Monitoring Adoption on a Small Budget

Maputo, February 2, 2017

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CIP

SUSTAIN – basic info

- Regional project in 4+1 countries, 2013-2018
- Implementation started in April 2014
- Objective: achieving the scaling up of OFSP and documenting the experience
- Approach: Seed + nutrition + value chain, but each country has a local approach aligned with local context
- Monitoring through "SMILER" forms, monthly reports to each other and quarterly reports to donor (DFID)
- Evaluation externalized to MSU
  - RCT in Rwanda
  - Qualitative research in Malawi and Kenya; nothing in Mozambique
- Mozambique has looked for own MLE ^{Lite}
  - Small budget
  - "People are busy, so we shouldn't burden them too much with our work"

SUSTAIN Mozambique operational setup

- Intervention area: Two development corridors (Maputo & Beira)

- Approach: Through national non-governmental implementation partners ADEM and UCAM

- Network of facilitators recruited among target communities who are responsible for mobilization, distribution and nutrition information

- Started with 50% MLE but has now 0% MLE in house
  - Increased role of partners and facilitators
  - "Easy to handle" and "quick but not too dirty" tools

- "Devolution of MLE" is form of empowerment
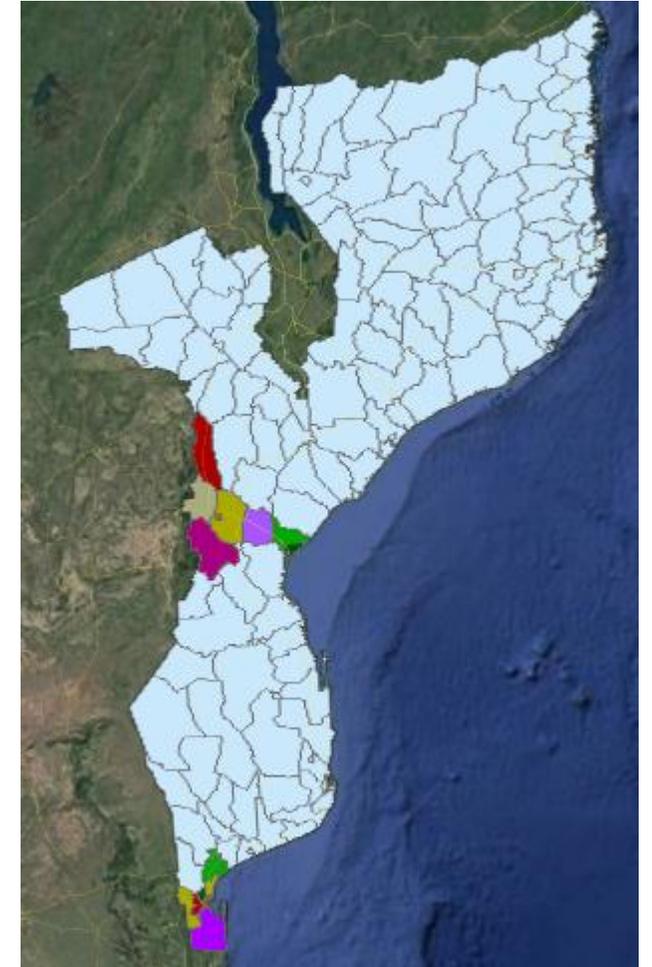
No MLE in Moz: How to show progress?

- Tools in agreement with the size of the investment
  - *Lite* in Beira corridor, *Liter* in Maputo corridor

- Beira corridor
  - Annual monitoring survey in two different cropping systems and phased rollout
    - December in Manica Province (3x) + Nhamatanda district (2x)
    - April Beira + Dondo districts (1x, 2nd time in April)
  - Simplified questionnaire
    - Demographics, livelihoods, (OF)SP, diet, information channels, 4 pp.

