productivity, total production, post-harvest loss or technology applied are not reliable. They are based on recall by the farmers involved and not on actual measurements. Moreover, they cannot be compared to the baseline data as they are aggregated for all crops. Some indicators such as number of Farmers' Clubs or ADPP staff capacitated are redundant, as they do not provide additional insights. Another complicating factor is the monitoring of gender, in particular to distinguish between Female and Male Headed Households. As the project does not specifically target FHHs or MHHs this is as well without relevance to monitor. Other output indicators are related to important activities such as literacy training, land registration (DUAT), assets created.

The fifteen outcome (*Purpose*) indicators and five impact (*Overall Objective*) indicators have their own problem of measurement or relevance. In the first place, the source of information is not indicated. Only three out of fifteen outcome indicators (environment, household water (*hygiene*) and sanitation) are directly measured by the project, the other ten indicators depend on external sources which are often general (e.g. not specific (e.g. number of crops produced) or difficult to measure (e.g. number of months of hunger). The same problem appears for the impact indicators: not measurable (e.g. economic growth and opportunity), not specific (e.g. level of poverty and hunger) or difficult to measure (e.g. access to District Development Fund (FDD)). Moreover, many of the indicators cannot be linked to the 2014 baseline data so that changes as a result of the project cannot be measured. The baseline provides much more detail with regard to many indicators which cannot be found in the Results-based monitoring reports. It is regrettable that ADPP has not liaised with District or Provincial Services for aligning with the indicators they are using on the basis of routine data collection (e.g. health, WASH or agriculture).

In addition, an ADPP agricultural survey was developed as an additional tool to collect agricultural data at the level of households. This agricultural survey is implemented once a year. It is quite elaborate with a lot of detail being asked (more than 100 items being asked) and considerable overlap with the regular monitoring. However, also the agricultural data for this survey is based on recall by the farmers themselves and not based on measurement. ADPP implements about 600 surveys annually. ADPP staff interviewed recognized that this agricultural survey is complicated.

SNV has also implemented an agricultural survey but with much more focussed and limited data collection. They have surveyed the fields of about 1400 households (10% of all members) to measure the cropped area with four crops: maize, rice, sesame and pigeon pea. These data can be linked to the 2014 baseline and provide a more reliable source of information as they are based on GPS-measurements. Unfortunately, vegetable plots are not included in the cropped area measurements. It is the intention of SNV to undertake crop yield measurements in 2017.

3.3.4. Aid Effectiveness

The PD indicates that the project will actively seek and 'promote coordination, collaboration and alignment' with development partners. However, in practice the collaboration is confined to the District Service of Economic Affairs (SDAE) of each of the four districts and the Education Services for the Literacy Training. And even this is rather limited to information exchange about progress of the FC project. Other external organisations are mainly contacted as service providers for different activities: training (IPEME), equipment (AgroServe for irrigation systems), land tenure information (ORAM) etc. or as donors (KOICA, UNDP). The lack of linkages to other development partners is a missed opportunity as so many organisations – governmental, UN, NGO – have a broad experience with Agricultural and Rural Development relevant for learning about good practices in Food and Nutrition and Marketing. Some Portuguese language manuals are available in the country that could serve the FC project purpose such as FAO on agricultural practices and nutrition education for Farmer Field Schools, or the SETSAN Food Security and Nutrition planning guide.

3.4 Perspective of achieving wider benefits: Impact

Assessment criterion IMPACT

What is the perspective of achieving the overall project objectives?

Guiding questions:

- Has progress been made towards achieving the overall objective(s) of the Project?
- Have the farmers become more knowledgeable of their rights to food, participation and to land in the Project areas?
- What is the overall poverty, inequality and climate sustainability impact? For whom?
- Is the project improving gender equality?

Achievement of overall Farmer Club project objectives

In the absence of appropriate data on project impact or relevant outcome indicators (see above 5.3 Monitoring) the assessment of the potential to achieve overall project objectives is based on anecdotal assessment. The following criteria will be used: poverty reduction, food security, women empowerment, income generation and climate resilience (adjusted from the FC project results-based monitoring framework). However, the examples given for each of the criteria are incidents and cannot be generalized.

Poverty reduction is difficult to assess; in terms of material investments, various members indicated that they have been able to improve their housing, pay for education fees, buying of bicycles, invest in the purchase of animals or started a petty trade business as a result of project activities. Improved food security was more widely mentioned by FC members; women indicate that through the sales of vegetables they earn an income that avoids the touching of their granary thus indirectly contributing to improved food security. Women empowerment is mainly related to their participation in FC committees, intra-household decision-making (sharing of responsibilities between husband and wife) and their access to income-generating activities such as a vegetable garden. Sesame and pigeon pea production and marketing seem to be more a task of men. The pride that women show with regard to the skills they have learned through alphabetization is also noticeable: as one women expressed: "I can now follow the counting at the market". Climate resilience is less evident as flood and drought remain major hazards in times of erratic rainfall. In terms of climate change mitigation some activities are expected to have a positive contribution: for e.g. the construction of shallow wells and irrigation systems are noted to have improved the access to water both for drinking as well as agricultural purposes; The reduction of crop burning as well as tree planting are expected to contribute positively, though indirectly and at a very limited scale.

From the monitoring data provided and the interviews with the members of the Farmers Clubs it is not possible to discern a specific category of members who have specially benefitted from project activities. The only exception that should be mentioned are the micro-grants: relatively more committee members including the president appear to have benefitted from this subsidy.

Knowledge with respect right to food, participation and land access

With respect to this Evaluation Question (EQ) this remains difficult to answer, in particular since merely transferring knowledge is of less relevance without the appropriate follow-up of action on the basis of acquired knowledge. When looking at actions that address the Right to food, the project has certainly contributed to the enhancement of availability, access and quality of food without members losing ownership and control over their production; the decision to produce and market remains with the farmers. This became quite clear when the contract farming approach failed in 2015 and farmers were able to find alternative marketing channels. The FC project also enhanced knowledge about land tenure rights. However, this information was mainly confined to the purchase of a land title deed (DUAT) for a common piece of land owned by the FC. It did not extend to community rights or individual plots. The latter was never mentioned during one of the 19 Farmer Club interviews.

Gender equality

As indicated in section 4.4 Gender and 4.5 Conclusions Effectiveness, the project has certainly contributed to enhance gender equality through their participation in the Farmers' Clubs and their

committees, income generation through vegetable production, improved collaboration at household level, reduced time allocation to water fetching and firewood collection, and through the achievement of basic writing and calculation skills.

HRBA: participation, accountability, non-discrimination and transparency.

The main project beneficiaries are the members of FCs. The ADPP's rule to restrict the number of FC members to 50 could limit the inclusion of more members – possibly also those marginalized households who had missed out during the FC establishment. As earlier indicated, no special attention was paid to reach out to the vulnerable groups; such considerations were limited to gender equality alone.

As per the project design, the project itself presumes the role of service provider towards the communities, and the linkage with relevant government local authorities and district service providers (i.e. SDAE) is quite minimal at community level; on the other hand, given the limited capacity of the local government authorities, ADPP plays an important role in fulfilling the service gap left by the authorities. This role is kindly acknowledged by the district authorities and the Ministry of Agriculture.

Neither the PD, nor the ADPP during the course of the implementation, has undertaken a thorough analysis of how the project relates to the principles of HRBA – participation, accountability, non-discrimination and transparency and how interventions should be based on these principles. Now it mainly remains confined to gender equality (see above). Some aspects of the HRBA principles, relating to how ADPP conducts its work, could be operationalized with relatively small effort (e.g. how ADPP shares information with beneficiaries, how meeting times and venues are decided (participation), what type of inputs are provided (non-discrimination), but it would require awareness and guidelines by the ADPP.

3.5 Potential for sustaining achievements: Sustainability

Assessment criterion SUSTAINABILITY

Will the benefits produced by the programme be maintained after the termination of external support?

Guiding questions:

- What are the possible factors that enhance or inhibit sustainability
- Will the benefits produced by the programme be maintained after the project termination?
- Who will take over the responsibility of financing the activities, or have they become self-sustaining?
- Have the farmers been provided incentive to contribute, and has this been successful?
- Is there a clear exit strategy?
- Have the risks been identified & monitored? What mitigation measures were taken & how effective were they?
- Has there been adequate local political acceptance/ recognition & support for FCs?

Club members' expectations for the future

Most club members are not aware when the project will finish. Only very few – in particular in Maringué - knew that the project will be finished in 2018. Members indicate that they are able to continue a number of activities and practice what they have learned. The activities mostly mentioned to be continued by themselves are: savings groups, cultivation of vegetables (including the techniques promoted), improved cooking stoves, granaries, latrines and other hygiene measures. Nevertheless, it was often also mentioned that a longer support was needed.

Other activities are less likely to be continued. As members indicate, they do not have the funds to maintain assets or purchase inputs. Thus far, ADPP has donated all the inputs (seeds, pesticide, hoes). The members don't know how to maintain or repair the well, not even the FI does as he has to call the ADPP water technician to do the repairs if needed. In Zambézia a large number of the distributed goats have died.

The particular case of Maringué indicates that prolongation of support to FCs in the same way is not the solution. Including the first three years of the preceding project support (2011-2014), after six years of support –and despite the political turmoil in 2016 and the isolation of the district – members of the FCs still request for more support. The project has not prepared the Maringué FCs for a post-project period as project support activities have continued with the same 'one size fits all' approach as in the three other districts as if there had not been a preceding project from 2011-2014 in Maringué.

Participation and ownership

The applied approach of the FC project is based on a strict support methodology, which has been the same for all 312 Farmers' Clubs. There has been limited scope to respond to specific needs and requirements of individual Clubs as a result of the 'one size fits all' approach. The project prescribes what type of activities and trainings are being undertaken. This approach is to some extent not conducive to build up a sustainable basis for post-programme operation, maintenance and replication of activities. For instance, the continued free delivery of seeds and other inputs reduce the sense of ownership and problem-solving capacity. Only in exceptional cases members are buying their own vegetable seeds. In general, the community level participation will enable continuation of many activities. With respect to ownership it is questionable whether members will be able to continue and replicate the acquired skills and technologies, as inputs have been purchased by the ADPP staff, and land tenure of assets created is not assured. Specific support will still be needed for activities such as tree planting, land registration, irrigation, shallow wells, grinding mills and warehouse management.

The findings indicate that the three-step approach as promoted by ADPP (boost production, store and process and market) in reality has only been applied to a limited extent and without clear criteria of assessment. Monitoring of where individual FCs are in their development process has not been done nor the results of individual FCs. The "one size fits all" approach, which demonstrated to be a positive strength during trainings and guidance of FCs, becomes a weakness when it comes to assessment of FC organisational capacity and their achievements.

One of the elements that could potentially inhibit sustainability is the issue of asset management including the land tenure situation with regard to the constructed assets. The lack of an appropriate business plan how to manage the created assets are at this stage a limitation to sustain the assets.

Risk management and mitigation

The project document clearly identified a set of key risks and mitigation strategies. The respective project Annual Reports have reported about the various risk and have updated the critical issues affecting the running of the project. Sufficient detail has been presented of these risks and the mitigation actions undertaken. The risks were at instances external such as the floods of 2015 and drought of 2016, and the political tensions; at other occasions, they were related to project management, such as staff turnover, financial management or maintenance costs.

Exit strategy

At the time of the MTE visit (June 2017) the project had not yet developed a concrete exit strategy and action plan. The items for an exit strategy as mentioned in the PD 2014 are of limited relevance. It is argued that the responsibility for the continuation of the project activities will be transferred to the Farmers' Clubs, but this is not in line with the expectations of members and the level of acquired skills and ownership.

As part of the MTE, an exercise was done with the ADPP and SNV staff of what elements should be included in an exit strategy. The elements mentioned were : i) establishment of asset management committees (well, mill, warehouse, irrigation scheme); ii) strengthening of the Farmer Associations; iii) reduce the number of strategic activities; iv) consolidate the approach of young market agents linked to agro-dealers; v) consolidate activities with SDAE offices (through training; i.e. preparation of memoranda and introduction to FCs); vi) introduce an sms-based information system for the dissemination of relevant information such as commodity prices; vii) continue with lead farmers as knowledge hubs; and viii) set-up of seed banks for seed multiplication (e.g. sesame).

The ADPP and SNV staff agreed that an exit strategy should be developed as soon as possible, preferably in August/ September in order to discuss with relevant stakeholders including Farmers' Clubs and SDAE office. Interviewees from SDAE suggested that SDAE extension workers require training by ADPP before the exit. SDAE Maringué suggested to use local leaders as focal points for post-project time, and requested ADPP to indicate a focal point at provincial level who they can later contact if and when needs for information arise. SDAEs also suggested that ADPP would leave project transportation means to the districts. However, due to limited resources of local authorities, it is unlikely that they can fully take over activities after project exits.

4 Conclusions and Recommendations

4.1 Conclusions

Relevance

1. The project design of the ADPP Farmer Club project responds to a large extent to the needs of the targeted rural population of the four districts. The project approach responds to the need to increase food and nutrition security, to enhance income generation and to improve the sanitation, health and environment;
2. Project design has not prioritized activities, which has led to a very high number and diverse of activities that gives the project more a character of an 'integrated rural development project';
3. The project design has paid relatively little attention to relate to the diversity in farming systems and rural livelihoods in the four target districts. The 'one size fits all' approach of the project implies that activities are not always related to the specific circumstances of the Club members in the different zones of intervention.
4. The Human Rights Based Approach is mainly confined to enhancing Gender Equality, which in practice is being translated to the participation of women as Club and committee members.
5. Despite the climatic impacts of drought and floods and the political turmoil there are no major changes in the context of the project that require adaptation of the project design.

Effectiveness

Based on the Results/Outputs data and spot checks during the MTE field visits and meetings with ADPP staff and other stakeholders it is concluded with respect to project effectiveness:

Component 1: Farmer Clubs and Agricultural Productivity

1. Farmers' Clubs: FCs are well established and functioning with a majority of female members. There is high degree of satisfaction amongst the members as is shown from the relatively low turnover of members. The strict limit to membership as prescribed by ADPP and diligently followed by the Clubs is rigid for group management purposes and allow interested farmers to join established groups only by replacing departing members (which is rather rare in most FCs).
2. Food Security: Overall, the situation of the targeted communities with regard to food security (availability or access) has not yet adequately improved, though access to food has improved to some extent through enhanced income generation through the marketing of vegetables and cash crops such as sesame and pigeon peas;
3. Vegetable production: The introduction of vegetable growing for consumption and sales in combination with the provision of small-scale irrigation systems has definitely contributed to more diversified consumption and in some cases income generation at household level; There's indication that in some locations small-scale irrigation has made production more sustainable in times of drought and during the dry season thus contributing to a more stable food security and income generation;
4. Agricultural productivity: an increase of agricultural production and yields per hectare cannot be confirmed and is even doubtful. Claims of expected yields made in the bi-annual report 2016 are not substantiated and should be rejected.
5. Conservation Agriculture: the claims that there is an increase of number of farmers using at least five sustainable production techniques cannot be confirmed. The definition of sustainable farming scores ('Production System') are not clear and cannot be related to the baseline study. Moreover, farmers have barely mentioned this as a project achievement or significant change.

Component 2: Marketing and Micro-finance

6. Marketing: So far, most activities to link farmers to commercial buyers of cash crops have had a limited impact because a market situation exists with multiple buyers. Some have completely failed such as contract farming. The information boards appear to be the most direct and successful way of linking potential buyers to producers.
7. Agro-dealers: The recently started training of young farmers as commercial agents seems promising; several agro-dealers have expressed interest in this approach;
8. Access to financial resources: the micro-grant programme has not been very successful; the process is cumbersome, communication about results has been poor, communities appear to be disappointed, the funded projects have no example function of promising business; non-recipients have become passive waiting for their turn; funded projects are not always profitable; SNV has failed to implement appropriate activity monitoring and management;
9. Savings and credit clubs: these have proven to be quite successful and responding to the financing needs of their member, in particular women.

Component 3: Environment, Health and Sanitation

10. Crop residue burning: more than half of the Clubs mentioned that they no longer practice crop residue burning indicating that at least a good part of the clubs have adopted this practise. This can be considered an important achievement of the project.
11. Wood saving stoves: all visited clubs indicated that they have learned how to make wood saving stoves, that they can produce them, and, in general, are happy with them. The uptake of 31% is promising, considering that this technology is relatively new to Club members. Wood saving stoves have the potential for larger uptake, scaling-up and income generation, although soil problems in certain areas must be tackled.
12. Sanitation: this indicator merely reflects how many latrines have been constructed (cumulatively). The progress is lagging much behind target. Although club members acknowledge the benefits of latrines, only some latrines could be observed during the field visits. In general the hygiene around the house has improved and open defaecation is less practiced.
13. Health indicator: this indicator has not been updated on at outcome level. At result (output) level, number of participants to health campaigns was 57% of targeted in 2016. Very few FCs mentioned health campaigns during the interviews.

Gender equality

14. From a gender equality perspective, the contribution to a reduction of time allocated by women to reproductive tasks are contributing to women empowerment, as is the access to decision-making, income generation and ownership of assets.
15. With regards to gender equality, women represent almost two-thirds of project beneficiaries (63% of Club members are women) but they fill only two out of five Club committee positions; women dare to speak out more in public meetings.
16. Alphabetization: despite the practical implementation issues, women have gained (very) basic skills of writing and calculation; moreover they have gained confidence and feel less uncertain with regard to name writing or market visits.

Vulnerability

17. Vulnerability: There is no evidence that vulnerable households have improved their situation in terms of production or food security. In the first place, vulnerable households are not explicitly targeted by project activities; secondly, the Results Monitoring Framework does not provide the detailed information with respect to vulnerable households.

Climate

18. Climate sustainability: the construction small-scale irrigation systems, the promotion of tree planting, the promotion and adoption of banning of crop residue burning and the introduction of the wood saving stoves have proven to provide a good opportunity to enhance resilience against climate changes.

Efficiency

1. The budget of EUR 8,8 million has shown to be too large for the capacity of four districts; the annual budget per district is 2-3 times higher than the government budget. The expenditure rate after three years of implementation is 61%, which shows the relative large budget.
2. It is not expected that the expenditure for the last year will exhaust the funds available, not even with the revised budget, as usually expenditure in the last year is lower than in previous years.
3. The budget allocation for personnel (33%) and project management, administration and office costs (23%) are relative high; but they are justified to the extent that the FC is an intensive approach with project staff working closely with the target population. Project results are in line with the expenditure levels for the three components ('activity costs') representing 45% of the total budget;
4. Project management is well structured but has its issues of high senior staff turnover and problems with respect to the collaboration between implementing partners. The collaboration between ADPP and SNV has been under pressure, in particular with regard to timely reporting by SNV and their management of the micro-grant activity; recently SNV has taken measures to improve its performance;
5. The results-based monitoring set-up is well structured but has major problems of irrelevant indicators or indicators that cannot be measured or are not specific. The results monitoring framework needs to be revised to become more specific, measurable and relevant at impact, outcome and output levels. (Relates to Recommendation 6, also see Annex 15)
6. The project has not made up its promise to promote collaboration, cooperation and alignment with other development partners including government services. Sufficient opportunities to do so exist at provincial and national levels. (Relates to Recommendation 8)

Impact

1. The project is likely to contribute to improved food security and income-generation through the agricultural production and marketing, in particular vegetables; however, despite the improvements (based on anecdotal evidence), the communities are not yet food secure.
2. The project is very likely to have contributed to enhanced gender equality
3. There is only limited evidence that the project has contributed to more climate resilience through enhanced access to water and very limited through reduced crop burning and tree planting
4. The project has had very limited impact with regard to increased knowledge on farmer rights to food or land tenure.

