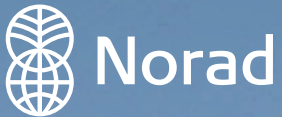


EVALUATION DEPARTMENT

REPORT 8/2016 COUNTRY EVALUATION BRIEF



Mozambique

Evaluation Portrait

UPDATED NOVEMBER 2018



Evaluation Portrait: Mozambique

2018

Title	<i>Evaluation of Danish Engagement in Mozambique 1992-2016</i>
Published	12/2018
Agency/author	Tana Copenhagen ApS
Commissioned by	Evaluation Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark
Type of evaluation	Summative evaluation / Programme evaluation
Project period	1992-2016
Keywords	Multi sectoral / cross-cutting / Public sector / State-building
Abstract	<p>As part of its refocusing of Danish official development aid in 2015, the Danish Government decided to phase out several country programs, among them Mozambique, which had been a recipient of Danish aid for four decades. This independent evaluation assesses the main achievements and lessons learned during the period 1992-2016.</p> <p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The evaluation finds that sector program support (SPS) during the evaluated period contributed to increased electrification, access to education and to health services, an improved network of rural roads as well as improved capacities in planning and strategizing in many of the governmental institutions that Denmark partnered with. One of the main contributions is related to efforts to support state-building processes through support to the consolidation of the Public Financial Management (PFM) system. PFM reforms improved the capacity of the state at local level to deliver services and is likely to have been a factor in reducing poverty from 51.8% to 46.1% between 2009 to 2014. - The evaluation finds that the support to decentralization was another important strategic choice for Danish assistance. The evaluation highlights that Denmark played a key role in the progress of the Justice sector and legal reform, and particularly the professionalization and the national outreach of justice institutions. The evaluation concludes that Danish support has been so significant that the increased access to justice and improved Rule of Law during the last 15-20 years, can be partly attributed to the Danish partnership with the institutions and actors within the sector. It also concludes that the mainstreaming of an environment perspective, resulting in increased awareness and attention to environmental aspects and sustainable development across a broad range of sectors, stands out as one of Denmark's strongest and most strategic contribution.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (strong), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	http://www.oecd.org/derec/denmark/denmark-Mozambique-country-eval.pdf

Title	<i>UNGP, Human Rights and Norwegian Development Cooperation Involving Business</i>
Published	09/2018
Agency/author	Geir Sundet (team leader), Anette Ronnov and Anja Svendsen Ostgard (KPMG), Reza Lahidji (Menon Economics) Frode Elgesem (Elgesem advokatfirma)
Commissioned by	The Evaluation Department, NORAD
Type of evaluation	Formative evaluation / Sector evaluation
Project period	Not applicable
Keywords	Multi-sectoral / cross-cutting / Public-Private Partnership (PPP) / Human rights
Abstract	<p>Key findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are strong and clear references in high- level Norwegian policy documents to UNGP and the duty to undertake human rights due diligence, but the implementation and follow-up in these areas still has room for improvement - There are significant gaps in the human rights due diligence performed by most entities in state-supported development projects and investments involving private sector actors. This is particularly true for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), the Norwegian embassies and Norad, and Innovation Norway. - Apart from the Norwegian Export Credit Guarantee Agency (GIEK), none of the reviewed entities has a specific mechanism to respond to and resolve human rights grievances arising from development projects. - MFA has made important contributions to aligning with the UNGP in Norwegian development cooperation through enshrining the principles in its high-level policy framework. However, with the partial exception of Norfund and GIEK, the examined state entities' policy commitments have not been translated into guidelines and procedures that define clear standards for human rights due diligence that are aligned with the UNGP. <p>Case projects:</p> <p>The selected case projects for Mozambique include three Norfund projects (African Century Real Estate, Arise and Mocuba Solar Project) and two Embassy projects (Tilapia Value Chain Development and Mozambique Transmission Development Programme).</p> <p>The Norwegian Embassy in Mozambique: The Embassy could do more to integrate human rights concerns in its management of private sector related projects, including in collaboration with other partners. The Embassy uses the UNGP National Action Plan in its strategic work towards job creation. Human rights expectations are set forth in contracts, and it is considered the responsibility of implementing partners to ensure that these have been followed. Two Mozambican civil society organisations stated that they had found the Embassy to be unresponsive to human rights concerns related to projects with Norwegian interests.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (strong)
Link to evaluation	https://norad.no/contentassets/834e42daf0164b3d97d488a49a491345/11.18-human-rights-and-business-in-norwegian-development-cooperation.pdf

Title	<i>Mid-term Evaluation of Swedish government funded Civil Society Support through the AGIR II Programme in Mozambique 2014–2020</i>
Published	28/02/2018
Agency/author	Stein-Erik Kruse, Inge Tvedten, José Jamie Macuane
Commissioned by	Sida
Type of evaluation	Formative evaluation / Programme evaluation
Project period	2014-2020
Keywords	Multi-sectoral / cross-cutting / NGOs and Civil Society aid / local partner-support
Abstract	<p>The Swedish support to civil society in Mozambique is channelled through the programme Programa de Acções para uma Governança Inclusiva e Responsável (AGIR) in which four international CSOs (Diakonia, Oxfam Ibis, Oxfam Novib and We Effect) act as intermediary partner organisations with a common overall objective to support local partner organisations.</p> <p>Main findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The evaluation finds that AGIR II is highly relevant for expressed government policies in the programme’s focus areas, but its advocacy profile is under attack within the current political climate. AGIR II is also well in line with Swedish rights-based approach to development. The evaluation also finds that the complexity of the AGIR programme poses challenges related to implementation and results and the evaluation recommends that the programme results framework and list of indicators should be revisited and simplified. <p>Recommendations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The results frameworks should be revisited, the current list of indicators should be critically assessed and simplified. Annual reports should include an analysis and assessment of partner organisations. - The current number of partner organisations is high, with strong variations in competence and capacity. A process towards reducing the number should be initiated. - In the process of selecting the civil society organisations eligible for continued support post AGIR II, care should be taken to find a balance between Maputo- and provincially based organisations. - Small/agile/innovative funding modalities should be continued, but with simplified procedures, more continuous engagement/support from the Intermediary Partner Organisations (IPOs) or a ‘mentor’ partner organisation (PO), and with relevant/realistic indicators of progress/goal achievement. - More efforts should be given to coordinate with other donors supporting civil society in the remaining phase of AGIR II – particularly those involved in similar advocacy programmes – in order to reduce transaction costs (multiple/different reporting requirements), avoid overlaps in funding and overstressing the capacity of the best partner organisations.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (strong), environment (strong), corruption (some)

Link to evaluation	https://www.sida.se/contentassets/d4d95955860b44cd89c048d792aef1bd/de20188_62137en.pdf
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2017

Title	<i>Gavi Full Country Evaluation 2016 Annual Dissemination Report Cross Country Findings and Mozambique Report</i>
Published	2017
Agency/author	Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation, University of Washington
Commissioned by	Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance
Type of evaluation	Formative evaluation / Country evaluation
Project period	2001 – 2017
Keywords	Social infrastructure and Services / Public-Private Partnership / Vaccination
Abstract	<p>The aims of the The Gavi Full Country Evaluations (FCE) is to understand and quantify the barriers to and drivers of immunization program improvement, with emphasis on the contribution of Gavi in four countries: Bangladesh, Mozambique, Uganda, and Zambia. Gavi support in Mozambique began in 2001 with Immunization Support Services (ISS) furthering New Vaccine Support (NVS) disbursements preceding the introduction of tetra-diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus (DPT)-hep B. This support has been available through the ISS grant, though this stream of funding ended in 2012. Most recently, Gavi supported the introduction of Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in 2013. Rotavirus vaccine (RV), measles second dose (MSD) vaccine, and inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) were launched in 2015 with support from Gavi. In 2016, Mozambique continued the implementation of health system strengthening (HSS) and submitted a proposal for Gavi support of measles-rubella vaccine.</p> <p>For each cross-country and country-specific finding, the evaluation team developed related recommendations. In the case of Mozambique, the team presented findings and proposed recommendation in relation to two funding streams ('Multiple New Vaccine Introductions' and 'Health system strengthening'). In addition, they presented three major cross-stream analysis. In the section called 'Vaccine effectiveness analysis' the evaluation presents some concrete results. For example that the introduction of pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in 2013 has reduced nasopharyngeal carriage of vaccine-type pneumococcus and reduced the incidence of vaccine-type invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) and pneumonia.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://www.gavi.org/results/evaluations/hss/full-country-evaluations/

