Enabel

FUNAE
FUNDO DE ENERGIA

RESULTS REPORT

2018

RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR RURAL DEVELOPMENT PHASE 2 (RERD2) MOZAMBIQUE

Investigating hydroelectricity potential using a drone in Zambezia province

Belgian development agency

enabel.be

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Acronyms

ARENE	*Autoridade Reguladora Nacional da Energia* (National Energy Regulatory Authority)
CB	Capacity Building
CBMIREME	Capacity Building Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy
CEO	Chief Executive Officer
CNELEC	National Electricity Council
DPREME	Provincial Directorate of the Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy
EDM	*Electricidade de Moçambique* (Mozambican Power Company)
Enabel	The Belgian development agency
ENE	The National Electrification Strategy
ESWG	Energy Sector Working Group
EUR	Euro
FUNAE	*Fundo de Energia* (National Energy Fund)
GIS	Geographical Information System
HQ	Headquarters
HR	Human Resources
IMU	Intervention Management Unit
IPP	Independent Power Producer
IT	Information Technlogy
ITA	International Technical Assistant
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MIREME	*Ministério dos Recursos Minerais e Energia* (Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy)
MONOP	Operational Monitoring report of the Country
MTR	Midterm Review
MW	MegaWatt
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation

na	not available
NGO	Non-governmental organization
PV	(Solar) Photovoltaic
RE	Renewable Energy
RERD1	Renewable Energy for Rural Development Phase 1
RERD2	Renewable Energy for Rural Development Phase 2
SE4All	Sustainable Energy for All
RR	Resident Representative
TA	Technical Assistant
TFF	Technical and Financial File (=Project Document)

1 Intervention at a glance (max. 2 pages)

1.1 Intervention form

Intervention title	Renewable Energy for Rural Development Phase 2 (RERD2)
Intervention code	MOZ 15 034 11 / DGD Code 3016524
Location	Mozambique
Total budget	12,000,000 EUR
Partner Institution	Fundo de Energia (FUNAE)
Start date Specific Agreement	16 March 2018 (6 years)
Date intervention start /Opening steering committee	1 July 2018
Planned end date of execution period	01 July 2023 (60 months)
End date Specific Agreement	16 March 2024 (72 months)
Target groups	FUNAE, rural population in intervention provinces who do not have access to reliable and adequate energy services (households, institutions and small businesses)
Impact[1]	Contribute to rural economic and social development by increased sustainable access to energy
Outcome	Increase access to energy in rural areas by investments in renewable energy systems and support mechanisms ensuring sustainability
Outputs	1. Mini-grids provide reliable and adequate energy services
	2. Technical and financial sustainability of existing systems is improved
	3. The capacity of FUNAE in planning and project management is improved
Year covered by the report	2018

1.2 Budget execution

	Budget	Expenditure		Balance	Disburse-ment rate at the end of year n
		Previous years	Year covered by report (n)		
Total	**12.000.000**	**0**	**242,975**	**11,757,025**	**2.02%**
Output 1	6.400.000	0	8,934	6,391,066	0,14%
Output 2	1.260.000	0	- 8,000	1,268,000	-0.63%
Output 3	2.750.000	0	126,148	2,623,852	4.59%
IVA	0	0	170	- 170	
Contingencies	326.000	0	0	326,000	0%
General means	1.264.000	0	115,724	1,148,276	9,16%

[1] Impact refers to global objective, Outcome refers to specific objective, output refers to expected result

1.3 Self-assessment performance

1.3.1 Relevance

	Performance
Relevance	**A**

Between the formulation and the start of the programme, there has been no major change on either side. RERD2 remains very relevant because it is in line with government policies and answers to the needs of beneficiaries. The government five-year plan (2014-2019) foresees development of economic and social infrastructure, essential for the promotion of productive activity in the private and associative sectors. Expanding energy availability is key for the development of productive and income-generating activities. Activities, set as priority, are among others; a) ensure the security of electricity supply on a national scale by diversifying the location of generation sources, b) continue the electrification of sanitary units through solar systems, ensuring the improvement of the quality of health services for the citizen, c) promote the electrification of communities and d) continue the construction of mini-hydroelectric plants. The government five-year plan (2014-2019) identifies 12 specific sites for mini-hydro projects. Furthermore, renewable energy infrastructure in rural areas addresses priority needs identified in all other national and provincial strategic policy documents (see also chapter 2.1 of this report) related to rural development and energy.