- Enumerators are the ADEM facilitators
  - For the Maputo area: survey among registered beneficiary by phone
- Super *Lite* tool for all areas (about US$0.5 per questionnaire)

#	Nome	Contacto	Recebeu BDPA do CIP (S/N)		Plantou BDPA (S/N)		Comeu BDPA (S/N)		Vendeu BDPA (S/N)		Volume vendido 2016		Área OFSP (2016)	
			2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	# Sacos	Valor	Cump	Largu
1														
2														
3														

- Survey by community members: Super simple questionnaire covering planting OFSP, harvesting OFSP, selling OFSP (both corridors)
  - Allows for estimating indirect beneficiaries, yield, consumption and sales
  - Can be implemented by people with minimal literacy
  - Followed by community meeting to obtain clarifications
- Market monitoring
  - OFSP samples are bought, weighed, counted and as far as possible identified
  - Questions about origin, turnover, costs (later on)
  - Very informal so that it does not look like research

# Some considerations: opportunities and challenges

- Use of ADEM facilitators
    - Many (49), cheap ($14 pp, $10 per form), 12 interviews pp, 3 days work time
    - Large sample (588 hh in 7 districts)
    - locally based and embedded, little logistics, synchronic (fast - 2 weeks data collection, 3 weeks codification, 1 week reporting)
    - Low literacy, little experience, difficult to monitor (dispersed)
    - Sampling is kind of "black box"
    - "They monitor their own work"
        - Better understanding of what is important for the project
        - Rosy pictures? (Panel against systematic sample)
- Empowerment
    - Strengthens responsibility and capacity of partner and facilitators
    - Requires input and dedication from CIP
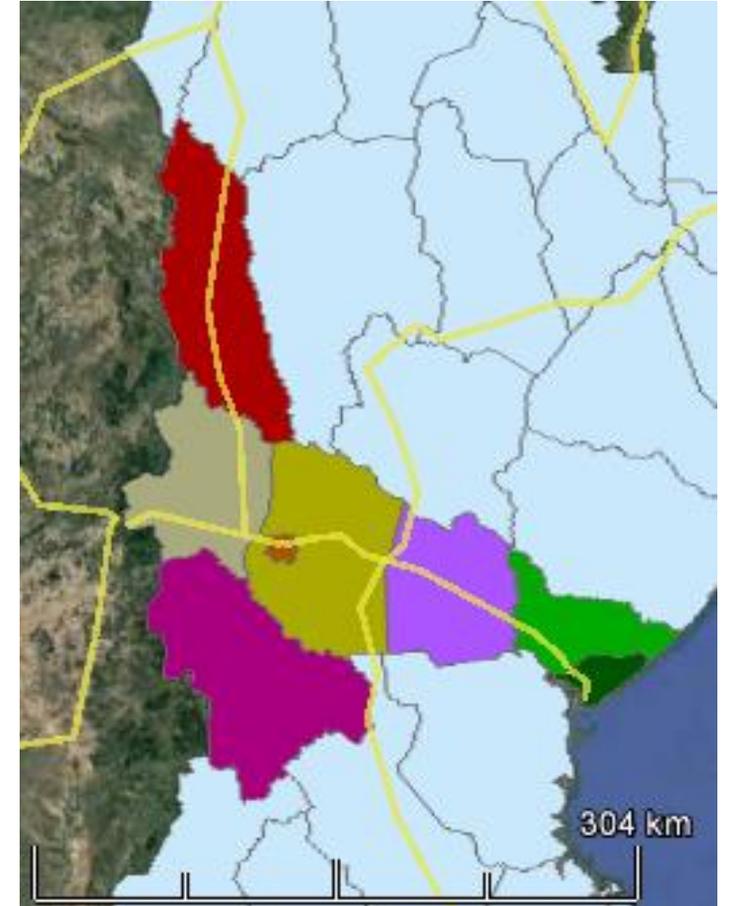
Manica Results: Sample by district (2016)

| Province	District	Completed		Planned	Missing or extra
		#	%	#	#
Manica	Chimoio	71	12.1	72	-1
	Gondola	76	12.9	72	+4
	Macate	82	14.0	84	-2
	Manica	131	22.3	132	-1
	Sussudenga	71	12.1	72	-1
	Vanduzi	71	12.1	72	-1
Sofala	Nhamatanda	85	14.5	84	+1
Total	Total	587	100.0	588	-1