Sustainability

1. Farmer Club members indicate that they can continue a substantial number of activities independently from external support;
2. On the other hand, the same FC members indicate that they welcome a continued support; ownership of a good number of activities in particular around the assets created is rather limited. Appropriate management strategies of assets are absent. (Relates to Recommendation 7)
3. One of the inhibiting factors to achieve sustainability is the lack of the formulation of a clear business plan for the management of the created assets (irrigation schemes, warehouses, hammer mills) and their land tenure situation;
4. The "appropriation" of actions by farm households has been to some extent discouraged because of the "one size fits all" approach and the continued input supply;
5. Elements for an Exit Strategy have been identified but need to be properly defined and discussed with relevant stakeholders including the local authorities. The implementation of the Exit Strategy should start as soon as possible. (Relates to Recommendation 8)
6. Though the SDAE offices indicated that they are willing to take over some of the FC activities they do not have the means and capacity to sustain project achievements.

4.2 Recommendations

The MTE has formulated the following strategic recommendations for course of action, taking into consideration the remaining period of project implementation:

1. (MFA): to **grant a budget-neutral extension of the ADPP project** up to December 2018. This will allow the project to continue support to one more agricultural production season (Oct-April) and to one more off-season production (April-Sept); the last three months of 2018 can then be used for winding up and documentation of project results. The project financial means cater for enough space to continue for an additional six months.

2. In terms of strategic positioning of the project, **Poverty Reduction** should be operationalized in terms of improved food security (availability, access and diversity), increased income-generating opportunities, improved livelihood environment and enhanced nutrition security.

3. The MTE recommends that the following activities to be continued during the period up to September 2018:

	Activity	Remarks
Component 1	Vegetable growing	Emphasis on diversification, nutrition and quality improvement;
	Storage bins (<i>celeiros</i>)	In particular to finalize the storage bins for which materials already have been distributed;
	Irrigation systems	On the condition that land tenure is guaranteed;
	DUAT	Concentrate on securing DUATs for invested assets. Promotion of community DUATs for farmers should be considered instead of continuing to identify large parcels of land for common use for the FC. With regard to individual DUATs, a clear step-by-step process should be developed and members should be informed what the actual status of their application is and what is still needed to obtain a formal DUAT.
	Assessment of asset mgt; training to address the gaps	Main issues are the organisational set-up (FCs' capability to manage assets as a collective), running the asset as a business and the legal status of the asset (secured land tenure); construction of new warehouses and hammer mills should be discontinued
Component 2	Sesame production & marketing	Including seed quality improvement through seed production in Farmers' Clubs seed banks;
	Establishment of marketing linkages	Through the newly introduced approach of training young farmers as buying agents for Agro-Dealers; a condition should be that a thorough assessment of the first buying season in 2017 shows that there are positive results in terms of turnover, but also sales by FC members;
	Saving and credit clubs	Improvements could be realized by opening up groups to more members (currently limited to 15; experience from other countries indicate that larger groups do not jeopardize the functioning of savings groups); moreover, the savings club could be introduced in more FCs
	Alphabetization	This has had a positive impact on women particularly; should be continued on the basis of the approach taken so far.
Component 3	Wood saving stoves	Focus in areas where there are obstacles for construction and uptake
	Nutrition awareness	Take advantage on Portuguese language material produced (e.g. by UNICEF, SETSAN or FAO). The FC manuals should adapt with regards to dietary needs of five specific target groups: children of 0 to 2 years; 2 to 5 years; pregnant and lactating women; and teenage girls aged 13 to 18. Collaboration with above mentioned organisations should be pursued.

4. After thorough assessment of achievements so far, continuation of the following activities may be considered:

Component 3	Tree planting	Assess the tree survival rate in clubs (nurseries and homesteads) before continuing with further investment in this activity
	Animal distribution & vaccination	Assess the survival of distributed animals and the number of animals distributed inside the FCs through the Passing-on-the-Gift mechanism; also assess what the use of the animals has been. Goats should no longer be distributed in Zambézia, but ADPP could concentrate on chicken and timely vaccination training and campaigns to FCs. In Sofala, situation must be assessed first before further investment. Reporting on vaccination should be more precise.

5. The MTE recommends the following activities to be phased out or discontinued:

C 1	Warehouses & hammer mills	No more construction, but focus on making the activity sustainable in financial and organisational terms (e.g. a functioning book keeping system, introduction of bank account for savings)
	Free input distribution	Free input distribution to FCs (seeds, pesticides, diesel, etc.) should be discontinued in order to reduce dependency on external ADPP assistance and create responsibility for the production.
C 2	Micro-grants & preparation of new business plans	Micro-grant programme to be terminated; With regard to business plans, ADPP should assess the status and possible impact of those business plans which implementation has been supported via grants; Saving groups can continue to provide the financial service of small loans to their members.
C 3	Sanitation (latrines, hygiene, training)	Hygiene training has been successful and can be phased-out. ADPP could assess the problems (and scale) of construction and use of latrines before phasing.

6. Project monitoring of achievements should be revised and improved (see 5.3 Monitoring)

- The Results-based monitoring framework needs to be revised; impact, outcome and output indicators need to be formulated that are SMART formulated: Specific, Measurable, Realistic and Time-bound; many of the indicators currently integrated do not adhere to these criteria; Annex 16 provides suggestions for an improved framework;
- ADPP and SNV to plan **joint monitoring of agriculture productivity and marketing**: include vegetable production in Household land measurements by using GPS (as is being practiced by SNV; ADPP to abolish agricultural estimates).
- There is a need to assess the **use of latrines and application of other sanitation-related activities**; for instance, has open defaecation really diminished or abolished.
- Evaluate the knowledge and practice (KAP) of trainings: nutrition, sanitation, hygiene, etc.

7. Farmers' Clubs organisational strengthening and weaning

- Develop clear criteria on how to assess FC group development. This can be based on an organisational assessment of the Clubs in terms of internal organisation, democratic leadership, financial transparency, democratic decision-making, result-orientation, conflict management, problem-solving capacity, developed skills and capabilities, administrative organisation, etc. Evaluate the diversity in FC group development based on these criteria; define clear organisational targets that enhance ownership and contribute to sustainability of project achievements;
- On the basis of the above assessment, a detailed Training programme should be developed to address the organizational gaps; the components of the training programme should be tailored for the specific needs of each FC hence supersede the 'one-size fits all' approach;
- Guide FCs in the development of clear business and management plans for various assets;
- Prepare clear information packages for FCs where to find input providers or marketing agents; familiarize them with the SDAE extension agents active in the area.
- A gradual weaning of support to FCs should be applied once the Clubs have achieved a minimum level of the identified criteria;
- Leaflets/handouts about food crops, vegetable and cash crop production should be developed in the local languages and with sufficient visuals to be left with Clubs/farmers.

8. Exit strategy (see 3.5 Sustainability)

An exit strategy is to be developed as a priority in close collaboration with SDAE and FCs; this strategy should incorporate the above recommendations, and include the following elements:

- **Linkage with government authorities:** ADPP needs to identify and train Focal Points or Lead Farmers in clubs together with local authorities, so they are able to contact government extension services when needed;
- The exit strategy for FCs should be based on the Organisational strengthening and gradual weaning of support activities (see recommendation 6); minimum criteria should be formulated for FCs to achieve before the weaning process can be initiated;
- In terms of human resources, the attention should gradually **shift from an activity implementation focus to securing the sustainability of achievements**. FIs and other staff should therefore change their role in interacting with the FCs to act principally upon request and not exclusively on the initiative of the project with respect to creating ownership of achievements (no more "one size fits all"; e.g. inputs should not be given for free; seed banks for seed multiplication should be stimulated; marketing based on young farmer agents based in the communities);
- The **gender equality approach** should be pursued through elements mentioned above: vegetable production, nutrition and literacy training, savings and credit groups, etc.
- The **climate resilience approach** should be further strengthened through the construction of more irrigation systems, promote tree planting, monitor the adoption of banning of crop residue burning and scale up the wood saving stoves;
- **Documentation of best practices** should be undertaken in order to learn from the ADPP project experience for future scale-up and possible continuation by other stakeholders.

Annexes

- A.1 Terms of Reference
- A.2 Evaluation Matrix
- A.3 MTE methodology and limitations
- A.4 Time table of the MTE field mission
- A.5 List of People interviewed
- A.6 Details of Farmers' Clubs visited
- A.7 List of documents reviewed
- A.8 List of activities
- A.9 Results-based Monitoring Framework
- A.10 Overview of Evaluation Questions, main conclusions & recommendations
- A.11 Summary of ADPP FC project budget and financing plan
- A.12 Results-based progress Components 1 - 3
- A.13 Pictorial of Theory of Change exercise 26 June 2017
- A.14 Participation list of self evaluation workshop and debriefing session 29 June
- A.15 Proposal for a revised Results Monitoring Framework
- A.16 Pictorial of ADPP project

Terms of Reference for a Mid-Term Evaluation of ADPP Farmers' Club Project in Mozambique 2014-2018

1. Background to the mid-term evaluation

1.1. Project context (policy, country, regional, global, thematic context)

Agriculture in Mozambique

Despite its rapid economic growth during the last decade, Mozambique still ranks only 180th out of 188 countries in Human Development Index of 2014. More than half of the population suffers from food insecurity. According to the fourth National Poverty Analysis, based on the Household Budget Survey carried out in 2014 – 2015, 46,1 % of the population lives in absolute poverty. The poverty has decreased from the extremely high levels of 80 % in 1990 (the baseline for the Millennium development Goals), when the country was still in midst of a civil war, but is still very high, especially in the rural areas (50,1 %), and the regional inequalities are increasing.

The agriculture sector plays a pivotal role in the Mozambican economy. In 2015 it contributed 18% of GDP (INE; only agriculture, not including animal production, forestry and fishing). The sector employs 90% of the country's female and 70% of the male labor force, meaning that 80% of the active population is employed in the agriculture sector. The majority of Mozambique's population of 28 million, growing at an annual rate of 2.8% (UN DATA), depends on agriculture as its source of survival (70% in the last census in 2007). Family farms dominate Mozambican agriculture, with 3.7 million smallholdings and an average area of 1.1 ha/family (TIA 2008). Out of the 36 million hectares of arable land only 10% is in use, of which 90% is being cultivated by the family sector. Characteristics of rural households include high levels of illiteracy and low levels of education. Most households are headed by men, but significant proportions are taken care of by women (25% in 2008).

The rural population relies on land to pursue their livelihoods strategies. The challenge for the communities is to secure sustainable food production for their immediate needs. While major rivers and their tributaries offer irrigation potential in many places, the food production in Mozambique is highly dependent on rain-fed agriculture, due to inadequate irrigation systems and chronic lack of investments. Only a fraction of the 3.3 million irrigable hectares is currently being irrigated. Continued erratic weather conditions imply insufficient food supply for several months in a year. Recently, lean periods have become more prolonged due to the increased occurrence of extreme weather conditions, such as droughts and floods.

More than 80% of the total cultivated area in Mozambique is used for rain fed production of basic food crops, with maize, cassava and beans representing around 60%. Horticulture occupies only 5%, and cash crops (sugarcane, cotton, tea, oil plants, tobacco) not more than 6%. Establishment of irrigation systems appropriate for small-scale farmers has the potential to reduce significantly their vulnerability to drought, which is one of the main reasons for food insecurity.

The importance of the agriculture is recognized in the Government's Five-year Plan (Plano Quinquenal do Governo), under the third (of five in total) priority area, "Promotion of jobs and improvement of productivity and competitiveness", which mentions as the first of its strategic objectives to "increase the production and productivity in all sectors, with emphasis in agriculture".

Studies have indicated that support to small-scale farming should include simple and adaptable technologies (animal traction, irrigation, conservation farming), improved seed and fertilizers as well as access to markets (storage, processing, contractual arrangement with buyers, transport). Furthermore,

rural communities need to increase their cohesion and organisation as a precondition for participation and benefit from rural development processes.

The ADPP Farmers' Club Project is implemented in four districts, Caia and Maringue in the province of Sofala and in Nicoadala and Namacurra, in the province of Zambezia, in the central parts of Mozambique. The proportion of population living in absolute poverty in the provinces of Sofala and Zambezia, according to the data collected in the latest household budget survey was 44,2% and 56,5%, respectively. These rural provinces have been affected in recent years by the on-going political-military conflict and difficult climatic conditions. The political-military conflict between the Government and the main opposition party Renamo, has affected the Central and Northern provinces of the country. The conflict has manifested itself, for example, in frequent attacks to health stations, administrative posts and traffic convoys as well as in political murders. Of the project districts, especially Caia and Maringue have suffered many attacks.

With regards to climatic conditions, the floods in 2015 affected approximately 188 000 people, destroyed 10 000 houses, 22 sanitary units and 2 000 classrooms affecting at least 150 000 students, according to the Government data. The traffic between the Southern, Central and Northern parts of the country was paralyzed for a month due to the cut of the main road (No 1.) in Zambezia, close to the project area. In total, according to the Government estimates, the floods affected 110 602 hectares. Zambezia province was among the most affected areas. After the floods, 2016 witnessed a severe drought, provoked by El Niño, affecting food production in all Southern Africa, including the project area.

Finland's Development Policy

Finland's new development policy (annex 4) was approved in February 2016 (i.e. when the project had been in implementation for one and half years). The development policy includes four thematic priority areas: 1) the rights of women and girls, 2) reinforcing developing countries' economies to generate more jobs, livelihoods and well-being, 3) democratic and well-functioning societies, including taxation capacity, and 4) food security, access to water and energy, and the sustainable use of natural resources. The Farmer's Clubs Project contributes primarily to the second and fourth priority areas, and secondarily to the first priority area. The Development Policy's cross-cutting objectives – promotion of gender equality, reduction of inequalities and climate sustainability – are equal to the previous Development Policy issued in 2012, and they should be taken into consideration in all Finnish funded development cooperation. According to the development policy, all Finnish development cooperation shall be guided by Results Based Management (RBM) and Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) for which application specific guidelines have been produced (annexes 6 and 5).

Finland's Country Programme for Mozambique has been updated in 2016, based on the recommendations of the evaluation carried out in 2015, and taken into consideration the significant budget cuts affecting all Finnish development cooperation in the coming years. The new Country Programme focuses on two sectors: education and good governance. From rural development, which had been the third priority sector in the previous Country Programme, Finland will gradually phase out by the end of 2018. The ADPP Farmers' Club Project is the only major rural development project in the new Country Programme.

1.2. Description of the project to be evaluated

ADPP (Ajuda de Desenvolvimento de Povo para Povo) is a Mozambican non-governmental organisation founded in 1982. ADPP is one of the largest NGOs in Mozambique and its expertise areas include education, health, agriculture and community development. In particular, ADPP aims to improve the conditions of the most vulnerable groups. ADPP has over 60 projects under implementation across the country. The personnel of ADPP amounts to approximately 2 500; in addition a large number of volunteers work for the organization. ADPP is a well-known organization in

Mozambique, ADPP is part of the International Humana People to People network. The network consists of organisations from several countries, including the Finnish *UFF rf - U-landshjälp from Folk Folk till i Finland rf*, which receives programme funding from the MFA's Unit for Civil Society (KEO-30). One of the projects covered by UFF's programme funding is implemented by ADPP Mozambique and focused on education sector. The ADPP was selected as the implementing partner through a public call for proposals in May 2013.

The project aims to contribute to the reduction of rural poverty in selected districts of Mozambique through developing small-scale agriculture and increasing wealth of farming households, men and women alike, in a sustainable way.

The core of the project concept is based on Farmers Clubs (FC) that ADPP has been supporting in Mozambique since 2007. The Clubs are self-support groups to which ADPP provides training and technical assistance through its network of Farming Instructors (FI) who are front-line agricultural extension agents. As a difference to existing Farmer Clubs, the Project includes components in agricultural value chains and marketing and micro-financing (implementing partner SNV). Small-scale farmers and their family members organised in Farmers' Clubs in the districts of Maringue, Caia, Nicoadala, and Namacurra are the primary beneficiaries of the Project. The number of the beneficiary households is estimated to be about 14,000. Women as primary producers, women-headed households, and young farmers will be specifically targeted by the Project. Women and young farmers will be empowered to participate in the decision-making processes and be active members of the associations.

The overall objective of the Project is to contribute to reduction of rural poverty in selected districts of Mozambique through developing small-scale agriculture and increasing wealth of farming households, men and women alike, in a sustainable way. The project purpose is divided into three parts:

1. Improve household food security by strengthening farming diversification and productivity. (Farmers' Clubs component).
2. Improve access to markets and financial resources to increase the farmers' share of agricultural value chains. (Marketing and micro-financing component).
3. Improve environmental, water and sanitation conditions and increase health awareness for farmers and their families. (Household livelihoods component).

While the ADPP has the overall responsibility of the project, SNV Mozambique (Foundation of Netherland's Volunteers) is in leading role in implementation of the component for agricultural value chains, marketing and micro-financing (Component 2). SNV is a non-profit organisation founded in 1965 providing expert advisory services in agriculture, energy and water, sanitation and hygiene. In Mozambique SNV has been operative since 1996. In Mozambique and Southern Africa SNV is implementing various agriculture value chain and inclusive business projects, funded e.g. by IFAD, Netherlands and DFID. SNV has a small country office in Maputo. SNV is a member of the Project Steering Committee.

The overall strategic principles of the Project include the following:

The project represents a self-organisation approach to rural development where farmers are stimulated to form Farmers' Clubs led by committees in order to increase the quantity and improve the quality of agricultural production, thus improving the food security of themselves and their families. The farmers will be guided by the Farming Instructor to be the driving force in the production planning and production results' monitoring. With this the aim is to ensure the local ownership of the Project as well as raise the management capacity of the farmers to continue the production at a desired level after the project's termination. In each Farmers' Club a management committee of five farmers will be formed. Within the funding period, the committee members will be coached to be able to take the responsibility for the long term continuation of the Project. The committee must include both men and women.

The Project is designed in response to needs and priorities of the beneficiary population in the project area. The Project has aimed to adapt Human Rights Based Approach in systematic and comprehensive way. Capacity building activities focus on right to adequate food, the right to participation, and the right to land. Result Based Management has been guiding the project design and implementation with specific efforts focusing on monitoring and evaluation of the results.

In the politico-administrative-institutional framework of contemporary Mozambique, work at the local level is the most effective and sustainable in relation to poverty reduction. In practical terms, the sub-district level is the optimum pivotal point for the Project's operations. It is close to communities and final beneficiaries, yet it has structured capacities and resource partners, both in the public and private sector. Local consultative councils and close collaboration with District Services of Economic Activity (SDAE) are entry points in this regard. The Project aims to coordinate effectively with the district and province authorities in order to ensure sustainability of the results and facilitating the sharing of experiences and best practices and possible scaling up of the results.

In the Project's organizational set-up ADPP Mozambique is the responsible implementing agency. It is in partnership with SNV Mozambique that plays a leading role in the implementation of the component 2, Marketing and micro-financing. The Project has a High Level Consultative Board (HLCB) and a Steering Committee (PSC). Project Coordination Unit (PCU) is located in Nicoadala, in the province of Zambezia. It is responsible for the operational implementation of the Project. Until August 2016 the PCU was located in Caia, Sofala, but was moved to Nicoadala due to the frequent attacks in the area related to the political- military conflict between the Government and Renamo.

The MFA Finland participates as an observer in the HLCB and PSC.

The total budget of the Project for four years is 8.8 million Euros, of which 8 m€ (91%) are provided by the MFA Finland through state aid, 0.7 m€ (8%) by ADPP Mozambique, and 0.1 m€ (1%) by SNV Mozambique. ADPP's share of the combined ADPP & SNV contribution is proportionate to the part it manages of the total budget.

1.3. Results of previous evaluations

The ADPP farmers club concept in Mozambique has been previously evaluated:

- Farmers' Club project 2007-2010 funded by USDA, final evaluation 2010
- Farmers' Club project in the Province of Sofala 2011-2012 funded by MFA, final evaluation

The Project has been audited annually. In addition, a specific performance audit, including aspects related to results reporting, was carried out in November 2016.

These evaluation and audit reports will be made available to the consultant for reference.