Title	<i>Evaluation of UNDP Mozambique support to UNDAF 2012-2016 OUTCOME 6: Strengthened democratic governance systems and processes guarantee equity, rule of law and respect of human rights at all levels</i>
Published	21/12/2017
Agency/author	Christian Bugnion, Marion Baumgart dos Santos

Commissioned by	UNDP Mozambique
Type of evaluation	Summative evaluation / Programme evaluation
Project period	2012-2016
Keywords	Multi-sectoral / cross-cutting / Other / Governance
Abstract	<p>Main findings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNDP is efficient in disbursing funds in a timely manner to its partners. The efficiency of the technical assistance deployed to several government departments varies depending on the individual abilities and capacities. - Few partners have internal capacity to train its own staff and to continue capacity development without external support. The projects are not supported by a strategy to enable a mutually reinforcing collaboration and horizontal linkages amongst projects, so individual project execution is done in relative isolation as regards to the other projects. Some partners are very satisfied with their collaboration with UNDP, others are not. - The progress of the projects is measured through completion of activities and not through the resulting changes. There is a lack of understanding and commitment to the concept of “achieving results”, and excessive focus on compliance versus programmatic results. - Most of the institutions can continue to apply at least the knowledge gained, but most of the interventions are not designed to be sustainable, nor do they have an exit or handover strategy, which makes the prospects of continued benefits after the end of the funding unlikely. - The importance of cross-cutting or transversal issues, such as gender and HIV/AIDS, is recognized by the Country Office. However, these aspects are not integrated into the design of the interventions, nor are they incorporated in the work of the partner institutions. More needs to be done to integrate gender responsiveness in programmes. - There is no evaluative evidence that the projects contributed measurably to outcome 6 “Strengthened democratic governance systems and processes guarantee equity, rule of law and respect of human rights at all levels”. The two main reasons are (i) they don’t reinforce themselves mutually as their results are in very different areas and (ii) the underlying Theory of Change has a rather mechanistic approach regarding human development and doesn’t take sufficiently into account that achieving outcomes involves overcoming adaptive challenges, related to people and highly dependent factors like personal and institutional growth, behaviour change and dealing with related resistance to it and new ways of relating to each other.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/5556

Title	<i>Evaluation of Irish Aid’s provincial programme in Inhambane and Niassa Provinces, Mozambique 2007-2016</i>
Published	11/2017
Agency/author	Evaluation and Audit Unit, Irish Aid
Commissioned by	Irish Aid
Type of evaluation	Formative evaluation / Programme evaluation

Project period	2007-2016
Keywords	Social Infrastructure and Services / Other / Poverty
Abstract	<p>Irish Aid's provincial engagement is well aligned with Mozambique's priorities and strategies. The rationale for provincial engagement remains valid and Irish Aid's provincial engagement continues to be relevant, responds to local development challenges and is well aligned with the provinces' needs.</p> <p>Irish Aid's integrated approach to reducing vulnerability and enhancing livelihoods is producing promising results, albeit on a limited scale. As it is a new area it is too early to draw full conclusions regarding the effectiveness of the contribution. Irish Aid's support to health and education in the two provinces is relevant with its pro-poor focus on the equitable expansion of primary health care services and basic education, particularly at district level. Financial support to the sectors at provincial level and the use of national systems has enabled Irish Aid to improve basic public financial management and planning capacity. Despite progress, capacity weaknesses persist in financial control and audit, procurement and budget credibility. In addition, delays in disbursements of funds at treasury level and unspent balances have often been features of support to the provincial governments.</p> <p>The combination of technical capacity and institutional memory places Irish Aid in a position of being well equipped to engage with, and lead, dialogue at both policy and strategic levels, and gives Irish Aid higher profile and greater credibility with both Government and international partners as a competent and trustworthy partner. However, there is no clear strategy for policy engagement, including the identification of specific priorities and objectives, and these need to be more explicitly addressed both in the new mission strategy and in a strategy for provincial engagement.</p> <p>As for provincial coordination and support, knowledge management and lesson-learning has been insufficiently systematic. The decision to use the Government's on-line financial management system (e-SISTAFE) as a means to transfer funds to the provincial governments is consistent with Irish Aid's approach of seeking to strengthen national systems by using them.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	http://www.oecd.org/derec/ireland/ireland-Mozambique-Evaluation-Report.pdf

Title	<i>Republic of Mozambique: Country Strategy and Programme Evaluation</i>
Published	11/2017
Agency/author	Independent Office of Evaluation of IFAD (IOE)
Commissioned by	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)
Type of evaluation	Formative evaluation / Programme evaluation
Project period	2010 – 2016
Keywords	Production sector / Multilateral organisations / Rural poverty
Abstract	IFAD's strategy in the country, which addressed poverty alleviation and vulnerable groups in the northern provinces from 2000-2005, shifted its focus

	<p>to value chain development and work with the economically active poor. Coverage also expanded to include the southern provinces, the entire coastal areas and in one case, all provinces. The portfolio has grown considerably over time in terms of number and size of loans; current projects range from US\$23 million to US\$54 million and have an average duration of 7.5 years. The loan portfolio has also been complemented by significant financial contributions leveraged from other partners in the form of linked or stand-alone grants.</p> <p>The strongest impacts were related to: 1) food security through diversified agricultural production; 2) capacity development of farmers with simple but appropriate technologies to improve management skills; and 3) institutional development, which enabled well-trained and adequately equipped staff to provide higher-quality extension services to a larger number of smallholder farmers. The main obstacle to achieving more positive impacts on incomes and assets was a lack of accessible financial services for beneficiaries to profitably engage in the proposed value chains. The evaluation provides six main recommendations for the future partnership between IFAD and Mozambique and enhanced development effectiveness and rural poverty eradication. These include for example the need for an increased focus on the more vulnerable groups (woman, youth and people living with HIV) and strengthening climate change resilience.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://www.ifad.org/web/ioe/evaluation/asset/39823472

Title	<i>Economic Transformation and Job Creation in Mozambique: Synthesis Paper</i>
Published	10/2017
Agency/author	Neil Balchin (ODI), Phyllis Papadavid (ODI), Dirk Willem te Velde (ODI), Peter Coughlin (EconPolicy Research Group) and Kasper Vrolijk (SOAS).
Commissioned by	Government of Mozambique and DFID Mozambique
Type of evaluation	Synthesis paper
Project period	Not applicable
Keywords	Industrialisation / Productivity / Employment
Abstract	<p>With its considerable mineral reserves, vast arable land, extensive coastline and harbours, transport corridors to inland countries, and the promise of future revenues from megaprojects in coal and gas, Mozambique has good prospects for diversifying production, advancing industrialisation and promoting economic transformation. However, while Mozambique's gross domestic product has grown annually by 5-7% in real terms over the past decade, this has not been accompanied by structural change or sufficient job creation. Mozambique urgently requires a different focus towards economic transformation to address short-term macroeconomic challenges and create much-needed jobs in a sustainable way.</p> <p>Donors such as the Department for International Development already have wide-ranging portfolios of projects, including those targeted at agri-business, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and the oil and gas sectors, or at horizontal issues such as jobs, finance or infrastructure, with special attention to the position of rural, female and young groups. The discussion in this paper</p>

	provides some pointers to possible gaps in the support to industrialisation and high-productivity services, for example in relation to infrastructure around SME development and the need for linkage policy. There may also be opportunities for Mozambique's development partners to engage in institutional support for key ministries and agencies tasked with designing and implementing a distinctly Mozambican transformation and job creation strategy.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	https://set.odi.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/10/Economic-transformation-and-job-creation-in-Mozambique-Full-Synthesis-Paper_Oct-2017.pdf

