

Integration of Gender Equality, Climate and Environment in Water and Food Security Result Fiches of EKN

MOZAMBIQUE



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Advisory Report by the Dutch Sustainability Unit

Subject: Integration of Gender Equality, Climate and
Environment in Water and Food Security Result Fiches of
EKN Mozambique

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GLOSSARY

AIAS	Administração de Infraestruturas de Água e Saneamento: the Administration for the water and sanitation infrastructure
AGIR	Acções para uma Governação Inclusiva e Responsável: Action Programme for Inclusive and Responsible Governance,
ARA	Administração Regional de Águas: Regional water board
BAGC	Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor
DNA	National Directorate on Water
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSU	Dutch Sustainability Unit
DUAT	Direito de Uso e Aproveitamento da Terra: Law on land titling Mozambique
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
FIPAG	Fundo de Investimento e Património do Abastecimento de Água: Investment fund for water supply
GCE	Gender, Climate Change and Environment
MICOA	Ministry for the Coordination of the Environment
ORAM	Associação Rural de Ajuda Mútua: Rural Organisation for Mutual Assistance,
SRHR	Sexual Reproductive Health and Rights
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

1. Introduction

In October 2013 the Dutch Sustainability Unit (DSU) conducted a review¹ of the Gender, Climate Change and Environment (GCE) linkages of the spearhead programmes Water and Food Security of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN) in Mozambique. The advice provided a useful analysis of critical GCE issues and suggested to adapt the result fiches. In February 2014, EKN requested support from the DSU for a Feasibility Check (validation and translation) of adjusted result fiches:

- Work collaboratively as a team of experts (GCE) to come to an agreed adaptation of the result fiches and mechanism to integrate the information coming from the implementing partner into reporting and communication by the EKN.
- Make an assessment of the existing capacity to implement the adapted result fiches.
- Advise on how the GCE reporting should be integrated in the spearhead reporting / communication and/or whether EKN should opt for explicit reporting on the GCE aspects in all the three spearheads. Since reporting and monitoring is taken up at the level of both the EKN as well as several implementing partners it must be clear how field level data are aggregated into the result fiches.
- EKN also foresees (re)visiting some projects of their partners, to discuss how to integrate and monitor GCE aspects.
- Present the findings in a meeting to all EKN staff. The DSU's findings need to be concrete, clear and implementable, and presented in a concise manner.

Because the report focuses on the recommendations and less on analysis, this report does not include a description of the activities of EKN and might be hard to read for outsiders. Background information can be requested from EKN and partner organisations.

The DSU mission was conducted by Mr P. de Koning and Ms K. Taela between 31 March and 11 April 2014 and included a desk study and interviews with EKN staff and partner organisations. The following partner organisations were consulted: DNA, FIPAG, AIAS, ARA-Sul, and ARA-Zambeze (water spearhead), BAGC, MICOA-UATE, GAPI, and iDE (food and nutrition security spearhead). In addition, the DSU team spoke with an independent consultant who is developing Gesterra's monitoring and evaluation framework. The DSU team did not talk to Technoserve or the three ORIO proponents (not considered necessary by EKN. Also their projects are considered practical and straightforward so it is not difficult to include their monitoring indicators in the result fiches). The DSU team did not talk to programme partners still under consideration by EKN (ORAM and AGIR).

¹ Report "Advice on integrating Gender, Climate Change (incl. Disaster Risk Reduction) and Environment into the Multi-annual Plan and Activities of the EKN Maputo" (25/10/2013).

2. Result fiches

2.1 The Result Fiches (adaptation, validation, translation)

The result fiches Water, Food Security and SRHR have been analysed on GCE-issues. There are several indicators in the result fiches that have no meaning because there are no activities that contribute to that indicator. It would be better to remove or revise these indicators. In addition, few indicators are sex-disaggregated and there is a general lack of gender indicators. The DSU team provided some details in appendix 1.

The result fiches Water and Food Security, incorporating the suggested GCE-indicators from the advice of October 2013 have been adapted further by the DSU mission. EKN wanted to have a pragmatic, limited set of practical actions by EKN and its partners. Therefore the following steps were taken:

1. The DSU team based its result fiches upon the indicators defined by the partner organisations in their project proposals and monitoring plans; insofar available, partner organisations' annual plans and reports were also consulted and discussed.
2. For each partner organisation a separate result fiche has been developed with a limited set of result indicators, which links the partners' indicators on output level to the outcome level of EKN's result fiche and the spearhead result areas. The result fiches are presented in the appendices 2 and 3.
3. These partners' result fiches have been sent to them for validation, further limitation to set of indicators they can report upon, and 'translation' (if needed) into their monitoring plan. *This process is on-going.*

Recommendation:

The proposed outcome indicators on GCE also have a strategic value. In discussions with partners it can be used to increase understanding of the wider GCE issues and partner' synergies, promote co-operation between partners and guide implementation. It is important to underline that M&E challenges are partially related to the way in which GCE issues are addressed in previous project cycle phases (e.g. project formulation under umbrella programmes such as ZVDA and BAGC) making full integration more difficult if GCE-issues are not integrated. This is particularly true in relation to gender equality.

Climate change

The increased attention to Climate Change in Dutch development support provides the opportunity for more attention to two crucial issues in the spearheads of EKN: climate smart planning (spatial / land use planning and DRR) and climate smart agriculture.

Result fiche Synergies

In a separate advice on SRHR it was concluded that integration of environment and climate change into the sectoral result fiche SRHR was not possible². A separate result fiche on “Synergies” has been developed (appendix 4). The spearheads Food Security and Water can contribute to this result fiches through the already defined result areas.

2.2 Aggregation and Reporting

Aggregation

The DSU-team adapted the result fiches in such a way that they combine EKN outcome indicators with information on output level. The output level consists of the indicators defined by the partner organisations in their proposals and monitoring plans. In some cases the output indicators need to be ‘translated’ into the outcome level, i.e.:

1. The outcome level may consist of information that has to be derived from other sources for a specific region. For example from MICOA, MINAG, INGC, INE or ARAs. The partner organisation could be requested to obtain this information. This option has been discussed with the partners during the mission but the actual feasibility has to be decided upon by the partners during the verification (step 3 presented in paragraph 2.1).
2. The outcome level may measure another unit than the output-level. For example, average income (Mt/year) on outcome level whereas the BAGC indicator is “% of farmers in value chain have increased income”. Partner organisations could be requested to make this ‘translation’ or revise their indicator.
3. In the partners’ monitoring framework it is not always clear to what extent they collect gender-disaggregated data and which gender-related indicators they have. The result fiche proposes several indicators that partner organisations could use.

Reporting

Recommendation:

Based on the result fiches EKN is advised to let partner organisations report on GCE as integral part of their annual reporting. They should provide specific information on the GCE indicators as presented in the result fiches and may also provide qualitative information analysing gender issues and Climate Smart Planning (institutional processes and integrated planning). This is particularly important in the case of gender equality given that partner organisations’ activities that address gender inequalities are still incipient.

² Report “Analysis of SRHR Policy and Portfolio: Gender Equality, Environment and Climate Change Analysis of the SRHR Spearhead of EKN Mozambique” (April 2014).

2.3 Capacity of Partner Organisations

The proposed result fiches build upon what the partner organisations themselves defined as indicators in their proposals and monitoring plans (see appendices 3 and 4). They should thus be capable to implement the adapted result fiches. Following, the DSU's impressions on the monitoring capacity of the partners are provided. These impressions can be adjusted based upon the on-going discussions with partners (step 3 presented in paragraph 2.1). If partners are not able to provide information on the indicators they formulated themselves, this hints to capacity and implementation problems.

Monitoring capacity

In general the capacity of partner organisations to collect field-level data, compile this data to meaningful information, analyse the information and translate findings into revised planning seems weak. Field-level staff capacity and equipment is often insufficient. Several programmes include budget for capacity-building, including on M&E. More attention seems needed to assess whether M&E activities are implemented and staff is engaged in monitoring, evaluation and reporting.

Recommendation:

The DSU team advises to make an assessment of M&E implementation and partners' M&E capacity an explicit part of any mid-term review.

Recommendation:

In the case of weak capacity, it is recommended to monitor the indicators in a limited number of locations and analyse the information properly rather than try to be comprehensive and cover the whole programme area. For example, one of the main clients of ARA Zambézia is FIPAG in Tete and Quelimane. ARA Zambézia could focus on monitoring the water quality there (with regard to pollution from mining, sewage and agriculture); analyse the information and inform FIPAG; assess the pollution trend vis-à-vis the costs of water treatment by FIPAG; and subsequently establish co-operation with mining companies and others to reduce their pollution (in line with the regulations). More attention can thus be provided to using the information in a meaningful manner and to provide feedback to local stakeholders so they become aware of what happens with this information (this feedback loop often seems absent).

Capacity on Gender Integration

Analytical capacity on gender integration in Mozambique has increased considerably in recent years, however there are discrepancies across sectors. While in social sectors such as health and education advancements have been made, the water and food and nutrition security sectors have lagged behind, in spite of the fact that the land and water policies are underpinned in the principle of equal rights for men and women.

The water sector is amongst the sectors with less institutional capacity to mainstream gender equality. A recent gender assessment of the water sector (DNA: 2013) revealed the lack of specific gender training for the sectors' personnel and important disparities in terms of

gender awareness across the various autonomous and subordinated institutions. The study showed that whilst there is some awareness about the gender dimensions of access to drinking water and sanitation, policy documents and professionals' working on integrated water resource management have been gender-blind. The study constituted the first stage towards the development of a gender strategy to the water sector and an action plan (including M&E). The finalisation of the sector's gender strategy will provide much needed guidance.

Moreover, the development of a gender strategy by FIPAG is a good practice that could be promoted in the water sector. It is, however, yet to be assessed what is the level of alignment between this document and the sector's overall gender strategy, and its implications for gender monitoring and reporting.

Recommendation:

DNA would benefit from support for the finalisation of the sector's gender strategy and in ensuring that produced data and recommendations are integrated into planning and M&E, particularly of ARAs, AIAs and FIPAG, as part of EKN's support to institutional reforms in the water sector. Input from the EKN water policy officer on the content of this gender strategy and its action plan would improve the analytical and technical robustness of the documents. In addition, EKN is well positioned to support the alignment between the water sector's gender strategy and FIPAGs. This is a critical step towards an integrated approach to support to gender mainstreaming in the water sector.

The food and nutrition security sector has developed some capacity which has been, amongst others, fostered by the set-up of a gender unit and the establishment of a network of gender focal points (at central, provincial and national levels) in the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Health, the development of a gender strategy for the agricultural sector (unfortunately the implementation of the strategy has not yet been evaluated), as well as the presence of active gender-sensitive CSOs with interventions in this field. The challenge is the implementation of sector policies and reporting of their results. This is partly associated with the vague and abstract nature of gender awareness training that fails to address sector-specific gender issues.

Recommendation:

The EKN could promote sector specific gender needs assessments that would provide the basis for developing practical training courses for its partners. In order to be relevant for EKN and its partners, the training will need to be tailored in a manner that takes into account the key issues addressed through supported programmes.

The majority of the project documents consulted by the DSU team fail to take into account gender aspects in their situational analysis, are silent about relevant national and organisational gender strategies, and do not report effects of project interventions on gender relations. There are cases, where sex-disaggregated and gender specific indicators have been incorporated in the organisation's strategic plans and project M&E, but the data is not collected or not reported/analysed. Nonetheless, there are important exceptions from which other EKN partners could draw lessons; these are ORAM, ITC and Gesterra. Their project

documents and annual reports include gender reporting, with a particular focus on women's access to land rights and their economic empowerment.

Recommendation:

The EKN could convene seminars by spearhead and across the three spearheads (given existing synergies) for exchange of experiences on M&E of gender mainstreaming and gender equality, including discussion of challenges faced, identification of capacity gaps and sharing of good practices.

Lastly, the MASP's focus on 'private sector led and public sector supported inclusive development' needs to be accompanied by improved private sector accountability – including corporate social and environmental responsibility initiatives – on gender equality.

Recommendation:

The BAGC and ZDVA will have to play an important role and it will be crucial that their M&E framework includes not only sex-disaggregated data but also gender specific indicators; an important element will be the design of specific gender indicators in the business plans and contracts with the agencies' service providers. This will allow measuring whether support to smallholders is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in getting access to resources, water, extension services and credit as well as if women's production is increasing.

Capacity on Climate Change and Environment

Environmental pollution is an increasingly important subject recognized by the partners ARA Sul, ARA Zambézia, AIAS and FIPAG but their capacity to measure, analyse and respond to such information is weak (as discussed above).

All partners strive for sustainable management of the natural resources and to avoid degradation. In practice this is more difficult and implementation is often fragmented (i.e. on a project-basis). Most partners expressed during interviews that Climate Change as a hypothetic long-term change has no practical meaning to them in the current development challenges they face. Climate change mitigation in the sense of inclusion of energy from renewable sources is often not a part of the organisations' activities. In the DSU team's opinion, energy for agricultural purposes is an underestimated issue (irrigation, cooling, transport). The EKN programme AECF-REACT provides opportunities to respond to this challenge.

Recommendation:

All partners need better analytical capacity to move from the conceptual / paper phase into actions and to guide investments. To explain 'sustainable management' more clearly, Partners – with support from EKN – could produce '1-page briefs' with an example case and best practice in the partners' own regions plus a description of its importance for wider resource management and land-use planning.

To enhance understanding of the issue of Climate Change, adaptation can be interpreted as Climate Smart Agriculture and Climate Smart Planning (see box below). Climate-smart

planning integrates the risks of floods and droughts (DRR) into Integrated Water Resource Management and avoiding land degradation by spatial / land-use planning. This challenge is already recognized by BAGC and ZVDA but they need support from other Mozambican institutions such as MICOA and the ARAs to define a meaningful plan. Formally the responsibility of spatial planning lies with MICOA and for water management planning with the ARAs. However, because their capacity is weak, the BAGC and ZVDA need to build some in-house capacity on climate-smart agriculture (to assess investment proposals) and climate-smart planning (to direct investors to the right regions and guide the right investments).

Box 1: Climate-Smart

Climate-smart agriculture

CSA seeks to increase productivity in a sustainable manner, strengthen farmers' resilience, reduce agriculture's greenhouse gas emissions and increase carbon sequestration. It strengthens food security and delivers environmental benefits by preserving ecosystem functions (and thus adaptive capacity). CSA includes proven practical techniques such as (micro-) irrigation, mulching, intercropping, conservation agriculture, analogue and agro-forestry, crop rotation, integrated crop-livestock management, improved grazing, integrated water resource management. This also includes support services such as better weather forecasting, more resilient food crops (seed varieties) and risk insurance. The role of women in agriculture should be carefully considered (including women-led households, and their access to extension services). One example supported through ZVDA is the iDE project on field-testing micro-irrigation techniques to assess the most appropriate techniques. When conducted in drought-prone areas this is an essential part of appropriate and climate-smart agriculture.

Climate-smart planning

CSP integrates climate change issues in a spatial planning on landscape, regional and national level to enhance climate resilience. Issues relate to climate adaptation, disaster risk reduction and climate mitigation (production of renewable energy, avoidance of forest and land degradation i.e. REDD+, wildfire management). These can be integrated into spatial planning and Integrated Water Resource Management (along with the different uses, values and needs of the resources). This also includes instruments such as early warning systems and (spatial) planning for potential floods and droughts.

Source: DSU team.