The intervention is fully in line with the FUNAE strategic plan (2015-2019) that contains the following strategic areas; a) increase access to energy in rural areas, b) ensure the sustainability and maintenance of projects, c) produce and sell a total of 16 MW solar panels and d) guarantee the institutional sustainability of FUNAE.

RERD2 investments were originally foreseen to be concentrated in a maximum of two provinces, to be chosen among the following: Zambezia, Niassa, Manica and Nampula. Without affecting the relevance of the project, the May 11th 2018 steering committee decided to concentrate all RERD2 activities in Zambezia province.

1.3.2 Effectiveness

	Performance
Effectiveness	Not applicable / Start up phase

The mobilization of human resources as well as the administrative, financial and logistical support deemed necessary to obtain results in terms of project management has been undertaken from May onwards. This intensified with the arrival of the intervention manager and energy engineer mid-October. Apart from this and given the recent start of the project, it is too early to assign a score to the effectiveness criterium.

1.3.3 Efficiency

	Performance
Efficiency	Not applicable / Start up phase

Given the recent start of the project, it is too early to assign a score to the efficiency criterium 2.3. It can be said however that the project's current housing set-up has some adverse effect on efficiency as explained below.

FUNAE made only little space available for the intervention. A 3,60m x 3,53m office houses the intervention manager, the energy engineer and two counterpart staff. The administrative, financial and logistical staff assigned to - and shared by - the two energy projects RERD2 and CB MIREME are housed in the Enabel representation office[2], 6 km away from FUNAE. The Technical and Financial file (TFF) of both projects anticipated this problem and included a budget for office rent. Discussions with the representation have not yet concluded however on whether and where the (two) project(s) should rent an office, complications being; a) the consequent reduction of contribution to the rental fee of the representation, b) deciding on the time to be spent by the shared international finance manager, the admin/fin. assistant and the procurement officer in the two separated offices and c) the choice of location. Although difficult to quantify the consequent dispersal of team members and continuous, relocations unavoidably lead to some efficiency loss.

1.3.4 Potential sustainability

	Performance
Potential sustainability	Not applicable / Start up phase

Given the recent start of the project this criterion has not been assessed. At this stage, we refer to chapter 2.7 of this report, notably the high probability and high impact of low private sector interest for operating mini-grids, the problematic financial sustainability of renewable energy systems in Mozambique and the high numbers of non-functioning RERD phase 1 installations.

1.4 Conclusions

The year 2018 was devoted to the preparation of the operational phase. Below are the main decisions and activities:

- steering committee decision on project implementation exclusively in the Zambezia province [3],
- important changes in sector policies and in partner institutions,

[2] Under one roof with the Belgian diplomatic - and the Flanders Cooperation Office.

[3] The project document indicates a choice of two provinces to be made out of a list of 4.

- recruitment c.q. mobilization of three international technical assistants, two local administrative / financial staff and an international finance manager. A junior expert was recruited and is planned to arrive early March 2019.
- acquisition of project vehicles, office – and field survey equipment.
- comprehensive reviews of studies related to 4 hydro projects
- three technical field missions

National execution official[4]	Enabel execution official[5]

[4] *Name and Signature*
[5] *Name and Signature*

2 Results Monitoring[6]

2.1 Evolution of the context

2.1.1 General context

In very general terms, Mozambique of 2018 is characterised by austerity, a 26% drop in foreign direct investments and the so-called 'hidden debts' crisis that have edged the country into disrepute on the international scene. Apart from these, no specific events of a social, economic, political or environmental merit has to be reported because of their significant influence on the intervention. On the other hand, important changes have taken place in sector policies and partner institutions (see 2.1.2. below). At this stage it is difficult to stipulate in how far these will have a positive or negative influence on the intervention. It is worth however underlining what follows.

Whereas the project document states that the geographical focus of the intervention will be on a maximum of two provinces, to be chosen between Zambezia, Nampula, Niassa and Manica, the May 2018 steering committee decided that, regarding the components a) mini-hydro and solar mini-grids with productive uses of energy and b) FUNAE planning and management capacity building, the project will be implemented in the province of Zambezia. The choice of that province is based on a set of favorable factors, among which the steering committee indicated; - the existence of natural resources, - high population density and - economic potential for the productive use of energy.