Title	<i>Mozambique: A Political Economy Analysis</i>
Published	18/10/2017
Agency/author	Norwegian Institute for International Affairs (NUPI) / Aslak Jangård Orre (CMI), Helge Rønning (UiO and CMI)
Commissioned by	Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA)
Type of evaluation	Political Economy Analysis
Project period	Not applicable
Keywords	Political economy / Kroll-report
Abstract	<p>The report uses a political economy analysis to shed light on some of the paradoxes that characterize Mozambique mid 2017: Entrenched poverty, the resuscitated armed conflict/war, the trust crisis between the Mozambican (Frelimo) government and its development partners, the spiralling debt and the party-state. The report is highly relevant for development agencies as it elaborates on important lessons learned for future development programmes.</p> <p>If poverty reduction is to remain the overall objective of Mozambique's development partners and for the Mozambican government, then the current economic and political model, including the role of development partners, should be reconsidered. The following elements are vital for a reform agenda:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • De-facto separation of party and state. • End of "winner-takes-all" and introduction of de-facto power sharing. • Peace and stabilisation, end of vilification of political opponents. • The major risk of a resource curse, and acknowledging the problems with the extractive industries. • Find a broad-based development model that promotes the productive capacities and welfare of the impoverished majority. <p>Norwegian development agencies also stand before major decisions, not least with respect to the Oil for Development programme (OfD). It should make sure that the potential benefits outweigh the significant risks associated with the giant LNG development, such as the significant risk that despite the good will of OfD and other donors, Mozambique's petroleum resources may never benefit the majority of Mozambicans. If international actors, the Mozambican authorities and its civil society actors can manage to focus on a broad-based development programme and key governance reforms, and if the country has some luck with the conjunctures of prices for its extractive industry goods, the</p>

	country may realistically face a scenario of partial and unstable, but incrementally positive change. There are also significant risks of a more negative scenario playing out.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (strong).
Link to evaluation	https://www.nupi.no/Publikasjoner/CRISStin-Pub/Mozambique-A-Political-Economy-Analysis

Title	<i>Evaluation of Swedish government research cooperation with Eduardo Mondlane University, Mozambique 2011-2016</i>
Published	02/2017
Agency/author	Consortium led by FCG SIPU International AB, with partners Itad Ltd and Sthlm Policy Group AB / Stein-Erik Kruse (Nordic Consulting Group), Inge Tvedten (CMI), Matti Tedre (Stockholm University), Carmeliza Soares da Costa Rosário (UiB)
Commissioned by	Sida, Embassy of Sweden, Maputo
Type of evaluation	Synthesis report / Programme evaluation
Project period	2011 – 2016 (main focus of the evaluation)
Keywords	Social Infrastructure and Services / Public sector / University capacity building
Abstract	<p>Swedish research cooperation with Mozambique ('UEM/Sida programme') was initiated in 1978 and will in 2017 enter its tenth phase. Over a period of nearly 40 years, Sweden has provided UEM an amount in excess of 700 Million SEK. The main objective of the current agreement 2011-2015 extended to June 2017, amounting to 283,354 Million SEK, has been to <i>“strengthen national research capacity so that Mozambique has the ability to better be able to plan, produce and use research in the fight against poverty”</i>. The cooperation focuses on institutional and research capacity building mainly at Universidade Eduardo Mondlane (UEM). The purpose of this evaluation is to provide lessons from the Swedish government funded research cooperation with Mozambique. The evaluation results will also inform the design and improvement of performance of future support to Mozambique July 2017-2022.</p> <p>The evaluation presents main findings regarding training outputs, publications, opportunities for research, sandwich model, institutional capacity and financial management. The evaluation also assess the programmes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevance (the programme has been highly relevant for UEM), • Efficiency (there continues to be long delays in implementing the programme and in particular the PhD training), • Effectiveness and impact (The research programmes do to some extent – directly but mostly indirectly – support national social and economic development and contribute to poverty reduction) and, • Sustainability (the likelihood of financial sustainability of continued research training and funding of research post-Swedish support is weak). <p>Several short-term recommendations are also provided. In addition, the evaluation provides four scenarios presented as options for Sida and UEM</p>

	that are placed on a continuum from incremental reform to more fundamental change.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	http://www.sida.se/Svenska/Publikationer-och-bilder/publikationer/2017/mars/evaluation-of-swedish-government-research-cooperation-with-eduardo-mondlane-university-mozambique-2011-2016/

Title	<i>Mozambique Coastal City Adaptation Project (CCAP) Midterm Evaluation</i>
Published	01/2017
Agency/author	ECODIT and Verde Azul
Commissioned by	USAID
Type of evaluation	Formative evaluation / Project evaluation
Project period	2014 – December 2018
Keywords	Cross-cutting / Public sector / climate change resilience
Abstract	<p>About 60% of Mozambique’s population lives in coastal cities, and those cities account for a disproportionate share of national economic activity. Many coastal cities and communities are poorly prepared for extreme climate events that will most likely increase in intensity and number. USAID selected the municipalities of Pemba and Quelimane to develop, test, and implement a series of activities that aim to improve the provision of climate-resilient urban services by municipalities and increase adoption of climate resilience measures by communities. The project’s goal is to increase climate resilience in selected Mozambican coastal cities. The project propose that this goal can be reached if: 1) municipalities have the capacity to incorporate climate change adaptation into their planning processes and provide more climate-resilient municipal services, and 2) communities in the municipalities adopt and implement more climate-resilient measures.</p> <p>Six recommendations emerged from the Evaluation Team’s analysis. Some of the recommendations involve, among other things, better coordination and collaboration between municipalities and national-level institutions, and how to balance the short-term climate disaster risk reduction versus long-term climate change adaptation. Future projects should be designed carefully to integrate climate change adaptation, disaster risk reduction, and development, and take a long-term perspective that favours interventions that will be sustainable in the face of climate change projections.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (some), environment (strong), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00MJG4.pdf

2016

Title	<i>Evaluation of UNDP Support to UNDAF Outcome 3 Final Report</i>
Published	12/2016
Agency/author	KPMG
Commissioned by	UNDP in Mozambique
Type of evaluation	Summative evaluation / country programme evaluation

Project period	2012 – 2016
Keywords	Multi sectoral / Multilateral Organisations / Climate change and demining
Abstract	<p>Mozambique was one of the eight countries to pilot the Delivering as One (DaO) UN Reform. The United Nations Development Assistance Framework for Mozambique (UNDAF) fits within this reform process aimed at ensuring greater coherence and coordination of UN agencies' activities, and greater alignment with national priorities. The UNDAF is a strategic programme framework covering the collective response of the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) to the national development framework. The UNDAF 2012-2016 is built up on three focus areas (Economic, Social and Governance) each with related outcomes. This report assesses the UNDP support to UNDAF outcome 3 under the economic focus area: Sustainable and effective management of natural resources and disaster risk reduction benefit all people in Mozambique, particularly the most vulnerable.</p> <p>The evaluation covered the following key criteria: <i>relevance</i> (relevant), <i>effectiveness</i> (satisfactory), <i>efficiency</i> (satisfactory), <i>sustainability</i> (moderately likely) and <i>impact</i> (significant). Each criteria was assigned a rating based on the analysis of the collected information. Additionally, the evaluation used the Theory of Change approach (ToC), to determine and describe linkages between UNDP supported interventions and observed progress at all levels. The ToC analysis showed improvements are needed at the output level to address the needs of implementing partners related to Monitor and Evaluation system strengthening, improve coordination and capacity building</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (strong), corruption (no).
Link to evaluation	https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/5495