2. Rationale, purpose and objectives of the evaluation

The mid-term evaluation (MTE) is carried out for the Project to evaluate if the Project is on track and aligned to the Project Document and MFA guidelines and if the Project strategy is still relevant and the most effective for the Project region and if changes are required to have to ensure the sustainability of the results and to the best possible impact of the Project during the remaining years of implementation. All the standard OECD-DAC evaluation criteria (relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact, sustainability) shall be addressed.

The evaluation should analyze how the Project beneficiaries are performing in comparison to the other farmers in the region and if there is potential for scaling-up of the Project Strategy to other areas (however taking into consideration that MFA funding will not be continued beyond the end of 2018). While the effectiveness, impact and sustainability shall be assessed in all the result areas, as well as looking at the Project as a whole, specific attention in the MTE shall be given to the second result

area: Marketing and micro-financing component. Of the other result areas the ADPP's progress reports provide more information, but the marketing and micro-financing component's impact and the reasons for its successes or failures need to be analysed more thoroughly. The evaluation shall also identify potential lessons learnt from other similar type of initiatives, such as Finnish funded PRODEZA programme, useful for this Project.

At the time of the MTE the Project will have passed its mid-point (approximately 33 months of the 48 months in total) and there is enough experience to observe how results are being achieved and what adjustments may be necessary to achieve the best possible results during the remaining time of the Project. Similarly, there will be enough time remaining for the possible changes to take effect. The results of the MTE will be used by the key Project stakeholders – ADPP, SNV, the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MASA) and the MFA Finland – to make possible changes, if needed, to the project strategy during the remaining implementation time to guarantee the best possible sustainability and impact of the results. Other stakeholders, such as the District and Province authorities, other donor agencies and organizations working in rural development may also be interested about the lessons learned of the project strategy used by ADPP. The evaluators shall recommend ways to record the lessons learned so that they can be used at the maximum benefit by other actors.

The **specific objectives** of the MTE include:

- To provide evidence of the performance of the programme to date and likely impact in the future: is the programme achieving its objectives (all components, with specific attention to marketing and micro-finance)
- To analyse the performance of the farmers participating in the Project in comparison to other farmers in the same or neighboring districts. Pay particular attention to women farmers and analyse whether their situation has improved in the Project areas.
- To analyse the reasons behind possible successes and failures
- To provide recommendations on changes in the Project to ensure the sustainability of its results and to maximize its impact.
- To assess the risk management in the project implementation.

3. Scope of the mid-term evaluation

The MTE is to cover the Farmers' Clubs Project to the extent it has been financed in Mozambique by the MFA during the implementation period from the start of the Project in June 2014 until the starting date of the MTE. It is to include interviews of beneficiaries, including female farmers, Project team in the field, ADPP Mozambique's and SNV's relevant team, relevant government focal points (on district, provincial and national levels), the MFA including headquarters and Embassy, as well as non-direct stakeholders, such as private sector actors in the field (such as buyers of agricultural produce) and farmers not participating in the Project. The interviews and result verification shall be carried out at least in one district in each province, provided that the security situation allows it. The Farmers' Clubs to be visited shall be selected by the MTE team on random basis ensuring a representative sample.

4. Issues to be addressed and evaluation questions

RELEVANCE

Problems, needs

- Are the objectives and strategies of the Project still consistent with the needs and priorities of the stakeholders, including the final beneficiaries, the Governmental policies (national and provincial level in Mozambique and Finland's development policy)?
- Is the project logic/theory of change and results chain logical and functional?

- How the environment has changed since the planning of the Project? Are any adaptations required?
- Has the gender implications of the project been properly analysed and taken into account in the design, implementation and reporting? Is the project designed and implemented according to the Human Rights Based Approach?

EFFICIENCY

Value for money

- How well have the activities transformed the available resources into the intended outputs/results, in terms of quantity, quality and time?
- Can the costs of the programme be justified by the results?

DEVELOPMENT EFFECTIVENESS

Achievement of immediate benefits

- To what extent has the programme achieved its purpose or will it do so in the future? Have the planned benefits been delivered under the three main components (specific attention to the marketing and micro-finance component) and received, as perceived by all key stakeholders? Have behavioral patterns changed as planned in the stakeholder institutions or groups at various levels?
- Are the results/outputs and the project purpose making a contribution towards reducing poverty and inequality, including gender inequality, and promoting climate sustainability?
- Has the cooperation with other rural development projects, governmental authorities and private sector been effective?

DEVELOPMENT IMPACT

Achievement of wider benefits

- Has progress been made towards achieving the overall objective(s) of the Project?
- Have the farmers' become more knowledgeable of their rights to food, participation and to land in the Project areas?
- Has the Project potential to scale up the strategies and results to other areas? How this possible potential should be taken advantage of?
- What is the overall poverty, inequality and climate sustainability impact of the Project, intended and unintended, long term and short term, positive and negative?
- Do the indicators for the overall objective show that the intended changes are starting to take place? In whose lives are the poverty, inequality and sustainability impacts starting to make a difference?
- Is the project improving gender equality?

SUSTAINABILITY

Likely continuation of the achieved benefits

- What are the possible factors that enhance or inhibit sustainability, including ownership/commitment, economic/financial, institutional, technical, socio-cultural and environmental sustainability aspects?
- Will the benefits produced by the programme be maintained after the termination of external support?
- Who will take over the responsibility of financing the activities, or have they become self-sustaining?

Additionally to OECD Criteria the evaluators shall assess the integration of the Human Rights and Gender Equality dimensions in the Program. (See UNEG: Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation -- towards UNEG Guidance)

5. Methodology

The Evaluators should propose the evaluation methodology to be used. As a preference, they should make use of mixed evaluation methods, both quantitative and qualitative. The former can give credible information about the extent of results for particular groups of stakeholders, while the latter can assist in explaining how those results are achieved.

The MTE shall be done in a participatory manner through an inclusive process involving different stakeholders and partners including the intended beneficiaries. It is envisaged that as a preparation for the field work, the Evaluators shall familiarize themselves with the programme documents listed in annex 1. During the field trip, discussions and interviews with central, provincial and district level government officials, small scale male and female farmers (also single-headed households), civil society actors and private sector representatives are deemed necessary. It will be important to ensure gender balance and hearing of different vulnerable groups in the interviews and discussions.

The main phases of the work include:

- Desk study, including study of reports and policies, and preparation of the inception report + interviews in Helsinki?
- Preparatory activities (kick-off meeting,);
- Interviews in Maputo to stakeholders
- Field work in Zambezia and Sofala provinces (including debriefings for district and province level stakeholders;
- Presentation of preliminary findings, conclusions and recommendations at the Embassy and for key partners in Maputo;
- Writing of the draft report which will be sent for comments to the competent authorities
- Presentation of draft report in the MFA or through a video link to the MFA
- Production of the final report.
- Follow-up work by the team leader to support the integration of results in work planning based on a management decision on the recommendations

A detailed work plan will be left to the tenderers to propose.

6. The evaluation process and time schedule

The assignment shall be carried out during the period of June-August 2017. The evaluation team has to reserve adequate time for the field work. The fieldwork shall take place in June 2017. The deadline for the draft final report to be submitted for comments is 21st of July 2017.

7. Reporting

The evaluation team must submit the following deliverables:

- **Inception report**

The desk study results are included in the inception report as a concise analysis of the policies, guidelines, and other documents studied for the evaluation. The desk study report must also contain a plan for the field study, i.e. what kind of questions need to be clarified by interviews, who will be interviewed in different institutions and in the field, outline of the questions to be asked in the interviews etc.

The Inception report must include detailed work methodologies, a work plan and detailed division of labor within the evaluation team, list of major meetings and interviews, and detailed evaluation questions linked to the evaluation criteria in an evaluation matrix.

The Inception report needs to be submitted before the field mission starts so that it can be commented and discussed before commencing evaluation activities in the field.

- **Presentation on the field findings**

Presentation on the preliminary findings must be given in the partner country in the end of the field work. The debriefing meeting will be organized by the MTE team.

Preliminary findings shall be presented in a workshop(s) at district/province level(s). Draft findings, conclusions and recommendations will be presented at the national level in Maputo.

The evaluation team is expected to make the presentation in the MFA or via video link.

- **Draft final report**

Draft final report draws together the desk study and the field findings. The evaluation report presents findings, conclusions, recommendations and lessons learnt separately and with a clear logical distinction between them, and integrating the evaluation results on cross-cutting objectives. ADPP, the MFA and the relevant stakeholders will submit comments on the draft final report to the consultant.

- **Final report**

The final report must be submitted after ten days after receiving the comments. The final report must follow the outline for evaluation report presented in the MFA evaluation manual (Annex IV of the Evaluation Manual).

The final report shall be written in English and Portuguese, not exceeding 30 pages (excluding annexes and an Executive Summary of 3 pages) in maximum. The report shall be made available in electronic copies.

- **Presentation on the evaluation findings**

The evaluation team is expected to give a PowerPoint-supported presentation on the evaluation findings through a video link to ADPP, the MFA in Finland and the Embassy of Finland through a video link.

Each deliverable is subjected to specific approval. The evaluation team is able to move to the next phase only after receiving a written statement of acceptance by the MFA and ADPP.

The reporting schedule is included in the contract.

8. Expertise required

The team shall have a maximum of three members. In addition to the three experts the team can also include a Junior Professional Expert (see below). The Team should have both international experts and a local expert. One person shall be nominated as the Team Leader. The evaluation team shall ensure solid experience and knowledge in the following fields:

- Programme/project reviews, evaluations and planning in the rural development sector: Project cycle management (PCM), Results Based Management (RBM) and Result Frameworks, Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA), and their application in project design, monitoring and evaluation (M&E);
- Rural development issues in developing countries, preferably in Sub-Saharan Africa and especially in Mozambique, in order of importance: 1) agribusiness, market access and micro-

- financing for small scale farmers, 2) small scale rural infrastructure and agricultural productivity
3) food security, and sanitation;
- Mainstreaming cross cutting objectives in project planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation: gender equality, reduction of inequalities, climate sustainability, community involvement and HIV/AIDS.
 - Language: All team members shall have fluency in English. The team shall include members with good knowledge of Portuguese. For discussions with beneficiary farmers, inclusion of team members with local language skills or the use of an interpreter is recommended.

In order to train professionals, the team is recommended to include a Junior Expert. The junior expert typically has at least Bachelor's level degree, is resident in Finland and has in addition to English also a working knowledge of the Finnish language. The costs of the JPE shall be included in the Lump Sum. The Junior Expert will not be evaluated as part of the tender.

9. Budget

An agreement will be signed between the Consultant and the MFA. The total available budget for this evaluation is maximum 80.000 euro, including fees and reimbursable costs, which cannot be exceeded.

10. Mandate

The evaluation team is entitled and expected to discuss matters relevant to this evaluation with pertinent persons and organizations. However, it is not authorized to make any commitments on the behalf of the Government of Finland or on the behalf of ADPP.

Annexes:

1. The project document
 - 1.1 Inception report
 - 1.2 Logical Framework
 - 1.3 Budget and the financing plan of the Project
2. Outline of an Evaluation Report (annex IV)
3. Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation -- Towards UNEG Guidance (UNEG)
4. Finland's Development Policy (2016)
5. Human Rights Based Approach in Finland's Development Cooperation- Guidance note 2015
6. Results Based Management (RBM) in Finland's Development Cooperation – Concepts and Guiding Principles (2015)

Annex 2 Evaluation matrix for the Mid Term Review of Farmer Clubs - ADPP Mozambique

(Note: this is a living document; further questions can arise during the MTE)

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Detailing of the evaluation questions	Source of data and/or methods for collecting data
Relevance	Are the objectives and strategies of the Project still consistent with the needs and priorities of the stakeholders, including the final beneficiaries, the Governmental policies (national and provincial level in Mozambique and Finland’s development policy)?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the developed approaches aligned with relevant Mozambican policies? • Are the developed approaches aligned with Finland development Policy? • Is there any overlap with other development programmes? • Are the approaches aligned with the District Agricultural & Economic Plans as developed by SDAE? • Has the Project used the lessons learnt by PRODEZA or other projects? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document Review • Interview with MFA Helsinki and Maputo • Interviews with stakeholders: MASA, DPA, SDAE, ADPP/ SNV, service providers, and other donors • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 25-30 Farmer Clubs
	Is the project logic/theory of change and results chain logical and functional?	What is the ToC/ project logic with regard to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poverty Reduction • Gender Equality • Reduction of inequality • Climate sustainability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Self-assessment ADPP staff
	How the environment has changed since the planning of the Project? Are any adaptations required?	Are the introduced practices, interventions & methods still relevant in relation to beneficiary needs & Farmers Clubs, local government, business community & other partners?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with stakeholders: MASA, DPA, SDAE, ADPP/ SNV, service providers, and other donors • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 25-30 Farmer Clubs
	Has the gender implications of the project been properly analysed and taken into account in the design, implementation and reporting? Is the project designed and implemented according to the Human Rights Based Approach?	Have gender issues, Human Rights & CCOs been sufficiently taken into consideration during design & implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interview with MFA Helsinki and Maputo • Interviews with ADPP/ SNV • FGD with Farmer Clubs

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Detailing of the evaluation questions	Source of data and/or methods for collecting data
Impact	Has progress been made towards achieving the overall objective(s) of the Project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the number and proportion of Food Insecure and/ or vulnerable Households been reduced? • Has agricultural productivity been increased? • Has the role of women and youth in decision-making in Agricultural production and consumption been enhanced? • Has income from agricultural marketing increased? • Are HHs more resilient towards Climate hazards? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of Results Framework • Interviews with stakeholders: MASA, DPA, SDAE, ADPP/ SNV, service providers, and other donors • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 25-30 Farmer Clubs
	Have the farmers’ become more knowledgeable of their rights to food, participation and to land in the Project areas?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 25-30 Farmer Clubs
	Has the Project potential to scale up the strategies and results to other areas?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are lessons learned from the project? Positive and Negative? • How should this possible potential be taken advantage of? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with ADPP/ MFA • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 25-30 Farmer Clubs
	What is the overall poverty, inequality and climate sustainability impact of the Project, intended and unintended, long term and short term, positive and negative?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who will benefit from the developments and how? Are other positive or negative side-impacts created, especially for vulnerable groups? Have appropriate actions been taken to mitigate possible negative impacts? • How does the project secure the non-discrimination, participation and inclusion? Has it been able to improve accountability and transparency, and power relations during planning and implementation? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 25-30 Farmer Clubs
	In whose lives are the poverty, inequality and sustainability impacts starting to make a difference?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do the indicators for the overall objective show that the intended changes are starting to take place? • What is the contribution of marketing and micro-financing component’s to poverty reduction? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of Results Framework • Interviews with stakeholders: MASA, DPA, SDAE, ADPP/ SNV, service providers, and other donors • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 25-30 Farmer Clubs
	Is the project improving gender equality?	See above “achievement of overall objectives”	

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Detailing of the evaluation questions	Source of data and/or methods for collecting data
Effectiveness	To what extent has the programme achieved its purpose or will it do so in the future?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the planned benefits been delivered under the three main components (specific attention to the marketing and micro-finance component), as perceived by all key stakeholders? • Have behavioural patterns changed as planned in the stakeholder institutions or groups at various levels? • How well has the capacity building of Farmers’ Clubs & Farmers’ Instructors matched with the actual needs (human, institutional & technical)? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of Results Framework • Interviews with stakeholders: MASA, DPA, SDAE, ADPP/ SNV, and service providers • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 25-30 Farmer Clubs
	Are the results/outputs and the project purpose making a contribution towards reducing poverty and inequality, including gender inequality, and promoting climate sustainability?	See impact “achievement of overall objectives”	•
Efficiency	How well have the activities transformed the available resources into the intended outputs/ results, in terms of quantity, quality and time?	• Has value-for-money been achieved during implementation?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Document review in particular Annual narrative and financial reports • Interviews with ADPP/ SNV
	Can the costs of the programme be justified by the results?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is the share of staff, administrative & management costs justified in relation to the actual implementation costs? • Are the TA inputs relevant & justified? • What have been the inputs from partner organisations; do they indicate ownership & commitment; • Are the inputs of the two implementing partners planned & coordinated efficiently? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of financial reporting, audit reports against achievement of results • Interview with ADPP/ SNV staff • Interviews with partner organisations and service providers
Sustainability	What are the possible factors that enhance or inhibit sustainability, including ownership/ commitment, economic/financial, institutional, technical, socio-cultural and environmental sustainability aspects?	• Have conditions been created for the farmers to participate to Local Consultative Councils (LCCs) and consecutively to apply for funds from the District Development Funds (FDD) to increase the sustainability of the Project?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis of Results Framework • Interviews with stakeholders: MASA, DPA, SDAE, ADPP/ SNV, and service providers • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 25-

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Detailing of the evaluation questions	Source of data and/or methods for collecting data
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has there been adequate local political acceptance/ recognition & support for FCs? 	30 Farmer Clubs
	Will the benefits produced by the programme be maintained after the termination of external support?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is there a clear exit strategy? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with stakeholders: MASA, DPA, SDAE, ADPP/ SNV, and service providers • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 25-30 Farmer Clubs
	Who will take over the responsibility of financing the activities, or have they become self-sustaining?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have the farmers been provided incentive to contribute, and has this been successful? Is there adequate community level participation & ownership to enable replication of lessons learned & improved resilience to food insecurity? • Have Farmers’ Clubs increased the resilience of the communities, including the excluded, to disaster risks? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with stakeholders: MASA, DPA, SDAE, ADPP/ SNV, and service providers • Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with 25-30 Farmer Clubs
Aid effectiveness & Coherence	Has the coordination with authorities been effective and aligned with District priorities?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How well are related other projects/processes known by the Project, are there any overlaps? • How are Farmers’ Clubs cooperating with relevant District institutions and other projects, including private sector and civil society? • Is there policy and strategic coherence or are other issues interfering with implementation effectiveness? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with ADPP/ SNV staff • Interviews with DPA, SDAE and service providers • Document analysis
Programme Design, Management and Implementation	Is project management operating in an effective way?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are the decision-making structures & mechanisms clear & efficient; • Is management & decision-making transparent & appropriately integrated with the local systems? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with ADPP/ SNV staff • Interviews with DPA, SDAE and service providers • Document analysis
	Has the cooperation with other rural development projects, governmental authorities and private sector been effective?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What have been the inputs from partner organisations; do they indicate ownership & commitment; are the inputs of the two 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interviews with main stakeholders and relevant service providers; • Interviews with private sector companies

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Detailing of the evaluation questions	Source of data and/or methods for collecting data
		implementing partners planned & coordinated efficiently? • Do partners know their mandates & duties?	(input providers, and marketing)
	How is the collaboration between the two implementing organisations ADPP and SNV	• How is coordination of activities taking place • What adaptive measures to be more effective and efficient have taken place	• Interviews with ADPP/ SNV staff • Interviews with DPA, SDAE and service providers • Document analysis
	Do the Project’s operational planning, monitoring & reporting mechanisms apply sufficiently RBM-approaches	• Does the project use a systematic integration of human rights as means and objective? Is the project Human Rights sensitive / progressive / transformative?	• Interviews with ADPP/ SNV staff • Focus Group Discussions • Document analysis

Annex 3: Methodology and limitations

Methodology

During the inception phase the MTE team has developed an Evaluation Framework on which basis the main evaluation questions have been answered. This framework is presented in Annex 2.

The MTE approach consisted of the use of various data collection methods, including document review (mainly done during the Inception Phase), Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) at various levels (Helsinki, Maputo and Project area in Zambézia and Sofala), Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) with nineteen Farmer Club members, and a self-evaluation workshop with ADPP project staff. From the list of Farmer Clubs as provided by ADPP 20 Clubs were selected, 12 in Zambézia and 8 in Sofala. The difference stems from the logistics of the MTE team field visit to the four districts. Because of time constraint and adverse weather conditions, one selected Farmer Club in Caia district could not be visited.

The findings where as much as possible triangulated from the different sources of information including the ADPP annual reports, the ADPP Results-based monitoring framework, additional information provided by ADPP, the interviews with the nineteen Farmer clubs and the interviews with key informants including MFA, Ministry of Agriculture (MASA) and Food Security and some other stakeholders. Lists of consulted persons and documents can be found in respectively Annex 5 and 7.