2.1.2 Institutional context

The Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy (MIREME)

In 2018 the MIREME Minister L.Klemens was replaced by M.Tovela. Directorates and teams need(ed) time to find their new role and coordination mechanisms. At the same time new policies and legislations were developed and (are about to be) approved.

Establishment of the National Energy Regulatory Authority (ARENE)

The Law on ARENE (the successor the National Electricity Council – CNELEC) is in force since December 2017. ARENE is responsible for the supervision, regulation, representation, taxation and sanctioning of the production, transport, distribution, commercialization and storage of electricity. All CNELEC resources will be transferred to ARENE.

The National Electrification Strategy 2018 (ENE)

The in 2018 approved National Electrification Strategy (ENE) is an important step in Mozambique's strategy to achieve universal access to electricity by 2030. The strategy identifies institutional, financial and technical challenges and focuses on promoting electrification regardless of customer location (rural, urban, peri-urban) and the type of customers (commercial or social). It distinguishes between Expansion Areas

[6] Impact refers to global objective, Outcome refers to specific objective, output refers to expected result

(AEPs) and Subsidized Expansion Areas (AES). Building off-grid systems is and remains the responsibility of FUNAE. Once a system is installed, FUNAE will transfer it to EDM for operations. EDM may in turn outsource to private operators or communities. FUNAE projects will, besides other sources, be financed by an Electrification Account without the obligation to reimburse. FUNAE and EDM should coordinate efforts on specific projects where their areas may overlap.

Master Plan for Electricity 2018
In October government approved the Integrated Master Plan for electricity infrastructure (2018-2043). This plan aims at increasing the country's capacity to generate, consume and export electricity over the next 25 years. The plan (US$34 million) seeks to ensure diversification of energy sources including hydropower, natural gas and coal. $18 billion will be invested in energy generation.

Review of Electricity Law
The present proposal for a new Electricity Law (to replace the 1997 law) aims to promote the efficiency of the electricity sector in accordance with internal, regional and international markets and includes, among others, encouraging participation of the private sector and redefinition of the role of FUNAE.

The National Energy Fund (FUNAE)
Following identification of mismatches in salaries and conditions between public institutions[7] the government adopted decree 41/1 in June 2018. It lays down the rules for public funds and institutes on how to operate. FUNAE will thus be subject to new regulations. Changes are not expected to come soon but at the level of RERD2 implementation of the decree may have consequence on whether, or not, an operation and maintenance division will be created, as foreseen in the project document.

2.1.3 Management context: execution modalities

FUNAE is the government entity responsible for the intervention. The FUNAE Chief Executive Officer is designated as sponsor, responsible for achieving the results and the specific objective of the intervention. The CEO equally acts as Authorizing officer, who is responsible for authorizing and liquidating expenditure following the modalities laid down in the project document. Co-managed procurement will be used for all works involving the appropriation of results by FUNAE after the end of the project. For co-managed acquisitions, the Mozambican legislation will be used, as it applies to acquisitions financed by the government. These specifically concern acquisitions under the following co-managed activities; 'Development of mini-grids' (6 Mio Eur), 'Implementation of Remote Monitoring Systems (360k Eur) and 'Implementation of Payment Systems' (500k Eur). In view of the recent start of the project, little can be said at this stage, about the positive or negative effects of the current execution modality, which indeed differs from the first phase project (RERD1). It can be said however that in the present phase of drawing up terms of

[7] Indeed, after the observation of high FUNAE per diems (superior to those in MIREME and Enabel) the project had to immediately position itself and formalize in official minutes of meeting that the project will, according to Enabel general policies, follow the prevailing government regulations.

reference for (pre)feasibility studies and procurement, the intervention feels it works with a skilled FUNAE technical team and a tried and tested acquisition system.

2.1.4 Harmo context

At the request of MIREME and the Energy Sector Working Group (ESWG) Enabel collected data on donor activities in the electric energy sector through a structured questionnaire (June/July 2018) in view of improving planning, alignment, and coordination between government, donors, and other key partners. For the period 2017 to 2025, 12 donors reported 45 projects earmarked for Mozambique's energy sector with a total reported financial supply of almost US$ 1.5 billion, the majority of funding not yet formally committed. These donor interventions are situated in a variety of areas, with investment in grid infrastructure (US$1.2 billion) and the promotion of independent power producers (IPP) (US$ 126 million) as frontrunners followed by the promotion of off-grid technologies as promoted by the present project.