Title	<i>Mozambique: Country Case Study for the Comprehensive Evaluation of the Bank's Development Results 2004-2013 Summary Report</i>
Published	12/2016
Agency/author	Independent Development Evaluation (IDEV)
Commissioned by	African Development Bank Group (AfDB)
Type of evaluation	Summative evaluation / Country evaluation
Project period	2004 – 2013
Keywords	Multi-sectoral / Multilateral organisations / Governance and infrastructure
Abstract	<p>Three strategic frameworks have guided the Bank's strategy and program to Mozambique over the reviewed period. Although emphasis may have shifted over time, the pillars of Bank support remained focused on (1) developing infrastructure and (2) strengthening governance. Between 2004 and 2013, the Bank approved a total of UA 673.98 million for 30 projects across eight sectors in Mozambique. The evaluation team narrowed the scope to a sample of eight projects.</p> <p>Overall, the Bank interventions generated positive results in Mozambique's economic development in different areas, for example, public sector, financial sector, judicial system, infrastructure and social sectors. However, three internal factors hamper the Bank's ability to focus and solve issues in a critical and competitive manner. 1) Poor selectivity -- the Bank did not apply an</p>

	appropriate level of selectivity and identified interventions in too wide a range of sectors. 2) Weaknesses in project design and supervision – the expected outcomes, timeline and impacts were not realistic and this weaknesses later reflected on results. Although the Bank’s interventions consider beneficiaries’ needs, the design of the projects could have been improved by consulting more with stakeholders outside government and addressing regional development issues. 3) The rigidity of the procedures -- the Bank’s procedures for no-objection letters often caused delays in disbursements and, consequently, in project implementation. Contextual limitations include issues such as language barrier, low capacity of workers and executing agencies, and pre-conditions for project implementation.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	http://idev.afdb.org/sites/default/files/documents/files/BAD-IDEV-ENGLISH-VERSION%20-%20WEB.pdf

Title	<i>Poverty Reduction Support Credits 3-5</i>
Published	29/06/2016
Agency/author	Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) / Lauren Kelly (IEG) and Jack W. van Holst Pellekaan (consultant)
Commissioned by	World Bank
Type of evaluation	Summative evaluation / Project evaluation
Project period	2007 – 2009
Keywords	Cross cutting / Multilateral Organisations / Poverty
Abstract	<p>The World Bank financed Poverty Reduction Support Credits 1 and 2 in 2004 and 2005 (totaling \$180 million). The Bank agreed to a request from the Government to support a second series of three such credits in 2007. They were Poverty Reduction Support Credits 3, 4, and 5, which provided Mozambique with credits of \$70 million in 2007, and of \$60 million and \$90 million early in 2008. These operations were aimed at achieving better macroeconomic management and improved governance and at removing constraints to development by enhancing the business environment, improving infrastructure, and promoting agricultural growth.</p> <p>There are four main lessons learned. 1) Carefully chosen objectives and prior actions for policy development operations can provide the basis for the necessary conditions for better macroeconomic policy, good governance, and sound economic development. 2) Policy development operations can reduce poverty by increasing growth and improving institutions that have responsibilities for poverty reduction, but that focus was not sufficient for significant poverty reduction in Mozambique. 3) Development policy operations that use general budget support as the instrument for providing assistance can also be appropriate vehicles for the harmonization of donor strategic assistance. 4) The political economy context can have critical impacts on the achievement of policy reform.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (some).
Link to evaluation	http://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/sites/default/files/Data/reports/ppar_mozambique_0716.pdf

Title	<i>Market-led smallholder development in the Zambezi valley project</i>
Published	15/03/2016
Agency/author	IEG – Independent Evaluation Group
Commissioned by	The World Bank
Type of evaluation	Impact evaluation / Project evaluation
Project period	2006-2013 (programme closed)
Keywords	Agricultural development / multilateral / Entrepreneurism
Abstract	<p>Total cost of project was USD 28 million, including a loan taken up by Mozambique of USD 20 million. The objective of the Market-led Smallholder Development Project is to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers in selected districts of the Zambezi Valley region of central Mozambique.</p> <p>Increase the incomes of poor, small-scale farmers in five districts in three provinces in the Zambezi Valley through improved agricultural support services (agricultural inputs), public and on-farm investments, and sustainable land management.</p> <p>The findings indicated no evidence of sustained increase in marketing opportunities for target groups. The IEG finds the programme outcome to have been ‘moderately unsatisfactory’, with a ‘significant risk’ to development outcome, ‘moderately satisfactory’ both bank performance and borrower performance. IEG identifies a lack of Theory of Change – or a ‘causal chain from project activities to intermediate outcomes and the development objective’. Lacking clear participation criteria, the project ended in ‘elite capture’ of project assets (p. xi). Low gender awareness profile in project. The Bank performance suffered at the outset from ‘inadequate attention to the lessons of previous community-driven development approaches.’ (p. xiii). Simple technologies work best in rural communities.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	http://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/sites/default/files/Data/reports/ppar_mozambique2016.pdf

Title	<i>The Mozambique Development Programme 2012-2015, of Norwegian People’s Aid</i>
Published	02/01/2016
Agency/author	Braathen, Einar. Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research (NIBR)
Commissioned by	NORAD
Type of evaluation	Process evaluation / Programme evaluation
Project period	2012-2015
Keywords	Civil society/ Bilateral/NGO/Civil society empowerment
Abstract	Parts of the programme will be extended to at least 2017. It has spent above NOK 80 million (NOK 21m per year, split between NORAD/NPA and the Norwegian Embassy in Maputo). The programme aimed to create citizenship awareness & organisational capacity: Men and women in rural/peasant based

	<p>unions and their composite associations were to be supported in claiming their rights when threatened by investors or other people who exploit their land and natural resources planned. All NPA partners were to improve their organisational capacity to do advocacy at local, provincial and national levels.</p> <p>Findings: The Mozambique Development Programme of NPA is of high relevance to the current context, in order to force a shift in the GoM's priorities. Low quality of baseline – mixed results with respect to planned outcomes: UNAC's and ORAM's organisational capacities have increased, but there is little evidence of improved 'lobbying strategies'. There is evidence of gender awareness, but still little improvement of female representation. Impressive improvement of advocacy outcomes at national and transnational levels has taken place. High donor dependency among UNAC and ORAM. New strategy for women and youth needed, as there are few results with regard to "lobbying strategies" among women and young members.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/ngo-evaluations/2016/the-mozambique-development-programme-2012-2015-of-norwegian-peoples-aid/

Title	<i>IMF country report no. 16/9</i>
Published	01/01/2016
Agency/author	International Monetary Fund (IMF) staff
Commissioned by	IMF
Type of evaluation	Process evaluation / country evaluation
Project period	Until 2016
Keywords	Public finances sector / Multilateral channel / Fiscal transparency
Abstract	<p>Safeguard Mozambique's macro-economic stability. Debt sustainability analysis, staff assessment of Mozambique PFM. IMF is relatively happy, and Board approves a standby credit facility of USD 285 million: "Despite challenges, Mozambique's economic growth continues to be robust and inflation remains low. However, lower commodity prices and a decline in foreign exchange inflows have generated a temporary balance of payments gap. The authorities have taken strong policy measures to preserve macroeconomic stability."</p> <p>Significant progress has been made on structural reforms. To make Mozambique's strong growth performance more inclusive and broad based, the reform agenda needs to focus on enhancing public financial management, including budget controls and fiscal transparency, and developing the institutional framework and building capacity to prepare for the management of natural resource wealth.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2016/cr1609.pdf