Recommendation:

Supported technologies and practices can be made more explicit in the context of adaptation to floods and droughts and inform land use planning partners (e.g. MICOA). Under the Food Security spearhead various climate-smart technologies already form part of the work by partner organisations and project implementers (e.g. iDE). EKN could ask BAGC and ZVDA to make this more explicit. This will built local insights in considerations, practices and technology. Project implementers can describe their specific activities and report to partner organisations. Subsequently, the partner organisations can report to EKN. In order to do so, project implementers also need guidance from BAGC and ZVDA on what they are expected to report on related to GCE-issues (no guidance has been provided as of yet).

The recently produced Quick Reference Guide “Integrating Gender Equality into Climate-Smart Development” (see dsu.eia.nl) can be useful for partners to learn about Climate Change and Gender Integration within Climate Change. It may further provide guidance to EKN on climate-smart, gender-integrated programming.

3. Conclusions and General Recommendations

The current DSU team’s visit responds to the recommendations provided during the October 2013 visit related to taking GCE-issues forward in relation to partner organizations monitoring systems and the result fiches. The recommendations provided in this report take those recommendations forward. In general, the feasibility check (‘validation and translation’) conducted with EKN staff and partners during the current visit, while revealing capacity challenges to implement the adapted results fiches, also indicated opportunities to integrate GCE, with some variations by partner depending on the existing awareness and technical capacity.

Capacity of partner’ organisations

The DSU team was asked to make an assessment of the existing capacity to implement the adapted result fiches. The DSU team finds that all partners need better analytical capacity to move from the conceptual / paper phase into actions and to guide investments. The DSU team advises to make an assessment of M&E implementation and partners’ M&E capacity an explicit part of any mid-term review. The proposed outcome indicators on GCE also have a strategic value. In discussions with partners they can be used to increase understanding of the wider GCE issues and partners’ synergies, promote co-operation between partners and guide implementation.

In the case of weak capacity, it is recommended to monitor the indicators in a limited number of locations or issues and analyse the information properly rather than try to be comprehensive and cover the whole programme area. More attention can thus be provided to using the information in a meaningful manner and to provide feedback to local stakeholders so they become aware of what happens with this information.

Advice on GCE integration and reporting

The DSU mission was asked to advise on how the GCE reporting should be integrated in the spearhead reporting / communication and/or whether EKN should opt for explicit reporting on the GCE aspects in all three spearheads.

Most partner organisations have information and indicators on GCE issues on which they can report more explicitly. Some partner organisations have or are supporting GCE-relevant activities. The DSU team therefore integrated those GCE-issues into the result fiches on Food Security and Water of EKN and developed specific result fiches for each partner organisation, which directly links to the result fiches of EKN. This makes it possible for EKN to report on GCE aspects in its spearheads Food Security and Water.

Some general recommendations are:

Gender Equality

- Concerning gender equality, the main challenges identified are the lack of sex disaggregation of data, lack of baseline data on relevant indicators, absence of sector and intervention specific indicators, poor gender analysis, and inconsistent/ unfocused reporting on gender mainstreaming and gender equality. While these challenges focus on M&E, the DSU team noted that they result from weak gender mainstreaming in the previous phases of the project cycle and are related to weak institutional capacity and unfocused gender training. Partner documents need to include sex-disaggregated data, report and analyse in a more systematic manner. This will be critical to ensure that gender equality is taken into account from baseline to evaluation reports.
- The interviews with EKN partners and the documents consulted suggest that in general partners are aware of the need to and are willing to incorporate gender equality in their work, but the majority lack practical tools and guidance. EKN partners with a clear gender strategy, such as ORAM and ITC were more likely to collect sex-disaggregated data and report on gender equality. Their experiences and the wealth of knowledge they have accumulated over time needs to be shared with other EKN partners. The development of gender strategies in the water sector is a critical step and EKN is strategically positioned to promote feasible, solid and aligned M&E frameworks articulated with a clear strategic vision. EKN can contribute to an integrated approach to support to gender mainstreaming in the water sector.
- Robust gender analyses that assess project interventions impact on gender relations and women's rights require more than sex-disaggregated data. M&E also needs to include sector and intervention-specific gender indicators.
- EKN's continued support for the finalisation of the gender strategy for the water sector and its action plan (with M&E plan) will be critical to improve gender mainstreaming in the sector. Input from the EKN water policy officer on the content of gender strategy and its action plan, besides of the gender policy would improve the analytical and technical robustness of the documents.

Climate Change and Environment

- Putting 'sustainable management' into practice can be explained more clearly. Partners – with support from EKN – could produce '1-page briefs' with an example case and best practice in the partners' own regions plus a description of its importance for wider resource management and land-use planning. The analytical process in itself would be a good exercise for the partner organisations and can inform regional and national-level management discussions. They can be supported by an external party but should do most of the analysis themselves and write the report. EKN can use the information to inform DGIS in The Hague and contribute to international discussions. This will also assist project implementers who need guidance from BAGC and ZVDA on what they are expected to report on related to GCE-issues (no guidance has been provided as of yet).

- Given the challenge of the process “aggregation – analysis – reporting” for the partner organisations, the DSU team would like to advise EKN to consult BAGC, ZVDA and ARA Zambézia on whether they can provide specific information on climate smart planning and agriculture in their regions and from some specific project implementers. Again, this analytical process will help partners to aggregate and assess information and bringing that information to a policy dialogue.

APPENDICES

Integration of Gender Equality, Climate and
Environment in Water and Food Security Result
Fiches of EKN Mozambique

(appendices 1 to 4)

APPENDIX 1

Specific remarks on Result Fiche Indicators

There are several indicators in the result fiche that have no meaning because there are no activities that contribute to that indicator. It would be better to remove or revise these indicators:

Water, Result Area 1: "Number of MSc students graduating in IWRM": There is no activity.

Food Security, Result Area 1: "Increased in number of smallholder farmers disaggregated by gender". The purpose of this indicator is not clear as most rural Mozambicans are already smallholder farmers. The challenge is to move them beyond subsistence level to become commercial farmers. A better indicator could be "Average production of food crops by smallholder farmers disaggregated by sex in target regions (tons/yr.)", which would provide information for the outcome indicator "Increase in production of food crops (in million tons/yr.)".

Food Security, result Area 3: "No of smallholder farmers with access to local markets". Advice: "No of people (smallholder farmers, agribusiness employees, sex-disaggregated) with access to national/international markets".

Food Security, Result Area 3: "No of families involved in collection and export of honey": Too specific as outcome. There are more products.

Food Security, Result Area 3: "No of cooperative members in rice production and marketing". Too specific on rice as outcome. There are more products both food as well as cash crops.

The lack of sex disaggregated data and of intervention specific gender indicators was particularly noticeable in the water and food and nutrition security areas.

APPENDIX 2

Result Fiches Food Security

MONITORING MATRIX FOOD SECURITY (INCL. WATER FOR AGRICULTURE) in EKN programme, Mozambique

Coding: G = gender, C = Climate change, CE = Climate & Environment, E = Environment

Reader: Based upon the desk study, the DSU-team's experience and the interviews during the mission, several priority Mozambican GCE-issues have been identified. These have subsequently been 'translated' in higher-level outcome indicators to which EKN and its supported activities can contribute. On the level of the partner organisations, several output indicators have been defined that link to the level of partners' activities and data/information they could provide. With this output-level information an assessment can be made on the progress on the outcome indicators. Sex-disaggregation of data and gender-specific indicators are essential to assess the extent to which supported projects contribute to equitable rights between men and women.

Please note that the subsequent tabs of the Result Areas contain the paste link to the matrix below. Therefore, changes on outcome level should be made here! Any changes in this matrix will be reflected in the Result Areas.

Result chain FOOD SECURITY	Outcome and Output indicators are integrated in Result areas: [1] Sustainable food Production; and [4] Improved Business Climate -> see other tabs				
Macro issue	Gender		Climate change Mitigation	CC adaptation / DRR	Environment Functioning ecosystems
Priority Mozambican issue	- Land Rights for women	- Equitable legal rights between men and women	- Renewable Energy for agriculture	- Climate-smart, resilient spatial and flood/drought management planning - Climate-smart, resilient agriculture - Salt intrusion / Sea level rise	- Land degradation - Deforestation - Water quality / pollution
Critical issues and outcome indicator	Issue: Land rights and land user rights		Issue: Energy for irrigation, storage, transport and processing	Issue: Zoning of competing claims (agriculture, mining, forestry, biodiversity/natural dynamics)	
	Indicator G1: Registration of women's tenure right in DUAT system.	Indicator G2: Female smallholders' participation in social entrepreneurship programmes that addresses gender inequalities	Indicator C1: Increase in connectivity to productive infrastructure services (share renewable energy). (same as by	Indicator CE1: Climate Smart Land Use Planning with area of ecosystems – ha agricultures, forests, conservation areas, wetlands, catchments– defined and managed for long-term preservation of the resource base (incl. DRR), socially acceptable and economically viable.	
	Issue: Gender-inclusive participation in relevant consultative forums at district, provincial and national levels.			Issue: Farmer households are part of sustainable, climate-smart production value chains	
	Indicator G3: Women and women's rights groups participating actively in Consultative Land Forum and sub-committees, District Consultative	Indicator G4: # of women participating in skills development for agribusiness initiatives.		Indicator CE2: # households and traded volume of supported value chains, which integrate GCE-issues, based on sustainability standards (disaggregated by head of household).	
Issue: Female-headed households' participation in value chains				Issue: DRR and Flood and Drought Early Warning	Issue: More farmers are connected to 'green growth' infrastructure for future economic developments.
Indicator G5: Access to land, credits, water, extension services and market linkages for women headed farmer households.				Indicator C1: # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated).	Indicator E1: No of farmer households (disaggregated by head of household and vulnerable groups) with access to land (DUAT title), natural resources (food security, no malnutrition), infrastructure and services (extension services, WASH).
Issue: Partners' performance on gender mainstreaming.					
Indicator G6: Partners' improved performance on gender analysis and reporting.					
Source and output indicator			C1.1 - Number of farmer households that have access to renewable energy for agroprocessing and improved storage (disaggregated by head of household). Source FUNAI, AECF-REACT	CE1.1 - Spatial plan implemented that balances economic uses, IWRM and DRR planning (floods & droughts). Or Participation in / leading process.	CE1.2 - In BAGC and ZVDC regions a spatial Master Plan (with zoning) has been defined and directs investments.
	<i>Mainstreaming</i>	<i>Stand-alone</i>			
	G1.1 - Share of registered women in the number of registered land users in DUAT.	G2.1 - # of female farmers with access to community training on how to negotiate partnerships with investors.		CE2.1- Increased access to agricultural support services by # of farmers that adopt climate-smart technologies and skills (sex-disaggregated).	CE2.2 - # farmer households (sex-disaggregated) with access to technologies and skills from sustainability standards in supported value chains.
	G3.1 - % of women and women's rights groups participating actively in District Consultative Committees and Natural Resources Committees.	G2.2 - # of social entrepreneurship initiatives that foster women's economic empowerment.		CE2.2 - # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated)	E1.1 - # of farmers (sex-disaggregated) with access to modern, climate-smart infrastructure (irrigation works, erosion techniques/skills, energy, feeder roads).
	G5.1 - % of female-headed farmer' households accessing partners' investments on access to credits, water, seed, market linkages and extension services.	G4.1 - # of female smallholders with access to vocational and management training.			
	G6.1 - % of EKN partner reports that include sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis of project implementation results.				

BAGC - BEIRA AGRICULTURAL GROWTH CORRIDOR

The BAGC plays an important role in promoting an inclusive sustainable development. It is crucial that the institution's M&E framework includes not only sex-disaggregated data but also gender specific indicators; an important element will be the design of specific gender indicators in the business plans and contracts with the agencies' service providers. This will allow measuring whether support to smallholders is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in getting access to resources, water, extension services and credit as well as if women's production is increasing.

blue tekst = embassy indicator. Other indicators are derived from the gender, climate and environment (GCE) assessment.

Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been in your programme's target area?	EKN: Increase in production of sustainable food crops in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula, supporting a combination of commercially driven agriculture and farmers organisations.						
<i>Increase in production of food crops in millions tons/yr</i>							
<i>Indicator E1: No of farmer households (disaggregated by head of household and vulnerable groups) with acces to land (DUAT title), natural resources (food security, no malnutrition), infrastructure and services (extension services, WASH).</i>							p.17 Monitoring Plan: "% of overall ha of agriculture land in target region with secure tenure rights (title)". Linked to output 3.1, 3.2, 3.3. Condition of Catalytic Fund.
<i>Indicator CE1: Climate Smart Land Use Planning with area of ecosystems – ha agricultures, forests, conservation areas, wetlands, catchments– defined and managed for long-term preservation of the resource base (incl. DRR), socially acceptable and economically viable.</i>							Could possibly be derived from the Spatial plan developed by BAGC (based upon the SEA)>
<i>Indicator CE2: # households and traded volume of supported value chains, which integrate GCE-issues, based on sustainability standards (disaggregated by head of household).</i>							
<i>Indicator C1: # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated).</i>							source INGC Climate Assessment
<i>Indicator G5: Access to land, credits, water, extension services and market linkages for women headed farmer households.</i>							p.17 Monitoring Plan. Linked to output 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 (sex-disaggregated)
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Acces to improved inputs, access to land for agricultural production has been secured, water management in agriculture has improved.						
<i>E1.1 - # of farmers (sex-disaggregated) with access to modern, climate-smart infrastructure (irrigation works, erosion techniques/skills, energy, feeder roads).</i>							p.25 Monitoring plan. Output 3.1, 3.2, 3.3
<i>CE1.1 - Spatial plan implemented that balances economic uses, IWRM and DRR planning (floods & droughts). Or Participation in / leading process.</i>							source MICOA
<i>CE1.2 - In BAGC and ZVDC regions a spatial Master Plan (with zoning) has been defined and directs investments.</i>							source MICOA
<i>CE2.1- Increased access to agricultural support services by # of farmers that adopt climate-smart technologies and skills (sex-disaggregated).</i>							p.25 Monitoring plan. Output 1.1
<i>CE2.2 - # farmer households (sex-disaggregated) with access to technologies and skills from sustainability standards in supported value chains.</i>							p.25 Monitoring plan. Output 1.3
<i>G5.1 - % of female-headed farmer' households accessing partners' investments on access to credits, water, seed, market linkages and extension services.</i>							p.25 Monitoring plan. Output 1.1 and Output 1.5 (sex-disaggregated)
<i>% of reports from borrowers and other stakeholders working with BAGC with sex-disaggregated data.</i>							p.21-22 Monitoring plan.