Focus Group Discussions with Farmer Clubs

The team has prepared a semi-structured check-list on the basis of the Evaluation Questions (EQ) and key issues emerging. The sample size of FCs was aiming at 20 Farmer Clubs in total (4-6 per district) on the basis of two Clubs per day. It was realized that travelling time would not allow to visit more Clubs per day. The Clubs were randomly selected on the basis of a list per district and administrative post by taking an at random number 1 to 5; priority has been given to relative remote administrative posts. For the sake of feasibility two neighbouring localities have been selected along the way for Maringué upon return to Caia. It has not been possible to check whether the same FCs have been selected as were involved in the KPMG audit of Dec 2016.

Self-assessment by ADPP team

On 26th of June (a national holiday) a self-assessment exercise has been implemented in the presence of 20 ADPP and SNV staff. The exercise was facilitated by the MTE team. This has allowed the ADPP/ SNV staff to reflect on the project approach, intervention logic, and progress made towards results and objectives etc. The MTE team has facilitated the discussions and has also brought into the discussions their findings from the FC interviews in Zambézia, and their meetings with other stakeholders. The self-assessment workshop is expected to contribute to the acceptability of MTE recommendations. The exercise had to be cut short as many participants were to travel in the afternoon of the 26th.

The main topics of the self-assessment have been:

1. Theory of Change/ project logic to achieve overall objective and cross-cutting issues (central and group work)
2. Most Significant Change analysis (cut short)
3. Basic elements for a project exit strategy.

The Planning and Monitoring process was later on discussed with the ADPP staff in Caia involved including the officer for data collection.

5. Perspective for scaling-up and sustainability of project achievements

Points 1 addressed the EQ on Relevance; Point 2 the EQ on Effectiveness and Point 3 the EQ on Efficiency.

Quantitative data

Quantitative data is extracted from the most recent excel reports¹ as provided to the MTE team by ADPP during and after the field visits. Numbers are compiled by ADPP following the extensive monitoring system put in place (see also section 5.3 on monitoring).

Unfortunately, the numbers in the excel sheets are not accompanied by written explanations about for instance the changes in numbers over the semesters or the contents of e.g. production plans (PP), the 157 % of PP implementation followed by 0 % implementation.

Analysis

The achievement of Results / Outputs for the three Components described in the Project Results Framework, is analysed based on (i) project documentation provided; amongst which annual reports, results based monitoring progress reports, (ii) interviews with 19 Farmers Clubs, (iii) interviews with ADPP field staff such as Farmers Instructors, Unit Leaders, Agricultural Advisors, District Government officials and (iv) direct observations by the MTE team during field visits. The contribution of the respective Results/Outputs to the Project Purpose and Overall Objective is then assessed in sections

Limitations of the MTE

1. Unfortunately no Food/Cash Crop Demonstration Fields were visited as the time of the year did not correspond with production (rainy) season and DF were sometimes far away from Club meeting place. Horticultural Demo fields were visited in most clubs visited.
2. Another limitation related to the visits of created assets: only two grinding mills and four common warehouses have been visited, as well as two Irrigation schemes. The additional information on functioning of these assets came either from the FC interviews or from the interviews with ADPP staff.
3. The baseline data as reported in November 2014 cannot be completely compared with the monitoring data for various reasons, in particular essential production and production systems data are not similar. Hence the progress of the project cannot be traced from the start.
4. The Project Results Framework presents the data aggregated per indicator which in this way don't allow for proper analysis of results and the reliability data regarding areas per (mixed) crop and yield is questionable when depending on information from farmers (or even Farmer Instructors) who don't have proper measuring or weighing tools.
5. The same Results framework presents progress sometimes as realization of the half-year in question and sometimes as accumulated data over the full project up to that moment.
6. At the project start, the specific situation of the already existing 50 Maringué Farmer Clubs and their achievements so far was not available; so no comparison of progress and sustainability could be made.
7. No information of non-beneficiaries was available – with the exception of limited baseline data – to make a comparison between members and non-members possible. The monitoring framework and further data collection did not allow for any quantitative assessment and a possible comparison between the these two categories.

¹ “120617 Results-based Progress Monitoring” and “ADPP Results Overview Indicators 2015 - June 2017”

Annex 4 Timetable of the MTE field mission

Day/Date		Activity	With Whom/Where	Whom
Su	18/06/17	Arrival Maputo Mozambique		MTE - team
Mo	19/06/17	Briefing Meeting	MFA - Finnish Embassy Maputo	MTE - team
		Meeting	Ministry of Food Security and Agriculture (MASA) Maputo	MTE - team
		Briefing Meeting	ADPP - SNV - Maputo Office	MTE - team
Tu	20/06/17	Meeting Monitoring, Baseline	ConsultUs, Maputo	BL - HA
		Meeting re development of the Project	Anni Mandelin, former Counselor for Rural Development Finnish Embassy, Maputo	ER - SG
We	21/06/17	Travel	Maputo to Quelimane (Zambezia Province)	MTE - team
		Meeting	Chefe do SPER - DPA Zambezia, Quelimane	MTE - team
		Planning field visits	ADPP team, Quelimane	MTE - team
Th	22/06/17	Visit District Adm., SDAE, two Farmer Clubs	Nicoadala District; FC Amoro, FC Mariebe	BL - SG
		Visit District Adm., SDAE, two Farmer Clubs	Namacurra District; FC Namatida Rio, FC Namicado	ER - HA
Fr	23/06/17	Visit two Farmer Clubs, meeting Agricultural Technicians	Nicoadala District; FC Nafuna Nedhe, FC Chacueza	HA - SG
		Visit two Farmer Clubs	Namacurra District; FC Ogomia Olega, FC Omaria Dala	BL - ER
Sa	24/06/17	Visit two Farmer Clubs	Nicoadala District; FC 25 de Setembro, FC Tchinja Macaliro	BL - HA
		Visit two Farmer Clubs	Namacurra District; FC Wiwana 2, FC Esperança	SG - ER
Su	25/06/17	Travel	Quelimane - Caia (Sofala Province)	MTE - team
Mo	26/06/17	Self-Evaluation Workshop	ADPP - SNV teams (list of participants)	MTE - team
		Travel	Caia District to Maringue District	HA - ER
		Meeting Monitoring Systems	ADPP team, Caia	BL - SG
		Meeting re Component 2 of the Project	SNV team, Caia	BL - SG
Tu	27/06/17	Visit District Adm., SDAE, one Farmer Clubs	Caia District; FC Chipatano	BL - SG
		Meeting Agro Dealer AgrireSource	Caia	BL - SG
		Visit District Adm., SDAE, two Farmer Clubs	Marringue District; FC Thaudja Magaliro, FC Nhazuazua	HA - ER
We	28/06/17	Visit two Farmer Clubs	Caia District; FC Mbatilamuquene, FC Kulima ndi Vida	BL - SG
		Visit two Farmer Clubs	Maringue District; Palame 1, FC Tucuta 2	HA - ER
		Travel	Maringue District to Caia District	HA - ER
Th	29/06/17	Travel	Caia District to Nicoadala (Zambezia)	MTE - team
		Debriefing meeting	ADPP - SNV, Nicoadala	MTE - team
		Travel	Nicoadala - Quelimane airport	MTE - team
		Travel	Quelimane to Maputo	MTE - team
Fr	30/06/17	Debriefing meeting	MFA Finland - Finnish Embassy - FCG	MTE - team
		Debriefing meeting	Finnish Embassy - ADPP - SNV - MASA	MTE - team
Sa	01/07/17	End of activities in Mozambique		BL, SG, HA
Mon	03/07/17	Meeting	EU Delegation	ER
Mon	03/07/17	End of activities in Mozambique		ER

ANNEX 5 Lists of people interviewed

Name	Position	Organisation	Email	Phone	Place of meeting
Ms Tuulikki Parviainen	MFA Mozambique Team Leader	MFA Finland	tuulikki.parviainen@formin.fi	+358 295 350 550	Interview via Skype
Mr Jaakko Jakkila	Governance and Rural Development Advisor	MFA Finland / Embaixada da Finlândia	jaakko.jakkimla@formin.fi	+258 21 482 405 / +258 82 308 6160	Interview via Skype/ Embaixada da Finlândia Maputo
Ms Marjaana Pekkola	MFA Senior Adviser, Development Policy, Rural Development	MFA Finland	marjaana.pekkola@formin.fi	+358 295 351 490	Interview via Skype
Mr Juhana Lehtinen	Desk Officer, Mozambique, Angola and Swaziland team	MFA Finland	juhana.lehtinen@formin.fi	+358 295 350 044	MFA Finland office, Helsinki
Ms Laura Torvinen	Ambassador	Embaixada da Finlândia	Laura.torvinen@formin.fi	82 3030040	Embaixada da Finlândia Maputo
Ms Odilia Massangaie Marques	P.O. Governance and Rural Development	Embaixada da Finlândia	odilia.massangaie Marques@formin.fi	82 3101892	Embaixada da Finlândia Maputo
Ms Gina Myllymanci	Intern	Embaixada da Finlândia	gina.myllymanci@gmail.com		Embaixada da Finlândia Maputo
Ms Regina Augusta Guesela	Chefe Repartição Organização Produtores	DNEA / MASA	reginaguesela@gmail.com	82 3042541	MASA - Maputo
Mr Afonso A. Mair	Chefe Depart. Extensão	DNEA / MASA	afanaO14@gmail.com	82 4750580	MASA - Maputo
Ms Sandra Silva	Directora Nacional	DNEA / MASA	smvsilva@hotmail.com	82 3292090	MASA - Maputo
Mr Simbarashe Zivanai	Financial Manager	ADPP Moçambique	simbarashezivanai@adpp-mozambique.org	82 3078639	ADPP - Maputo
Ms Birgit Holm	Directora Executiva	ADPP	b.holm@adpp-mozambique.org	82 3008630	ADPP - Maputo
Mr Bizet Luis	Accountant Supervisor	ADPP	bizet.mario@adpp-mozambique.org	84 3054540	ADPP - Maputo
Mr Morgen Gomo	Agriculture Sector Leader	SNV	mgomo@snvworld.org	84 0197034	ADPP - Maputo
Ms Julie Graham	Country Director	SNV	jgraham@snvworld.org		Embaixada da Finlândia Maputo
Ms Anni Mandelin	Former Counsellor for Rural Development Embaixada (current Senior Environmental Economist WB)	Embaixada da Finlândia	anni@nomasi.com	84 9029750	Embaixada da Finlândia
Ms Ilona Gruenewald	Adida – Attaché (Desenvolvim. Rural e Infraestruturas)	União Europeia – Moçambique	ilona.gruenewald@eeas.europa.eu	+258 21 481 000 / +258 21 481 022	Delegação de União Europeia Maputo
Mr Tatenda Mutenga	Socio- Gerente	ConsultUs	tatenda@consultus-mz.com	84 8007545	Residencial Palmeiras Maputo
Mr Mario Jorge Carlos	Grant Administrator	ADPP - Maputo	mariojorge.carlos@gmail.com	82 8484971	Hotel Elite Quelimane

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

Name	Position	Organisation	Email	Phone	Place of meeting
Ms Eracel Monteiro	Project Coordinator	ADPP - Nicoadala	eramonteiro@yahoo.com.br	86 3142250	Hotel Elite Quelimane
Mr Jone Queniasse	Programme Official	ADPP - Chimoio	aacnha.jq@adpp-mozambique.org	82 5787899	Hotel Elite Quelimane
Mr José Armando Lopez	Chefe dos Serviços Provinciais de Extensão	DPA –Zambezia	amandiolop@gmail.com	84 8076662	DPA Quelimane
Mr Geralho Tarcisco Emílio	Supervisor de Rede de Extensão	SDAE Namacurra	geraldoc95@gmail.com	82 653 8255 / 84 363 5073 /	SDAE Namacurra
Mr Tirano Armando Tirano	Secretário Permanente	Governo Distrital Namacurra	tiranotirano@yahoo.com.br	82 533 6470	Palacio do Governo de Namacurra
Ms Maria Rosa Alfazema Mandaro	Secretária Permanente	Governo Distrital Nicoadala	rosamandaro.alfazema@yahoo.com.br	82 5127607	Adm. Distrital Nicoaldala
Ms Ezelia Amisse Sabao	Directora do SDAE	SDAE Nicoadala	ezelianabuella@ymail.com	84 7794634	Adm. Distrital Nicoadala
Mr Francisco A. Figueiredo	Técnico Agrónomo	SDAE Nicoadala	francisqueiredo@gmail.com	84 5455817 / 86 8638230	Adm. Distrital Nicoadala
Mr Tiago Tomás	Director SDAE	SDAE Caia	tiagotomas1005@gmail.com	84 5926892 / 82 3880520	Caia
Ms Jubia Aguiaz	Técnica	SDAE Caia	jubiaaguiaz92@gmail.com	84 6645586	Caia
Mr Carlos Zaquen António	Director de SDPI	SDPI Caia	antonio.carloszaguen1@gmail.com	84 5358575 / 82 2789522	Caia
Mr Tomé Mandala Jasse	Director de Educação	SDEJT Caia	mandalajasse@gmail.com	84 3013004 / 82 9518998	Caia
Mr Hilário João Amós Simsino	Chefe do Gabinete	Gabinete do Administrador	hilassimsan@gmail.com	82 2165970 / 84 5286629	Caia
Mr João Duarte	Administrador	Administração	jsaizeduarte@gmail.com	82 6010390	Caia
Mr Sergio Manuel Afonso Citora	Director Geral	AgrireSource Multiconsult Ltd.	sergiocitora@hotmail.com	84 6868530	Murraça
Ms Anni Hannukainen	Finnish Junior Expert	ADPP	arhannukainen@gmail.com	82 0635899	Caia
Mr Francisco Alberto Garife	Administrador do Distrito	Governo do Maringue	f.franciscogarife@gmail.com	86 780 4695 / 86 090 6110	Palacio do Governo do Maringue
Mr Carlos Coimbra	Chefe do SDAE	SDAE Maringue	carlos.coimbra76@gmail.com	86 840 0172	SDAE Maringue

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

ADPP FIELD STAFF - Met during field visits					
Name	Position	Org.	Email	Phone	Local de Trabalho
Qhafiki Matia	Instructor Agrario	ADPP		86 131 1014	Mixixine, Namacurra
Marieta Andrade	Instrutora Agraria	ADPP		86 684 2422	Mixixine, Namacurra
Assina Issufe	Instrutora Agrária	ADPP		86 948 9730	Namacurra
Lucas Sera Ruparo	Instrutor Agrário	ADPP		86 219 8426	Namacurra
Alda Cristina Janeiro	Instrutora Agrária	ADPP		86 560 2449	Canxixe, Maringue
Chico Balanço	Instrutor Agrário	ADPP		86 870 7275	Canxixe, Maringue
Salvador Faz Jofassa	Instrutor Agrário	ADPP		87 212 7829	Canxixe, Maringue
Anizio Chicole	Técnico de Agricultura	ADPP	achicolezelo@gmail.com	82 82 88 700	Maringue
Zacarias Pença Campira	Coordenador da Alfabetização	ADPP	pencacampira@gmail.com	86 56 78 213	Maringue
Baptista Júlio Ferrão	Instrutor Agrário	ADPP		86 536 2128	Nhamapaza
Ndondo Marcelino	Coordenador de Alfabetização	ADPP	ndondomarcelino@gmail.com	84 7826188	Namacurra District
Antumane Momade	Instrutor Agrário	ADPP		86 8707077	Localidade de Munhonha
Domingos Armando	PUL / Instrutor Agrário	ADPP		86 1938632	Nicoadala
César Montinho	Instrutor Agrário	ADPP	césarfatima99@gmail.com	84 7002526	Nicoadala - Munhonha
Isabel Fernando	Alfabetizadora	ADPP		87 7378715	Mariebe
..audi Abdala	Instrutor Agrário	ADPP		86 9230198	Namacata
Gualehe Tomás	Instrutor Agrário	ADPP		84 5557784	Namacata
Betinho Joaquim Jomo	Instrutor Agrário	ADPP	betinjojomo001@gmail.com	87 0025008	Namacata
Regina Álvaro Vasco	Instrutora Agrária	ADPP		86 4146208	Miremene (?)
Felício Afonso	Técnico de Agricultura	ADPP	fffelicioafonso@gmail.com	82 0301882	Namacurra
Margaret Mushonga	Lider da Unidade	ADPP	mmushonga9@gmail.com	87 8664161	Namacurra
Rudy Constantino	Lider da Unidade	ADPP	rudyninha44@gmail.com	87 8041590	Namacurra
Maria Omar	Instrutora Agrária	ADPP		86 6664054	Pida
Marito Henriques Palha	Instrutor Agrário	ADPP	henriquespalha@gmail.com	84 5883251	Pida
Isabel Carvalho Mustaque	Instrutora Agrária	ADPP		86 6114486	Chatala
Vasco Armando	Instrutor Agrário	ADPP		87 2503191	Chatala
Rodrigues Marcelino Malôa	Instrutor Agrário	ADPP	rodriguesmarcelino89@gmail.com	87 2836440	Nhacuetcha
Belmira Lucas João	Instrutora Agrária	ADPP		87 2836440	Nhacuetcha

ANNEX 6 Details of Farmer Clubs Visited

No	Name Clube	Members		Committee					Meeting Participants		Observations
		Female	Male	President	Vice-P	Treasurer	Secretary	Contact	Female	Male	
Zambezia Province - Nicoadala District											
1	Amoro	39	11	M	F	F	M	M	6	8	
2	Mariebe	35	15	F	M	F	M	M	24	7	
3	Nafuna Nedhe	42	8	F	M	F	M	F	21	13	
4	Chacueza	40	10	F	F	F	M	M	11	4	
5	25 de Setembro	32	18	M	F	F	M	M	24	28	
6	Tchinja Macaliro	19	30	M	F	F	M	F	22	15	
Zambezia Province - Namacurra District											
7	Namatida Rio	30	20	M	M	F	M	F	8	5	10 committee m: 3 F, 7 M
8	Namicado / Ganlelela	35	15	M	M	F	M	F	15	3	
9	Mbaea II / Ogomia Olega	41	9	M	F	F	M	M	10	7	
10	Mugumela / Omaria dala	42	8	M	M	M	M	M	4	5	
11	Wiwana 2	40	10	M	F	F	M	F	24	4	
12	Esperança	33	17	M	F	F	M	M	20	5	
Sofala Province - Marringue District											
13	Thaudja Magaliro	36	14	F	M	M	M	M	19	17	
14	Nhazuazua	26	24	M	M	M	M	F	8	13	
15	Palame 1	35	15	M	M	F	M	M	26	8	Adjuncts secretary as Contact ?
16	Tucuta 2	39	11	F	M	F	M	M	20	9	
Sofala Province - Caia District											
17	Chipatano	37	13	F	F	M	M	M	13	9	
18	Mbatiliamuquene	32	18	M	F	F	M	M	30	13	15 with “deficiencias / fracos”
19	Kulima Ndi Vida	31	19	M	F	M	M	F	9	9	
	Total	664	285	F 6, M 13	F 10, M 9	F 14, M 5	F 0, M 19	F 7, M 12	314	182	
	%	70 %	30 %	F 32 %	F 53 %	F 74 %	F 0 %	F 37 %			
				M 68 %	M 47 %	M 26 %	M 100%	M 63 %			
				F 37 - 39 %, M 58 - 61 %							