Some general outcome data - 2016

Proportion sold
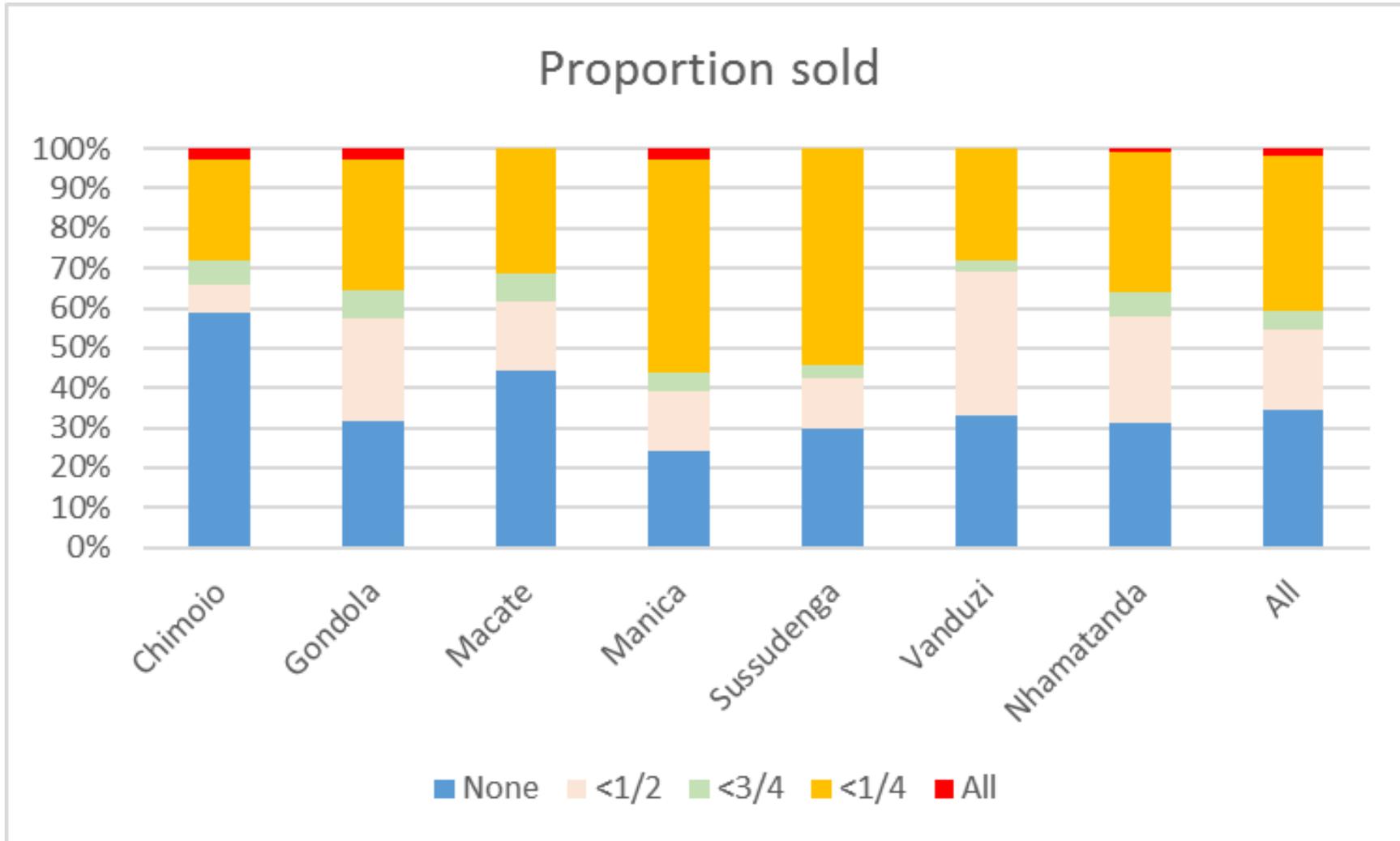
Districts differ:
- Chimoio and Gondola more urban
- Macare, Manica, Nhamatanda more agrarian
- Manica and Sussundenga more market