BASELINE (figures 2008) FROM MONITORING PLAN (FEBR 2012)

	Population	Area (km ²)
Tete	1 832 000	100 724
Manica	1 419 000	61 661
Sofala	1 654 000	68 018

	Tete	Manica	Sofala
% of Female-Headed HH	20	22	21
Mean size of HH	5,4	5,6	5,9
Mean age of Head of HH	42,4	42,4	44,1
% of women among all adults	52,5	56,7	55,9
Education level of HH head	%		
Illiterate	38,7	25,7	37,1
1st class	1,8	1,1	3,2
2nd class	7,9	4,2	8,3
3rd class	10,6	5,3	8,8
Last class (high school)	0,9	4,2	0,3

	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Know how to read and write	55,9	66,3	50,8
Engaged in remunerative work	17,6	14,6	16,7
Agriculture as main activity	67,7	56,9	54,7

	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Agricultural work	30,1	17,7	23,9
Teacher	2,9	5,6	4,4
Construction / mechanic	2,8	5,6	5,3
Domestic work	0,9	3,7	2,6
Management / secretary / accountant	0,5	2,6	0,8

	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Gross HH total income (MZN)	23293	29343	29423
Net HH total income (MZN)	17 257	23 107	23 077
Gross HH total income/AE (MZN)	6 421	7 893	8 006
Net HH total income/AE (MZN)	4 858	6 314	6 268

average |
27.353

	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Mean number of fields	1,8	1,5	2,1
% of agricultural fields with title	0,4	2,3	0,1
Reasons for not having a land title	%		
No knowledge on <i>how</i> to obtain it	38	28,3	10,6

average |
0,9 %

Too expensive	10,1	6,6	6,3
No knowledge on <i>where</i> to obtain it	22	26,4	78,7

Table 6a: How the Agricultural Fields Were Obtained			
	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Given by traditional authorities	10,8	29,2	14,4
Given by formal authorities	2,8	2,2	2,5
Inheritance	11,7	15	22,8
Just Occupied	20,1	12,3	26,6
Given by relatives	50	27,7	21,2

Table 6b: Incidences of land conflict (% of farmers)			
	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Was once engaged in a land conflict	2,7	5,3	3,2
Type of conflict	%		
Boundary conflict (measurement)	60,1	80,5	48,6
Conflict among heirs	35	3,7	6,6

Agricultural activity and production

Table 7: Area under annual crops (000ha)			
	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Cultivated area (arable land)	712,7	425,4	501,2
Fallow area	30,9	33,2	15,4

Table 8: Cultivated Area by Crop (000ha)			
	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Maize	303,5	266,1	205,7
Rice	0,8	3,9	64,8
Sorghum	38,8	42,8	88,9
Millet	10,2	9,5	13
Peanuts	24,5	4,3	4
Irish potatoes	15,9	0,2	0,2
Common Beans	43,2	7,8	2,4
Sesame	6	7,4	30,3
Soy	11,1	0	0
Paprika	0	0	0

Table 9: Percentage of Farms Cultivating Crop Type			
	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Cereals			
Maize	97,9	92,5	86,8
Rice	0,3	3,1	37,5
Sorghum	30,2	42,8	61,7
Millet	9,4	6,5	12,4
Cereals, using improved seeds			
Maize	12,5	29,1	13,8
Rice	0		3,5

Sorghum	5,3	7,9	6,2
Millet	5,8	18,1	7,2
Peanuts and Beans			
Peanuts	20	5	7
Common Beans	32,9	11,8	6,3
Cowpea	59	33,5	36,9
Beans, using improved seeds			
Common Beans	6,9	16,6	7,3
Cowpea	6,8	7,2	7,3
Cash Crops			
Cotton	5,1	0,8	4,2
Tobacco	8,6	0,5	0,3
Sesame	6,2	8,1	24,8
Irish potatoes	13,1	1,5	0,5
Paprika	0,2	0	0
Soy	7,1	0	0

Table 10: Production (tonnes)			
	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Maize	290000	138000	105000
Rice	700	600	9000
Sorghum	16000	11000	33000
Millet	3400	15000	3600
Peanuts	7000	1000	1000
Common beans	15868	3977	603
Cowpea	8731	2902	1944
Cassava	30273	103541	153199
Cotton	15042	1078	7199
Tobacco	24915	253	22
Sesame	3465	3011	12489
Paprika	25	0	0
Soy	6196	0	0
total	421615	280362	327056

1.029.033 total

Table 11: Use of Inputs (% of Farms)			
	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Irrigation	4,6	2,5	4,5
Chemical fertilizer	14,6	2,5	0,6
Pesticides	6,2	1,5	0,1
Animal traction	20,8	15,6	6,1
Manure	5,9	4,6	1,7

average |
3,9 %

Livestock

Table 12: Livestock ownership, by type (% of Farms)			
	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Cows (Beef)	20,9	12	2,3
Sheep /goats	43,8	39,4	36,1

Pigs	23,3	7,6	11,6
Chickens (Broilers only)	68	73	78,7

Table 13: Livestock numbers, by type			
	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Cows	432 075	184 347	46 512
Sheep /goats	896 087	737 668	744 168
Pigs	357 083	117 890	144 013
Chickens	1 800 788	2 363 417	2 400 428

Agriculture (other data)

Table 14: Use of Farm Equipment (%)			
	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Ploughs	15,5	15,1	6,5
Tractors	0,5	2,8	2,6
Motor pump	0	0	0,2
Hoe	98,8	98,1	98,1

Table 15: Farms that have received extension services (%)			
	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Agricultural marketing info	19,5	22,2	10,6
Agricultural extension advisor	12,8	7,5	10,2
Agricultural prices info	41	52	29
Agricultural prices info through published sources	7,9	4,1	4
Agricultural prices info through radio broadcast	31,1	27,1	18,4
Livestock advisor	24,5	42,5	57,7

average |
17,4 %
10,2 %

Table 16: Farms that have received credit and belong to an association (%)			
	Tete	Manica	Sofala
Belong to an association	5,4	6,2	4,2
Received credit	5,2	4,8	3,7

average |
4,6 %

ZVDA - ZAMBEZI VALLEY DEVELOPMENT AGENCY and partner UATE (MICOA)

The ZVDA plays an important role in promoting an inclusive sustainable development. It is crucial that the institution's M&E framework includes not only sex-disaggregated data but also gender specific indicators. An important element will be the design of specific gender indicators in the business plans and contracts with the agencies' service providers. This will allow measuring whether support to smallholders is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in getting access to resources, water, extension services and credit as well as if women's production is increasing.

blue tekst = embassy indicator. Other indicators are derived from the gender, climate and environment (GCE) assessment.

Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	indicator information from partner
Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been in your programme's target area?	EKN: Increase in production of sustainable food crops in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula, supporting a combination of commercially driven agriculture and farmers organisations.						
<i>increase in production of food crops in millions tons/yr</i>							
<i>Indicator E1: No of farmer households (disaggregated by head of household and vulnerable groups) with acces to land (DUAT title), natural resources (food security, no malnutrition), infrastructure and services (extension services, WASH).</i>							
<i>Indicator C1: # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated).</i>							source INGC Climate Assessment
<i>Indicator CE1: Climate Smart Land Use Planning with area of ecosystems – ha agricultures, forests, conservation areas, wetlands, catchments– defined and managed for long-term preservation of the resource base (incl. DRR), socially acceptable and economically viable.</i>							ZVDA Logical Framework Result 6 (p67): (i) Special Land Use plan established; (ii) Strategic Environmental Assessment performed; (iii) Multi-sector plan developed; (iv) Digital Model functioning. Role of UATE.
<i>Indicator CE2: # households and traded volume of supported value chains, which integrate GCE-issues, based on sustainability standards (disaggregated by head of household).</i>							
<i>Indicator G5: Access to land, credits, water, extension services and market linkages for women headed farmer households.</i>							
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	indicator information from partner
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Acces to improved inputs, access to land for agricultural production has been secured, water management in agriculture has improved.						
<i>E1.1 - # of farmers (sex-disaggregated) with access to modern, climate-smart infrastructure (irrigation works, erosion techniques/skills, energy, feeder roads).</i>							Possible? Might be derived from the supported projects.
<i>CE1.1 - Spatial plan implemented that balances economic uses, IW/RM and DRR planning (floods & droughts). Or Participation in / leading process.</i>							ZVDA Logical Framework, Result 2.3: "The Agency's directorate for studies and strategic analysis has sufficient capacity to support the development of strategic policies and plans for the Zambezi Valley, its province, and its districts."
<i>CE1.2 - In BAGC and ZVDC regions a spatial Master Plan (with zoning) has been defined and directs investments.</i>							ZVDA Logical Framework Result 6 (p67): (i) Special Land Use plan established; (ii) Strategic Environmental Assessment performed; (iii) Multi-sector plan developed; (iv) Digital Model functioning.
<i>CE2.1- Increased access to agricultural support services by # of farmers that adopt climate-smart technologies and skills (sex-disaggregated).</i>							Possible? Might be derived from the supported projects.
<i>G5.1 - % of female-headed farmer' households accessing partners' investments on access to credits, water, seed, market linkages and extension services.</i>							Possible? Might be derived from the supported projects.

Result area 2		Better access to sufficiently nutritious food					
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	indicator information from partner
Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been in your programme's target area?	EKN: The National Food and Nutrition Strategy has as specific objective to reduce the prevalence of undernourishment through improving diverse food and nutritional practices.						
# of people that have increased their income (sex-disaggregated)							
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	indicator information from partner
Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Via our food security programme we promote and mainstream programmes for home food fortification, first for children 6-24 old and secondly for pregnant women. This in close cooperation with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and Population Services International (PSI) through social marketing (spearhead SRHR).						
# of people that have increased their income (sex-disaggregated).		60%					ZVDA Logical Framework: "60% of farmers benefiting from ZVDA projects in priority value chains within the growth cluster report increased income levels"

Result area 3		More efficient markets					
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	indicator information from partner
Question 3.1a: How large has the increase been in trade (particularly in food and agricultural products) in your programme's target area?	EKN: Improved access to markets of food / cash crops (e.g. maize, honey and rice) in the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia.						
No. of people (smallholder farmers and agribusiness employees) with access to national/international markets							Possible? Might be derived from the supported projects.
Minimum criteria for gender sensitive business plans of ZVDA implementing partners developed.							ZVDA 's programme document states that gender will be mainstreamed in all programme activities and that the programme's gender policy will be concretized with the support of a gender specialist through coaching visits (p.87). The 2014 workplan also foresees the development of a strategy to address gender issues.
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	indicator information from partner
Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Smallholder skills development, improving crop yield and selling to markets.						
No. of (smallholder) farmers linked to national / international markets (sex-disaggregated).							Possible? Might be derived from the supported projects.
No. of small and medium size commercial farms supported		300					ZVDA Logical Framework p59: "300 commercial farms financed by ZVDA"
Indicator G4: # of women participating in skills development for agribusiness initiatives.							ZVDA Proposal p.75
# of young entrepreneurs with vocational and management skills developing activities along the value chain stream (from private extensionists, agro dealers, farming, processing, logistics and distribution, BDS) (sex-disaggregated).							ZVDA Proposal p.71

TECHNOSERVE

Disaggregation of data by sex and head of household as well as gender specific indicators are essential for measuring whether support to smallholders is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in getting access to resources, water, extension services and credit as well as if women's food production is increasing.

blue tekst = embassy indicator. Other indicators are derived from the gender, climate and environment (GCE) assessment.

Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been in your programme's target area?	EKN: Increase in production of sustainable food crops in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula, supporting a combination of commercially driven agriculture and farmers organisations.						
<i>increase in production of food crops in millions tons/yr</i>		?					Technoserve: soy. In the areas Zambezia and Malema.
Indicator CE2: # households and traded volume of supported value chains, which integrate GCE-issues, based on sustainability standards (disaggregated by head of household).		50					The seed suppliers. # farmers unknown?
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Acces to improved inputs, access to land for agricultural production has been secured, water management in agriculture has improved.						
Locally-grown improved seed of locally-adapted legume and bean varieties can become available to 35-40,000 smallholders ¹ at less than 50% of the current price.		35.000					Technoserve proposal p.7
50 SCF seed multipliers selected, legalized, financed, trained and commenced business (sex-disaggregated)		50					Technoserve proposal p.23
% of women participating as SCF seed multipliers business principals.							Technoserve proposal p.23
Services delivered and progress made by SCF to secure DUAT (land use rights) (sex-disaggregated).		?					Technoserve proposal p.27
Increased area of cultivation with mechanized services provided by SCFs to achieve by the end of the program.		8.000					Technoserve proposal p.23
Increased area of cultivation with irrigation		900					Technoserve proposal p.20
The SCF/seed multipliers are consistently meeting the seed certification standards.		100%					Technoserve proposal p.23
Increase access to credit for small commercial farmers engaging in seed multiplication and productivity-enhancement services: 90% of SCFs have access to credit for working capital (sex-disaggregated).		90%					Technoserve proposal p.30

Result area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been in your programme's target area?	EKN: The National Food and Nutrition Strategy has as specific objective to reduce the prevalence of undernourishment through improving diverse food and nutritional practices.						
# of people that have increased their income (sex-disaggregated)							
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Via our food security programme we promote and mainstream programmes for home food fortification, first for children 6-24 old and secondly for pregnant women. This in close cooperation with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and Population Services International (PSI) through social marketing (spearhead SRHR).						
Average increase in revenue per small farmer as a result of improved agricultural yields through use of improved seed varieties (sex-disaggregated).							Technoserve proposal p.20 (sex-disaggregated). Can this also be expressed in # of people?
# of people that have increased their income (sex-disaggregated)							Can the above indicator also be expressed in # of people?

Result area 3	More efficient markets						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 3.1a: How large has the increase been in trade (particularly in food and agricultural products) in your programme's target area?	EKN: Improved access to markets of food / cash crops (e.g. maize, honey and rice) in the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia.						
# of people (smallholder farmers and agribusiness employees) with access to national/international markets (sex-disaggregated).							
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Smallholder skills development, improving crop yield and selling to markets.						
50 SCFs licensed and certified by the National Seed Service (NSS) (sex-disaggregated).		50					Technoserve proposa p.27
Establish market linkages among SCF/seed multipliers, formal seed buyers and Government Extension to other crops through the transfer of replicable learnings.		?					Technoserve indicator "Contracts with formal seed buyers (Seed Companies, Government or NGO procurement agencies) are established."

Result area 4	Improved business climate						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 4.1a: How large has the increase in business activity been in your programme's target area?	EKN: Growing agrobusinesses and more commercial-oriented farmers in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia						
Volume of commercial investment catalysed in target region							
Number of new jobs created in agriculture (on farm and in the supply chain) (sex-disaggregated)							
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner

Question 4.1b: <i>To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?</i>	<i>EKN: Enhancing inclusive agribusiness through value chains and new financing mechanisms targetting agribusiness commercial-oriented farmers. Promotion of this approach in dialogue with government and private sector.</i>					
3,000 tons of quality seed produced by EOPs						Technoserve proposa p.20
Contracts with formal seed buyers (Seed Companies, Government or NGO procurement agencies) are established.						Technoserve proposa p.29

ITC - COMMUNITY LAND INITIATIVE

Disaggregation of data by sex and head of household as well as gender specific indicators are essential for measuring whether support to smallholders is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in getting access to resources, water, extension services and credit as well as if women's food production is increasing.

blue tekst = embassy indicator. Other indicators are derived from the gender, climate and environment (GCE) assessment.

Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been in your programme's target area?	EKN: Increase in production of sustainable food crops in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula, supporting a combination of commercially driven agriculture and farmers organisations.						
Indicator E1: No of farmer households (disaggregated by head of household and vulnerable groups) with acces to land (DUAT title), natural resources (food security, no malnutrition), infrastructure and services (extension services, WASH).							ITC Monitoring sheet: " Increase in secure land access for rural communities". Is beneficiary a person or household?
Indicator G1: Registration of women's tenure right in DUAT system.							ITC Monitoring sheet: " Increase in secure land access for rural communities"
Indicator G3: Women and women's rights groups participating actively in Consultative Land Forum and sub-committees, District Consultative Committees and Natural Resources Committees.							ITC Monitoring sheet: " Increase in secure land access for rural communities"
Indicator G5: Access to land, credits, water, extension services and market linkages for women headed farmer households.							ITC Monitoring sheet: " Increase in secure land access for rural communities"
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Acces to improved inputs, access to land for agricultural production has been secured, water management in agriculture has improved.						
Number of community land delimitations (certificates issued)	32	169	25	28			ITC Monitoring sheet: outcome indicator 1
Number of land demarcations undertaken for Farmers Associations (DUAT titles issued).	65		60	55			ITC Monitoring sheet: outcome indicator 1
Number of beneficiaries (of Delimitation and Demarcation): Total (sex-disaggregated)	186.142		35.098	62.785			ITC Monitoring sheet: outcome indicator 1
Number of beneficiaries (of Delimitation and Demarcation) (sex-disaggregated).	81.902		16.145	30.137			ITC Monitoring sheet: outcome indicator 1
Number of hectares secured through ITC assisted land delimitations and demarcations.	293.643		11.177	191.286			ITC Monitoring sheet: outcome indicator 2
Proportion of women engaged in ITC supported Producer Associations and Community-based NR managment committees.	44%		50%	50%			ITC Monitoring sheet: outcome indicator 6
Revised and updated gender strategy including lessons learned for hand-over to new ITC body.	0						ITC Monitoring sheet: outcome indicator 6

Result area 2		Better access to sufficiently nutritious food					
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been in your programme's target area?	EKN: The National Food and Nutrition Strategy has as specific objective to reduce the prevalence of undernourishment through improving diverse food and nutritional practices.						
# of people that have increased their income (sex-disaggregated)							ITC Monitoring sheet: Is this information also available?
% change in rural poverty rate for Manica, Cabo Delgado, Gaza, Tete and Sofala							ITC Monitoring sheet: Is information about average gross income also available?
Manica	47,5%						
Cabo Delgado	32,7%						
Gaza	65,2%						
Tete	47,5%						
Sofala	69,7%						
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Via our food security programme we promote and mainstream programmes for home food fortification, first for children 6-24 old and secondly for pregnant women. This in close cooperation with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and Population Services International (PSI) through social marketing (spearhead SRHR).						
none							indirect through result area 1
Result area 3		More efficient markets					
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 3.1a: How large has the increase been in trade (particularly in food and agricultural products) in your programme's target area?	EKN: Improved access to markets of food / cash crops (e.g. maize, honey and rice) in the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia.						
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Smallholder skills development, improving crop yield and selling to markets.						
none							
Result area 4		Improved business climate					
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 4.1a: How large has the increase in business activity been in your programme's target area?	EKN: Growing agribusinesses and more commercial-oriented farmers in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia						
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Enhancing inclusive agribusiness through value chains and new financing mechanisms targeting agribusiness commercial-oriented farmers. Promotion of this approach in dialogue with government and private sector.						
none							

DNTF GESTERRA (Capacity Building for Land Management and Administration in Mozambique)

Disaggregation of data by sex and head of household as well as gender specific indicators are essential for measuring whether support to smallholders is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in access to land and participation in land management and administration mechanisms as well as if women's food production is increasing.

blue tekst = embassy indicator. Other indicators are derived from the gender, climate and environment (GCE) assessment.

Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been in your programme's target area?	EKN: Increase in production of sustainable food crops in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula, supporting a combination of commercially driven agriculture and farmers organisations.						
Indicator CE1: Climate Smart Land Use Planning with area of ecosystems – ha agricultures, forests, conservation areas, wetlands, catchments– defined and managed for long-term preservation of the resource base (incl. DRR), socially acceptable and economically viable.							See output indicators1,2 and 3 below.
Indicator E1: No of farmer households (disaggregated by head of household and vulnerable groups) with acces to land (DUAT title), natural resources (food security, no malnutrition), infrastructure and services (extension services, WASH).							
Indicator G1: Registration of women's tenure right in DUAT system.							
Indicator G3: Women and women's rights groups participating actively in Consultative Land Forum and sub-committees, District Consultative Committees and Natural Resources Committees.							DNTF project document: Output 1.1 (Act 1.1.1)
# of entry points and priorities for improving land tenure issues for women, vulnerable groups identified in the Land Forum sub-committees, communicated to and addressed by DNTF							GESTERRA's Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
Indicator G5: Access to land, credits, water, extension services and market linkages for women headed farmer households.							

OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Acces to improved inputs, access to land for agricultural production has been secured, water management in agriculture has improved.						
Greater operational synergy between land administration processes, land use/management planning at local and district level, and development initiatives							DNTF proposal p.33
Methodology for promotion of participatory and gender sensitive territorial development planning defined							DNTF proposal p.33
Disaster risk reduction, vulnerable groups, gender inequalities are all considered in LUP protocols of all Land Use Plans							GESTERRA's Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
Increase representation of women's rights/gender equality groups in the Consultative Land Forum and its sub-committees							GESTERRA's Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
Number of certificates of community land delimitations within District Land Use Plans according to the Law of Territorial Planning 19/2007 of 18 July							DNTF proposal p.30
% of GCE findings/recommendations of the Baseline, the Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF) and the Social and Gender Audit integrated in GESTERRA's monitoring and evaluation framework							DNTF proposal p.32-33
Cultural causes of inequality and land insecurity identified in the social and gender audit report							DNTF proposal p.30
Land users satisfaction in relation to land administration services delivery (time, land conflict) (sex-disaggregated).							DNTF proposal p.30
The Baseline, the Land Governance Assessment Framework (LGAF), and the Social and Gender Audit have been conducted and findings used to review the Results Matrix to integrate SMART (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-bound) indicators and targets for Outcome and Outputs (new Results Matrix approved for GESTERRA);							Can/will this be done?

Result area 2		Better access to sufficiently nutritious food					
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been in your programme's target area?	EKN: The National Food and Nutrition Strategy has as specific objective to reduce the prevalence of undernourishment through improving diverse food and nutritional practices.						
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Via our food security programme we promote and mainstream programmes for home food fortification, first for children 6-24 old and secondly for pregnant women. This in close cooperation with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and Population Services International (PSI) through social marketing (spearhead SRHR).						
none							
Result area 3		More efficient markets					
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 3.1a: How large has the increase been in trade (particularly in food and agricultural products) in your programme's target area?	EKN: Improved access to markets of food / cash crops (e.g. maize, honey and rice) in the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia.						
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Smallholder skills development, improving crop yield and selling to markets.						
none							
Result area 4		Improved business climate					
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 4.1a: How large has the increase in business activity been in your programme's target area?	EKN: Growing agribusinesses and more commercial-oriented farmers in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia						
Social entrepreneurship becomes a mainstream entrepreneurial mode in rural areas							GESTERRAs Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
Improved national capacity for land management and land administration to respond to the needs of all land users, providing secure and clear rights (DUATS) bringing additional benefits in terms of new investment choices and enhanced food security							Specific GESTERRA outcome: M&E Framework
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Enhancing inclusive agribusiness through value chains and new financing mechanisms targeting agribusiness commercial-oriented farmers. Promotion of this approach in dialogue with government and private sector.						
Indicator G2.1: # of female farmers with access to community training on how to negotiate partnerships with investors							GESTERRA's Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
Area in hectares identified by communities, available for investment partnerships.							DNTF proposal p.30
Number of agricultural investments implementing GoM food security rules (% of land dedicated to food production and % of land dedicated to contract farming).							DNTF proposal p.30

ORIO PROJECT : ENVALOR LDA

The project is located near the town of Sena, Caia District, Sofala Province, Mozambique.

Disaggregation of data by sex and head of household as well as gender specific indicators are essential for measuring whether support to smallholders is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in getting access to resources, water, extension services and credit as well as if women's food production is increasing.

blue tekst = embassy indicator. Other indicators are derived from the gender, climate and environment (GCE) assessment.

Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been in your programme's target area?	<i>EKN: Increase in production of sustainable food crops in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula, supporting a combination of commercially driven agriculture and farmers organisations.</i>						
<i>increase in production of food crops in millions tons/yr</i>							What is the planned production?
<i>Indicator CE1: Climate Smart Land Use Planning with area of ecosystems – ha agricultures, forests, conservation areas, wetlands, catchments– defined and managed for long-term preservation of the resource base (incl. DRR), socially acceptable and economically viable.</i>							<i>!Lnd use plan available for the targeted 15,000ha?</i>
<i>Indicator G5: Access to land, credits, water, extension services and market linkages for women headed farmer households.</i>							
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	<i>EKN: Acces to improved inputs, access to land for agricultural production has been secured, water management in agriculture has improved.</i>						
<i>% of female farmers involved in irrigated sugar cane plantations.</i>							
<i>3,000 ha food production</i>		3.000					Envalor Lda Proposal p.8 "The dry land area of 2 268ha would only be cropped in summer. The crop rotation would include groundnuts, maize and sunflower each with 30% of the area. The remaining 10% would be planted to cassava due to market uncertainty."
<i>32MW/h of electricity production</i>	0	32					Envalor Lda Proposal p.8

Result area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been in your programme's target area?	EKN: The National Food and Nutrition Strategy has as specific objective to reduce the prevalence of undernourishment through improving diverse food and nutritional practices.						
# of people that have increased their income (sex-disaggregated)							
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Via our food security programme we promote and mainstream programmes for home food fortification, first for children 6-24 old and secondly for pregnant women. This in close cooperation with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and Population Services International (PSI) through social marketing (spearhead SRHR).						
# of people that have increased their income (sex-disaggregated)							What is the Income of the producers on the 3,000 ha planned for food production?

Result area 3	More efficient markets						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 3.1a: How large has the increase been in trade (particularly in food and agricultural products) in your programme's target area?	EKN: Improved access to markets of food / cash crops (e.g. maize, honey and rice) in the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia.						
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Smallholder skills development, improving crop yield and selling to markets.						
none							

Result area 4	Improved business climate						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 4.1a: How large has the increase in business activity been in your programme's target area?	EKN: Growing agribusinesses and more commercial-oriented farmers in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia						
Volume of commercial investment catalysed in target region							How much is the investment described below worth?
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Enhancing inclusive agribusiness through value chains and new financing mechanisms targeting agribusiness commercial-oriented farmers. Promotion of this approach in dialogue with government and private sector.						
15,000 ha irrigated sugar cane plantations	0	15.000					Envalor Lda Proposal p.8
150 million litres Ethanol production	0	150.000.000					Envalor Lda Proposal p.8

ORIO PROJECT : MUNDA MUNDA

National Irrigation Institute (INIR) in the Ministry of Agriculture of Mozambique

Disaggregation of data by sex and head of household as well as gender specific indicators are essential for measuring whether support to smallholders is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in getting access to resources, water, extension services and credit as well as if women's food production is increasing.

blue text = embassy indicator. Other indicators are derived from the gender, climate and environment (GCE) assessment.

Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been in your programme's target area?	EKN: Increase in production of sustainable food crops in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula, supporting a combination of commercially driven agriculture and farmers organisations.						
<i>increase in production of food crops in millions tons/yr</i>		300.000					Munda Munda Proposal p44
<i>Indicator CE1: Climate Smart Land Use Planning with area of ecosystems – ha agricultures, forests, conservation areas, wetlands, catchments– defined and managed for long-term preservation of the resource base (incl. DRR), socially acceptable and economically viable.</i>							Mitigation measures from the Environmental Assessment implemented?. Proposal p.38
<i>Indicator E1: No of farmer households (disaggregated by head of household and vulnerable groups) with acces to land (DUAT title), natural resources (food security, no malnutrition), infrastructure and services (extension services, WASH).</i>							
<i>Indicator G1: Registration of women's tenure right in DUAT system</i>							Munda Mundo Proposal p.45: " Local producers land and water rights secured". To be disaggregated for women.
<i>Indicator G5: Access to land, credits, water, extension services and market linkages for women headed farmer households.</i>							
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Acces to improved inputs, access to land for agricultural production has been secured, water management in agriculture has improved.						
<i>food security for 5,000 smallholder farmers' families: total (sex-disaggregated).</i>		5.445					Munda Munda Proposal p15
<i>% of female headed smallholder farmer families with increased income.</i>		47%					Munda Munda Proposal p15
<i>Increased rice production trough irrigation (tons/year)</i>		6.000					Munda Munda Proposal p3
<i>Number of people benefiting of improved water availability and flood control (sex-disaggregated).</i>		27.225					Munda Munda Proposal p43
<i>DUATs issued for the whole area (sex-disaggregated).</i>	0	5.445					Munda Munda Proposal p44
<i>G1.1 - Share of registered women in the number of registered land users in DUAT</i>		47%					Munda Munda Proposal p.45: 47% women-led
<i>% of female headed smallholder farmer families involved in the design, construction and operation of irrigation, drainage and flood protection activities</i>							Munda Munda Proposal p.42
<i>% of women participating in water user groups</i>							Munda Munda Proposal p.42
<i>% of female full time equivalent (FTEs) disaggregated by occupation</i>	0	0					Munda Munda Proposal p42

Result area 2		Better access to sufficiently nutritious food					
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been in your programme's target area?	EKN: The National Food and Nutrition Strategy has as specific objective to reduce the prevalence of undernourishment through improving diverse food and nutritional practices.						
<i># of people that have increased their income (sex-disaggregated)</i>							How do the indicators below 'translate' do this indicator?
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Via our food security programme we promote and mainstream programmes for home food fortification, first for children 6-24 old and secondly for pregnant women. This in close cooperation with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and Population Services International (PSI) through social marketing (spearhead SRHR).						
5000 farming households' incomes significantly increased (disaggregated by head of household).	0,12						Munda Munda Proposal p44. What does significantly mean?
2173 labouring households' incomes significantly increased (disaggregated by head of household).	none						Munda Munda Proposal p44. What does significantly mean?
food security for 5,000 smallholder farmers' families: total (disaggregated by head of household).		5.445					Munda Munda Proposal p15
Number of poor who will have access to health care (sex-disaggregated).		5.455					Munda Munda Proposal p43
Number of poor who will have access to education (sex-disaggregated).		5.455					Munda Munda Proposal p43
Number of poor who will have access telecommunication (sex-disaggregated).		817					Munda Munda Proposal p43
Result area 3		More efficient markets					
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 3.1a: How large has the increase been in trade (particularly in food and agricultural products) in your programme's target area?	EKN: Improved access to markets of food / cash crops (e.g. maize, honey and rice) in the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia.						
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Smallholder skills development, improving crop yield and selling to markets.						
none							
Result area 4		Improved business climate					
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 4.1a: How large has the increase in business activity been in your programme's target area?	EKN: Growing agrobusinesses and more commercial-oriented farmers in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia						
<i>Volume of commercial investment catalysed in target region</i>							How much are the investments below worth?
<i>Number of new jobs created in agriculture (on farm and in the supply chain) (sex-disaggregated).</i>		1.800					Munda Munda Proposal p15

OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	<i>EKN: Enhancing inclusive agribusiness through value chains and new financing mechanisms targetting agribusiness commercial-oriented farmers. Promotion of this approach in dialogue with government and private sector.</i>						
<i>Development of 3,000 ha of land in the Munda Munda river plain.</i>		3.000					Munda Munda Proposal p3
<i>Jobs created during construction, operation and maintenance (sex-disaggregated).</i>		5.000					Munda Munda Proposal p15
<i>Permanent jobs created in spin-off value chain (sex-disaggregated).</i>		1.800					Munda Munda Proposal p15