2015

Title	<i>Evaluation of Norway's Support to Women's Rights and Gender Equality in Development Cooperation – Mozambique Case Study</i>
Published	SIPU with ODI and CMI
Agency/author	2015
Commissioned by	Norad, Evaluation Department
Type of evaluation	Process evaluation; country evaluation
Project period	
Keywords	All sectors; bilateral and multilateral channels; gender equality
Abstract	<p>The starting point for the evaluation is that gender equality is critical both from a rights perspective and with regards to contributing to Norwegian aid's ultimate goal of poverty reduction. The evaluation focuses on projects in energy/rural electrification and agriculture, and support through the Women and Gender Equality Grant (Kvinnebevilgningen) to international and national NGOs (Forum Mulher, Pathfinder, Hopem). At an overall level, and as indicated by the limited proportion of projects with Gender Marks between 2010 and 2013, gender mainstreaming in the Norwegian project portfolio in Mozambique is not particularly strong.</p> <p>Through the women grant and targeted interventions, Norway has contributed positively to systemic, organisational as well as field-level results in a way that has proven difficult with a mainstreaming approach. In agriculture, a soy-bean project has included near 50 percent women after mid-term adjustments to make it easier for women to combine commercial production with domestic responsibilities and with nutritional training and a literacy programme added. In rural electrification, the outcome/impact for women has been limited due to inadequate attention to women empowerment/gender equality during project planning and initiation. And in gender mainstreaming in the Ministry of Energy, results have been limited due to de facto continued low priority of gender issues, limited impact of gender focal points and inadequate decentralisation of the programme.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	https://norad.no/en/toolspublications/publications/2015/evaluation-of-Norways-support-to-womens-rights-and-gender-equality-in-velopment-cooperation/

Title	<i>Strategi för Sveriges utvecklingssamarbete med Moçambique 2015-2020</i>
Published	2015
Agency/author	Sweden: MFA/Sida
Commissioned by	Sweden: MFA/Sida
Type of evaluation	Strategy/process evaluation; country evaluation
Project period	2015-2020
Keywords	All sectors; Bilateral channel; aid strategy
Abstract	The Strategy is based on an analysis of the political, economic and environmental context and Sweden's experiences during the previous strategy

	<p>period. Emphasis is given to recent economic growth, advances in education, health and infrastructure and the potentials in private sector/trade. Main remaining challenges are continued poverty and inequality; limited rights of women to decide over their own lives; a political system characterised by limited accountability; and corruption. The point of departure for the strategy is that Mozambique is moving towards an economy based on natural resources with considerable economic, social and environmental challenges.</p> <p>The strategy emphasises the need to work with both the state and civil society/actors of change, and to focus on areas/sectors that are particularly important for development and poverty reduction. It also emphasises longterm engagement through budget support – while underlining that there is a high degree of risk involved and that sustainable impact will depend on openness to political reform. More specifically, the areas of concentration for the period 2015-2020 are: i) the environment; ii) democracy, equality and respect for human rights; and iii) improved options for poor people to improve their living conditions – with four-five specific areas of concentration listed under each point. The total ODA allocation from Sweden to Mozambique for the period in question is set at SEK 4.1 billion.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://www.regeringen.se/contentassets/f98b5b05affe4322b10f99327820cb96/resultatstrategi-mocambique-engelska.pdf

Title	<i>Reality Checks Mozambique. Final Report 2011-2015</i>
Published	2015
Agency/author	Orgut
Commissioned by	Sida
Type of evaluation	Process evaluation; multi-sector evaluation
Project period	2011-2015
Keywords	All sectors; bilateral channel; poverty dynamics
Abstract	<p>In a series of Reality Checks Mozambique (2011-2015), Sweden has monitored the dynamics of poverty and well-being and government/donor interventions with particular attention to governance, agriculture/rural employment and private sector/ entrepreneurship. The studies have been carried out by using a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods and data in two rural and one urban district in the province of Niassa, which is a focus area for Swedish aid.</p> <p>The studies show how local knowledge enhances the options for making the right development policies/interventions, for example with the catalytic implications of a 6 km dirt road for the development of the fishery sector and ensuing poverty reduction in the Lago District and the implications of credit from a District Development Fund for women. Two of the three areas of focus have seen improvements in the local economy during the five-year period. At the same time, the studies show how poverty and well-being primarily are a question of social relationships and how the poorest are systematically excluded from social relations with the state and state services – pointing to the importance of targeted interventions to reach the poor.</p>

Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://brage.bibsys.no/xmlui/handle/11250/2475323

Title	<i>External Review on the Common Fund (CF) for the Implementation of the Revenue Authority (AT) Reform in Mozambique</i>
Published	21/12/2015
Agency/author	Richard Gerster & Damiano Stella
Commissioned by	Partnership Committee of the Common Fund on behalf of the Revenue Authority of Mozambique and the contributing Development Partners (United Kingdom, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland)
Type of evaluation	Process evaluation/Project evaluation
Project period	2011-14
Keywords	Public financial system/Multi-donor/Tax authority reform
Abstract	<p>To strengthen tax administration in Mozambique by providing support to Mozambique's Revenue Authority. A more effective, efficient and fair tax system will contribute to enhancing Mozambique's domestic revenue mobilisation and gradually reduce aid dependency over the duration of the programme (2013-2019). This will indirectly benefit the wider population of Mozambique. The Government of Mozambique created in 2006 the Mozambique Revenue Authority as a semi-autonomous entity with the integration of the Customs and Internal Taxes Directorates. A group of Development Partners has been supporting the process of institutional reform and the continuing modernisation of the tax administration in Mozambique through a Common Fund in support of revenue reforms, managed by the AT and regulated by a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU), signed first for the period 2007-2010, followed by a one-year extension, and another version signed for the period 2012-2014.</p> <p>The evaluation provides no executive summary or overview of main findings, but offers instead a multitude of detailed (technical findings). Selected highlights are: The M&E system is one of AT's weaknesses, making it difficult to draw conclusions in terms of simplification, sustainability, efficiency, effectiveness. It also recommends a more strategic approach. The safeguarding of the Revenue Authority's legitimacy is essential, thus "the importance of combating mismanagement and corruption cannot be overestimated". The evaluators are sceptical about the current spending (wasteful) levels by the Revenue Authority (on training and study missions, per diems, etc) and recommends some austerity, especially to prepare for a day without the current levels of donor support. Nevertheless, the evaluators strongly recommend the CF as an aid modality.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (no), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	Not available

Title	<i>Fiscal transparency evaluation of the Republic of Mozambique</i>
Published	01/12/2015
Agency/author	IMF staff (Fiscal Affairs Department)
Commissioned by	GoM (IMF)
Type of evaluation	Process evaluation/country evaluation
Project period	Until 2014
Keywords	Public finances sector/Multilateral channel/Fiscal transparency
Abstract	<p>Aims to assess Mozambique’s fiscal reporting, forecasting and budgeting, and fiscal risks analysis and management practices against the standards set by the IMF’s draft Fiscal Transparency Code (FTC). Report is based on the information available at the time it was completed in November 2013.</p> <p>Findings: Mozambique’s programme of budget reforms has brought most aspects of its fiscal reporting and budgeting practices into line with basic and good practices, as defined under the IMF’s Fiscal Transparency Code. Yet Mozambique needs improvement in inventory of public sector entities (such as EMATUM). There is a lack of transparency around the INSS. There is doubt about the current values of arrears and liabilities with regard to shares in corporations owned by the state. Poor long-term risk analysis. Risks around mainly from reliance on donor support for external financing, susceptibility to exogenous shocks from natural disasters, activities of public enterprises, large and multi-annual contracts for infrastructure, as well as contingent liabilities and quasi-fiscal activities.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/scr/2015/cr1532.pdf

Title	<i>Evaluation od UNDAF 2012-2016 (UN Development Assistance Framework)</i>
Published	15/11/2015
Agency/author	KPMG
Commissioned by	UN
Type of evaluation	Impact and process evaluation / Country evaluation
Project period	2012-2016
Keywords	All sectors / Multilateral / Aid coordination
Abstract	<p>The UN Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) 2012-2016 aimed to contribute to national development in Mozambique. This evaluation report presents the degree to which results have been or not achieved (outcome level). Outcome assessment: equity (gender, vulnerable groups), relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability. It also aims to identify the factors that have affected positively and negatively the UN's contribution, analysing the enabling factors as well as bottlenecks to the achievement of results. The report also presents recommendations for improving the UN's contribution to national development, especially for incorporating into the new UNDAF 2017 – 2020.</p> <p>The evaluators find there is a huge problem of attribution (linking UN organisations to specific development outcomes). Thus findings are by ‘plausible association’. Mozambique stakeholders do not understand the UN system as “Delivering as One” (DaO). Large M&E difficulties (‘Units of analysis such as the outcomes must be at the same level and the logical connection</p>