Even though this snap survey[8] lacks detail to identify the exact volume of funds channeled to individual recipients or to highlight overlaps and conflicts between project activities and funds, it does provide a first range of pointers on how to improve coordination among and between donors and recipients (e.g. regarding geographical coverage, recipient partners and intervention partners). Such analysis can further inform discussions on improved coordination and alignment. It is therefore Enabel's recommendation to continue in 2019 with more formal and systematic half-yearly information gathering and data management under supervision of, for instance, a team comprising members of the Energy Sector Working Group, MIREME and EDM. Such a survey complemented with more qualitative in-depth information can support discussions within government and within the ESWG on improved alignment and coordination between and among aid supply and demand.

[8] More detailed results of the survey can be found in https://open.enabel.be/en/MOZ/2127/779/u/strengthening-coordination-in-the-supply-and-demand-of-aid-to-mozambique-s-energy-sector.html?utm_source=Enabel+personeel&utm_campaign=73ea049bb0-EMAIL_CAMPAIGN_2019_01_22_12_17&utm_medium=email&utm_term=0_a220116298-73ea049bb0-211302929

2.2 Performance outcome

2.2.1 Progress of indicators

Monitoring matrix extracted from the Technical and Financial File.

Outcome: Access to energy in rural areas is increased by investments in renewable energy and in support mechanisms to ensure sustainability.					
Indicators	**Baseline value**	**Value[9] year N-1**	**Value year N**	**Target year N**	**End Target**
Access to electricity in rural areas	5,97% of rural population (Global Tracking framework)	na	na	na	7,97% of rural population of Zambezia province

2.2.2 Analysis of progress made

The project is in the start-up phase but can report what follows.

The first international technical assistant (ITA) of the project taking up his position was the expert responsible for capacity development at the provincial level. He signed his contract early June 2018 and moved to Quelimane (Zambezia province) in August. The intervention manager and the energy engineer respectively took up their post in Maputo on 15 and 16 October. First conditions for operations were created. In December two junior experts were interviewed via skype, one of which was selected to complete the team by early March 2019. As the project has only recently started, no significant progress towards the achievement of the outcome can be reported at this stage. Progress is described in the sections below.

2.2.3 Potential Impact

The project is in the start-up phase.

[9] These 3 value columns are maintained throughout this report even though values have not yet been assessed or projected. The quoted baseline and end target values are from the TFF.

2.3 Performance output 1 Mini-grids provide reliable and adequate energy service

2.3.1 Progress of indicators

Monitoring matrix extracted from the TFF.

Output 1: Mini-grids provide reliable and adequate energy service					
Indicators	**Baseline value**	**Value year N-1**	**Value year N**	**Target year N**	**End Target**
Multi-tier framework (World Bank)	5,97% of rural population (Global Tracking framework)				7,97% of rural population of Zambezia province
Reviewed, revised and updated studies	13 existing studies on PV and hydro				1 to 3 studies revised and updated
Awareness and stakeholder consultations	0 campaigns				1 to 3 awareness campaigns on sites
Mini-grid developed with productive uses of energy	3 large existing hydro mini grids (Sembezia, Murora, Majua) and 3 large solar mini grids				1 to 3 additional large hydro mini-grids
Publication	0 publications				Minimum one publication

2.3.2 Progress of main activities

Progress of main activities [10]	**Progress:**			
	A	B	C	D
1 Review and update of existing feasibility and baseline studies and site selection in view of productive uses of energy (socio economic surveys)		X		
2 Awareness and stakeholder consultations for each site including the private sector		X		
3 Mini-grid development with productive uses of energy		X		
4 Result dissemination		X		

2.3.3 Analysis of progress made

Comprehensive reviews were undertaken of studies related to 4 hydro projects; a) the pre- and feasibility study of Nintulo, Zambezia province, b) the feasibility of Berua, Zambezia province, c) the feasibility - and socio-economic study - of Meponda, Niassa province and d) the pre- and feasibility study of Mabonde in Manica province. Parallel to these reviews three Enabel/FUNAE technical missions were carried out, in November and December, to the following 4 hydro sites in Zambezia: a) Majaua (already constructed, but currently under rehabilitation), b) Nintulo (high priority site for the government, see further below), c) Tacuana and d) Nemone. The last mission equally visited four Photovoltaic (PV) installations constructed under RERD1.