Result area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been in your programme's target area?	EKN: The National Food and Nutrition Strategy has as specific objective to reduce the prevalence of undernourishment through improving diverse food and nutritional practices.						
<i>Reduction of the prevalence rate of moderate (-2SD) chronic undernourishment (low height for age) for children under the age of 5 yrs.old (sex-disaggregated).</i>							
<i>Average gross household Income in target region (MT/yr) (disaggregated by head of household).</i>							
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Via our food security programme we promote and mainstream programmes for home food fortification, first for children 6-24 old and secondly for pregnant women. This in close cooperation with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and Population Services International (PSI) through social marketing (spearhead SRHR).						
<i>Households who grow irrigated vegetables and food crops the main impact will be in their food security. Their caloric intake will double, their food availability in the dry season will be much more secure and the chances of becoming victim of malnutrition or famine will be minimized. Per family, an additional 150 kilograms of staple are estimated to be produced plus some 200 kilograms of vegetables (disaggregated by head of household)</i>							Proposal p22
<i>300 locally residing households (that is: 1,560 persons), who are members of the cooperatives Lambane or Chapo will gain access to the irrigation system on a 2ha plot. Income US\$/year (disaggregated by sex or head of household).</i>	0	3.400					Proposal p20
<i>15 young emerging farmers' households (that is: 78 persons) will get access to the irrigation system giving them timely good water to irrigate and grow organic sugarcane on 20ha plots. Income US\$/year (disaggregated by sex or head of household).</i>	0	33.000					Proposal p20
<i>500 farming families (that is: 2,600 persons; partially overlapping with those in the cooperatives Lambane and Chapo who gain access to plot in the organic sugarcane pivots) will gain access to 0.1-hectare vegetable and food crop garden in a pivot close to the village. .Income US\$/year (disaggregated by sex or head of household).</i>	0	100					Proposal p20

Result area 3	More efficient markets						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 3.1a: How large has the increase been in trade (particularly in food and agricultural products) in your programme's target area?	EKN: Improved access to markets of food / cash crops (e.g. maize, honey and rice) in the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia.						
<i># of women participating actively in irrigation cooperatives.</i>							
<i># of people (smallholder farmers and agribusiness employees) with access to national/international markets (sex-disaggregated).</i>							
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner

Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Smallholder skills development, improving crop yield and selling to markets.						
300 locally residing households (that is: 1,560 persons; sex-disaggregated), who are members of the cooperatives Lambane or Chapo will gain access to the irrigation system on a 2ha plot.	0	300					Proposal p19
% of female-headed households members of irrigated sugar cane cooperatives		20					Proposal p26
% of female-headed households members of irrigated vegetable/food crop gardens clubs.		80					Proposal p26
15 young emerging farmers' households (that is: 78 persons; sex-disaggregated) will get access to the irrigation system giving them timely good water to irrigate and grow organic sugarcane on 20ha plots.	0	15					Proposal p19
500 farming families (that is: 2.600 persons' sex-disaggregated; partially overlapping with those in the cooperatives Lambane and Chapo who gain access to plot in the organic sugarcane pivots) will gain access to 0.1-hectare vegetable and food crop garden in a pivot close to the village.	0	500					Proposal p19

Result area 4	Improved business climate						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 4.1a: How large has the increase in business activity been in your programme's target area?	EKN: Growing agribusinesses and more commercial-oriented farmers in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia						
<i>Volume of commercial investment catalysed in target region</i>							
<i>Number of new jobs created in agriculture (on farm and in the supply chain) (sex-disaggregated)</i>							
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	EKN: Enhancing inclusive agribusiness through value chains and new financing mechanisms targeting agribusiness commercial-oriented farmers. Promotion of this approach in dialogue with government and private sector.						
<i>Eco Farm Moçambique will have timely access to irrigation water to grow 1,176 hectares of sugarcane</i>		100%					Proposal p20
<i>The farm itself is going to generate some 525 temporary and 40 permanent jobs (sex-disaggregated).</i>		40					Proposal p22

SOME SUGGESTED CHANGES

Result area 1	Increase in sustainable food production						
Question 1.1a: How large has the increase in food production been in your programme's target area?	Increase in production of sustainable food crops in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula, supporting a combination of commercially driven agriculture and farmers organisations.						
	Baseline	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	Result '15	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Production of food crops in milion tons</i>	625000 (2008)	350000					TIA/BAGC
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Acces to improved inputs, access to land for agricultural production has been secured, water management in agriculture has improved.						
	Baseline	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014		Source
<i>Indicator 1: increase in production of million tons of food crops</i>	625000 (2008)	350000					TIA/BAGC
<i>Indicator 2: increase in number of smallholder farmers, desaggregated by gender</i>	800000 (2008)	280000					TIA/BAGC
<i>Indicator C1: # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated).</i>	?	less					BAGC, ZVDA, DNA, INGC
<i>Indicator CE2: # households and traded volume of supported value chains, which integrate GCE-issues, based on sustainability standards (disaggregated by head of household).</i>	?	more					BAGC, ZVDA, Technoserve
<i>Indicator G2: Female smallholders' participation in social entrepreneurship programmes that addresses gender inequalities</i>							All partners
<i>Indicator G5: Access to land, credits, water, extension services and market linkages for women headed farmer households.</i>							ZVDA, BAGC, Technoserve, Mundo
<i>Indicator G6: Partners' improved performance on gender analysis and reporting.</i>							All partners
Question 1.1c: What evidence do you have to support this?	The embassy supports the Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor (BAGC) programme, supports						
	Baseline	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014		Source
<i>CE2.1- Increased access to agricultural support services by # of farmers that adopt climate-smart technologies and skills (sex-disaggregated).</i>	?						BAGC, ZVDA
<i>CE2.2 - # farmer households (sex-disaggregated) with access to technologies and skills from sustainability standards in supported value chains.</i>	?						BAGC, ZVDA
<i>G2.1 - # of female farmers with access to community training on how to negotiate partnerships with investors.</i>							All partners
<i>G5.1 - % of female-headed farmer' households accessing partners' investments on access to credits, water, seed, market linkages and extension services.</i>							ZVDA, BAGC, Technoserve, Mundo Mundo
<i>G6.1 - % of EKN partner reports that include sex-disaggregated data and gender analysis of project implementation results.</i>							All partners
Question 1.2a: How has the use of land, water, energy and labour developed in your programme's target area in terms of efficiency, environmental and climate sustainability, and gender equality?	Through an operational land management system for transparent, productive and sustainable use of land, targeting communities, in the provinces of Gaza, Manhica, Sofala, Tete, Cabo Delgado, Nampula and Zambezia. The Zambezi Valley Development Agency (ZVDA) shares responsibilities in the Governmental plan for the implementation of a Strategic Environmental Assessment of the multisector						
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014		Source
<i>Indicator 1: No.of communities with land registered in the national cadaster</i>	32 (2011)	70					Land Fund
<i>Indicator 2: No. of associations and cooperatives with land registered in the national cadastre</i>	66 (2011)	150					Land Fund
<i>Indicator 3: No. of national resources committees established</i>	128 (2011)	250					Land Fund
<i>Indicator 4: No. of women in natural resources committees</i>	20% (2011)	35%					Land Fund
<i>Indicator CE1: Climate Smart Land Use Planning with area of ecosystems – ha agricultures, forests, conservation areas, wetlands, catchments– defined and managed for long-term preservation of the resource base (incl. DRR), socially acceptable and economically viable.</i>	?	?					BAGC, ZVDA

Question 1.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Establishment of a Land Fund that mainstreams gender and environmental concerns. Communities are assisted to secure landrights through registration. Land administration and management is improved for more efficient land use.						
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014		Source
<i>Indicator 1: No. of communities with land registered in the national cadaster</i>	32 (2011)	70					Land Fund
<i>Indicator 2: No. of associations and cooperatives with land registered in the national cadastre</i>	66 (2011)	150					Land Fund
<i>Indicator 3: No. of national resources committees established</i>	128 (2011)	250					Land Fund
<i>Indicator 4: percentage of women in natural resources committees</i>	20% (2011)	35%					Land Fund
Question 1.2c: What evidence do you have to support this?	The embassy supports the NGO ORAM, the Land Fund (multi-donor), the Community Investor Partnership, and the Land management and Tenure project (FAO). The results in the landrights programme are in full attributed to the Dutch programmes because of the intensive long-term involvement of the Netherlands embassy with land issues in Mozambique.						
	Baseline	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014		Source
<i>CE1.1 - Spatial plan implemented that balances economic uses, IWRM and DRR planning (floods & droughts). Or Participation in / leading process.</i>							BAGC, ZVDA
<i>CE1.2 - In BAGC and ZVDC regions a spatial Master Plan (with zoning) has been defined and directs investments.</i>							BAGC, ZVDA
Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution	A / B / C / D						
A. Results achieved better than planned	Reasons for results achieved: <Why did you achieve the results you did? Refer to contextual factors and actors, risks and organisational aspects>						
B. Results achieved as planned							
C. Results achieved poorer than planned							
D. Results achieved much poorer than planned							
Implications for planning							

No changes have been made.

Result area 2	Better access to sufficiently nutritious food						
Question 2.1a: How large has the increase in availability of sufficiently nutritious food been in your programme's target area?	The National Food and Nutrition Strategy has as specific objective to reduce the prevalence of undernourishment through improving diverse food and nutritional practices.						
	Baseline (year)	Target '15	Result '12	Result '13	Result '14	Result '15	Source
<i>indicator 1: reduction of the prevalence rate of moderate (-2SD) chronic undernourishment (low height for age) for children under the age of 5 yrs. old</i>	42,6% (2011)	30%					DHS
<i>indicator 1: Prevalence of anaemia for children under the age of 5 yrs. Old</i>	68.7% (2011)	NA					DHS
<i>Children under the age of 5 yrs. old US's received received more than once Vitamine A suppletion in the previous 6 months (%)</i>	71,5% (2008)	NA					MICS
Question 2.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Via our food security programme we promote and mainstream programmes for home food fortification, first for children 6-24 old and secondly for pregnant women. This in close cooperation with Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN) and Population Services International (PSI) through social marketing.						
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014		Source
<i>indicator 1: Prevalence of anaemia for children under the age of 5 years old.</i>	68.7% (2011)	NA					DHS
Question 2.1c: What evidence do you have to support this?	The Population Services International NGO (PSI) has received 12 million Euro for the period 2012-2016 to conduct social marketing for the roll out of the nutrient programme.						
Question 2.2a: How many people's buying power has increased in your programme's target area?	Target areas for activities that contribute to increased buying power of people are the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia and Nampula.						
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014		Source
<i>Indicator 1 : Number of people that have increased their income</i>		280000					BAGC
Question 2.2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Agricultural activity and production, access to input, knowledge, markets and finance.						
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014		Source
<i>Indicator 1: Total number of smallholders that have increased income</i>		280000					BAGC
<i>Indicator 2: Female smallholders with increased income</i>		29000					BAGC
<i>Indicator 3: Income in US\$ per capita</i>	300 (2010)	650					BAGC
Question 2.2c: What evidence do you have to support this?	The Netherlands Embassy is co-financing the Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor (BAGC) programma together with DFID, Norway and AGRA. 30% of the mentioned results in 2.2b can be attributed to Dutch funding.						
Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution	A / B / C / D						
A. Results achieved better than planned	Reasons for results achieved: <Why did you achieve the results you did? Refer to contextual factors and actors, risks and organisational aspects>						
B. Results achieved as planned							
C. Results achieved poorer than planned							
D. Results achieved much poorer than planned							
Implications for planning							
As member of the National Partners Forum for Nutrition and the related Micronutrient programme working group and in close support to PSI we							

SOME CHANGES SUGGESTED

Result area 3		More efficient markets					
Question 3.1a: How large has the increase been in trade (particularly in food and agricultural products) in your programme's target area?		Improved access to markets of maize, honey and rice produce in the provinces of Tete, Sofala, Manica, Zambezia.					
	Baseline (year)	target (2015)	Result '13	Result '13	Result '14	Result '15	Source
<i>Indicator 1: No. of smallholder farmers with access to local markets</i>		29000					BAGC
<i>Indicator 2: No. of families involved in collection and export of organic honey</i>		10000					BAGC
<i>Indicator 3: No. of cooperative members in rice production and marketing</i>		32000					APAC/BAGC
Question 3.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?		Smallholder skills development, improving crop yield and selling to markets.					
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014		Source
<i>Indicator 1: No. of smallholder farmers with access to local markets</i>		29000					BAGC
<i>Indicator 2: No. of families involved in collection and export of organic honey</i>		10000					BAGC
<i>Indicator 3: No. of cooperative members in rice production and marketing</i>		32000					APAC/BAGC
<i>Indicator G3: Women and women's rights groups participating actively in Consultative Land Forum and sub-committees, District Consultative Committees and Natural Resources Committees.</i>							ZVDA, BAGC, GESTERRA, Land Fund, ORAM
<i>Developed a minimum criteria for gender sensitive business plans, terms of reference and contracts (with gender targets) of borrowers/service providers</i>							BAGC, ZVDA, ITC
<i>Indicator G4: # of women participating in skills development for agribusiness initiatives.</i>							BAGC, ZVDA, GAPI
Question 3.1c: What evidence do you have to support this?		Assistance to smallholders and smallholder cooperatives through the Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor (BAGC) activities, assistance to smallholder cooperatives (APAC), export promotion (IPEX) and strengthening producer organisations (OLIPA).					
<i>G3.1 - % of women and women's rights groups participating actively in District Consultative Committees and Natural Resources Committees.</i>							ZVDA, BAGC, GESTERRA, Land Fund, ORAM
<i>G4.1 - # of female smallholders with access to vocational and management training.</i>							Via Partners: District surveys
Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution		A / B / C / D					
A. Results achieved better than planned		Reasons for results achieved: <Why did you achieve the results you did? Refer to contextual factors and actors, risks and organisational aspects>					
B. Results achieved as planned							
C. Results achieved poorer than planned							
D. Results achieved much poorer than planned							
Implications for planning							

Result area 4	Improved business climate						
Question 4.1a: How large has the increase in business activity been in your programme's target area?	Growing agribusinesses in the provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala and Zambezia						
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014	result '15	Source
<i>Indicator 1: Volume of commercial investment catalysed into agriculture</i>		18.7 million euros					BAGC and ZVDA
<i>Indicator 2: Number of jobs created on farm and in the agriculture supply chain</i>		8800					BAGC and ZVDA
Question 4.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	Enhancing inclusive agribusiness through value chains and new financing mechanisms targeting agribusiness. Promotion of this approach in dialogue with government and private sector.						
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014		Source
<i>Indicator 1: Volume of commercial investment catalysed into agriculture</i>		18.7 million euros					BAGC and ZVDA
<i>Indicator 2: Number of jobs created on farm and in the agriculture supply chain</i>		8800					BAGC and ZVDA
<i>Indicator E1: No of farmer households (disaggregated by head of household and vulnerable groups) with acces to land (DUAT title), natural resources (food security, no malnutrition), infrastructure and services (extension services, WASH).</i>		?	more				BAGC, ZVDA, AECF, FUNAE, ORIO
<i>Indicator G2.1 - # of female farmers with access to community training on how to negotiate partnerships with investors.</i>							Oram, ITC, Gesterra
<i>G2.2 - # of social entrepreneurship initiatives that foster women's economic empowerment.</i>							BAGC, ZVDA, ORAM, ITC
<i>G4.1 - # of female smallholders with access to vocational and management training.</i>							BAGC, ZVDC, ORAM
<i>Indicator G1: Registration of women's tenure right in DUAT system.</i>							Land Fund
Question 4.1c: What evidence do you have to support this?	The Netherlands Embassy is co-financing the Beira Agricultural Growth Corridor (BAGC) programma together with DFID, Norway and AGRA. 30% of the BAGC results in 4.1b are attributed to Dutch funding. The Netherlands will further start supporting the Zambezi Valley Development Agency (ZVDA) with an important component in provision of skills development for agribusiness, business development servicesm, promotion of investment projects and securing finance.						
	Baseline (year)	Objective (2015)	Result (2012)	(Result) 2013	(Result) 2014		Source
<i>E1.1 - # of farmers (sex-disaggregated) with access to modern, climate-smart infrastructure (irrigation works, erosion techniques/skills, energy, feeder roads).</i>							BAGC, ZVDA
<i>C1.1 - Number of farmer households that have access to renewable energy for agroprocessing and improved storage (disaggregated by head of household). Source FUNAI, AECF-REACT</i>							FUNAE, AECF-REACT
<i>Number of BAGC loan agreements that include specific gender requirements</i>							BAGC
<i>G1.1 - Share of registered women in the number of registered land users in DUAT.</i>							ZVDA, BAGC, GESTERRA, Land Fund, ORAM
Assessment of results achieved across the entire result area, Dutch contribution	A / B / C / D						
A. Results achieved better than planned	Reasons for results achieved: <Why did you achieve the results you did? Refer to contextual factors and actors, risks and organisational aspects>						
B. Results achieved as planned							
C. Results achieved poorer than planned							
D. Results achieved much poorer than planned							
Implications for planning							

APPENDIX 3 Result Fiches Water

MONITORING MATRIX WATER (incl. Water for Agriculture) for EKN programme in MOZAMBIQUE

Reader: Based upon the desk study, the DSU-team's experience and the interviews during the mission, several priority Mozambican GCE-issues have been identified. These have subsequently been 'translated' in higher-level outcome indicators to which EKN and its supported activities can contribute. On the level of the partner organisations, several output indicators have been defined that link to the level of partners' activities and data/information they could provide. With this output-level information an assessment can be made on the progress on the outcome indicators. Sex-disaggregation of data and gender-specific indicators are essential to assess the extent to which supported projects contribute to equitable rights between men and women.