	<p>between units, outcomes, outputs, and indicators). However, the DaO approach has mitigated the difficulties, although many UN stakeholders claim the DaO is 'no longer being considered'. Overall, 'irrefutable', but non-quantifiable contribution to development outcomes.</p> <p>UN agencies have managed to coordinate efforts so as to aid the most vulnerable provinces (Tete, Zambezia). Positive review of UN contribution to economic and social pillars, whereas contribution to the governance pillar is not assessable. The evaluation says that UN needs a guiding Theory of Change (p12), and better prioritisation of its resources according to its comparative advantages.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/documents/download/9264

2014

Title	<i>Riksrevisjonens undersøkelse av bistand til ren energi (sections on Mozambique)</i>
Published	2014
Agency/author	Riksrevisjonen
Commissioned by	Utenriksdepartementet
Type of evaluation	Impact evaluation; sector evaluation
Project period	Economic infrastructure and services; bilateral; rural electrification
Keywords	<p>Support to renewable energy through i) institutional capacity building, ii) power-production and grids/solar energy, and iii) interventions to reduce poverty in the form of rural electrification is a priority sector in Norwegian aid. The objective of the evaluation is to assess the extent to which projects in the sector are in line with Parliament's objectives of contributing to economic growth and poverty reduction. Mozambique is one of several casestudies.</p> <p>For Mozambique in particular, the evaluation acknowledges that a number of district capitals and large rural areas have been electrified (160.000 new customers in 2011). However, there are continued problems with competence and capacity of the relevant public institutions and the costs for the national electricity company are high and unsustainable. At the community level, improved access to electricity has primarily benefitted already existing enterprises with few new establishments and poor households cannot afford electricity despite subsidised prices for installation and consumption.</p>
Abstract	Some emphasis on poverty reduction and environment; little or no emphasis on gender and corruption.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (some), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	https://www.riksrevisjonen.no/rappporter/Documents/2013-2014/BistandTilRenEnergi.pdf

Title	<i>Evaluation of the Mozambique Community Land Use Fund. Final Report June 2014</i>
Published	2014
Agency/author	Effective Development Group/GRM/The QED Group
Commissioned by	DfID (with Netherlands, Denmark, Ireland, Sweden and Switzerland)
Type of evaluation	Impact evaluation; sector evaluation
Project period	Not applicable
Keywords	Production sector; multi-bi channel; community development
Abstract	<p>The project is funded by seven donors, managed by KPMG/National Research Institute (NRI) and with activities in eight out of Mozambique's 12 provinces and 28 of its 128 districts. The main objectives are: To assist communities in identifying and protecting their land rights and ensuring their access to natural resources; to target priority geographical areas with significant economic potential; to combine land rights delimitation and land use planning to identify potential sites for investment; to link communities with investors and development institutions; and to align iTC interventions with district plans and financing opportunities.</p> <p>Through an 'Outcome Harvesting Approach', the evaluation team identified programme objectives and then sought to uncover or 'harvest' outcomes corresponding to specific, measurable changes in the behaviour and relations of communities and their organisations which the project contributed to. Nearly 40 percent attested to changes in the behaviour and/or relationships of key actors contributing to the preparation of communities for investments; 27 percent provided evidence of progress towards the preparation of associations for investments; and 16 percent were evidence linkages to programme influence in empowerment of men and women in the management of Community Natural Resource A main challenge of the programme has been the low capacity/competence of provincial and district land administration offices to manage land and assist investors, and community, government and NGO participation mechanisms are not well established.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/327645/Mozambique-Community-Land-Use-Fund.pdf

Title	<i>Mid-term Performance Evaluation of the USAID-funded Loan Portfolio Guarantees through the Development Credit Authority Activity</i>
Published	2014
Agency/author	ELIM Services Lda.
Commissioned by	USAID
Type of evaluation	Process evaluation; sector evaluation
Project period	Not applicable
Keywords	Production sector; bilateral; commercial agriculture
Abstract	The project involves a Loan Performance Guarantee (LPG) through the Development Credit Authority (DCA) to commercial Mozambican banks, in order to increase access to finance for small- and medium agribusiness enterprises. The evaluation seeks to i) determine if the DCA has resulted in an increased amount of finance mobilised by small- and medium-size

	<p>agrobusinesses; ii) assess the effectiveness of having access to the DCA facility on food security, nutrition and incomes of targeted beneficiaries; and iii) assess the extent to which the DCA activity is contributing to build the credit worthiness of the beneficiaries as well as fostering self-sustainability financing with lenders.</p> <p>Loans based on the LPG have been limited, partly due to poor capacity/ misunderstanding from the part of the banks and partly due to reluctance of many businesses/entrepreneurs to take up loans. Repayment rates among those who do are very low (in one case 93 out of 95 borrowers defaulted). The evaluation recorded an increase in the hiring of agricultural labour among borrowers, but was not able to record wider impact on income and food security. The project/LPG had opened up for clients that would not have been given loans due to collateral requirements and high interest rates. Women were rarely recorded as formal borrowers for “cultural reasons”, but the evaluation argues that they were de facto involved due to their central role in agriculture.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1865/USAID%20Mozambique%20DCA%20Mid-term%20evaluation%20FINAL%20Report%20(1).pdf

Title	<i>USAID/Mozambique: Strengthening Communities Through Integrated Programming Performance (SCIP) Evaluation.</i>
Published	2014
Agency/author	Independent Consultants
Commissioned by	USAID
Type of evaluation	Process evaluation; programme evaluation
Project period	Not applicable
Keywords	Multi-sector; NGOs; rural development
Abstract	<p>The overall objective of the project is to “integrate health, HIV/AIDS, water/sanitation and rural enterprise components with nutrition and agriculture” in order to strengthen communities in the northern Mozambican provinces of Zambézia and Nampula. The project is implemented through a consortium of international NGOs/church organisations – either centralised with one lead agency (Nampula) or decentralised with each consortium member focussing on its areas of work and expertise.</p> <p>While services provided by SCIP partners have become increasingly integrated through enhanced cooperation at the level of communities (through various community-based organisations), integration has been slower to appear with government institutions at District and Administrative Post level – which is crucial for alignment and sustainability. The evaluation recommends two main strategies for the final phase of the programme: Work to attain deeper commitment and support for integrated activities and crosssectorial planning at provincial and district Government levels, and devolve more decision-making to the community level coupled with strengthening the capacity for financial management among CBOs</p>

Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (no), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	https://pdf.usaid.gov/pdf_docs/PA00JNNZ.pdf

Title	<i>Evaluation of Sida financed interventions for increased access to electricity for the poor. Drawing on international experience and case studies from Tanzania and Mozambique</i>
Published	2014
Agency/author	Nordic Consulting Group/Dolf Noppen
Commissioned by	Sida
Type of evaluation	Impact evaluation; sector evaluation
Project period	Not applicable
Keywords	Economic infrastructure and services; bilateral; rural electrification
Abstract	<p>Swedish rural electrification projects are, according to the ToR for the evaluation, expected to “contribute to economic and social development, including improved delivery of public goods such as health services, education, water supply, information, business development and increased productivity”. Moreover, it is also expected to benefit the environment through a shift from polluting forms of energy (diesel, kerosene, petrol) to more environmentally friendly forms of energy.</p> <p>The evaluation states that rural electrification needs to be seen as an integral element in an area’s (e.g. province or district) economic and social development strategy rather than an isolated “electricity” intervention for its own sake. Despite the fact that development partners’ initiatives in rural electrification achieve their expected output (in the form of institutional development and/or electricity grids), they rarely meet their higher-level outcomes as those listed above – making many electricity supply interventions projects of “missed opportunities” as the development context is not taken sufficiently into consideration. There are usually also serious sustainability challenges – both in relation to the capacity to produce and distribute sufficient good quality power and the financial sustainability of utilities constrained by politically motivated tariffs often set below costrecovery levels and with very high non-technical losses primarily in the form of unpaid bills.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	https://www.sida.se/contentassets/90b0e31b97c74e16818b122a306a3fa2/evaluation-of-sida-financed-interventions-for-increased-access-to-electricity-for-poor-people---drawing-on-international-experi_3759.pdf