[10] A: The activities are ahead of schedule
B The activities are on schedule
C The activities are delayed, corrective measures are required.
D The activities are seriously delayed (more than 6 months). Substantial corrective measures are required.

measuring water flow rate in Nintulo, Zambezia

As to 12 FUNAE identified potential RERD2 solar sites reconnaissance missions will commence in February 2019. The purpose of these is to prepare and submit - to the steering committee - a proposal for the selection of sites for prefeasibility and feasibility studies for investment in solar mini-grids in the case of a positive balance after cost projections of investment(s) in (a) hydroelectric plant(s).

A first step has been taken in the preparation of terms of reference for baseline studies in selected sites and monitoring of general energy access indicators, guided by the World Bank multi-tier framework methodology. Collection of general information in view of the implementation of an in-depth mapping of existing programs and potential partners (including potential anchor loads) has equally started.

Awareness and stakeholder consultations including the private sector will be preceded by a study on the post-electrification impact on rural communities in (north-central) Mozambique, paying special attention to gender aspects. This study is due to start in February / March with a literature review, possibly followed by later field research. Actual awareness raising activities and stakeholder consultations will only be undertaken after the intervention has a clearer view on where it will invest, with the exception of the prioritized area of Nintulo, already earmarked to benefit from either a hydro mini-grid or, alternatively, a solar mini-grid (see explanation below).

The project document contains a shortlist of 8 sites for potential RERD2 investments in hydro mini-grids. Four of these sites are located in Niassa province, two in Zambezia (Berua and Nintulo), one in Nampula and one in Manica province. This list has lost its relevance for the intervention because the May 11th steering committee decided to concentrate all RERD2 activities in Zambezia province. Because in the

meantime the Berua hydro project obtained 100% guaranteed government funding, the logics of the above is that RERD2, by default, is to support the investment in Nintulo, if deemed feasible.

Preliminary discussions with a large private sector operator in Zambezia, including the Gurué district, home of the Nintulo area have been initiated and only the future can tell what the outcome will be. In the meantime, FUNAE indicated to be exploring possibilities with the '*Agencia de Desenvolvimento do Vale da Zambeze*' for the design of projects making productive use of energy.

2.4 Performance output 2: Technical and financial sustainability of existing systems is improved

2.4.1 Progress of indicators

Monitoring matrix extracted from the TFF.

Output 2: Technical and financial sustainability of existing systems is improved					
Indicators	**Baseline value**	**Value year N-1**	**Value year N**	**Target year N**	**End Target**
Revenues from the systems	Fee collection at 50%				Fee collection raised to 80%
Percentage of systems working	Working systems: 50%				80% of working systems
GIS implemented beyond a static database and used for planning and asset management purpose	GIS currently not used = 0%				GIS interconnected with other databases and used for planning purpose 100%
The existing maintenance strategy for PV is implemented	PV maintenance strategy implemented at 25%				PV maintenance strategy implemented at 80%
Level of functionality of maintenance unit	Half functional 50%				Maintenance unit strengthened 90%
Degree of connectivity / sharing GIS database with other departments	0% sharing with other departments				GIS and data base connected and used for asset management, site identification and planning
Number of installed remote monitoring systems and technologies	8 systems installed, 3 different technologies				Number of systems installed One technology
Number of meters and pre-payment systems purchased and operational	1000 meters and pré-payment systems purchased but not operational yet 0% of systems operational				Pre-payment (for domestic users) and meters systematic on the mini-grids financed by RERD2 100% of mini-grids equipped with pre-payment systems

2.4.2 Progress of main activities

Progress of main activities [11]	**Progress:**			
	A	B	C	D
1 Planning, operation and maintenance processes are strengthened		X		
2 Strengthening of Information systems		X		
3 Remote metering and monitoring systems allow for more efficient maintenance of the systems.		X		
4 Implementation of payment systems (metering, fee collection, pre-payment)		X		

[11] A: The activities are ahead of schedule
B The activities are on schedule
C The activities are delayed, corrective measures are required.
D The activities are seriously delayed (more than 6 months). Substantial corrective measures are required.