Please note that the subsequent tabs of the Result Areas contain the paste link to the matrix below. Therefore, changes on outcome level should be made here! Any changes in this matrix will be reflected in the Result Areas.

Result chain WATER	Outcome and Output indicators are integrated in: [1] Efficient water use (esp. in agriculture), [2] Improved river basin management and deltas, [3] Access to safe drinking water & sanitation - see Tabs.				
Macro issue	Gender Equality		Climate change		Environment
Priority Mozambican issue	- Access to (safe) Water	- Equitable legal rights between men and women	Mitigation	CC adaptation / DRR	Functioning ecosystems
Critical issues and outcome indicator	Issue: Access to healthy water in the catchment area of the projects		Issue: IWRM and DRR management		
	Indicator G-1: DNA adopts and implements a Gender Strategy.		Indicator CE1: Climate Smart Land Use Planning with area of ecosystems – ha agricultures, forests, conservation areas, wetlands, catchments– defined and managed for long-term preservation of the resource base (incl. DRR), socially acceptable and economically viable.		
	Issue: Gender-specific, participatory representation and implementation. Indicator G-2: 30% Women in water user committees (women in River Basin Committees: see CE-2).		Issue: Farmers, fishermen and women are represented in the River Basin Committees Indicator CE-2: Specified representative organisations participate in meetings.		
	Issue: Disaster preparedness and mitigation. Indicator G-3: inclusion of gender paragraph in disaster mitigation guidelines		Issue: DRR and Flood and Drought Early Warning Indicator C1: # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated)		Issue: More farmers are connected to 'green growth' infrastructure for future economic developments. Indicator E1: No of farmer households (disaggregated by head of household and vulnerable groups) with access to land (DUAT title), natural resources (food security, no malnutrition), infrastructure and services (extension services, WASH).
	Issue: Equitable legal, land and water rights for women. Indicator G-4: Awareness of women's legal rights		Issue: Water storage created to overcome droughts. Indicator C-2: # of ha with surface or sub-surface water storage		Issue: Water pollution control and enforcement Indicator E.2: % of watershed with a level of pollution (sewage, agriculture, mining, industry, sedimentation) that leads to unsafe drinking water and additional costs of water treatment.
Source and output indicator	Mainstreaming	Stand-alone		CE1.1 - Spatial plan implemented that balances economic uses, IWRM and DRR planning (floods & droughts).	CE1.2 - ARAs have IWRM+DRR plans and are part of BAGC and ZVDA spatial Master Plans.
	G1.1 - Alignment of the DNA gender strategy in EKN-supported projects.	G1.4 - Annual report on the adoption and implementation of the Gender Strategy for the Water Sector and related Action Plan produced.		CE2.1 - # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated)	E1.1 - # of farmers (sex-disaggregated) with access to modern, climate-smart infrastructure (irrigation works, erosion techniques/skills, energy, feeder roads).
	G1.2 - Gender Disaggregated data and baseline on female water use by partners to report to EKN.	G1.5 - # of Regional workshops on the implementation of the DNA Gender strategy paper.		CE2.2 - Farmers, Fisher (wo)men are formally part of the consultative process of the ARA River Basin Committees (sex-disaggregated).	E2.1 - Supported ARAs monitor and report annually on water quality to AIAS< BAGC, EKN, FIPAG and ZVDA.
	G1.3 - Strengthened capacity and awareness in ARA to deal with gender.	G1.6 - Coverage of water use by women and children in the catchment area by baseline studies.		C2.1 - # of ha with surface or sub-surface water storage.	
	G2.1 - # of women in water users and river basin committees.	G2.2 - % of women consulted in the needs assessment analysis in relation to the location of urban public water points.			
		G2.3 - Employment of women in administration and maintenance of fontanários.			
		G2.4 - Measures for good maintenance of urban boreholes.			
	G3.1 - Inclusion of a gender paragraph in disaster mitigation guidelines.	G3.2 - # of women participating as informants and informed in the early warning system (including contingency plans)			
	G4.1 - % of women with awareness of their water rights. Source: baseline studies and opinion surveys.				

DNA - Direção Nacional de Águas

Disaggregation of data by sex and head of household as well as gender specific indicators are essential for measuring how the sector is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in getting access to safe drinking water and sanitation, in access to water for agriculture as well as women's participation in water management structures and decision-making processes.

blue text = embassy indicator. Other indicators are derived from the gender, climate and environment (GCE) assessment.

BETTER TO USE INFORMATION FROM GNP?

Result area 1		Efficient water use, especially in agriculture					
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1a: To what extent is the crop yield improved vis-a-vis water use in a sustainable manner in the target regions (more crop per drop)?	EKN: Water resources are in general not yet very scarce, so no specific awareness yet for the need to become more efficient in water use over time. Our dialogue with the National Water Directorate (DNA) and some regional Water Boards will help to increase this awareness. Access to irrigation infrastructure and innovative watermanagement technologies will in principle contribute to an increase of water efficiency.						
Indicator E1: No of farmer households (disaggregated by head of household and vulnerable groups) with access to land (DUAT title), natural resources (food security, no	60.000						MINAG: Estratégia de Irrigação?
OUTPUT LEVEL							
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
None							
Result area 2		Improved water management and safe delta's					
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Number of major river basins (13) with IWRM plans							DNA.
Indicator C1: # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated)							DNA Relatório Anual p27: "Numero de pessoas afectadas pelas cheia e secas num determinado periodo"
G2.1 - # of women in water users and river basin committees.							DNA
G1.4 - Annual report on the adoption and implementation of the Gender Strategy for the Water Sector and related Action Plan produced.							DNA and FIPAG
OUTPUT LEVEL							
Number of IWRM plans supported							DNA.
CE2.1 - # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated)							DNA Relatório Anual p27: "Numero de pessoas afectadas pelas cheia e secas num determinado periodo"
Result area 3		Access to safe drinking water and sanitation					
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Indicator 1: coverage rural water		69%					DNA p11
Indicator 2 : coverage urban sanitation		80%					DNA p11
Improved health by reduced cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera and Dysentery cases (N)							Spearhead SRHR: ProSaude indicador
OUTPUT LEVEL							
Access to water: % of families who need less than 30 minutes per day to find water (disaggregated by head of household).							DNA p15: "% de agregados familiares que gastam menos de que 30 minutos por dia a ir buscar agua".
% of rural population that use improved water sources (disaggregated by sex or head of household).							DNA p15: "% de populacao rural que usa fontes melhorados"
% of rural population with access to improved water supply within 500 meters (disaggregated by sex or head of household).	59.6% (2010)						DNA p15: "% de populacao rural com acesso a abastecimento de agua melhorada dentro 500 metros".
Coverage urban sanitation		80,0%					DNA p11: "Saneamento urbana"

Disaggregation of data by sex and head of household as well as gender specific indicators are essential for measuring how the sector is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in getting access to safe drinking water and sanitation, in access to water for agriculture as well as women's participation in water management structures and decision-making processes.

blue text = embassy indicator. Other indicators are derived from the gender, climate and environment (GCE) assessment.

Result area 1		Efficient water use, especially in agriculture					
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1a: To what extent is the crop yield improved vis-a-vis water use in a sustainable manner in the target regions (more crop per drop)?	EKN: Water resources are in general not yet very scarce, so no specific awareness yet for the need to become more efficient in water use over time. Our dialogue with the National Water Directorate (DNA) and some regional Water Boards will help to increase this awareness. Access to irrigation infrastructure and innovative watermanagement technologies will in principle contribute to an increase of water efficiency.						
none							
OUTPUT LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?							
none							
Result area 2		Improved water management and safe delta's					
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Indicator C1: # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated)							DNA Relatório Anual p27: "Numero de pessoas afectadas pelas cheia e secas num determinado periodo". This information comes from ARAs.
Indicator E.2: % of watershed with a level of pollution (sewage, agriculture, mining, industry, sedimentation) that leads to unsafe drinking water and additional costs of water treatment.							ARA Sul information
G2.1 - # of women in water users and river basin committees.							Possible?
G1.4 - Annual report on the adoption and implementation of the Gender Strategy for the Water Sector and related Action Plan produced.							Possible?
OUTPUT LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
CE2.1 - # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated)							DNA Relatório Anual p27: "Numero de pessoas afectadas pelas cheia e secas num determinado periodo". For ARA Sul region.
"% of measuring points on water quality with an unacceptable level of pollution (mercury, heavy metals, nitrates, sulfates, e-coli, etc.)"							Potential indicator?: Currently 20 measuring points, measured 3x per year.
Result area 3		Access to safe drinking water and sanitation					
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
none							
OUTPUT LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
none							

ARA Zambézia

The main clients are FIPAG (urban water supply for Tete and Quelimane; both cities are served by groundwater), the sugar company "Companhia de Sena" and mining company VALE.

Disaggregation of data by sex and head of household as well as gender specific indicators are essential for measuring how the sector is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in getting access to safe drinking water and sanitation, in access to water for agriculture as well as women's participation in water management structures and decision-making processes.

blue text = embassy indicator. Other indicators are derived from the gender, climate and environment (GCE) assessment.

Result area 1		Efficient water use, especially in agriculture					
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1a: To what extent is the crop yield improved vis-a-vis water use in a sustainable manner in the target regions (more crop per drop)?	EKN: Water resources are in general not yet very scarce, so no specific awareness yet for the need to become more efficient in water use over time. Our dialogue with the National Water Directorate (DNA) and some regional Water Boards will help to increase this awareness. Access to irrigation infrastructure and innovative watermanagement technologies will in principle contribute to an increase of water efficiency.						
none							
OUTPUT LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?							
none							
Result area 2		Improved water management and safe delta's					
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Indicator C1: # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated)							DNA Relatório Anual p27: "Numero de pessoas afectadas pelas cheia e secas num determinado periodo". This information comes from ARAs.
Indicator E.2: % of watershed with a level of pollution (sewage, agriculture, mining, industry, sedimentation) that leads to unsafe drinking water and additional costs of water treatment.							ARA Zambezia information
G2.1 - # of women in water users and river basin committees.							Possible?
G1.4 - Annual report on the adoption and implementation of the Gender Strategy for the Water Sector and related Action Plan produced.							Possible?
OUTPUT LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
CE2.1 - # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated)							DNA Relatório Anual p27: "Numero de pessoas afectadas pelas cheia e secas num determinado periodo". In ARA Zambezia region
"% of measuring points on water quality with an unacceptable level of pollution (mercury, heavy metals, nitrates, sulfates, e-coli, etc.)"							Potential indicator? Currently 80 measuring points.
"Enforcement of pollution and waste regulation by establishing co-operation with mining companies".							Potential indicator? Activity mentioned in Proposal p14.
Result area 3		Access to safe drinking water and sanitation					
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
none							
OUTPUT LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
none							

AIAS - ADMINISTRAÇÃO DE INFRA-ESTRUTURAS DE ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO

Disaggregation of data by sex and head of household as well as gender specific indicators are essential for measuring how the sector is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in getting access to safe drinking water and sanitation, in access to water for agriculture as well as women's participation in water management structures and decision-making processes.

blue text = embassy indicator. Other indicators are derived from the gender, climate and environment (GCE) assessment.

NOTE: There is a wealth of information in the AIAS Relatório do Sector Aguas 2013. Please use the most appropriate information and disaggregate women/men where appropriate.

Result area 1							
Efficient water use, especially in agriculture							
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1a: To what extent is the crop yield improved vis-a-vis water use in a sustainable manner in the target regions (more crop per drop)?	EKN: Water resources are in general not yet very scarce, so no specific awareness yet for the need to become more efficient in water use over time. Our dialogue with the National Water Directorate (DNA) and some regional Water Boards will help to increase this awareness. Access to irrigation infrastructure and innovative watermanagement technologies will in principle contribute to an increase of water efficiency.						
none							
OUTPUT LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?							
none							
Result area 2							
Improved water management and safe delta's							
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Indicator E.2: % of watershed with a level of pollution (sewage, agriculture, mining, industry, sedimentation) that leads to unsafe drinking water and additional costs of water treatment.							Information from ARAs
OUTPUT LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Recursos hídricos: construídas estações hidroclimatólogicas manuais.		666		55			Matriz do QAD 2013: p3. foram construídas 55 estações hidroclimatólogicas manuais, contra 47 que estavam planificadas no PES 2013, um desempenho bom. Com a realização das 55 estações o
Result indicator?: Number of stations with high level of pollution?							Is this information available?
Result area 3							
Access to safe drinking water and sanitation							
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Indicator 1: coverage rural water							DNA p15: "% de população rural com acesso a abastecimento de água melhorada dentro 500 metros".
Indicator 2: coverage urban sanitation							DNA p11: "Saneamento urbana".
Improved health by reduced cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera and Dysentery cases (N)							Spearhead SRHR: ProSaude indicator. Can this be specified for AIAS in their target cities?. Before and after WASH facilities have been established? Source: Min. Of health?
G2.1 - # of women in water users and river basin committees.							AIAS Relatório do Sector Aguas 2013:p3
OUTPUT LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Abastecimento de água rural: Número de fontes de água dispersas operacionais nas zonas rurais.							AIAS Relatório do Sector Aguas 2013: Ao longo de 2013, foram construídas/reabilitadas 2.183 fontes dispersas, correspondendo a uma execução de acima de 100% do plano anual, sendo 1.315 fontes novas e 867 reabilitações. Estas intervenções têm potencial para abastecer cerca de 654.600 pessoas adicionais, sendo 344.073 mulheres e 310.527 homens. Fontes operacionais fosse de 22.392 contra as 21.150 fontes planificadas.
Abastecimento de água rural: Número das pessoas adicionais que usam fontes de água dispersas operacionais nas zonas rurais (mulheres/homens).				344073 / 310527			AIAS Relatório do Sector Aguas 2013: Estas intervenções têm potencial para abastecer cerca de 654.600 pessoas adicionais, sendo 344.073 mulheres e 310.527 homens
Abastecimento de água rural: Número das pessoas total que usam fontes de água dispersas operacionais nas zonas rurais.		13.5 million		7.3 million			Matriz do QAD 2013: p2. segundo o Estudo de Base do PRONASAR (EB 2012), a taxa de uso dos serviços de água rural era de 45% em 2012, o que significa que estas fontes estejam a ser potencialmente usadas por cerca de 7,3 milhões de pessoas, contra os 13,5 milhões previstos no PQG (2010-2014)
Saneamento rural: Número de novas ligações a sistemas convencionais de esgotos, fossas sépticas e latrinas melhoradas construídas.							Matriz do QAD 2013: p2. No saneamento rural, previa-se a construção de 41.900 latrinas melhoradas e tradicionais melhoradas, mas foram construídas 401.934 latrinas, das quais 289.935 (71%) foram latrinas tradicionais e 114.999 (29%) latrinas melhoradas e tradicionais melhoradas.