Annex 7 List of documents consulted

Nr	Author(s)	Year	Title	Organisation
1	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland	2016	Finland’s Development Policy. Government Report to Parliament.	Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA)
2	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland	2013	Evaluation Manual	MFA
3	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland	2015	Human Rights-Based Approach in Finland’s Development Cooperation. Guidance note.	MFA
4	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland	2015	Results Based Management (RBM) in Finland’s Development Cooperation – Concepts and Guiding Principles.	MFA
5	UNEG Human Rights and Gender Equality Task Force	2011	Integrating Human Rights and Gender Equality in Evaluation – Towards UNEG Guidance	United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG)
6	Talvela, Klaus; Houliind, Sanne & Hermes Sueia	11/2013	Final Report - Appraisal of ADPP Mozambique’s project proposal: Farmers’ Clubs for wealth creation among smallholder farmers in Mozambique	Niras
7	ADPP Moçambique	11/2014	Inception Report - Farmers’ Clubs for wealth creation among smallholder farmers in Mozambique project	ADPP Moçambique
8	ADPP Moçambique	04/2014	Project Document - Farmers’ Clubs for wealth creation among smallholder farmers in Mozambique - Farmers’ Club Project (Annexes: Logical Framework and Budget and the Financing Plan of the Project)	ADPP Moçambique
9	ADPP Moçambique	02/2015	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Annual Report 2014	ADPP Moçambique
10	ADPP Moçambique	02/2015	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Statement of Budget 2014	ADPP Moçambique
11	Mutenga, Tatenda & Chiburre, José	12/2014	Farmers’ Clubs Project Baseline Report	ConsultUs
12	ADPP Moçambique	02/2016	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Annual Report 2015 (Annex Progress Against Logframe)	ADPP Moçambique
13	ADPP Moçambique	02/2016	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Financial Report 2015	ADPP Moçambique
14	Mandelin, Anni	02/2016	MFA Comments on the Annual Report 2015	Embassy of Finland
15	ADPP Moçambique	06/2016	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Revised Annual Report 2015	ADPP Moçambique
16	ADPP Moçambique	01/2015	Monitoring Plan - revised	ADPP Moçambique
17	Comité Directivo	03/2015	Acta da 2a Reunião de Comité Directivo	Comité Directivo
18	Comité Directivo	08/2015	Acta da 3a Reunião de Comité Directivo	Comité Directivo
19	ADPP Moçambique	08/2016	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Biannual Report 2016 (Annex1 Results-based Progress Monitoring and Annex 3 Revised Project highlights)	ADPP Moçambique
20	ADPP Moçambique	06/2016	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Biannual Financial Report 2016	ADPP Moçambique
21	ADPP Moçambique	08/2016	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Results Framework	ADPP Moçambique
22	Lundin, Anders & Tuomaala, Lauri	12/2016	Performance Audit Report	KPMG
23	KPMG; MFA & ADPP	01/2017	Follow up table – Audit Report	KPMG; MFA & ADPP
24	ADPP Moçambique	02/2017	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Annual Report 2016	ADPP Moçambique
25	ADPP Moçambique	02/2017	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Annual	ADPP Moçambique

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

			Financial Report 2016	
26	Conselho Consultivo de Alto Nível	11/2016	Acta da 2ª Reunião do Conselho Consultivo de Alto Nível	Conselho Consultivo de Alto Nível
27	Comité Directivo	11/2016	Acta da 5ª Reunião de Comité Directivo	Comité Directivo
28	Parviainen, Tuulikki	03/2017	MFA comments to ADPP 2016 report	MFA
29	ADPP Moçambique & MFA	01/2017	ADPP Farmers’s Clubs Project Annual Plan 2017 + Comments MFA (Annex1 Objectives and Indicators; Annex2 Justifications on Budget Adjustments 2017; Annex3 Annual Work Plan 2017)	ADPP Moçambique & MFA
30	Gomo, Morgen; Chauque, Oracio and Victor Azevedo	07/2015	Value Chain Analysis for the Farmers’ Club Project (Final)	SNV
31	ADPP Moçambique	06/2014	Lista actualizada de Clubes de Agricultores Sofala	ADPP Moçambique
32	ADPP Moçambique	06/2014	Lista actualizada de Clubes de Agricultores Zambézia	ADPP Moçambique
33	MFA	05/2017	Terms of Reference for a Mid-Term Evaluation of ADPP Farmers' Club Project in Mozambique 2014-2018	MFA
34	Ministério da Administração Estatal	2014	Perfil do Distrito de Namacurra Província da Zambézia	Ministério da Administração Estatal
35	Ministério da Administração Estatal	2014	Perfil do Distrito de Nicoadala Província da Zambézia	Ministério da Administração Estatal
36	Ministério da Administração Estatal	2014	Perfil do Distrito de Caia Província da Sofala	Ministério da Administração Estatal
37	Ministério da Administração Estatal	2014	Perfil do Distrito de Maringue Província da Sofala	Ministério da Administração Estatal
38	Government of Mozambique, Ministry of Agriculture	2014	National Agriculture Investment Plan (PNISA) 2014–2018	Government of Mozambique, Ministry of Agriculture
39	Government of Mozambique	2011	Plano Quinquenal do Governo (PQG) 2011-2014	Government of Mozambique
40	Government of Mozambique	2011	Action Plan for the Reduction of Poverty (PARP) 2011-2014	Government of Mozambique
41	Government of Mozambique	2011	Strategic Plan for the Development of the Agricultural Sector (PEDSA) 2011-2015	Government of Mozambique
42	Government of Mozambique	2015	Plano Quinquenal do Governo (PQG) 2015-2019	Government of Mozambique
43	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland	2014	Country Strategy for Mozambique 2014-2017	MFA
44	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland	2016	Country Strategy for Mozambique 2016-2019	MFA
45	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland	2016	Evaluation Report Country Strategy Mozambique 2016	MFA
46	Gomo, Morgen; Victor, Azevedo & Oracio Chauque	07/2016	Pre-harvest Assessment Report	SNV – Netherlands Development Organization
47	ADPP	06/2017	Revised ADPP FC Annual report 2016	ADPP
48	ADPP	06/2017	Revised FC Financial Report 2016	ADPP
49	ADPP	06/2017	Revised ADPP Budget Performance 2016	ADPP
50	ADPP	06/2017	Results-based Progress Monitoring	ADPP
51	António Quinze Nhamaze	2014(?)	Final evaluation of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and U-landshjälp från Folk till Folk i Finland rf (UFF) financed project (2011-	UFF

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

			2014)	
52	Diuof, Alexandre & Brandy A. Jones	10/2010	Final Evaluation Report of The Farmers’ Clubs Project (2007-2010)	USDA – US Department of Agriculture
53	Vaaranmaa, Leena & Nina Bild	03/2017	Final evaluations of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs and U-landshjälp från Folk till Folk in Finland rf financed projects: 22504601 Farmers' Clubs in Kunene Province, Angola Phase II (2014-2016); and 22534569 Farmers' Clubs in Kuando Kubango province, Angola (2013-2016)	UFF
54	ADPP	07/2017	Budget and Financing Plan Revision 2017 07 06	ADPP
55	SNV	07/2017	Lista clubes financiados Sofala Zambezia	SNV
56	SNV	07/2017	Lista de infraestruturas Sofala Zambezia	SNV
57	SNV	07/2017	Resumo dos grants financiados FC Sofala e Zambezia	SNV
58	KPMG	2015	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Financial Audit report 2014	KPMG
59	KPMG	2016	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Financial Audit report 2015	KPMG
60	KPMG	2017	ADPP Farmers’ Clubs Project Financial Audit report 2016	KPMG

Annex 8 List of activities/assets created according to ADPP reports

Asset
Demo Field (cash crop/ horticulture)
Seed multiplication field
Wells
Borehole drilled
Low-cost irrigation system
Storage
Common warehouses
Firewood saving Stoves
Improved latrines
Tippy taps
Info boards
Grinding mill
Rice mill
Small livestock distributed
Drought assistance: vegetable seeds and/ or livestock
Common nurseries for trees

List of Training activities according to ADPP reports

Training of FC members
FC committee members
FC financial management
FC registration (legalization)
Exchange visits
Land registration DUAT
Demo field training cash crops
Demo field training horticulture
Conservation farming, crop rotation, etc.
Planning and financial mgt members
Business plan development
Low-cost irrigation
Maintenance of irrigation systems
Wood saving stove construction
Simple storage
Food processing fruits and vegetables
Committee members in warehouse management
Loan application (DDF/ PROIRRI/ FINAGRO/ Caixa SENA)
Grant application
Use of firewood saving stoves
Hygiene sensitization
Alternative practices to slash and burn

Animal rearing
Nutrition
Adult Education for Literacy

Services provided and campaigns

Land registration (IPEME)
Field demo extension (FIs)
Extension of HH fields (FIs)
Seed multiplication (FIs)
Marketing linkages (SNV)
Monitoring of Micro grants (SNV)
Saving Groups
Awareness raising latrine construction
Reforestation campaign
Malaria prevention campaign
HIV/ AIDS prevention campaign

Annex 9 Results-Based Monitoring Framework

ADPP Farmers’ Club Project		
Impact indicators (Overall Objective)		
1	Poverty	Level of poverty and hunger in the districts in which the Project operates.
2	Equality I	Number of women and men empowered to participate in local consultative councils.
3	Equality II	Number of men and women with access to FDD funding.
4	Economic growth and opportunity	Levels and sources of income of households in Project intervention areas.
5	Environment	Number of households in the Project area significantly affected by natural hazards.

Outcome indicators (Purpose)			
Purpose 1: Improved HH food security and Agricultural productivity			
1.1	Food Security	(i)	Number and proportion of food insecure HH in targeted communities disaggregated by sex
		(ii)	Adequate food reserves in periods of vulnerability
		(iii)	Agricultural Productivity (land productivity kg/ha)
		(iv)	Number of crops produced and their respective areas
1.2	Equality	(v)	Number and proportion of F and youth that have a fair role in deciding how income from farming activities is used in targeted HH and communities
1.3	Vulnerability	(vi)	Number and proportion of vulnerable HH able to carry out agricultural activities in targeted communities disaggregated by sex
Purpose 2: Enhanced Marketing and access to Micro-finance			
2.1	Marketing	(i)	Volumes and values of marketed agricultural crops by women and men-headed rural households in the targeted communities.
		(ii)	Numbers of contracts and linkages established through the project.
2.2	Access to financial resources	(iii)	Amount and sources of financial resources mobilised by the Farmers’ Clubs.
		(iv)	Number of individuals participating in micro grant/loans operations in the targeted communities.
Purpose 3: Improved Environment, Health and Sanitation			
3.1	Environment	(i)	Aggregate size of the area where slash-and-burn farming methods are practised.
		(ii)	Change in the use of traditional cooking stoves using firewood as a source of domestic energy.
3.2	HH Water	(iii)	Number and proportion of households engaging in technics such as tippy taps, refuse pits, and dish racks.
3.3	Sanitation	(iv)	Number and proportion of households and individuals with an access to and using adequate sanitation facilities.
3.4	Health	(v)	Level of awareness of prevention measures against major diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and cholera.

Output indicators (Result)			
Purpose 1: Improved HH food security and Agricultural productivity			
1.1	Functional and sustainable Farmers Clubs created and strengthened.	1.1.1	Number of Farmers’ Clubs created
		1.1.2	Number of Women in Farmers’ Clubs
		1.1.3	Number of Men in Farmers’ Clubs
		1.1.4	Number of monthly Farmers’ Clubs meetings (as a measure of functionality)
		1.1.5	Number of Women in monthly Farmers’ Clubs meetings
		1.1.6	Number of Men in monthly Farmers’ Clubs meetings
		1.1.7	Number of field visits to individual farmers by Farming Instructor (as a measure of functionality)
		1.1.8	Number of business/ production plans elaborated
		1.1.9	Percentage of business/production plans successfully implemented
		1.1.10	Number of women in the management committees of the Farmers’ Clubs.
1.2	Increased productivity and diversification where appropriate technologies are used.	1.2.1	Number of farmers using at least 5 different technologies (from the sustainable farming score)
		1.2.2	Total area (Ha) per crop per appropriate production technology applied
		1.2.3	Crop yield (kg)
		1.2.4	Level of crop productivity (kg/ha) in farmer's field (per crop)
1.3	Increased house-hold small-scale storage capacity for agricultural produce and decrease of post-harvest losses.	1.3.1	Types of household storage facilities in use.
		1.3.2	Number of household storage facilities improved/built. Household heads disaggregated by sex.
		1.3.3	Number of common storage facilities built (at Farmers' Club Level).
		1.3.4	Number of Women and Men trained in the use of improved storage facilities.
		1.3.5	Percentage level of household postharvest loss.
		1.3.6	Household satisfaction on storage facility by type.
Purpose 2: Enhanced Marketing and access to Micro-finance			
2.1	Farmers’ Clubs as commercial organizations of farmers are strengthened to participate in agricultural local value chains.	2.1.1	Number of Farmers' Clubs capacitated with the support of the Project
		2.1.2	Number of Women and Men capacitated in Farmers' Clubs with the support of the Project per geographic location.
		2.1.3	Number of ADPP Farmers' Club staff trained to understand and implement a value chain based approached to farmer training
		2.1.4	Number of linkages established with output markets
		2.1.5	Volume of agricultural products handled in value chains that are capacitated through the support by the Project (in kilos)
		2.1.6	Net income from agricultural products handled in value chains that are capacitated through the support by the Project (in local currency)
2.2	Improved access of the farmers and their Clubs to financial resources through micro-grants.	2.2.1	Number of saving and loan groups created through the support of the Project per geographic location. Need to separate money and animal
		2.2.2	Number of Women and Men in micro-grant groups created through the support of the Project per geographic location.
		2.2.3	Number of farmers with approved Business Plans for access to micro-grant through the support of the Project per geographic location.
		2.2.4	Number of micro-grant/loan (and other possible financing) disbursed.
		2.2.5	Total value of micro-grant (and other possible financing) disbursed.

		2.2.6	Purpose (intended use) of micro-grant/loans (and other possible financing).
		2.2.7	Number of beneficiaries co-financing the micro-grant/loan (farmer contribution) disaggregated by sex. This does not exist in program
2.3	Strengthened capacity of selected communities to manage and administer financial and other resources assigned to collective activities in an efficient, transparent and corrupt-free way and strengthening human rights.	2.3.1	Number of Women and Men with basic literacy level
		2.3.2	Number of Women and Men participants in adult education / literacy training
		2.3.3	Number of audits approving community micro-grant/loan accounts in relation to the number of audits not approving community micro-grant/loan accounts.
		2.3.4	Number of training and awareness raising events about human rights and related issues.
Purpose 3: Improved Environment, Health and Sanitation			
3.1	Improved management of forest resources and household energy as well as easier food preparation through the use of affordable household stoves.	3.1.1	Number of trees planted in the project area.
		3.1.2	Survival rate of trees planted in the project area.
		3.1.3	Number of improved stoves installed. Household heads disaggregated by sex.
		3.1.4	Number of households adopting the cooking stoves. Household heads disaggregated by sex.
3.2	Improved health, water & sanitation and hygiene through awareness raising and provision of means/facilities.	3.2.1	Number of health awareness campaigns (HIV/AIDS; Malaria, Cholera) promoted by the Project.
		3.2.2	Number Women and Men trained in awareness campaigns (HIV/AIDS; Malaria, Cholera).
		3.2.3	Number of households with sanitation facilities (tippy tap, refuse pits, dish racks) installed with the support of the Project. Household heads disaggregated by sex
		3.2.4	Number of latrines upgraded with the support of the Project. Household heads disaggregated by sex.
		3.2.5	Level of use of sanitation facilities (tippy tap, refuse pits, dish racks) and latrines. Household heads disaggregated by sex.
3.3	Improved level of nutrition and food security through promotion of small stock husbandry.	3.3.1	Level of Household Food Diversity Score (to express food security) Household heads disaggregated by sex.
		3.3.2	Type of smallstock raised by households in the targeted communities. Household heads disaggregated by sex.
		3.3.3	Number of smallstock raised by households in the targeted communities. Household heads disaggregated by sex.
		3.3.4	Number of groups promoting smallstock husbandry through animal-from-animal schemes. Disaggregated by sex.
		3.3.5	Number of Women and Men in groups promoting smallstock husbandry through animal-from-animal schemes.
		3.3.6	Type of smallstock vaccinated or receiving other veterinary services.
		3.3.7	Number of smallstock vaccinated or receiving other veterinary services.

Annex 10 Overview of Evaluation Questions, Main Conclusions & Recommendations

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Main Conclusions	Main Recommendations
Relevance	Are the objectives and strategies of the Project still consistent with the needs and priorities of the stakeholders, including the final beneficiaries, the Governmental policies (national and provincial level in Mozambique and Finland’s development policy)?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The project design of the ADPP Farmer Club project responds to a large extent to the needs of the targeted rural population of the four districts. The project approach responds to the need to increase food and nutrition security, to enhance income generation and to improve the sanitation, health and environment; 2. Project design has not prioritized activities which has led to a very high number and diversity of activities that gives the project more a character of an ‘integrated rural development project’; 	<p>MFA to grant a budget-neutral extension of the ADPP project up to December 2018. This will allow the project to continue support to one more agricultural production season (Oct- April) and to one more off-season production (April-Sept); the last three months of 2018 can then be used for winding up and documentation of project results. The project financial means cater for enough space to continue for an additional six months.</p> <p><i>Priorisation of activities : see Effectiveness</i></p>
	Is the project logic/theory of change and results chain logical and functional?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. The project design has paid relatively little attention to relate to the diversity in farming systems and rural livelihoods in the four target districts. The ‘one size fits all’ approach of the project implies that activities are not always related to the specific circumstances of the Club members in the different zones of intervention. 	
	How the environment has changed since the planning of the Project? Are any adaptations required?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Despite the climatic impacts of drought and floods and the political turmoil there are no major changes in the context of the project that require adaptation of the project design. 	
	Has the gender implications of the project been properly analysed and taken into account in the design, implementation and reporting? Is the project designed and implemented according to the Human Rights Based Approach?	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. The Human Rights Based Approach is mainly confined to enhancing Gender Equality, which in practice is being translated to the participation of women as Club and committee members. 	