2.4.3 Analysis of progress made

Activities under this output are, according to the project document, planned to start in the third quarter after the start of project implementation, i.e. after the date of this report[12]. In the meantime, these activities have been included in the workplan as contained in the MONOP Q1 2019. An inventory of existing IT equipment and software in FUNAE has already started as a precursor to a full needs assessment and acquisition planning. An initial review of remote monitoring systems introduced under RERD1 and their suitability (- Victron Energy, - Belgian Campos, - EMS) has equally begun. These activities will intensify and accelerate with the arrival of the junior expert early March 2019.

Community leaders and members assisting with carrying the drone to the Nintulo potential hydro site

[12] if we consider that, according to Enabel practice, a project starts on the date of arrival of the intervention manager

2.5 Performance output 3: The capacity of FUNAE in planning and project management is improved:

2.5.1 Progress of indicators

Monitoring matrix extracted from the TFF.

Output 3: The capacity of FUNAE in planning and project management is improved					
Indicators	**Baseline value**	**Value year N-1**	**Value year N**	**Target year N**	**End Target**
Capacity building plan	No plan for capacity building				Agreed plan for capacity building
Quality of tender documents	na				Na
Quality of socio-economic survey methodology	No standard method for socio-economic surveys				Standard template for surveys
Processes and working procedures	Not updated				Clear processes and tools for project management
Planning process with DPREME	unclear				Clear working processes and structure; technicians better trained
Quality of working procedures	Incomplete procedures				Working procedures are operational

2.5.2 Progress of main activities

Progress of main activities [13]	**Progress:**			
	A	B	C	D
1 Project management is improved at FUNAE central level		X		
2 Capacity of selected delegations of FUNAE are strengthened in sector planning and coordination		X		
3 Technical assistance		X		
4 Surveys, field trips workshops and seminars, study tours		X		

2.5.3 Analysis of progress made

Apart from the 'technical assistance' and 'surveys, field trips, workshops, seminars …' activities under this output are planned to start in the fifth quarter after the start of project implementation. The three technical field missions to date are reported (and charged) under the activity 'Review and update of existing studies' and 'mini-grids' under output 1 above.

[13] A: The activities are ahead of schedule
B The activities are on schedule
C The activities are delayed, corrective measures are required.
D The activities are seriously delayed (more than 6 months). Substantial corrective measures are required.

2.6 Transversal Themes

2.6.1 Gender

Gender has been taken into account in the preparation of the work plan, notably in the activity '*Implement a study on the post-electrification impact on rural communities in (north-central) Mozambique with special attention to gender through literature and field research if necessary / possible*'.

View from drone with curious youth assisting

2.6.2 Environment

Environmental impact studies are mandatory by law and are foreseen by the intervention following positive outcomes of feasibility studies for investments.

2.6.3 Other

Not applicable.

2.7 Risk management

Risk Identification			Risk analysis			Risk Treatment			Follow-up of risks	
Description of Risk	Period of identification	Risk category	Probability	Potential Impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
Instability due to presidential elections in 2019 leads to insecurity in the provinces, which would hamper the implementation of activities and project quality.	TFF	OPS	Medium	Medium	Medium Risk	The geographical concentration will be adapted to the security situation. The focus will be on two provinces.	FUNAE	Nov19	Three provinces were initally chosen: Zambezia, Sofala and Manica. The Steering committee of May 2018 assigned Zambezia as the project only target province.	In progress
						Close monitoring of events in provinces in the run-up to the elections	RR, PMT	throughout the project period	-	
Difficult access to sites due to natural occurrences (heavy rains) which block roads	TFF	OPS	Medium	Medium	Medium Risk	In the planning of activities, consider the period from December – February as months not suitable for works/rehabilitations but for other activities (procurement/acquisition of goods, trainings, etc.)	PMT	throughout the project period	Late arrival of annual rains have enabled 3 important field missions in Zambezia end 2018.	In progress
Slow pace of intervention due to procurement procedures	TFF	OPS	Medium	Medium	Medium Risk	Optimized implementation modalities based on lessons learned from RERD1	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	In progress
						Projects will build on existing studies developed by RERD1	Enabel /FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
						All travel, study tours and surveys in Enabel management mode.	Enabel		-	
						Vehicles purchased on RERD1 must be made available to the project staff when needed	Enabel	throughout project period	Available	
						Within the IMU: Procurement expert for the program	Enabel	throughout project	Available	