Dietary Diversity Scores -2016
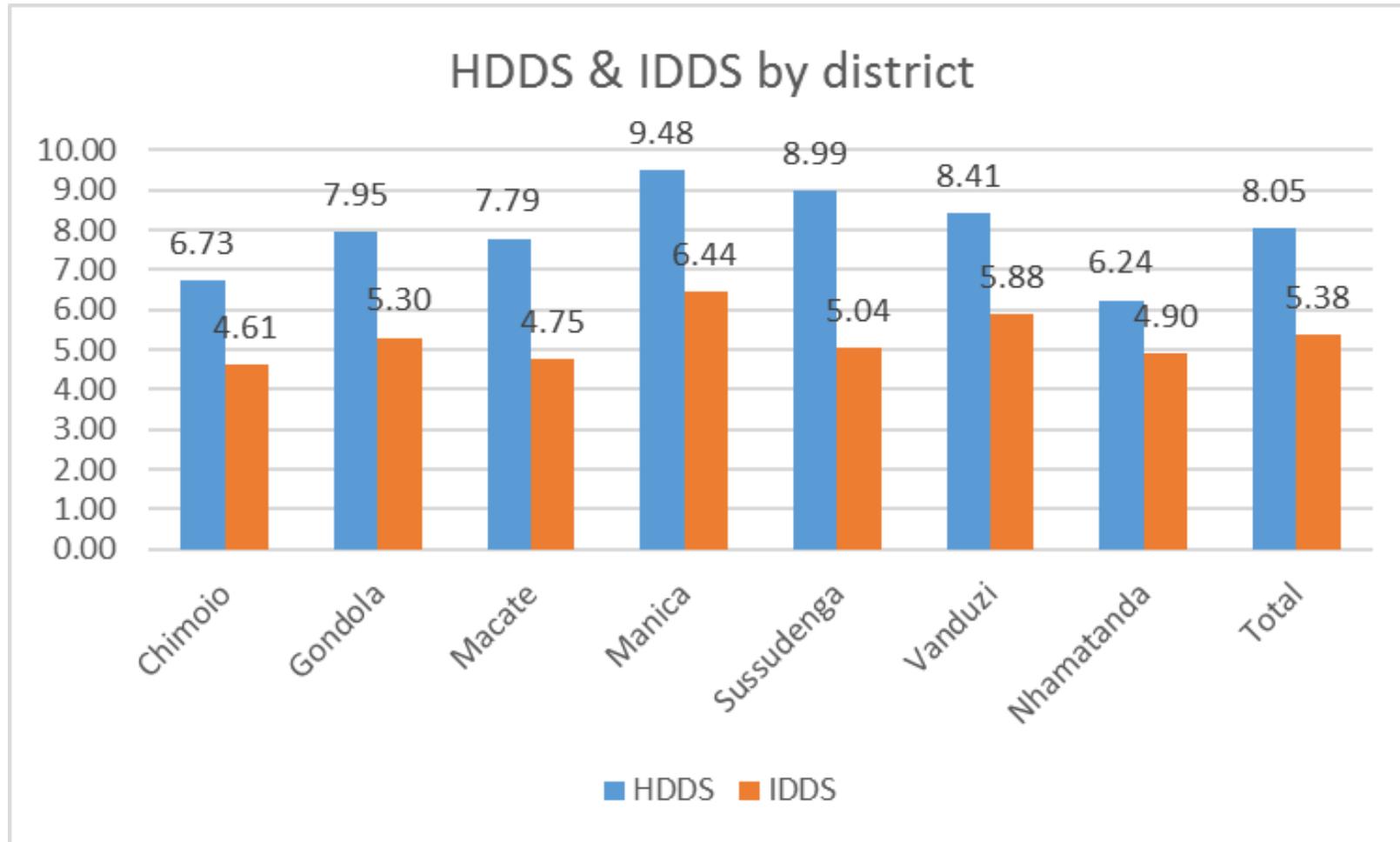
Diffent dietary diversities:
- Children have significantly worse diets than adults
- None of the scores is inadeqaue
- Some districts have better scores than others
- How reliable are these data?