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Main Conclusions	Main Recommendations
Impact	Has progress been made towards achieving the overall objective(s) of the Project?	<p>1. The project is likely to contribute to improved food security and income-generation through the marketing of agricultural produce, in particular vegetables; despite improvements at household level this cannot be generalized for the communities as a whole.</p> <p><i>Note: The conclusion is based on anecdotal evidence as accurate monitoring data is lacking to support a more generalized conclusion.</i></p>	
	Have the farmers become more knowledgeable of their rights to food, participation and to land in the Project areas?	<p>2. The project has had very limited impact with regard to increased knowledge on farmer rights to food or land tenure.</p>	
	Has the Project potential to scale up the strategies and results to other areas?	<p>3. The project results has potential to scale-up a number of strategies: the proximity of Farming Instructions and close collaboration with the Farmer Clubs; in terms of actions: the promotion of vegetable growing through Demo Fields for learning; the small-scale irrigation systems provided that land tenure is assured; the wood saving stoves; practical nutrition training; sanitation and hygiene promotion.</p>	
	What is the overall poverty, inequality and climate sustainability impact of the Project, intended and unintended, long term and short term, positive and negative?	<p>4. Poverty: in terms of improved food security and increased income-generation (though not general); see above Impact conclusion 1;</p> <p>5. Inequality: the project is very likely to have contributed to a reduction of gender inequality;</p> <p>6. There is only limited evidence that the project has contributed to more climate</p>	<p>Poverty Reduction Poverty reduction should be operationalized in terms of improved food security (availability, access and diversity), increased income-generating opportunities, and enhanced nutrition security.</p> <p>Gender equality The gender equality approach should be pursued through elements mentioned above: vegetable production, nutrition education, literacy training, further promotion of savings and credit groups; etc.</p> <p>Climate resilience</p>

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Main Conclusions	Main Recommendations
		resilience through enhanced access to water and very limited through reduced crop burning and tree planting	The climate resilience approach should be further strengthened through the construction of more irrigation systems (in order to combat drought), promote tree planting, monitor the adoption of banning of crop residue burning and continue the promotion of the wood saving stoves in the wider communities.
	In whose lives are the poverty, inequality and sustainability impacts starting to make a difference?	<i>Based on the available information it is not possible to answer this question; data available does not disaggregate for different categories (only for sex on specific indicators)</i>	
	Is the project improving gender equality?	7. The project is very likely to have contributed to enhanced gender equality	
Effectiveness	To what extent has the programme achieved its purpose or will it do so in the future?	<p>Component 1: Farmer Clubs and Agricultural Productivity</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farmers’ Clubs: FCs are well established and functioning with a majority of female members. There is high degree of satisfaction amongst the members as is shown from the relatively low turnover of members. The strict limit to membership as prescribed by ADPP and diligently followed by the Clubs is rigid for group management purposes and allow interested farmers to join established groups only by replacing departing members. 2. Food Security: Overall, the situation of the targeted communities with regard to food security (availability or access) has not yet adequately improved, though access to food has improved to some extent through enhanced income generation through the marketing of vegetables and cash crops such as sesame and pigeon peas; 	<p>A. The MTE recommends that the following activities to be continued during the period up to September 2018:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion of vegetable growing, with the emphasis on diversification, nutrition and quality improvement; • Promotion of Sesame production and marketing, including seed quality improvement through seed production in Farmer Club seed banks; • Technical assistance to the construction of Storage bins (<i>celeiros</i>); in particular to finalize the storage bins for which materials already have been distributed; • Technical assistance for the search of adequate soils for wood-saving stove production in areas with sandy soils; • Investment in the establishment of Irrigation systems; on the condition that land tenure is guaranteed; • Promotion of Saving and credit clubs; Improvements could be realized by opening up groups to more members and by introducing to more Farmer Clubs;

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Main Conclusions	Main Recommendations
		<p>3. Vegetable production: The introduction of vegetable growing for consumption and sales in combination with the provision of small-scale irrigation systems has definitely contributed to more diversified consumption and in some cases income generation at household level; There’s indication that in some locations small-scale irrigation has made production more sustainable in times of drought and during the dry season thus contributing to a more stable food security and income generation;</p> <p>4. Agricultural productivity: an increase of agricultural production and yields per hectare cannot be confirmed and is even doubtful. Claims of expected yields made in the bi-annual report 2016 are not substantiated and should be rejected.</p> <p>5. Conservation Agriculture: the claims that there is an increase of number of farmers using at least five sustainable production techniques cannot be confirmed. The definition of sustainable farming scores (‘Production System’) are not clear and cannot be related to the baseline study of 2014. Moreover, farmers have barely mentioned this as a project achievement or significant change.</p> <p>Component 2: Marketing and Micro-finance</p> <p>1. Marketing: So far, most activities to link farmers to commercial buyers of cash crops have had a limited impact because a market situation exists with multiple buyers. Some have completely failed such as contract farming. The information boards appear to be the most direct and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alphabetization of women; literacy training should be continued on the basis of the approach taken so far. • Assessment of how to make warehouse, hammer mills and irrigation systems sustainable, in particular the organisational set-up, running the asset as a business and the legal status of the asset; • The establishment of marketing linkages should be continued through the recently introduced approach of training young farmers as buying agents for Agro-Dealers on the basis of an MoU; • Focusing of training activities related to the above activities: e.g. nutrition, book keeping for asset management, literacy training; • ADPP should take advantage on Portuguese language material produced by other projects; While promoting nutrition messages, the project should adapt the FC manuals with regards to dietary needs of specific target groups; • ADPP should concentrate on securing DUATs for project invested infrastructure. Promotion of community DUATs for farmers should be considered instead of continuing to identify large parcels of land for common use for the club. <p>B. After thorough assessment of achievements so far, continuation of the following activities may be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tree planting: ADPP should assess the tree survival rate in clubs (nurseries and homesteads) before continuing with further investment in this activity; • Animal distribution: assessment of the survival of distributed animals and the number of animals distributed and what the use of the animals has been. Goats should no longer be distributed in Zambézia; ADPP to concentrate on chicken and timely vaccination training; <p>C. The MTE recommends the following activities to be phased out or discontinued :</p>

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Main Conclusions	Main Recommendations
		<p>successful way of linking potential buyers to producers.</p> <p>2. Agro-dealers: The recently started training of young farmers as commercial agents seems promising; several agro-dealers have expressed interest in this approach;</p> <p>3. Access to financial resources: the micro-grant programme has not been successful; the process is cumbersome, communication about results has been poor, communities appear to be disappointed, the funded projects have no example function of promising business; non-recipients have become passive waiting for their turn; funded projects are not always profitable; SNV has failed to implement appropriate activity monitoring and management;</p> <p>4. Savings and credit clubs: these have proven to be quite successful and responding to the financing needs of their member, in particular women.</p> <p>Component 3: Environment, Health and Sanitation</p> <p>5. Crop residue burning: more than half of the Clubs mentioned that they no longer practice crop residue burning indicating that at least a good part of the clubs have adopted this practise. This can be considered an important achievement of the project.</p> <p>6. Wood saving stoves: all visited clubs indicated that they have learned how to make wood saving stoves, that they can</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sanitation (latrines, hygiene, training) due to success and widely adoption of the trainings; • Wood stoves due to its success; ADPP should continue with wood saving stoves activity in Clubs where support is still needed because of sandy soils; • Warehouse construction: no more construction but focus on making the activity sustainable in financial and organisational terms, and land tenure; • Hammer mill construction (same); • No more free input distribution to Farmer Clubs; • Micro-grants : this programme should be discontinued because of the poor results of this activity.

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Main Conclusions	Main Recommendations
		<p>produce them, and, in general, are happy with them. The uptake of 31% is promising, considering that this technology is relatively new to Club members. Wood saving stoves have the potential for larger uptake, scaling-up and income generation, although soil problems in certain areas must be tackled.</p> <p>7. Sanitation: this indicator merely reflects how many latrines have been constructed (cumulatively). The progress is lagging much behind target. Although club members acknowledge the benefits of latrines, only some latrines could be observed during the field visits. In general the hygiene around the house has improved and open defaecation is less practiced.</p> <p>8. Health indicator: this indicator has not been updated on at outcome level. At result (output) level, number of participants to health campaigns was 57% of targeted in 2016. Very few FCs mentioned health campaigns during the interviews.</p>	
	<p>Are the results/outputs and the project purpose making a contribution towards reducing poverty and inequality, including gender inequality, and promoting climate sustainability?</p>	<p>Gender equality</p> <p>9. From a gender equality perspective, the contribution to a reduction of time allocated by women to reproductive tasks are contributing to women empowerment, as is the access to decision-making, income generation and ownership of assets.</p> <p>10. With regards to gender equality, women represent almost two-thirds of project</p>	

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Main Conclusions	Main Recommendations
		<p>beneficiaries (63% of Club members are women) but they fill only two out of five Club committee positions; women dare to speak out more in public meetings.</p> <p>11. Alphabetization: despite the practical implementation issues, women have gained (very) basic skills of writing and calculation; moreover they have gained confidence and feel less uncertain with regard to name writing or market visits.</p> <p>Vulnerability</p> <p>12. Vulnerability: There is no evidence that vulnerable households have improved their situation in terms of production or food security. In the first place vulnerable households are not explicitly targeted by project activities; secondly the Results Monitoring Framework does not provide the detailed information with respect to vulnerable households.</p> <p>Climate</p> <p>18. Climate sustainability: the construction small-scale irrigation systems, the promotion of tree planting, the promotion and adoption of banning of crop residue burning and the introduction of the wood saving stoves have proven to provide a good opportunity to enhance resilience against climate changes.</p>	
Efficiency	How well have the activities transformed the available resources into the intended outputs/ results, in terms of quantity, quality and time?	1. The ADPP FC project with a budget of EUR 8,8 million has shown to be too large for the capacity of four districts; the annual budget per district is 2-3 times higher than the government budget. The expenditure rate after three years of	

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Main Conclusions	Main Recommendations
		<p>implementation is 61% which shows the relative large budget.</p> <p>2. It is not expected that the expenditure for the last year will exhaust the funds available, not even with the revised budget as usually expenditure in the last year is lower than in previous years.</p>	
	Can the costs of the programme be justified by the results?	3. The budget allocation for personnel (33%) and project management, administration and office costs (23%) are relative high; but they are justified to the extent that the FC is an intensive approach with project staff working closely with the target population. Project results are in line with the expenditure levels for the three components (‘activity costs’) representing 45% of the total budget;	
Sustainability	What are the possible factors that enhance or inhibit sustainability, including ownership/ commitment, economic/financial, institutional, technical, socio-cultural and environmental sustainability aspects?	<p>1. Farmer Club members indicate that they can continue a substantial number of activities independently from external support;</p> <p>2. The diversity of FC management, skills capabilities and achievements has insufficiently been taken into consideration to assure sustainability of project results</p> <p>3. One of the inhibiting factors to achieve sustainability is the lack of the formulation of a clear business plan for the management of the created assets (irrigation schemes, warehouses, hammer mills) and their land tenure situation;</p>	<p>Farmer Club organisational strengthening and weaning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop clear criteria how to assess FC group development; based on an organisational assessment of the Farmers clubs in terms of internal organisation, democratic leadership, financial transparency, democratic decision-making, result-orientation, conflict management, problem-solving capacity, developed skills and capabilities, administrative organisation, etc. • On the basis of the above assessment a detailed Training programme should be developed for those FCs that still have short-comings; • Develop clear business and management plans for asset management (see above) • A gradual weaning of support to Farmer Clubs should be applied once Clubs have achieved a minimum level of the identified criteria; • Leaflets/ handouts about food crops, vegetable and cash crop production should be developed in the local languages and with sufficient visuals to be left with Clubs/farmers.

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Main Conclusions	Main Recommendations
	<p>Will the benefits produced by the programme be maintained after the termination of external support?</p> <p>Who will take over the responsibility of financing the activities, or have they become self-sustaining?</p> <p>Is there a clear exit strategy?</p>	<p>4. On the other hand the same FC members indicate that they welcome a continued support; ownership of a good number of activities in particular around the assets created is rather limited. Appropriate management strategies of assets are absent.</p> <p>5. Though the SDAE offices indicated that they are willing to take over some of the FC activities they do not have the means and capacity to sustain project achievements.</p> <p>6. Elements for an Exit Strategy have been identified but need to be properly defined and discussed with relevant stakeholders including the local authorities. The implementation of the Exit Strategy should start as soon as possible.</p>	<p>An exit strategy is to be developed asap (preferably before mid-September) in close collaboration with SDAE and Farmer Clubs; this exit strategy should include and be based upon the recommendations formulate above, and include the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADPP needs to identify and train Focal Points or Lead Farmers in clubs together with local authorities, so they are able to contact government extension services when needed; • In terms of human resources, the attention should gradually shift from an activity implementation focus to securing the sustainability of achievements. Farming Instructors and other staff should therefore change their role in interacting with the Farmer Clubs to act principally upon request and not exclusively on the initiative of the project (‘creating ownership’; <p>The interaction with Farmer Clubs should increasingly be based on the specific needs and requirements with respect to creating ownership of achievements (no more “one size fits all”);</p>
<p>Aid effectiveness & Coherence</p>	<p>Has the coordination with authorities been effective and aligned with District priorities?</p>	<p>1. Coordination with District Authorities has almost exclusively taken place during project start-up and the half-yearly Steering Committee meetings; purposeful alignment with District priorities has not been reported or observed;</p>	

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

Criteria	Evaluation questions in the ToR	Main Conclusions	Main Recommendations
Programme Design, Management and Implementation	Is project management operating in an effective way?	1. Project management is well structured but has its issues of high senior staff turnover and problems with respect to the collaboration between implementing partners.	ADPP is advised to maintain the actual coordination set-up at project area level.
	Has the cooperation with other rural development projects, governmental authorities and private sector been effective?	2. The project has not made up its promise to promote collaboration, cooperation and alignment with other development partners including government services. Sufficient opportunities to do so exist at provincial and national level.	An exit strategy for tree nurseries should be planned in collaboration with other stakeholders in districts, especially as communities at larger are benefitting from plant distribution to schools etc. Use lessons learned from successful sanitation projects by UNICEF and others; ADPP should take advantage on Portuguese language material produced by other projects; while promoting nutrition messages, the project should adapt the FC manuals with regards to dietary needs of five specific target groups.
	How is the collaboration between the two implementing organisations ADPP and SNV	3. The collaboration between ADPP and SNV has had its issues, in particular with regard to timely reporting by SNV and their management of the micro-grant activity; recently SNV has taken measures to improve its performance	MFA is to monitor closely the measures taken to improve the effectiveness of the ADPP SNV collaboration; SNV is advised to audit the micro-grant scheme.
	Do the Project’s operational planning, monitoring & reporting mechanisms apply sufficiently RBM-approaches	4. The results-based monitoring set-up is well structured but has major problems of irrelevant indicators or indicators that cannot be measured or are not specific. The results monitoring framework needs to be revised to become more specific, measurable and relevant at impact, outcome and output levels.	Project monitoring of achievements should be revised and improved <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Results-based monitoring framework needs to be revised; impact, outcome and output indicators need to be formulated in a SMART way+ • ADPP and SNV to plan joint monitoring of agriculture productivity and marketing: include vegetable production in Household land measurements by using GPS;

Annex 11 Summary of ADPP Budget: original (2014) and revised (June 2017)

Budget and the financing plan of the FC Project		ORIGINAL BUDGET					
Budget	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR		
	2014 7 months	2015 12 months	2016 12 months	2017 12 months	2018 5 months	Total	%
1. Personnel costs							
Salaries and related costs of local personnel	375.220	698.446	766.880	726.330	308.420	2.875.296	
Personnel costs, subtotal	375.220	698.446	766.880	726.330	308.420	2.875.296	33%
2. Activity costs							
Inception phase costs	39.266	-	-	-	-	39.266	
Result 1	211.125	564.417	566.194	239.292	103.366	1.684.393	19%
Result 2	32.173	153.988	192.558	161.822	14.990	555.531	6%
Result 3	-	179.957	153.610	116.430	47.830	497.827	6%
Capacity building and lesson learning	45.783	143.636	138.771	133.155	95.159	556.504	6%
Monitoring, evaluation, and auditing	33.541	85.000	63.000	74.000	73.350	328.891	4%
Activity costs, subtotal	361.888	1.126.998	1.114.133	724.699	334.695	3.662.413	42%
3. Operation, maintenance and investment							
Operation costs	124.780	281.749	288.898	295.782	123.799	1.115.009	13%
Maintenance costs	12.564	36.216	37.302	38.422	16.489	140.993	2%
Investment	382.871	2.400	2.472	2.546	-	390.289	4%
Operation, maintenance and investment, subtotal	520.215	320.365	328.673	336.750	140.288	1.646.292	19%
Total implementation costs	1.257.323	2.145.809	2.209.686	1.787.778	783.403	8.184.000	
Administrative costs 7% of total project costs	94.637	161.512	166.320	134.564	58.966	616.000	7,0%
Total project costs	1.351.961	2.307.321	2.376.006	1.922.342	842.369	8.800.000	

Mid-Term Evaluation of the "Farmers' Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique"

Revised budget and the financing plan (June 2017)	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	ACTUAL	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	PLAN	
Budget	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR			
	2014 Actual	2015 12 months	2016 12 months	2017 12 months	2018 5 months	Total	Difference	%
1. Personnel costs								
Salaries and related costs of local personnel	211.187	575.065	523.626	576.330	338.297	2.224.506	- 650.790	
Personnel costs, subtotal	211.187	575.065	523.626	576.330	338.297	2.224.506	- 650.790	28,9%
2. Activity costs								
Inception phase costs	38.842	-	-	-	-	38.842	- 425	0,5%
Result 1	155.374	326.932	669.064	318.092	103.366	1.572.828	- 111.566	20,4%
Result 2	-	89.522	187.731	186.822	14.990	479.065	- 76.466	6,2%
Result 3	-	185.475	213.616	116.430	47.830	563.351	65.524	7,3%
Capacity building and lesson learning	29.481	78.745	128.971	133.155	95.159	465.512	- 90.993	6,1%
Monitoring, evaluation, and auditing	33.813	71.210	88.696	74.000	73.350	341.069	12.178	4,4%
Activity costs, subtotal	257.510	751.884	1.288.078	828.499	334.695	3.460.666	- 201.747	45,0%
3. Operation, maintenance and investment								
Operation costs	98.135	267.926	172.184	295.782	123.799	957.826	- 157.183	12,5%
Maintenance costs	11.009	59.488	70.648	58.422	16.489	216.055	75.062	2,8%
Investment	257.090	54.460	1.865	11.979	-	325.394	- 64.895	4,2%
Operation, maintenance and investment, subtotal	366.234	381.874	244.697	366.182	140.288	1.499.275	- 147.017	19,5%
Total implementation costs	834.931	1.708.823	2.056.401	1.771.011	813.280	7.184.447	- 999.553	93,4%
Administrative costs 7% of total project costs	58.445	119.618	136.001	133.302	61.215	508.581	- 107.419	6,6%
Total project costs	893.376	1.828.441	2.192.402	1.904.313	874.495	7.693.027	- 1.106.972	100%
Difference Revised Budget minus Original Budget	- 458.584	- 478.880	- 183.604	- 18.029	32.126	-1.106.972	% from original	87%

Annex 12 Results-based progress per Component

The tables below are based on the ADPP Results monitoring according to the Project Logical Framework as provided by ADPP to the MTE-team in June 2017

Component 1: Farmer Clubs and Agricultural Productivity

Table 1: Functional and sustainable farmers clubs created and strengthened

Years		2014	2015	2016		2017
Indicators		Baseline	July-Dec	Jan-June	July-Dec	Jan-June
1.1.1	# Farmer Clubs (FC) created	310	312	312	312	312
1.1.2	# of Women (F) in FC	8517	8330	8759	8759	9665
1.1.3	# of Men (M) in FC	6479	7221	6806	6806	5585
1.1.4	# of monthly FC meetings	na	3744	5616	7488	1510
1.1.5	# of F in monthly meetings	na	6234	7601	5847	5776
1.1.6	# of M in monthly meetings	na	4439	4501	3830	3540
1.1.7	# field visits FI to individual farmers	na	18808	21910	43096	18260
1.1.8	# of production plans (PP) elaborated	0	0	25	958	458
1.1.9	% of PP implemented	0	0	0	157	0
1.1.10	# Women in FC committees	na	619	596	624	578
1.1.11	# of FC legally registered	30	0	141	297	297

Source: ADPP Results Overview Indicators 2015 - June 2017 - Indicators Measured by FI

Table 2: Female and male FC Committee members

FC cttee positions	females	males	Total	% females
President	51	260	311	16%
Vice president	164	146	310	53%
Secretary	60	252	312	19%
Treasurer	194	117	311	62%
Contact Farmer	99	213	312	32%
	568	988	1556	37%

Source: ADPP information received 02 August 2017

Table 3. Increased storage capacity and decrease of post-harvest losses

Years		2014	2015	2016		2017
Indicators		Baseline	July-Dec	Jan-June	July-Dec	Jan-June
1.3.1	Type of HH storage facilities (HSF) used	1.7 %				
1.3.2	# of HH facilities improved/built (F)	1 among F	148	456	770	142
1.3.2	# of HH facilities improved/built (M)	19 among M	138	433	319	69
1.3.3	# of common storages facilities (CSF)	Not app	3	7	2	
1.3.4	# of F trained in improved SF use	0	1271	1640	1555	128
1.3.4	# of M trained in improved SF use	0	989	1520	1738	61
1.3.5	% level of post-harvest loss	See excel	30	25	25	
1.3.6	HH satisfaction on SF by type	0	100	100	100	