Saneamento rural: Número das pessoas que usam sistemas convencionais de esgotos, fossas sépticas e latrinas melhoradas construídas. (mulheres/homens)?						Matriz do QAD 2013: p2. Segundo o Estudo do Base do PRONASAR (EB 2012), 13% da população rural, ou seja apenas 2,1 milhões de pessoas, usam infra-estruturas de saneamento adequado.
Abastecimento de água urbano: Número de novas ligações a sistemas convencionais de esgotos, fossas sépticas e latrinas melhoradas construídas em zonas urbanas e peri-urbanas		45.728		51.998		Matriz do QAD 2013:p3. abastecimento de água urbano, foram estabelecidas 51.998 novas ligações domiciliárias contra as 45.728 planificadas, podendo ser considerado um bom desempenho deste indicador.
Abastecimento de água urbano: Número das pessoas adicionais que usam sistemas convencionais de esgotos, fossas sépticas e latrinas melhoradas construídas em zonas urbanas e peri-urbanas. (mulheres/homens)?				307.990		Matriz do QAD 2013:p3. abastecimento de água urbano,... Com estas infra-estruturas foram potencialmente servidas cerca de 307.990 pessoas adicionais.
Abastecimento de água urbano: Número das pessoas total que usam sistemas convencionais de esgotos, fossas sépticas e latrinas melhoradas construídas em zonas urbanas e peri-urbanas				6.2 million		Matriz do QAD 2013:p3. abastecimento de água urbano,... Segundo o Iquérito Demográfico e de Saúde (IDS 2012) a taxa de uso dos serviços situou-se 84%, ou 6,2 milhões de pessoas.
Saneamento urbano: Número de novas ligações a sistemas convencionais de esgotos, fossas sépticas e latrinas melhoradas construídas.						Matriz do QAD 2013: p3. foram construídas 15,411 latrinas melhoradas nas zonas urbanas e peri-urbanas. Esta realização supera a meta do PES 2013 que era de apenas 5,000 latrinas. Das 26,820 fossas sépticas planificadas, apenas 14% (3.623) foram construídas. Portanto, a meta do PARP que previa a realização do conjunto latrinas, fossas sépticas e ligações aos sistemas convencionais de esgotos de 59.200 unidades em 2013, não foi cumprida.
Saneamento urbano: Número das pessoas que usam sistemas convencionais de esgotos, fossas sépticas e latrinas melhoradas construídas.						Matriz do QAD 2013: p3.
Comités de Água e Saneamento criados				1249		AIAS Relatório do Sector Aguas 2013:p3
Comités de Água e Saneamento: % mulheres						AIAS Relatório do Sector Aguas 2013:p3

Província	Número de Fontes Operacionais
Niassa	1,576
Cabo Delgado	2,471
Nampula	3,718
Zambézia	4,741
Tete	2,321
Manica	1,719
Sofala	1,904
Inhambane	1,701
Gaza	1,66
Maputo	734
Total	22,545

FIPAG - Fundo de Investimento e Património do Abastecimento de Água

Monitoring framework focuses mainly on capacity building indicators, not on result/effect. The activity Plan has other indicators as well.

Disaggregation of data by sex and head of household as well as gender specific indicators are essential for measuring how the sector is addressing gender inequalities, to what extent there is equal treatment of women and girls in getting access to safe drinking water and sanitation, in access to water for agriculture as well as women's participation in water management structures and decision-making processes.

O objectivo geral do projecto é de contribuir para a materialização do Programa Quinquenal e Plano Económico Social do Governo, garantindo deste modo o alcance do objectivo número 7, dos Objectivos de Desenvolvimento do Milénio, sobre a erradicação da pobreza e sustentabilidade ambiental com o acesso a água potável a 70% da população do País até 2015.

As principais componentes do Projecto consistem em:

- i. Consolidação da organização institucional do FIPAG;
- ii. Desenvolvimento das opções estratégicas do Quadro da Gestão Delegada para criação de entidades autónomas de serviços de abastecimento de água urbano nas 4 Regiões em 15 centros urbanos.

Result area 1		Efficient water use, especially in agriculture					
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1a: To what extent is the crop yield improved vis-a-vis water use in a sustainable manner in the target regions (more crop per drop)?	EKN: Water resources are in general not yet very scarce, so no specific awareness yet for the need to become more efficient in water use over time. Our dialogue with the National Water Directorate (DNA) and some regional Water Boards will help to increase this awareness. Access to irrigation infrastructure and innovative watermanagement technologies will in principle contribute to an increase of water efficiency.						
None							
OUTPUT LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Question 1.1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?							
none							
Result area 2		Improved water management and safe delta's					
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Indicator E.2: % of watershed with a level of pollution (sewage, agriculture, mining, industry, sedimentation) that leads to unsafe drinking water and additional costs of water treatment.							Monitoring framework: "Implementar padrões de qualidade de água (Avaliar a qualidade de água nos sistemas; Formação de pessoal, apetrechamento dos laboratórios e monitoria)"
OUTPUT LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Improve monitoring and management of water quality							Relatorio de Actividade: P15
Efficient and effective use of the existing water resources							Relatorio de Actividade: P16
Improvement of production and water treatment installations							Relatorio de Actividade: P16
Result area 3		Access to safe drinking water and sanitation					
OUTCOME LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Indicator 1: coverage rural water							DNA p15: "% de populacao rural com acesso a abastecimento de agua melhorada dentro 500 metros".
Indicator 2 : coverage urban sanitation							DNA p11: "Saneamento urbana".
Improved health by reduced cases of Diarrhoea, Cholera and Dysentery cases (N)							Spearhead SRHR: ProSaude indicator. Can this be specified for FIPAG in their target citie?. Before and after WASH facilities have been established? Source: Min. Of health?
OUTPUT LEVEL	baseline	Target	Result'12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Indicator information from partner
Coverage of water supply in the 18 cities: %							Contribution by FIPAG? See objective.
Coverage of water supply in the 18 cities: # of people (sex-disaggregated).							Contribution by FIPAG? See objective.
Coverage of urban sanitation in the 15 cities: %							Contribution by FIPAG? See objective.
Coverage of urban sanitation in the 15 cities: # of people (sex-disaggregated).							Contribution by FIPAG? See objective.
Reduced cost of water treatment in Tete and Quelimane							Potential new indicator for less water pollution: ARA Zambezia is the provider to FIPAG in those two cities.

Resultaatgebied 1	Efficiënt waterbeheer, met name in de landbouw					
Resultaatvraag 1.1a: In welke mate is de gewasopbrengst ten opzichte van het waterverbruik op duurzame wijze verbeterd in het doelgebied van uw programma (more crop per drop)?	<<Water use and water efficiency results are shown in the result chain for FNS.>>. Water resources are in general not yet very scarce, so no specific awareness yet for the need to become more efficient in water use over time. Our dialogue with the National Water Directorate (DNA) and some regional Water Boards will help to increase this awareness. Access to					
	nullijn (jaar)	doel (2015)	resultaat (2012)	(resultaat) 2013	(resultaat) 2014	bron
<i>Volume of water used in commodity agriculture (average liters/ton produce)</i>						BAGC, ZVDA incl. GAPI, 3x ORIO
<i>Indicator C-2: # of ha with surface or sub-surface water storage</i>						BAGC, ZVDA, ARA Sul, ARA Zambezia
<i>Indicator E1: No of farmer households (disaggregated by head of household and vulnerable groups) with acces to land (DUAT title), natural resources (food security, no malnutrition), infrastructure and services (extension services, WASH).</i>						BAGC, ZVDA incl. GAPI, 3x ORIO
Resultaatvraag 1.1b: In welke mate heeft uw programma aan dit resultaat bijgedragen?	nvt					
	nullijn (jaar)	doel (2015)	resultaat (2012)	(resultaat) 2013	(resultaat) 2014	bron
<i>Indicator 1 : Number of MSc students graduated in IWRM</i>						
<i>CE2.2 - Farmers, Fisher (wo)men are formally part of the consultative process of the ARA River Basin Committees (sex-disaggregated).</i>						General statistics from ARA Sul and Zambezia on their target regions.
<i>E1.1 - # of farmers (sex-disaggregated) with access to modern, climate-smart infrastructure (irrigation works, erosion techniques/skills, energy, feeder roads).</i>						BAGC, ZVDA
<i>New?</i>						Aggregate some partner indicators?
Resultaatvraag 1.1c: Waaruit blijkt deze bijdrage aan dit resultaat?	nvt					
Waardering van resultaatbereiking totale resultaatgebied, Nederlandse bijdrage	nvt					
A. Resultaatbereiking hoger dan gepland	Verklaring van resultaatbereiking: <waarom is een bepaald resultaatniveau bereikt? Ga in op context(f)actoren, risico's, organisatieaspecten>					
B. Resultaatbereiking conform planning						
C. Resultaatbereiking beneden gepland niveau						
D. Resultaatbereiking ver beneden gepland niveau						
Implicaties voor de planning	Awareness raising on more efficient water resource use will become a part in our support to the two water boards (ARA Zambeze and ARA Sul).					

SOME CHANGES SUGGESTED

Resultaatgebied 2	Verbeterd stroomgebiedbeheer en veilige delta's					
Resultaatvraag 2.1a: In hoeverre is de ontwikkeling en uitvoering van plannen voor duurzame groei en waterveiligheid (incl. goed bestuur) gevorderd in het doelgebied van uw programma?	Mozambique has set up (to more or less extend) 5 Regional Water Boards (ARA) covering Mozambique. nB: Most major riverbasins (9/13) are international. The National Institute for disaster management is well established and sufficient donor funding and cooperation.					
	nullijn (jaar)	doel (2015)	resultaat (2012)	(resultaat) 2013	(resultaat) 2014	bron
<i>Indicator 1 : Number of major river basins (13) with IWRM plans</i>	5	9	5	6	8	Joint Annual Review (JAR) and ARA reports, WB report
<i>Indicator 2 : Number of ARAs sustainably financed</i>	0	4	0	1	3	ARA reports
<i>Indicator CE1: Climate Smart Land Use Planning with area of ecosystems – ha agricultures, forests, conservation areas, wetlands, catchments– defined and managed for long-term preservation of the resource base (incl. DRR), socially acceptable and economically viable.</i>						BAGC, ZVDA, ARA Zambezi, ARA Centro
<i>Indicator CE-2: Specified representative organisations participate in meetings.</i>						ARA Zambezi, Centro, Sul
<i>Indicator G-1:DNA adopts and implements a Gender Strategy.</i>						DNA
Resultaatvraag 2.1b: In welke mate heeft uw programma aan dit resultaat bijgedragen?	Support program to one Regional Water Board (ARA Zambeze) developed and contracted.					
	nullijn (jaar)	doel (2015)	resultaat (2012)	(resultaat) 2013	(resultaat) 2014	bron
<i>Indicator 1 : Number of IWRM plans supported</i>	0	3	0	1	2	
<i>Indicator 2: ARAs with a viable business plan</i>	0	3	0	1	2	
<i>CE1.1 - Spatial plan implemented that balances economic uses, IWRM and DRR planning (floods & droughts).</i>						ZVDA, BAGC, INGC
<i>CE1.2 - ARAs have IWRM+DRR plans and are part of BAGC and ZVDA spatial Master Plans.</i>						ARA Zambezi, ARA Centro, BAGC, ZVDA
<i>CE2.1 - # people affected per year by floods and droughts (sex-disaggregated)</i>						ARA Zambezi, Centro, Sul
<i>G1.1 - Alignment of the DNA gender strategy in EKN-supported projects.</i>						DNA
<i>G1.2 - Gender Disaggregated data and baseline on female water use by partners to report to EKN.</i>						ARA Zambezi, Sul, ZVDA, FIPAG
<i>G1.3 - Strengthened capacity and awareness in ARA to deal with gender.</i>						ARA Zambezi, Sul
<i>G1.4 - Annual report on the adoption and implementation of the Gender Strategy for the Water Sector and related Action Plan produced.</i>						DNA
<i>G1.5 - # of Regional workshops on the implementation of the DNA Gender strategy paper.</i>						DNA

Resultaatvraag 2.1c: Waaruit blijkt deze bijdrage aan dit resultaat?	Watermanagement is the direct responsibility of the regional water boards (ARA). Overseeing and guidance is given by the National Water Directorate (DNA). DNA is
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Resultaatvraag 2.2a: In hoeverre is er een verbetering van grensoverschrijdend en gezamenlijk stroomgebiedbeheer in het doelgebied van uw programma?	Doelgebied is SADC region. SADC aproved a Regional Strategy Action Plan for transboundary water management. Implementation is depending from (often foreign) financial support. Several River Basin Organisations have started up to develop international agreements. SADC is getting donor support to coordinate several donor					
	nullijn (jaar)	doel (2015)	resultaat (2012)	(resultaat) 2013	(resultaat) 2014	bron
<i>Indicator 1 : Number of Transboundary Basin Agreements, which Mozambique involved.</i>	0	2	0	1	2	Bolletim de Republica, JAR
<i>Indicator 2 : Number of international conflicts on water resources</i>	tbc	no target set	no data available			Oregon State University ?

Resultaatvraag 2.1b: In welke mate heeft uw programma aan dit resultaat bijgedragen?	NL support to the IncoMaputo basin resulted in a firm technical base for the establishment of the River Basin Organisation. The three involved countries					
	nullijn (jaar)	doel (2015)	resultaat (2012)	(resultaat) 2013	(resultaat) 2014	bron
<i>Indicator 1: Number of graduated IWRM students from WaterNet as of 2012</i>	0	110	25	45	75	WaterNet reports
<i>Indicator 2: Number of annual trainings (or people ?) trained in IWRM relevant subjects</i>	4	10	4	6	8	WaterNet reports
<i>Indicator 3: Number of int RBOs established with N support</i>	0	1	0	1	1	IncoMaputo RBO report; WWF report; SADC reports.

Resultaatvraag 2.1c: Waaruit blijkt deze bijdrage aan dit resultaat?	Human resource capacity in IWRM is key to the development and implementation of IWRM plans. Formal agreements and establishment f RBO's is the essential first step in
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	B
Waardering van resultaatbereiking totale resultaatgebied, Nederlandse bijdrage	Verklaring van resultaatbereiking: Cooperation between countries in the three basins is progressing well. Juridical steps are however slower and turn out to take more time. Number of stakeholders is big and coordination mechanisms not yet developed. NL supporting regional water boards as well as other key stakeholders in the planning and monitoring processes is essential. < waarom is er nogal veel resultaat bereikt? > Coördinatie van de regionale waterbeheerders
A. Resultaatbereiking hoger dan gepland	
B. Resultaatbereiking conform planning	
C. Resultaatbereiking beneden gepland niveau	
D. Resultaatbereiking ver beneden gepland niveau	
Implicaties voor de planning	Our support to the development of the Incomati and Maputo River Basin

1.