Title	<i>Independent Evaluation of Budget Support in Mozambique</i>
Published	15/05/2014
Agency/author	ITAD
Commissioned by	European Commission
Type of evaluation	Impact evaluation / country evaluation
Project period	2005-2012
Keywords	All sectors / Multilateral, multi-donor / Budget support

Abstract	<p>The 19 donors that have provided General Budget Support (GBS) to Mozambique aimed to assist GoM in implementing its national and sectoral strategies, and facilitating their efficiency and effectiveness – and in the end, to attain growth and poverty reduction. More than USD 3,4 billion – or USD 400 million annually was disbursed in GBS to the GoM in the period. Disbursements during the 8-year evaluation period were substantial both in fiscal terms – where they represented on average 15 percent of public spending, and as a proportion of total ODA (average of 30 percent).</p> <p>The evaluation finds that the GBS helped GoM to maintain growth ‘avoiding recourse to borrowing’ while at the same time spending on agreed poverty reduction priorities has quadrupled.</p> <p>There has been a continued ‘progress made in PFM reform’, and to a lesser extent in governance. ‘Strong evidence’ that GBS and others have created ‘more transparency’. Overall conclusion: Budget support has been ‘fundamentally successful’ (p.xiv).</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://www.oecd.org/derec/ec/Mz-BS-Eval-Final-Report-Vol-1.pdf

Title	<i>Decentralized Planning and Finance Project, World Bank support</i>
Published	18/02/2014
Agency/author	Clay Wescott, Independent Evaluation Group (IEG)
Commissioned by	The World Bank
Type of evaluation	Impact evaluation / programme evaluation
Project period	2003-2009
Keywords	Governance / Multilateral / Decentralisation
Abstract	<p>The programme aimed to improve the institutional performance of District Administrations to plan and manage small infrastructure investments in response to community demands - and doing so in a participatory and transparent manner. Also to improve local public financial management. The achievement of objective was substantial.</p> <p>Evaluators emphasise the GoM’s significant buy-in, by generalising the methodology developed by the programme (and its siblings in other provinces). The evaluators confirmed the substantial increase in the technical-administrative capacities at the local/district levels. The World Bank evaluators thus gives the WB grade as “highly satisfactory” while the GoM’s performance was “moderately satisfactory”. The evaluators hint, as a tentative lesson, that the entanglement of the programme in the “7 million meticaïs” credit-facility was negative. The evaluators also point out the problem with the government’s lack of a comprehensive decentralisation strategy for more than a decade.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	http://ieg.worldbankgroup.org/sites/default/files/Data/reports/Mozambique_84667_DecentralizedPlanningFinance_PPAR_0.pdf

2013

Title	<i>AGIR Programme Final Report</i>
Published	2013
Agency/author	Kelpin K., V Johnsen, J.J. Macuane, I. Christoplos & J. Rothman
Commissioned by	The Embassy of Sweden in Mozambique
Type of evaluation	Process evaluation / Programme evaluation
Project period	2010-2014
Keywords	Civil society / Multi-donor / civil society empowerment
Abstract	AGIR (Action Programme for Inclusive and Responsible Governance) supported 43 Mozambican civil society organisations (CSOs), strengthening their capacity for and impact on improving transparency, accountability, citizen’s participation, access to information, respect for human rights, and gender equality. It did so by supporting CSOs with core funding and training. In this mid-term review AGIR is praised by its component CSOs. The programme has become country-wide, working through international intermediary NGOs (Diakonia, Oxfam, IBIS, SCC). Evaluators find that “capacity strengthening” has low level of satisfaction, and training is centralised with little training done in provinces. The intermediary organisations understand their role in running a programme, but there is less consciousness about this among partner CSOs – hence considerable M&E challenges. Evaluators had difficulties in identifying clear impacts of the programme. The evaluators raise a point about a Theory of Change that expects some good CSOs to “graduate” and thus no longer be eligible for funding and support since they can “stand on their own”. The evaluators warn about the risk of creating an unhealthy/unsustainable clientelistic relationship between the intermediaries and the receiving CSOs.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://www.sida.se/contentassets/4293e91f7c6c466083dccc5769d4798c/mid-term-review-of-the-agir-programme_3433.pdf

2012

Title	<i>The Beginning of an Agricultural transformation. Final Evaluation of the ProSOJA project: Expanding Soy Bean Production and Marketing in Northern Mozambique</i>
Published	2012
Agency/author	Nadeau, E.G. /Cooperative Development Consultant
Commissioned by	The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs/NCBA-CLUSIA International
Type of evaluation	Impact evaluation; project evaluation
Project period	Not applicable
Keywords	Productive sector; bilateral channel; commercial agriculture
Abstract	The primary objective of the project was to bring about more than a ten-fold increase in the production and marketing of soy-beans through farmer organisations and secure land-tenure by small farmers in the Gurue district in the province of Nampula in northern Mozambique. The project was

	<p>coordinated by international NGO CLUSA, having its Mozambique headquarter in Nampula.</p> <p>The project was very successful in reaching the goal of soy production by farmers in the region; successful in assisting farmers in obtaining clear legal ownership of their land; somewhat successful in introducing tractors as a means to cultivate land; and marginally successful in introducing animal traction. Two components being added mid-term with the particular objective of reaching women were i) literacy courses reaching almost 3.500 people of which ¾ were women assessed to be an “undisputable major success” and ii) nutrition training in which 6000 people and mostly women participated, but where the evaluation acknowledges that “changing dietary practises to include soy-beans is not an easily measurable outcome”.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	Not available

Title	<i>Facing the Resource Curse: Norway's Oil for Development Programme</i>
Published	2012
Agency/author	Scanteam
Commissioned by	Norad
Type of evaluation	Impact evaluation; sector evaluation
Project period	Not applicable
Keywords	Economic infrastructure and services; bilateral; gas and oil
Abstract	<p>Norway has assisted the petroleum sector in several countries since the early 1980s. In 2005 the government decided to reorganise the aid into an Oil for Development (OfD) programme in order to broaden the support from petroleum management to also include revenue and environmental issues, inclusion of civil society and strengthening anti-corruption efforts and subsequently also gender. OfD's overall objective is poverty reduction through “economically, environmentally and socially responsible management of petroleum resources which safeguards the needs of future generations”. OfD was active in 19 countries, including Mozambique, at the time of the evaluation.</p> <p>The most consistent achievement of OfD has been helping countries like Mozambique put in place appropriate frameworks for sector development (institutions, legislation etc.). At the same time, OfD has not given governance issues sufficient attention. Also, while the organisation of OfD is focused around revenue and environment aspects (largely reflecting the structure of the Norwegian oil sector), less attention has been given to dimensions such as safety and risk management, the business points in the value chain and the overarching issues of governance, gender and anti-corruption. OfD support is largely built around ‘twinning’ public/oil-related institutions in Norway and countries like Mozambique. While this has worked well in that formal agreements and core tasks have been easily agreed upon and trust developed between partners, the range of skills in Norwegian public institutions does not cover the needs of local partners (basic training and mentoring, local language and cultural context sensitive analysis etc.). In Mozambique, the increasing</p>

	attention given to cross-cutting issues such as gender and the environment has given mixed/limited results partly for this reason.
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://norad.no/om-bistand/publikasjon/2013/facing-the-resource-curse-norways-oil-for-development-program/