Source: ADPP Results Overview Indicators 2015 - June 2017

Component 2: Marketing and Micro-Grants

Table 4: Quantity and value sold for sesame and pigeon pea, 2016

Province/District	Sesame			Pigeon peas		
	Price/kg (MZN)	Kg sold	Value MZN	Price (MZN)	Kg sold	Value MZN
ZAMBEZIA						
Nicoadala						
Nicoadala sede	37.5	4303	161362.5	35	23108	808780
Munhonha	37.5	16525	619687.5	35	11250	393750
Nhafuba	37.5	11518	431925	35	14831	519085
Sub Total Nicoadala		32346	1,212,975		49189	1,721,615
Namacurra						
Malei	37.5	11520	432000	35	42628	1491980
Muiebele	37.5	12955	485812.5	35	74290	2600150
Furquia	37.5	4004	150150	35	4304	150640
Macuse	37.5	1050	39375	35	257	8995
Mexixine	37.5	978	36675	35	5152	180320
Namacurra	37.5	30507	1,144,013	35	126631	4,432,085
TOTAL ZAMBEZIA		62,853	2,356,988		175,820	6,153,700
SOFALA						
Caia District						
Magagade	45	42,270	1902150	35	19,210	672350
Chipende	45	33,520	1508400	35	15,050	526750
Phadza	45	19,555	879975	35	12,250	428750
Ntopa	45	13,215	594675	35	6,220	217700
Tchetcha	45	28,650	1289250	35	11,135	389725
Ndoro	40	98,068	3922720	35	18,155	635425
Sub-total Caia		235,278	10,097,170		82,020	2,870,700
Maringue District						
Nhamapaza	50	223,140	11157000	35	14,180	496300
Canxixe	45	39,215	1764675	35	12,135	424725
Palame	45	44,123	1985535	35	9,550	334250
Gumbalansai	45	69,560	3130200	35	4,320	151200
Phango	45	123,530	5558850	35	8,350	292250
Sub-Total Maringue		499,568	23,596,260		53,805	1,698,725
TOTAL SOFALA		734,846	33,693,430		135,825	4,569,425
TOTAL		797,699	36,050,418		311,645	10,723,125

Source: SNV Cash Crop Sales Analysis 2016 as recorded by lead farmers (provided 02 August 2017)

Table 5: Volume and value of garlic and onion marketed (in kg)

Province	District	Kg sold	Average price (Mtn)	Total income (Mtn)
Zambézia	Nicoadala	17 250	35,00	603 750,00
	Namacurra	17 850	35,00	624 750,00
	Sub-Total	35 100		1 228 500,00
Sofala	Caia	257 350	45,00	11 580 750,00
	Maringué	357 500	45,00	16 087 500,00
	Sub-Total	614 850		27 668 250,00
Total		649 950	40,00	28 896 750,00

Source: Revised ADPP FC Annual report, June 2016

Table 6: Farmers with business plan approved

Indicators		2014	2015	2016		2017
		Baseline	July-Dec	Jan-June	July-Dec	Jan-June
2.1.3	# of ADPP Farmers' Club staff trained to implement a value chain based approached to farmer training	0	72	72	72	72
2.2.3	# of farmers with approved Business Plans for access to micro-grant	0	0	0	157	417
2.2.4	# of micro-grant/loan (and other possible financing) disbursed.	0	0	0	157	417

Source: ADPP Results-based Progress Monitoring 12June2017

Table 7: Grants and Amount Disbursed in 2016 per district

District	Targets	Business Plans submitted	Disbursed Projects				Amount Disbursed		Total Disbursed (Mzn)
			Individuals		Clubs	Total	Clubs	Individual Farmers	
			F	M					
Caia	167	1425	74	53	20	147	429 042	1 491 295	1 920 337
Maringué	166	750	41	40	8	89	172 425	917 680	1 090 105
Nicoadala	167	1275	62	54	11	127	247 900	1 242 145	1 490 045
Namacurra	166	1230	35	9	10	54	226 965	494 610	721 575
Total	666	4680	212	156	49	417	1 076 332	4 145 730	5 222 062

Source: Revised ADPP FC Annual report, June 2016

Table 8: Saving and loan groups created

Indicators		2014	2015	2016		2017
		Baseline	July-Dec	Jan-June	July-Dec	Jan-June
2.2.1	# of saving and loan groups created	0	0	36	24	36
2.2.2	# of Women and Men in micro-grant groups created	0	0	540	360	540

ADPP 12062017 Results-based Progress Monitoring

Component 3: Improved environmental, water and sanitation conditions and increased health awareness for farmers and their families

Table 8. Information on quantitative results achieved so far

Years		2014	2015		2016		2017
Indicators		Baseline	Jan-June	July-Dec	Jan-June	July-Dec	Jan-June
3.1.1	# of trees planted	na	2400	155000	160000	280985	92102
3.1.2	Survival rate of trees planted in the project area*	na	0	60	69	65	Not av.
3.1.3	# of impr. stoves installed (women hh)	na	2027	1485	2251	4825	1449
	# of impr. stoves installed (men hh)	na	357	1039	406	1582	390
3.1.4	# of HH adopting the cooking stoves*	0	0	0	846	1992	Not av.
3.2.1	# of health awareness campaigns	na	1	2	2	3	0
3.2.2	# women trained in health awareness	na	1557	8653	5245	4171	0
	# men trained in health awareness	na	1253	5558	4321	2628	0
3.2.3	# of HH that have got tippy tap etc. (women)	1 female HH	1137	1328	2842	4424	3319
	# of HH that have got tippy tap etc. (men)	15 male HH	912	1721	2204	3467	2360
3.2.4	# of HH that have got latrines (women)	1 latrine among female-headed HH	814	1286	1414	1978	1142
	# of HH that have got latrines (men)	18 latrines among male-headed HH	737	1225	1303	1775	1029
3.2.5	Level of use of sanitation facilities (tippy tap, refuse pits, dish racks) and latrines*	Not av.	0	30	60	60	Not av.
3.3.1	Level of Household Food Diversity Score to express food security*	5.5 female and 5 male-headed HH	0	4	5	6,6	Not av.
3.3.2	Type of smallstock raised by HH in the targeted communities*	see Excel sheet "Livestock"	0	4	5	5	Not av.
3.3.3	# of smallstock raised by HH in the targeted communities*	5157 in total, 336 among female HH	0	824	1988	1988	Not av.
3.3.4	# of groups promoting animal to animal sch. (women)	0	0	83	163	126	0
	# of groups promoting animal to animal sch. (men)	0	0	137	149	186	0
3.3.5	# of farmers in animal to animal schemes (women)	12 members & 2 non-members	0	8192	8407	8759	0
	# of farmers in animal to animal schemes (men)	vaccinated their animals. 13 men and 1 woman	0	7359	7158	6806	0
3.3.6	# of types of animals vaccinated etc.	Cattle, goats	0	2	1	3	0
3.3.7	# of animals vaccinated etc.	na	8270	9925	29293	37993	4006

Source: ADPP Results Overview Indicators Jan 2015 – June 2017 – Indicators measured by FI; *120617 Results Based Progress Monitoring (3.1.2; 3.1.4; 3.2.5; 3.3.1; 3.3.2; 3.3.3 - no gender disaggregated data was available for these indicators). Not Av. = Not Available. See excel: reference is made to the original baseline study

Table 9: Main environment, water, sanitation and health results

No	Item	Indicators		2014	2015		2016	
				Baseline	Jan-June	July-Dec	Jan-June	July-Dec
1	Environmental indicators	(i)	Aggregate size of the area where slash-and-burn farming methods are practiced	See Excel sheet-Fallow	Not av.	Not av.	Not av.	Not av.
		(ii)	Change in the use of traditional cooking stoves using firewood as a source of domestic energy	11 among male headed and 1 among female headed HH using improved stoves	19% (target 20%)	21% (target 25%)	31% (target 35%)	31% (target 40%)
2	Household water indicator	(iii)	Number and proportion of households engaging in technics such as tippy taps, refuse pits, and dish racks.	See Excel Sheet - Health; 15 male and 1 female headed HH	1 716 (target 2000)	3 049 (target 4000)	5 046 (target 6000)	7 891 (target 8000)
3	Sanitation indicator	(iv)	Number and proportion of households and individuals with an access to and using adequate sanitation facilities. Disaggregated by sex.	See Excel Sheet - Health; 18 latrines among male and 1 latrine among female-headed HH	707 (target 2000)	2 511 (target 4000)	2 717 (target 6000)	3 753 (target 8000)
4	Health indicator	(v)	Level of awareness of prevention measures against major diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and cholera	See Excel Sheet - Disease	Not av.	Not av.	Not av.	Not av.

Source: 120617 Results-Based Progress Monitoring; Not Av. = Not Available. See excel: reference is made to the original baseline study

Annex 13 Pictorial of Theory of Change exercise 26.06 2017

Equidade de género

- Quais são as actividades
- Como contribuirão ao alcance do Obj.
- Porque? Pertinência

Objectivo

* Redução da Pobreza

- Segurança alimentar
- Comercialização
- Financiamento
- condições ambientais
- equidade de género
- direitos humanos
- Sustentabilidade climática / mudança climática

5º G DIREITOS HUMANOS

1- ACTIVIDADES

- + IGUALDADE DE GÉNERO
- + DISTRIBUIÇÃO EQUITATIVA DE RENDIMENTO
- + LIBERDADE DE EXPRESSÃO
- + NÃO DISCRIMINAÇÃO (CLASSE SOCIAL, DEFICIENTES, RELIGIÃO E ETNIA)
- + SAÚDE (SAÚDE BÁSICA - SAÚDE COM UNIDADES BÁSICAS)
- + EDUCAÇÃO (TÍTULOS E CONDIÇÕES DE ANalfabetismo)

PERTINÊNCIA

- + SAÚDE - redução de doenças na comunidade

ACTIVIDADE

1. Envolvimento na gestão dos Clubes na formação dos Clubes

2. Tratamento de género na tomada de decisão

3. Alfabetização

4. Ident. Cacho do rendimento → Melhor (labour) tecnologias para redução de mão d'obra das mulheres

5. Tempo de trabalho adequado

6. Poços perto da comunidade

7. DUT acesso ao poço da terra F

8. Poupa água

Género e Sustentabilidade Climática

1. Fazer Poupa Água
2. Plantar de Árvores
3. Agricultura de conservação
4. Promoção de condições ambientais para a seca
5. Melhorar as condições de trabalho na empresa
6. Conservação dos solos e água
7. Melhorar a saúde ambiental
8. Melhorar a saúde ambiental
9. Melhorar a saúde ambiental

ACTIVIDADE

1. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

2. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

3. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

4. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

5. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

6. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

7. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

8. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

9. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

5º G DIREITOS HUMANOS

1- ACTIVIDADES

- + IGUALDADE DE GÉNERO
- + DISTRIBUIÇÃO EQUITATIVA DE RENDIMENTO
- + LIBERDADE DE EXPRESSÃO
- + NÃO DISCRIMINAÇÃO (CLASSE SOCIAL, DEFICIENTES, RELIGIÃO E ETNIA)
- + SAÚDE (SAÚDE BÁSICA - SAÚDE COM UNIDADES BÁSICAS)
- + EDUCAÇÃO (TÍTULOS E CONDIÇÕES DE ANalfabetismo)

PERTINÊNCIA

- + SAÚDE - redução de doenças na comunidade

ACTIVIDADE

1. Envolvimento

2. Tratamento de género na tomada de decisão

3. Alfabetização

4. Ident. Cacho do rendimento → Melhor (labour) tecnologias para redução de mão d'obra das mulheres

5. Tempo de trabalho adequado

6. Poços perto da comunidade

7. DUT acesso ao poço da terra F

8. Poupa água

ACTIVIDADE

1. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

2. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

3. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

4. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

5. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

6. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

7. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

8. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

9. Melhorar as condições de vida do solo, da água e da produtividade

COMERCIALIZAÇÃO

1. Acesso a mercados

2. Acesso a mercados

3. Acesso a mercados

4. Acesso a mercados

5. Acesso a mercados

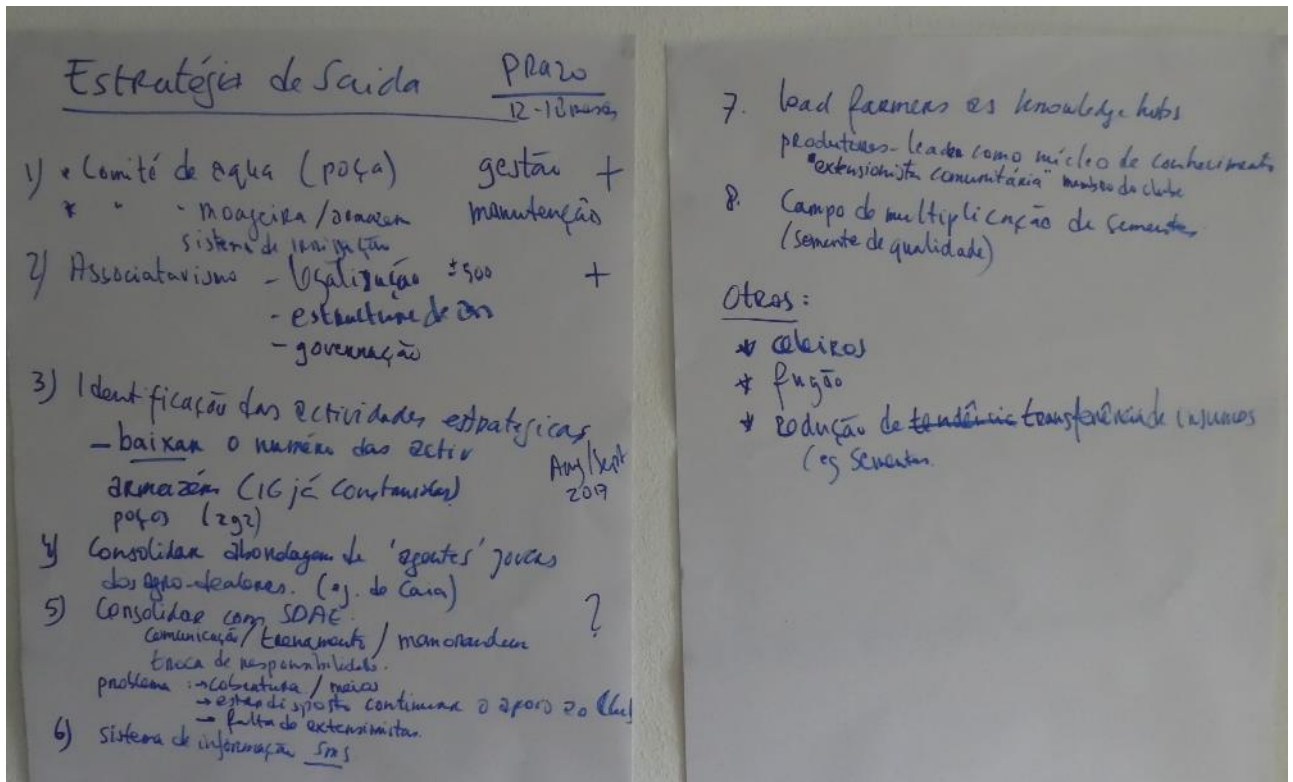
6. Acesso a mercados

7. Acesso a mercados

8. Acesso a mercados

9. Acesso a mercados

Exit Strategy exercise



ANNEX 14 Participants List- Workshop Self Evaluation ADPP –SNV 26.06 and Debriefing Nicoadala 29.06

CAIA

Reunião ADPP - SNV 26/06/2017

Nome	Posição	Organização	Local de Trabalho	telefone	e-mail
Mário Jorge Carles	Grant Administrator	ADPP	Maputo	82 8424971	mario.jorge@gmail.com
ORACIO CHAUQUE	ABRI-BUSINESS ADVISOR	SNV	CAIA-SOPALA	872362894	ochauque@snvworld.org
MORGEN GDMO	PROTECTOR DIRECTOR	SNV	MARUTA	840197034	mymrn@snvworld.org
Azevedo Victor Azevedo	Assessor de Agro-regio	SNV	Nicoadala	829568344	vazevedo@snvworld.org
José F. Malys	Técnico / Construção	ADPP	Caia	861252655	josmalys@gmail.com
Wenning Hamilton	Tec. Agr.	ADPP	CAIA	861365737	Wenning@live.com
Silvestre José Simão	Lider da unidade	ADPP	Pungue	860423225	Silvestre J.S.
Felicit Franziã	Lider de unidade	ADPP	Caia	878367936	Felicit
Felisberto Sérgio Manuel	Lider da unidade	ADPP	Caia	827594737	Sélio
Vanda Paula Muchenga	Colectora de Dados	ADPP	Caia	825629440	vandamuchenga@gmail.com
Rudy Constantino	Lider da Unidade	ADPP	Xanacurra	878041590	rudy.milns44@gmail.com
Christopher Mangoch	Lider da Unidade	ADPP	Caia	828191976	christophermangochde1969@yahoo.com
Anírio Chicolé	Tec. Agricultura	ADPP	Maringue	828288700	achicolé2010@gmail.com

CAIA

Reunião ADPP-SAV


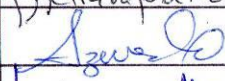
26/06/2017

Nome	Posição	Organização	Local de Trabalho	Telefone	e-mail
Enacel Monteiro	coordenador	ADPP	Nicoadala	863142250	enacombite@fho.com.br
JONE QUEZASSIE	oficial do programa	ADPP	CHIMORO	825787899	acanha.jq@adpp-mozam
Nelson NHANGUMBE	ADMINISTRADOR	ADPP	NICOADALA	842121509	NelsonNHANGUMBE@GMAIL.COM
Margaret Mushonga	Unit leader	ADPP	Namacura	878664161	mmushonga@gmail.com
Venancio Jochezemva	Tecnico Agricola	ADPP	Nicoadala	825776170	venancio.jochezemva
Anizio Achicete	Tecnico Agrícola	ADPP	Maringue	828288700	achicete2010@gmail.com
Christopher Mangwende	Lider da Unidade	ADPP	Caia	888141976	christopher-mangwende1969@yahoo.com
Rudy Constantino	lider da Unidade	ADPP	Xlamacura	878041590	rudy-ninba44@z.wwil
Vanda Paula Muchengos	colectora de dados	ADPP	Caia	825629440	vandamuchengos@gmail.com
Felisberto Sédio Manuel	Lider de Unidade	ADPP	Caia	827594739	Felisberto.fmanuel@yahoo
Maria Cecilia Daniel	lider Provincial	ADPP	Caia	824450599	danielceilia98@yahoo.com.br
Zacarias Lopes Campira	Coord. AEA	ADPP	Maringue	865678213	zencacampira@gmail.com

Nicoadala Debriefing for ADPP and SNV staff 29.06

NICOADALA Debriefing

29/06/2017

Nome	Posição	Organização	Local de Trabalho	Telefone	e-mail
ORACIO CHAUQUE	ASSESSOR AGRÁRIO	SNV	CAIA/SOFA	872362892	ochauque@snvworld.org
Felix Franziere	Unit Leader	ADPP	CAIA/SOFA LA	878369936	felixfranziere51@gmail.com
Manra Ceitra David	Lider provincial	ADPP	Caia/Sofala	861310928	danidiceitra8@ yahoo.com.br
Ernesto Monteiro	Lider provincial	ADPP	Nicoadala/Zambézia	863142250	ernestomonteiro@ yahoo.com.br
Vanda P. Muchanga	Colectora Dados	ADPP	Caia/Sofala	825629440	vanda.muchanga@gmail.com
José Quimasso	afinal do program	ADPP	Chimoio	82988999	
Felício Afonso	Técnico de Agricultura	ADPP	Zambézia - Namucuro	80201882	felicioafonso@gmail.com
Aguedo Victor	Assessor Agro-pec	SNV	Zambézia - Nicoadala	829868344	
Levine Hamilton	Tec. Agricultura	ADPP	Sofala - Caia	861365177	Levine Hamilton
Venancio Iochesomua	Tec. Agricultura	ADPP	Nicoadala / Zambézia	82577617	venancio.iochesomua@gmail.com
Haje António	Consultor	FCG	Nampula	846011310	haje.mimika@gmail.com
Eva Runka	Comunidade	FCG	FINLÂNDIA	+358 46 5706852	eva.maria.runka@gmail.com
Sandra Gilissen	Consultora	FCG		+260 977473856	sandra.gilissen @ gmail.com