Maak een link tussen jullie resultaatketens en de performance questions. Maar ook: onder welke vragen kunnen jullie de belangrijkste vooruitgang op het gebied van IWRM in hun land/doelgebied en de bijdrage van NL daaraan het beste onder de aandacht brengen? Let op resultaten die je graag wilt melden! Het goede nieuws moet in het huidige format worden geperst!

2.

Screening van de resultaatketens van de posten in een eerdere fase van de ontwikkeling van dit monitoringsprotocol leverde op dat je bij IWRM (itt WASH) eigenlijk geen output-indicatoren hebt die van land tot land hetzelfde zijn en die je bij elkaar op kunt tellen. Bij de ene gaat het om effectiever watermanagement door delegatie van verantwoordelijkheid en middelen naar gebruikers; bij de andere om bevaarbaarheid van rivieren; bij een volgende om adequate water-faciliteiten voor zowel landbouwers als veetelers; en bij weer een andere om betere waterkwaliteit of juist om meer buffercapaciteit.

Voor input-indicatoren kun je landen wel met elkaar vergelijken en optellen. Ontwikkeling van nationale of regionale plannen; goedkeuring van dergelijke plannen door een ministerraad of een parlement; allocatie of deconcentratie van budgetten voor de uitvoering, enz.

3.

Omdat je op output niveau de zaken niet bij elkaar op kunt tellen (itt WASH, waar je in miljoenen mensen kunt rekenen) zijn we op zoek naar aansprekende voorbeelden op outputniveau ter illustratie van voortgang op procesniveau. IWRM is vooralsnog vooral een kwestie van proces. Totdat we een soort van JMP hebben voor IWRM en ons eigen IWRM – GLAAS rapport zitten we daar mee opgescheept.

Allen,

Hierbij zoals jullie vorige week vroegen het WASH fiche met indicatoren waarvan wij vinden dat ze de lading dekken en waarvoor (in de meeste gevallen) gegevens beschikbaar zullen zijn. Verzoek aan jullie om zoveel mogelijk langs deze indicatoren te rapporteren. Let ook op de tekst in de kolom 'opmerkingen' daar is vaak nog aanvullende informatie opgenomen.

Vanuit de optiek van milieu en klimaat heeft Rob ons geadviseerd dat waar mogelijk climate resilience, duurzaamheid wat explicieter benoemd zouden kunnen worden. Suggesties hiervoor zijn hieronder (in rood) opgenomen.

Mochten er nog vragen zijn dan hoor ik dat graag. We kijken uit naar jullie fiches.

Met vr groet,

Pim

Beste Pim, Roel, Dick en Karin,

Veel dank.

Als de resultaatvraag 3.1a spreekt over 'duurzaam toegang tot' dan is er slechts een indicator op 'technische duurzaamheid', vertaald in 'operationeel of niet'. We weten op basis van ervaring dat juist de O&M structuur hier bepalend is. De vraag is dan ook of je niet en indicator zou kunnen/moeten opnemen onder 3.1a of 3.1b:

"Proportion of improved drinking water sources managed by an O&M organisation."

"Proportion of improved sanitation facilities managed by an O&M organisation"

Bij resultaatvraag 3.1b zou climate resilience wat explicieter benoemd kunnen worden. De WHO (Bron: WHO Expert Consultation: 17-18 May 2012) suggereert het volgende:

Flood and drought/climate resilience (as both health impacts and hazard indicators)

- Percentage of population protected from extreme weather events and with access to weather and climate-resilient infrastructure (e.g. adequate housing and transport);
- Percentage of population that has access to climate resilient safe water sources and hygienic sanitation facilities;
- Percentage of health services that have a reliable safe water supply and adequate sanitation, both of which are resilient to extreme weather related events;

Strategic approaches

- Government has a the policy framework, institutional infrastructure and human resource capacity to carry out a Health Impact Assessment (HIA), either as a stand-alone or as part of Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) or a Strategic EIA (SEA);
- Number of health impact assessments performed in a year, by country (as an absolute number and as a percentage of all water resource development projects entering the planning cycle).

Added value of these health indicators

Policies that ensure universal access to safe, affordable and reliable water and hygienic sanitation as well as protection of all water sources under the principles of Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) can contribute to the progressive realization of the right to water and sanitation.

Access to water and sanitation is covered by JMP. Post-MDG processes launched by a JMP consultation in 2011 in Berlin⁵ are also covering a range of policy issues relevant to monitoring aspects of the water supply and sanitation sector at the national level; related policy issues are currently reported on in the WHO-led UN Water Global Analysis and Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-water (GLAAS).

JMP and GLAAS monitoring so far address all aspects of access to water and sanitation, from practical to policy levels, but the mandates do not involve the monitoring of health outcomes related to access to safe water and hygienic sanitation (e.g. diarrhoeal diseases). Additionally, current monitoring does not focus on water aspects of health beyond drinking water issues. Human exposure to floods and droughts is associated with health impacts falling outside of the remit of JMP. Other issues also not considered by JMP include water resource management, irrigation, wastewater.

SOME CHANGES SUGGESTED

Resultaatgebied 3	Toegang tot veilig drinkwater en sanitatie					
Resultaatvraag 3.1a: Hoeveel mensen (mannen en vrouwen) hebben duurzaam toegang gekregen en gehouden tot veilig drinkwater en/of verbeterde sanitaire voorzieningen en in hoeverre is het bestuur op dit terrein verbeterd in het doelgebied van uw programma?	According to the official (DNA) coverage figures, Mozambique is making steady progress to the achievements of MDG's (according the Joint Annual Review). GoM admitted at the SWA meeting (April 2012) that the MDG targets will most probably not be met, which is confirmed by the figures reported by JMP. Most lagging behind is progress in the sub-sector of sanitation. AIAS (organisation responsible for urban water and sanitation) started to be operational and a specific strategy for urban water and sanitation has been approved. Gender aspects are hardly taken into account. Quintile figures are available, indicating that the richest quintile has double the average access to clean water and the poorest quintile less than a					
	nullijn (jaar)	doel (2015)	resultaat (2012)	(resultaat) 2013	(resultaat) 2014	bron
<i>Indicator 1: coverage rural water</i>	26% (JMP 2012)	63% (DNA figure for 2014)	29% (JMP 2012), 64% DNA			DNA 5 year plan, JMP
<i>Indicator 2 : coverage urban sanitation</i>	36% (JMP 2012)	58% (DNA figure for 2014)	38% (JMP 2012), 50.3% DNA			DNA 5 year plan, JMP
<i>Indicator E.2: % of watershed with a level of pollution (sewage, agriculture, mining, industry, sedimentation) that leads to unsafe drinking water and additional costs of water treatment.</i>						ARAs Zambezi, Centro, Sul
<i>Indicator G-2: 30% Women in water user committees (women in River Basin Committees: see CE-2).</i>						FIPAG, AIAS
<i>Indicator G-4: Awareness of women's legal rights</i>						All Partners
Resultaatvraag 3.1b: In welke mate heeft uw programma aan dit resultaat bijgedragen?	NI is contributing through a parallel program (UNICEF implemented and DME budgwet houder) and a Common Fund for the national program (PRONASAR). Number of people supported through NL finance					
	nullijn (jaar)	doel (2015)	resultaat (2012)	(resultaat) 2013	(resultaat) 2014	bron
<i>Indicator 1 : coverage rural sanitation</i>	5% (JMP 2012)	50% (DNA)	19% (MICS 2008 for urban and rural)			JMP, DNA and MICS
<i>Indicator 2: coverage rural water</i>	29% (JMP 2012)	60% (DNA)	44% (MICS 2008 for urban and rural)			JMP, DNA and MICS
<i>E2.1 - Supported ARAs monitor and report annually on water quality to AIAS< BAGC, EKN, FIPAG and ZVDA.</i>						ARAs report, ZVDA, BAGC actions
<i>G.2.2 - % of women consulted in the needs assessment analysis in relation to the location of urban public water points.</i>						FIPAG, AIAS
<i>G2.3 - Employment of women in administration and maintenance of fontenários.</i>						FIPAG, AIAS
<i>G4.1 - % of women with awareness of their water rights. Source: baseline studies and opinion surveys.</i>						All Partners

Resultaatvraag 3.1c: Waaruit blijkt deze bijdrage aan dit resultaat?	NL and other donors pushed hard for harmonisation of coverage figures. The Council of Ministers agreed to a new methodology, based on actual use of the infrastructure and assumes that 300 people are making use
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Resultaatvraag 3.2a: In hoeverre zijn waterbeheeraspecten en een bedrijfsmatige aanpak meer toegepast in het doelgebied van uw (WASH) programma?	The national asset holder of the water infrastructure in big cities, FIPAG, is being supported by Vitens Evides International. Management support and operations are focussing on reducing the % of Unaccounted for Water and increasing autofinancial sustainability. The recently established analogue organisation for the smaller cities, AIAS, also started to cooperate with the Dutch water sector.					
	nullijn (jaar)	doel (2015)	resultaat (2012)	(resultaat) 2013	(resultaat) 2014	bron
<i>Indicator 1 : ufw</i>	50%	25%	47%			FIPAG reports
<i>Indicator 2: financiële duurzaamheid (% O&M autofinance)</i>	20%	80%	50%			FIPAG reports
<i>Indicator 3: % of operational pumps</i>	not known	75% (?)	tbc			Baseline and subsequent studies PRONASAR

Resultaatvraag 3.2b: In welke mate heeft uw programma aan dit resultaat bijgedragen?	Dutch water sector is actively involved in supporting FIPAG and AIAS. VEI became the in-house consultant of FIPAG). Tender capacity of provinces and districts for water infrastructure is being supported through the					
	nullijn (jaar)	doel (2015)	resultaat (2012)	(resultaat) 2013	(resultaat) 2014	bron
<i>Indicator 1 : O&M kosten, consumer pays full costs, vulnerable groups subsidized (urban water)</i>	50% (2011)	100%	60% (? FIPAG cities)			FIPAG reports
<i>Indicator 2: Number of procurements successfully implemented at decentral level (decentral level)</i>	? Figures were not yet produced	tbc	tbc			tbc

Resultaatvraag 3.2c: Waaruit blijkt deze bijdrage aan dit resultaat?	Service provision is organised in a business-like model, albeit often still by stata semi-autonomous operators. Decentralized levels are getting more autonomy to plan and implent their budgets, for which
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Waardering van resultaatbereiking totale resultaatgebied, Nederlandse bijdrage	C
A. Resultaatbereiking hoger dan gepland	Verklaring van resultaatbereiking: Private sector development is going slower than expected. Leading by the GoM is too weak and implementation of policies are lagging behind. Sector reforms are slow and human resources retention is hampered and decreasing. Capacity at decentral level is increasing only very slow. Small and medium enterprises are hardly developping (business climate is not favourable). Stronger focus on milestones (for our sectorial support) has been introduced.
B. Resultaatbereiking conform planning	
C. Resultaatbereiking beneden gepland niveau	
D. Resultaatbereiking ver beneden gepland niveau	
Implicaties voor de planning	Access to services by most vulnerable needs to be studied and probably specifically targetted. Gender awareness raising is essential and will take a first step via a combined study with DFID on the issues (under performance because of lack of attention fo gender aspects?). Institutional reforms in the water sector are the major focus of our sectorial budget support to GoM, including strong NL TA involvement and milestones to be achieved. UNICEF sustainability check methodology need to be upscaled and be integrated in the National Program Rural Water and Sanitation PRONASAR.

APPENDIX 4 Result fiche SYNERGIES

SRHR synergies with spearheads Food Security and Water and with Gender, Environment and Climate Change

Nexus from SRHR perspective: Peoples' Rights, Reproductive health and Health Services

The matrix has been discussed with SRHR partner organisations:

Result area 1	Peoples' Rights: SRHR, land and water rights						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result '13	Result '14	Result '15	Source of information
<i>No of households (disaggregated for vulnerable groups) with acces to land (DUAT title), natural resources (food security, no malnutrition) and services (extension services, WASH).</i>							General statistics on Provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula, Land Fund
<i>Registration of women's tenure right in DUAT system.</i>							General statistics on Provinces of Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula, Land Fund
<i>No. of communities with land registered in the national cadaster from the target regions.</i>							Result Area 1 of Food Security: Land Fund
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result'13	Result'14	Result'15	Source of information
<i>% of overall ha of agriculture land in target region with secure tenure rights (title)</i>							Spearhead FS: BAGC and ZVDA
<i>% of Women headed farmer' households in Partners' investments on access to credits, water, seed, market linkages and extension services.</i>							Spearhead FS: BAGC, ZVDA, Technoserve, Mundo Mundo (ORIO)
<i>Number of women smallholders obtained land registration through support of women's organisations.</i>							Spearhead SRHR: UNFPA CPD p.7
<i>Percentage of young people (15-24) with comprehensive correct knowledge of HIV/aids (MDG indicator 6.3) (f/m as %)</i>	30,2% (2011)						Result Area 4 of SRHR: DNS DHS
<i>Percentage of girls aged 15-19 yrs who had given birth to a life-child (before the age of 20 yrs.)</i>	29,3% (2013)						Result Area 4 of SRHR: DHS
<i>Percentage of married girls aged 15-19 yrs who had given birth to a life-child (before the age of 20 yrs.)</i>	46,9% (2013)						Result Area 4 of SRHR: DHS
<i>Percentage of women that think it is normal to be punished / beaten if they refuse seks</i>							Result Area 4 of SRHR: DHS

Result area 2	Nutrition reduction: better health and food security						
OUTCOME LEVEL (=National, Regional)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result '13	Result '14	Result '15	Source of information
<i>Average gross household Income in target regions.</i>							Result Area 2 of Food Security
<i>Reduction of the prevalence rate of moderate (-2SD) acute malnutrition (MAM=wasting W/H -3 to -2 z-scores (SDs) or MUAC: 11 - 12.5 cm.) for children under the age of 5 yrs. old (nutritional status of a population)</i>	5,9% (2011)						Source: DHS. Can desaggregated by province: Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula
<i>Reduction of the prevalence rate of moderate (-2SD) chronic undernourishment (low height for age) for children under the age of 5 yrs. old (food quality)</i>	43% (2011)						Result Area 2 of Food Security: info PESS (p.XIV): "Crianças menores de 5 anos com desnutrição crónica" Can desaggregated by province: Tete, Manica, Sofala, Zambezia and Nampula
<i>U5's with diarrhea (2w prior to interview) to health professional (%)</i>							DHS
<i>Child mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)</i>	64 (2011)						PESS (p. XIV): "Taxa de mortalidade infantil (por 1,000 nados vivos)"
OUTPUT LEVEL (= project level)	baseline	target	Result '12	Result '13	Result '14	Result '15	Source of information
<i>Total number of smallholders that have increased income in the target regions</i>							Result Area 2 of Food Security
<i>increase in production of food crops in millions tons (food quantity)</i>							Result Area 1 of Food Security
<i>Institutional Maternal Mortality Ratio (per 100 000 live births)</i>							Spearhead SRHR: UNFPA, ProSaude indicator
<i>Live birth weight <2500 g (%)</i>							Spearhead SRHR: UNFPA, ProSaude indicator
<i># of women receiving dietary advice (during pregnancy and after) in order to influence household dietary habits and reduce nutritional risks in pregnant women</i>							Spearhead SRHR: PSI Movercado
<i># of pregnant and breastfeeding women receiving food supplements to reduce nutritional risks</i>							Spearhead SRHR: ACA XIII, p.13
<i>Reduced exposure to environmental pollution, polluted food and air pollution from smoke (cooking with charcoal and firewood)</i>							Potential indicator for ARA Sul and Zambezia