One impact indicator

Dietary diversity improves with
- Farming sweetpotato

- Farming OFSP

- Been informed

Score	Farms sweetpotato	Mean	Student	df	p
	Yes	8.28	4.345	575	0.000
HDDS	No	7.1			
	Yes	5.59	3.923	470	0.000
IDDS	No	4.6			

Farming OFSP	N	Subset for alpha = 0.05		N	Subset for alpha = 0.05	
		HDDS			IDDS	
		1	2		1	2
Never farmed	108	6.9907		85	4.7059	
Farmed	72	7.1528		61	4.8852	
Farms	369		8.6152	299		5.6990
Sig.		.672	1.000		.585	1.000

Item	Was informed	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	p
HDDS_Excel	Yes	541	8.10	3.03883	0.005
	No	31	6.94	2.06455	No equal variances
IDDS_Execl	Yes	441	5.39	2.29670	0.259
	No	29	5.00	1.73205	No equal variences

Trends: OFSP adoption in project area
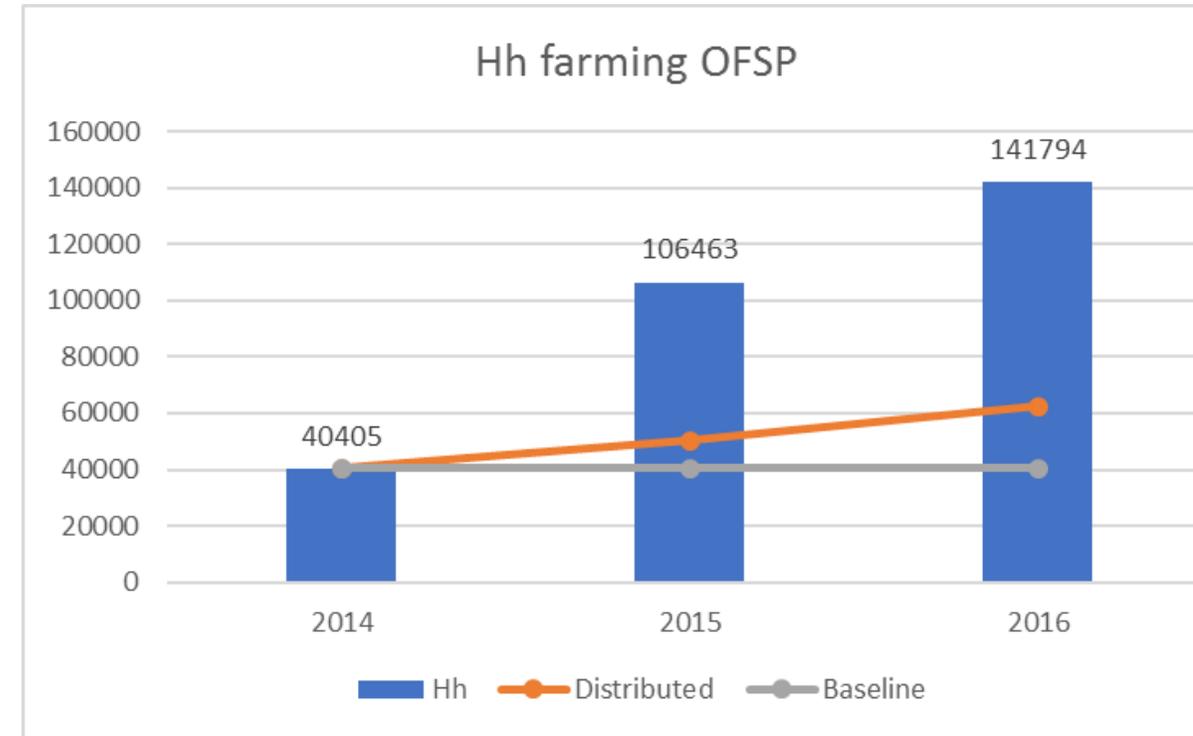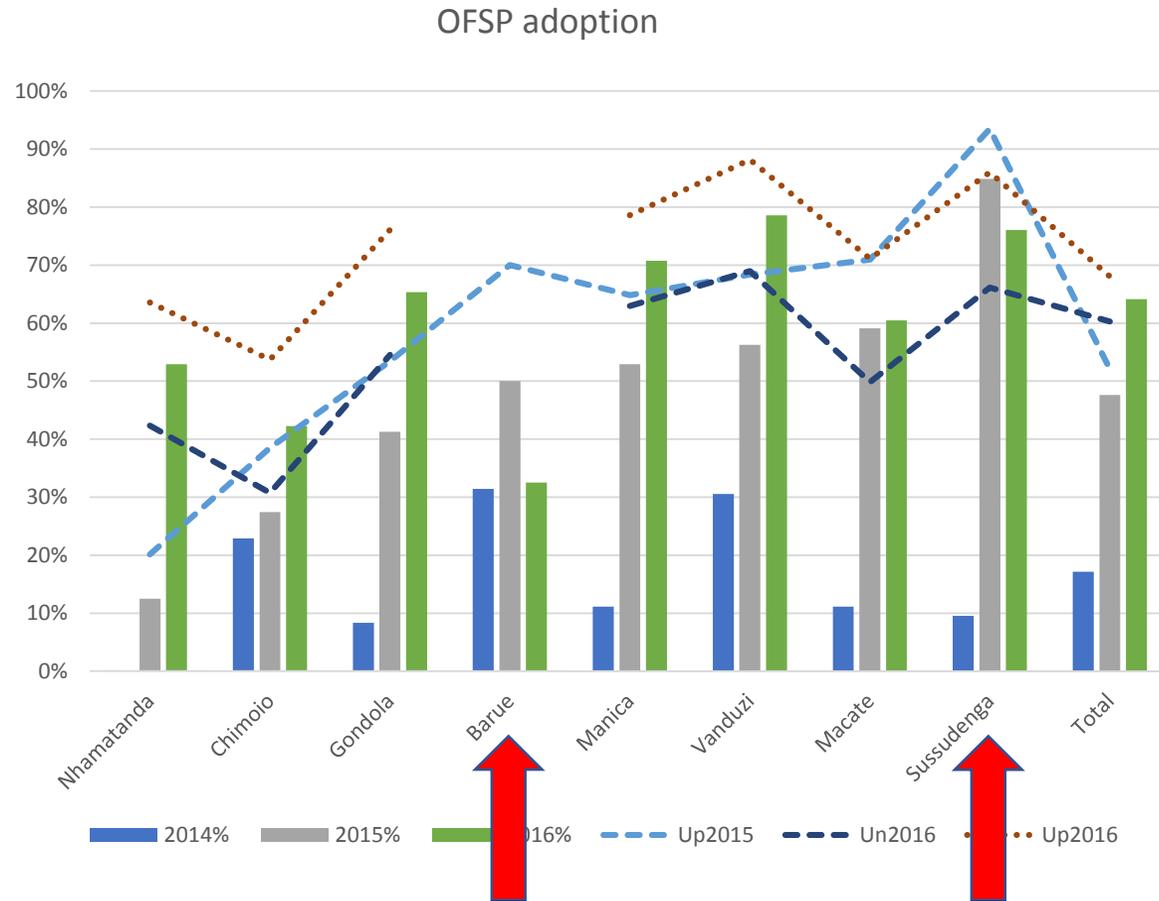
Trends: Changes in HDDS and IDDS 2014-2016
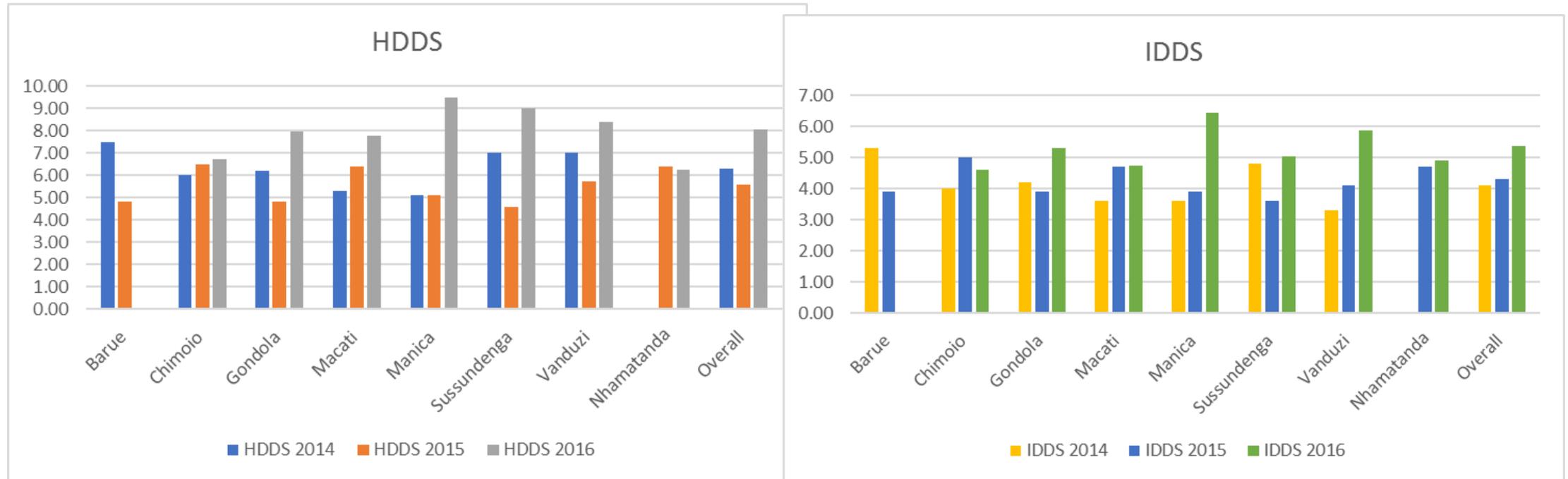
Conclusions and challenges

- It is possible to monitor adoption with relatively cheap tools

- Combination of techniques

- Issue of quality, control, empowerment

- To what extent can we empower partners and beneficiaries to collect data? (E.g., can we train farmers to report on yield?)

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SENHA PARA RAMA DE BATATA DOCE DE POLPA ALARANJADA <u>data: ../../20..</u>

Apelido: ....

Nomes próprios: ....<u>.........</u>.

Contacto: .... Sexo do chefe do agregado: ....<u>.........</u>.

Localidade: ....<u>.........</u>.

Posto Administrativo: ....<u>.........</u>.

Distrito...

Tamanho do agregado: ...

No agregado existe:

- Mulher grávida (Sim/Não)
- Criança com idade até 2 anos (Sim/Não)
- Criança com idade entre 2 e 5 anos (Sim/Não)

Recebeu em 2015/16 rama de BDPA (Sim/Não)