Annex 15. Revision of Results-Based Monitoring Framework Proposal

ADPP Farmers’ Club Project					
Impact indicators (Overall Objective)		Issue	Proposal	Indicators and Sources	
1	Poverty	Level of poverty and hunger in the districts in which the Project operates.	Not SMART; cannot be measured and is not specific; source of information is not relevant for the situation in 4 target districts	Develop the impact indicators at four levels: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Food Security 2. Increase of income-generating opportunities, 3. Improved livelihood environment and 4. Enhanced nutrition security. 5. Gender empowerment 	Use as much as possible existing Government sources or UN sources <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. SETSAN and WFP: main indicators HDDS, duration of stock; food expenditure 2. Percentage of sales of four major cash crops: SDAE INE 3. Occurrence of diarrhoea in Children U5: MoH 4. Stunting levels (SETSAN; UNICEF; DHS) for four districts together 5. Number of sources of own income; decision-making over use of own income: fully/ partially/ none
2	Equality I	Number of women and men empowered to participate in local consultative councils.	Not relevant; representation in local councils is very limited and not promoted by FC project		
3	Equality II	Number of men and women with access to FDD funding.	Not relevant; FDD has many issues and short-comings. It is very political and just one source of information		
4	Economic growth and opportunity	Levels and sources of income of households in Project intervention areas.	Not SMART: almost impossible to measure; not specific : does it relate to FC members or all households		
5	Environment	Number of households in the Project area significantly affected by natural hazards.	Not SMART; beyond the scope of the project; not specific: not all households are FC members		

Outcome indicators (Purpose)		Issue	Proposal	Source	
Purpose 1: Improved HH food security and Agricultural productivity					
1.1	Food Security	(i) Number and proportion of food insecure HH in targeted communities disaggregated by sex	HH not to be disaggregated as the project does not target FHHs or MHHs; indicator is also Impact indicator	Indicator to be based on existing sources of data such as MASA, INE, UN	ADPP Agricultural Survey to include HDDS, food expenditure as % of total expenditure Note; assure that each year data is collected in the same month of the ‘hunger gap period’ (Jan-March)
		(ii) Adequate food reserves in periods of vulnerability	Not specific	Number of months of food reserve storage;	ADPP Agricultural Survey

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

		(iii)	Agricultural Productivity (land productivity kg/ha)	Not SMART as data based on recall is not reliable; Not possible for vegetables	Yield crop measurements (5x5 m) at time of harvest for four major crops;	ADPP Agricultural Survey in close collaboration with SNV; random selection of 10% of clubs; doing random yield measurements of 20 plots per selected club; total 620 plots
		(iv)	Number of crops produced and their respective areas	Not specific	a) Area of grain crops and cassava as percentage of total cropping area b) Include measurement of vegetable garden size (as a whole not per crop)	ADPP Agricultural Survey with SNV of cropping areas of 620 Club members (same as above)
1.2	Equality	(v)	Number and proportion of F and youth that have a fair role in deciding how income from farming activities is used in targeted HH and communities	Not specific	Proportion of women a) holding a committee member position; b) being a group leader; c) being the president of a FC	ADPP Results-based Monitoring Framework (RFM)
1.3	Vulnerability	(vi)	Number and proportion of vulnerable HH able to carry out agricultural activities in targeted communities disaggregated by sex	Not relevant as vulnerable HHs (as defined as labour-constrained) are not a specific target group		
Purpose 2: Enhanced Marketing and access to Micro-finance						
2.1	Marketing	(i)	Volumes and values of marketed agricultural crops by women and men-headed rural households in the targeted communities.	OK; but no data available so far.	Young agents to collect information as planned; assure that data for FHH and MHH is collected	
		(ii)	Numbers of contracts and linkages established through the project.	Not relevant; marketing is more than contracting		
2.2	Access to financial resources	(iii)	Amount and sources of financial resources mobilised by the Farmers’ Clubs.	Not relevant	Assess the amounts saved and loaned out by the Savings and Credit groups	To be included in the ADPP RMF data to be collected by FIs

		(iv)	Number of individuals participating in micro grant/loans operations in the targeted communities.	Not relevant; see MTE report	Same; disaggregated for loans by women/ men	Same
Purpose 3: Improved Environment, Health and Sanitation						
3.1	Environment	(i)	Aggregate size of the area where slash-and-burn farming methods are practised.	Not SMART: difficult to measure	Number of FC members applying non-burning of crop residues	ADPP RMF (half-yearly)
		(ii)	Change in the use of traditional cooking stoves using firewood as a source of domestic energy.	??	Number of FC members using wood saving stoves	ADPP RMF (half-yearly)
3.2	HH Water	(iii)	Number and proportion of households engaging in technics such as tippy taps, refuse pits, and dish racks.	OK for number	Separate for a) Tippy taps b) refuse pits c) dish racks	ADPP RMF (half-yearly)
3.3	Sanitation	(iv)	Number and proportion of households and individuals with an access to and using adequate sanitation facilities.	Not SMART	Number of members using improved latrines;	ADPP RMF (half-yearly)
3.4	Health	(v)	Level of awareness of prevention measures against major diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and cholera.	Not SMART; awareness level is not properly defined	Number of prevention measures a member can recall (x out of y)	ADPP RMF (half-yearly)

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

Output indicators (Result)			Issue	Proposal	Source	
Purpose 1: Improved HH food security and Agricultural productivity						
1.1	Functional and sustainable Farmers Clubs created and strengthened.	1.1.1	Number of Farmers’ Clubs created	Only once		
		1.1.2	Number of Women in Farmers’ Clubs	OK	Half yearly if changes occur	RMF (half year)
		1.1.3	Number of Men in Farmers’ Clubs	OK	Same	Same
		1.1.4	Number of monthly Farmers’ Clubs meetings (as a measure of functionality)	OK		
		1.1.5	Number of Women in monthly Farmers’ Clubs meetings	OK		
		1.1.6	Number of Men in monthly Farmers’ Clubs meetings	OK		
		1.1.7	Number of field visits to individual farmers by Farming Instructor (as a measure of functionality)	OK		
		1.1.8	Number of business/ production plans elaborated	Activity not to be continued		
		1.1.9	Percentage of business/production plans successfully implemented	Not SMART	Better to document the cases of project implementation ; and ask beneficiary about success	
		1.1.10	Number of women in the management committees of the Farmers’ Clubs.	OK		
		1.1.11	Number of Farmers’ Clubs fully registered with relevant authorities (Legal and organisational status)	OK		
1.2	Increased productivity and diversification where appropriate technologies are used.	1.2.1	Number of farmers using at least 5 different technologies (from the sustainable farming score)	Not SMART; improved technologies not properly defined; areas have a lot of overlap;	Define 1 or 2 target technologies properly	ADPP/ SNV Agricultural Survey to measure adoption of target technologies
		1.2.2	Total area (Ha) per crop per appropriate production technology applied	Not SMART; impossible to measure	Use %-increase per year from the 620 surveyed farms for four major crops	

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

		1.2.3	Crop yield (kg)	Not SMART; not clear at what level; per member; per FC or for District	Leave out	Leave out
		1.2.4	Level of crop productivity (kg/ha) in farmer's field (per crop)	See above 1.1 iii; For four most relevant crops: maize, rice, sesame and p/pea	See above 1.1 iii	See 1.1 iii
1.3	Increased household small-scale storage capacity for agricultural produce and decrease of post-harvest losses.	1.3.1	Types of household storage facilities in use.	Not relevant	Leave out	
		1.3.2	Number of household storage facilities improved/built. Household heads disaggregated by sex.	OK		
		1.3.3	Number of common storage facilities built (at Farmers' Club Level).	Not SMART; in contradiction common warehouse is commonly managed by several FCs	a) Number of common warehouses operational b) Number properly managed c) Number making a profit	ADPP RMF (half-yearly)
		1.3.4	Number of Women and Men trained in the use of improved storage facilities.	OK		
		1.3.5	Percentage level of household postharvest loss.	Not SMART; difficult to assess	Qualitative assessment by users of improved storage bins: excellent, good, moderate or poor	ADPP RMF (half-year)
		1.3.6	Household satisfaction on storage facility by type.	See 1.3.5		
Purpose 2: Enhanced Marketing and access to Micro-finance						
2.1	Farmers’ Clubs as commercial organizations of farmers are strengthened to participate in	2.1.1	Number of Farmers' Clubs capacitated with the support of the Project	Not SMART; many different types of trainings	Assessment on the basis of clearly defined training package	ADPP RMF
		2.1.2	Number of Women and Men capacitated in Farmers' Clubs with the support of the Project per geographic location.	Same	Same; disaggregated by F and M	ADPP RMF
		2.1.3	Number of ADPP Farmers' Club staff trained to understand and implement a	Not SMART	Leave out	

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

	agricultural local value chains.		value chain based approached to farmer training			
		2.1.4	Number of linkages established with output markets	Not SMART see above	Leave out	
		2.1.5	Volume of agricultural products handled in value chains that are capacitated through the support by the Project (in kilos)	OK but limit to four major crops and vegetables sold	Note: to be recorded by young agents per FC for sesame and p/pea; Mze, Rice and Vegetables based on bags of kgs on recall To be disaggregated by sex	
		2.1.6	Net income from agricultural products handled in value chains that are capacitated through the support by the Project (in local currency)	Not SMART; difficult to measure	Record the market prices per week; use 2.1.5 data and multiply	
2.2	Improved access of the farmers and their Clubs to financial resources through micro-grants.	2.2.1	Number of saving and loan groups created through the support of the Project per geographic location. Need to separate money and animal	OK Note: ?? Need to separate...?? What ??		ADPP RMF (half-year)
		2.2.2	Number of Women and Men in micro-grant groups created through the support of the Project per geographic location.	Not relevant; activity to be abolished	Leave	
		2.2.3	Number of farmers with approved Business Plans for access to micro-grant through the support of the Project per geographic location.	See above		
		2.2.4	Number of micro-grant/loan (and other possible financing) disbursed.	OK on the basis of first round 2016/ 2017		
		2.2.5	Total value of micro-grant (and other possible financing) disbursed.	Same		
		2.2.6	Purpose (intended use) of micro-grant/loans (and other possible financing).	Same		
		2.2.7	Number of beneficiaries co-financing the micro-grant/loan (farmer contribution)	Not relevant	Leave out	

			disaggregated by sex.This does not exist in program			
2.3	Strengthened capacity of selected communities to manage and administer financial and other resources assigned to collective activities in an efficient, transparent and corrupt-free way and strengthening human rights.	2.3.1	Number of Women and Men with basic literacy level	OK for FC members		
		2.3.2	Number of Women and Men participants in adult education / literacy training	OK		
		2.3.3	Number of audits approving community micro-grant/loan accounts in relation to the number of audits not approving community micro-grant/loan accounts.	Not relevant	Leave out	
		2.3.4	Number of training and awareness raising events about human rights and related issues.	Not SMART; not specific	Leave out	
Purpose 3: Improved Environment, Health and Sanitation						
3.1	Improved management of forest resources and household energy as well as easier food preparation through the use of affordable household stoves.	3.1.1	Number of trees planted in the project area.	OK		
		3.1.2	Survival rate of trees planted in the project area.	OK	Very important	
		3.1.3	Number of improved stoves installed. Household heads disaggregated by sex.	Not OK; 3.1.4 more relevant	Leave out	
		3.1.4	Number of households adopting the cooking stoves. Household heads disaggregated by sex.	OK but not for head of HH		
3.2	Improved health, water & sanitation and hygiene through awareness raising and provision of means/facilities.	3.2.1	Number of health awareness campaigns (HIV/AIDS; Malaria, Cholera) promoted by the Project.	OK		
		3.2.2	Number Women and Men trained in awareness campaigns (HIV/AIDS; Malaria, Cholera).	Not SMART; trained in what	Leave out	
		3.2.3	Number of households with sanitation facilities (tippy tap, refuse pits, dish racks) installed with the support of the	See above		

Mid-Term Evaluation of the “Farmers’ Clubs for Wealth Creation among Smallholder Farmers in Mozambique”

			Project. Household heads disaggregated by sex			
		3.2.4	Number of latrines upgraded with the support of the Project. Household heads disaggregated by sex.	Not SMART: what support?	Number of Improved latrines in use	
		3.2.5	Level of use of sanitation facilities (tippy tap, refuse pits, dish racks) and latrines. Household heads disaggregated by sex.	OK but measured on a half-yearly basis		
3.3	Improved level of nutrition and food security through promotion of small stock husbandry.	3.3.1	Level of Household Food Diversity Score (to express food security) Household heads disaggregated by sex.	OK	to be done exactly in the same period of the year and by trained staff	Together with SETSAN and/ or UNICEF (working in Zambezia)
		3.3.2	Type of smallstock raised by households in the targeted communities. Household heads disaggregated by sex.	Not relevant; not result of the project	Leave out	
		3.3.3	Number of smallstock raised by households in the targeted communities. Household heads disaggregated by sex.	Same	Leave out	
		3.3.4	Number of groups promoting smallstock husbandry through animal-from-animal schemes. Disaggregated by sex.	Same	a) No of animals distributed by project b) No of animals died c) no of animals passed on (per sex)	ADPP RMF
		3.3.5	Number of Women and Men in groups promoting smallstock husbandry through animal-from-animal schemes.	??	Leave out	
		3.3.6	Type of smallstock vaccinated or receiving other veterinary services.	Same	Leave out	
		3.3.7	Number of smallstock vaccinated or receiving other veterinary services.	Same	Leave out	

ANNEX 16 ADPP PROJECT IN PICTURES

Farmers' Clubs have their **horticulture plot** (photos 1 and 2) **with a simple water well** (photos 3 and 4) or water source at site. Seedbeds and alignment are used, and some clubs practice **composting** (photos 5 and 6). ADPP has provided the seeds and pesticides so far. Part of the produced vegetables (mainly tomatoes, onion, lettuce, and cabbage) is eaten by members of the club, and another part sold at local weekly markets or to buyers that come from close by towns. Club treasurer keeps the profit in social fund to be used for buying agricultural tools, seeds or helping families in need.



Above, on left, Photo 1, A horticulture demonstration field in Nicoadala (Bert Lof), on right, Photo 2, Member on Club's horticulture plot in Maringue (Eeva Ruuska). Below, on left, Photo 3, Beneficiaries next to their well in Nicoadala (Bert Lof), on right, Photo 4, Farmers of another Club on their horticulture plot in Nicoadala (Bert Lof).



Above, on left, Photo 5, Farmers next to their compost in Namacurra (Bert Lof). On right, Photo 6, Another type of compost in Maringue (Eeva Ruuska).

Several Farmers' Clubs will benefit from **small-scale irrigation systems** (photo 7) that will ease the irrigation work compared to hand irrigation (photo 8). Each system provides water for members from one or several Clubs. A diesel pump leads water from a well to a tank located in a tower. Water flows to the vegetable field on pipes by gravity. Each irrigation system has a management committee, but further management and business training is needed. Irrigation schemes provide potential for year-round horticulture cultivation and income generation, but land ownership is an issue as DUATs are, yet, inexistent on these irrigated land areas.



On left Photo 7, Farmers next to a functional irrigation system in another club in Nicoadala (Bert Lof). On right, Photo 8, Farmers fetching irrigation water from a hand dug open well in Nicoadala (Sandra Gillisen).

The idea of **warehouses** is that farmers of 5-10 surrounding Farmers' Clubs could aggregate their common (and individual) surplus to strategic places to attract buyers. Most of the warehouses, however, were opened very recently and no product from this farming season had yet been stored (photos 9 and 10). In Maringue, warehouses were constructed in 2014, but had not been of much use so far – mainly for renting the space for short periods (photo 11).



Above, on left, Photo 9, New warehouse (left) and a mill house (right) in Nicoadala. On right – below - Photo 10, Inside area of a warehouse (Bert Lof). On right – above - Photo 11, Members and a warehouse in Maringue (Eeva Ruuska).



New warehouses are accompanied by a **diesel mill** (photo 12) in a separate building to serve local communities to grind their maize. Mill management committees consist of members from different clubs, but they still lack capacity building on management, maintenance and business training. Mill diesel engines are loud and exhale pipes leave the fumes inside which can have a negative impact on the health of mill operators that currently work without protective gear.

On Left, Photo 12, A diesel mill in Nicoadala (Bert Lof).

Project has supported some farmers in each club to build their **individual Gorongosa type storages**. Compared to the traditional storages (photo 13), new granaries will contribute to decrease in post-harvest losses providing more protection against pests and rats. However, not all new granaries have optimal protection themselves (photos 14 and 15).



Above, on left, Photo 13, A traditional storage in Maringue (Eeva Ruuska), in the middle, Photo 14, Member in Nicoadala with his storage with coverage against rain (Bert Lof). On right, Photo 15, Member in Maringue with coverage and protection of his storage (Eeva Ruuska).



Project supported **market information boards** (photo 16) are located strategically next to cross-roads and major roads. Farmer Club members contact “board manager” (a close-by living club member) by phone or sms to inform who has what to sell and where. Buyers may find sellers through these boards.

On left, Photo 16, A market information board in Nicoadala (Bert Lof).

Tree nurseries locate close by ADPP project offices in the four districts, and also close by some of the Farmers' Clubs (photos 17 and 18). Fruit and shade trees are planted in the nurseries and later of distributed to club members and for other community uses.

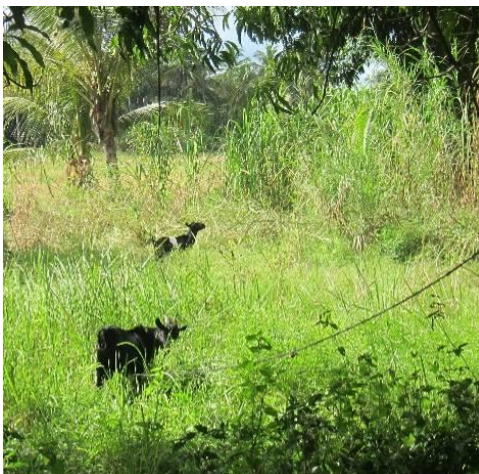


Above, on left, Photo 17, Tree nursery in Maringue Vila (Eeva Ruuska). On right, photo 18, Tree nursery in Nicoadala (Sandra Gillisen).

One of the commonly mentioned Most Significant Changes in Farmers' Clubs included the **wood saving stoves** (photo 19). Women were proud to explain the benefits and demonstrate the use of these stoves. Despite some problems with soil quality in some areas, these stoves have potential for scale-up and income generation.



On right, Photo 19, Members with their wood saving stoves in Namacurra (Bert Lof).



Animal to animal schemes have been promoted by the Project in all four districts. Animals have mainly been **goats** (photo 20). They tend to thrive better in Sofala, where the ecologic and cultural conditions are in place, whereas in Zambezia Farmers' Clubs goats have suffered from diseases and not reproduced well.

On left, Photo 20, Goats in Namacurra (Eeva Ruuska).



Project has introduced **hygiene and sanitation facilities**, including tippy taps, dish tracks, rubbish pits and latrines, to FC members homesteads (photos 21, 22 and 23). Members are pleased with these and believe they contribute to better health situation by increasing household hygiene and reducing malaria and diarrhea.



On left – above - Photo 21, Member in Namacurra with her to be ready latrine and tippy tap. Left – below - Photo 22, A dish track in Namacurra (E. Ruuska). On right, above, Photo 23, Member demonstrating tippy tap in Nicoadala (S. Gillisen).

Mid-Term Evaluation used various methods for data collection and triangulation. **Focus Group Interviews** (photos 24 and 25) were conducted with Farmers' Clubs and Farming Instructors, **Self-Evaluation Workshop** (photo 26) and **Debriefing** with Project Staff (photo 27).



Above, on left, Photo 24, FC in Nicoadala (Bert Lof), on right, Photo 25, Meeting with FIs in Nicoadala (Antonio Haje). Below, on left, Photo 26, Self-Evaluation Workshop in Caia (Eeva Ruuska), and on right, Photo 27, MTE team with ADPP and SNV



staff after debriefing in Nicoadala (ADPP volunteer).