Title	The energy reform and access project (EDM & Min. of Energy
Published	27/09/2012
Agency/author	World Bank staff
Commissioned by	World Bank
Type of evaluation	Impact evaluation/programme, sector evaluation
Project period	2004-2012
Keywords	Energy sector/Multi-donor fund/Rural electrification
Abstract	<p>The programme had a budget of US\$40,26 million, co-financed by Nordic Development Fund and African Dev. Fund. It aimed to accelerate, in a commercially viable manner, the use of electricity for economic growth and social services and thus improve the quality of life in un-served and underserved areas (periurban and rural); and (b) strengthen Mozambican capacity to increase access to modern energy. Hence, the programme also had sector development aims. Solar power development was also added to the project after several restructurings of the project – due to an overall unclear M&E framework and goals hierarchy. Finally, there was an aim to mitigate climate change through the displacement of about 440,000 tons of carbon dioxide over the 8-year programme period. Outcomes were satisfactory, risk to development outcomes were moderate, and WB and borrower performance were ‘moderately satisfactory’.</p> <p>At the end of 2011, grid electrification in Mozambique stood around 18 percent, compared to approximately 6 percent when the ERAP project was started. EdM’s grid access expansion programme is well established, currently connecting more than 100,000 consumers each year. ‘More could have been done in the area of gender sensitiveness and assessment of private sector interest.’ (p.25)</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (no), environment (some), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/903491468286841203/pdf/ICR23820P069180C0disclosed030260140.pdf

Title	World Bank country partnership strategy (CPS) 2012-15
Published	08/02/2012
Agency/author	The World Bank
Commissioned by	The World Bank
Type of evaluation	Country strategy document summing up past lesson
Project period	2012-2015
Keywords	All sector / Multilateral / Country evaluations

Abstract	<p>In this Country Programme Strategy (CPS), the Bank recognises a less optimistic environment than the preceding CPS (F08-11). The three main pillars of outcomes are: 1) Competitiveness and employment, 2) Vulnerability and resilience and 3) Governance and public sector capacity.</p> <p>CPS aims to mainstream gender, social accountability and nutrition in the portfolio. The Bank will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintain a high capacity Maputo office. - attempt to limit the fragmentation (19 projects at average of USD 46 million, well below African average). Total IDA at USD 1,016 million. <p>WB has set its objectives in the field of governance as (p. 43)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved economic governance and policy making - Enhanced social accountability mechanisms - Strengthened non-renewable, renewable natural resources and environmental management <p>Forecast: Medium-term outlook for Mozambique remains positive, boosted by coal and gas. Yet WB recognises substantial downside risks.</p> <p>Bank will continue to leverage IDA resources to mobilise external financing and to ensure a greater concentration of resources to address key challenges. The Mozambique programme has already demonstrated a good track record of leveraging external financing in the form of donor trust funds, with US\$149 million in trust fund resources activated during the previous CPS period (Financial Year 08-11). Total active trust fund resources as of end-FY11 stood at US\$216 million in the form of co-financing or as stand-alone arrangements. In addition, two active projects, the National Decentralization Planning and Finance SIL (FY10) and the Education Sector Support Project (FY11) with a combined commitment of US\$100 million are part of a basket funding arrangement with non-Bank donor resources estimated at about US\$360 million. The Bank is also one of 19 budget support donors that provided US\$471 million in 2011 (the Bank's contribution was US\$85 million). Many other active projects are part of broader programs of coordinated support where other donors and the Government alike fund related activities. (p.45)</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (some), gender (some), environment (no), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	http://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/102621468054281583/pdf/668130CASOP1240Official0Use0Only090.pdf

Title	<i>UNDP's decentralization and local development programme in Mozambique, evaluation report</i>
Published	15/01/2012
Agency/author	John Mugabe
Commissioned by	UNDP
Type of evaluation	Impact evaluation / Programme evaluation
Project period	1999-2011
Keywords	Local government Sector / Multilateral / Decentralisation
Abstract	<p>Programme aimed at strengthening government capacity at all levels for local participatory planning, monitoring and evaluation, rule of law, HR awareness, strengthening local civil society and gender responsive budgeting.</p> <p>The evaluator finds that the UNDP has given a large contribution to decentralisation, local development and institution building in Mozambique.</p>

	The evaluator holds out the Consultative Councils as an instance of institutional innovation. The main recommendations are for the UNDP to ‘develop a clear conceptual framework’ (a rather unintelligible recommendation), and for more ‘upstream policy advice and advocacy’. UNDP should invest more in studies about LED and decentralisation. Also to strengthen M&E generally. Finally, UNDP operates disconnected from other UN organisations in its design and implementation of decentralisation and LED. He praises UNDP for taking a long-term approach to supporting decentralisation, and using a pilot (Nampula) as a way to generate lessons to be incorporated in a nation-wide programme (p28).
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (some), environment (some), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://erc.undp.org/evaluation/evaluations/detail/4508

2011

Title	<i>Operational Plan 2011-2016, Mozambique (updated December 2014)</i>
Published	Great Britain: DfID
Agency/author	2011 (2014)
Commissioned by	Great Britain: DfID
Type of evaluation	Strategy/process evaluation; country evaluation
Project period	Not applicable
Keywords	All sectors; bilateral channel; aid strategy
Abstract	<p>DFID’s Operational Plan 2011-2016 is based on a thorough analysis of the political and economic context of Mozambique (updated in 2014) and sets out how to deliver results across policy areas – explaining why and how DFID is targeting its resources and what they expect to achieve. The overall project portfolio is shifting to deliver a more coherent, focused and ambitious approach to economic development – mainly by helping to build strong and investable business environments and by improving access to finance for entrepreneurs. Improving prospects for girls and women is also a priority, on the ground that “no country can successfully develop if it leaves half its population behind”.</p> <p>More explicitly, DFID will focus on i) governance and state capability (incl. financial management, procurement, tax and the business environment and support to civil society to strengthen transparency and accountability); ii) economic development and growth transmission (mainly by supporting diversity through micro-, small- and medium enterprises in labour intensive sectors such as rural development, agriculture, services and informal enterprises – all with a strong gender focus and a social protection agenda); and iii) human development through improvements in basic services including health, family planning, education and water and sanitation. Projects are specified with indicators (incl. number of beneficiaries) for goal fulfilment, and can be followed through explicit and publically accessible monitoring and evaluation systems (www.devtracker.dfid.gov.uk).</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (strong), environment (some), corruption (some)
Link to evaluation	https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/389295/Mozambique.pdf

Title	<i>Evaluation of Child and Youth Participation Initiatives in UNICEF Mozambique</i>
Published	2011
Agency/author	Adorna H, C Ruiz et. al
Commissioned by	UNICEF
Type of evaluation	Impact evaluation / Programme evaluation
Project period	2007-2011
Keywords	Education sector / Multilateral / Participation
Abstract	<p>UNICEF provides support for Child and Youth Participation through initiatives/projects in the fields of: Child-To-Child Media Programme in Radio and Television (C2C Radio and TV); Participatory Child Rights Clubs in Schools (School Clubs); School-Based Communication (School Theatre); Youth participation initiatives in the Conselho Nacional de Juventude (CNJ) and Conselho Provincial de Juventude (CPJ); and Community-Based Communication (Mobile Units – MU, and Grupo de Teatro do Oprimido – GTO).</p> <p>This evaluation reviewed specific interventions in the area of CYP. The most important lesson from the evaluation is that genuine and meaningful participation in initiatives and projects requires: a project design that consciously and deliberately opens up spaces for child and youth participation; participation spaces that are appropriate to the age and/or evolving capacities of participants; and buy-in by implementers of CYP concepts, principles and practice, including attention to equity and protection risks for children. There is little conceptual discussion about “child and youth participation”.</p>
Crosscutting issues	Poverty (strong), gender (strong), environment (no), corruption (no)
Link to evaluation	https://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Evaluation_of_CYP_Initiatives_(Mozambique_2011).pdf

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