								period		
						Within the IMU: Support from international RAFi	Enabel	throughout project period	Available	
Resistance to change in FUNAE	TFF	OPS	Medium	Medium	Medium Risk	Full-time long term technical assistance with adequate profile regarding capacity reinforcement and change management (see budget line A03 05)	Enabel	throughout project period	Project recruited 2 ITAs in October 2018 in addition to the one already based in Zambezia province since july 2018.	In progress
						Budget for activities and support devoted to sustain change processes (see Z03 04 Missions cost)	Enable	throughout project period	-	
						Involve FUNAE staff on change processes and build on the high degree of openness showed by the management of FUNAE.	Enabel	throughout project period	-	
Low private sector interest for operating mini-grids	TFF	DEV	High	High	Very High Risk	The intervention works on several axes, including with other actors than the private sector.	Enabe l /FUNAE	throughout project period	-	In progress
						Create enabling conditions for private sector interest in mini-grids, including receptiveness of FUNAE (activity R1.A2 , R3.A4)	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
						Start with outsourcing only operation and maintenance	Enabe l /FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
						Make a thorough economic feasibility study and attract private sector with interesting business models	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
						Involve private sector from the start and build a sustainable model for public-private partnership for the operation of grids.	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
						Envisage other management	Enabel /	throughout	-	

						modes than the private sector	FUNAE	project period		
						Small mini-grids can be clustered for operation & maintenance to form an attractive package	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
						Make a careful selection of sites and target large sites with economic potential	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
Financial sustainability of the systems is problematic	TFF	DEV	High	High	Very High Risk	Better estimation and budgeting of OM costs I Feasibility studies	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	In progress
						Continue implementation of preventive maintenance (reducing OM Costs)	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
						Make a strong users awareness campaign on correct use of systems (PV) to lower OM costs (reducing OM Costs)	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
						Inform the authorities on real OM costs of mini grids and advocate for government subsidies (increasing OM resources)	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
						Propose a well-studied adapted tariff structure (increasing OM resources)	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
						Increase revenue collection by generalizing use of pre-payment systems (R2 A3) (increasing OM resources)	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
						Involve local authorities at the planning stage and define their role in the project to increase willingness to pay (increasing OM resources)	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
						Design the project in a rural development perspective that promotes economic uses of energy	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	

						to increase ability to pay (thus increasing OM resources)				
Lack of policy and regulation for mini-grids hampers private sector interest. No operational independent regulator.	TFF	DEV	Medium	Medium	Medium Risk	Planned establishment of ARENE as independent regulator	ARENE	throughout project period	-	In progress
						Support from CBMIREME to ARENE on regulatory functions	Enabel	throughout project period	Conducted HR consultancy for ARENE	
						Undertake seminars targeted at the private sector on regulatory issues	Enabel / FUNAE / ARENE	throughout project period	-	
High numbers of non-functioning RERD1 installations	TFF	REP	High	High	Very High Risk	Capacity building, monitoring systems and reinforcement of FUNAE Delegations (R2; R3)	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	In progress
Technical failure or low quality of mini-grid construction	TFF	REP	Medium	High	High Risk	Strong ITA; review of feasibility studies (R1 A1)	Enabel	throughout project period	-	In progress
Import taxes exemption not granted	TFF	FIN	High	Low	Medium Risk	Request (import and VAT) tax exemption for the importation of quality PV systems	Enabel	throughout project period	-	In progress
						Cooperation with other donors to put reduction of fiscal barriers as a priority	Enabel	throughout project period	-	
						Use locally produced TUV certified PV panels	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	-	
Low value for money of bids for construction contracts	TFF	FIN	High	High	Very High Risk	Publish tenders in English; publish internationally	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period		In progress
						Tender in euros	Enabel	throughout project period		
						Split tenders for power plant and for distribution network	Enabel / FUNAE	throughout project period	Integrated as such in operational project plan.	

Establishment of capital controls on foreign currency accounts in Mozambique	TFF	FIN	Low	High	Medium Risk	Derogation to have a DB EURO account in co-management	Enabel	Throughout project period	See status	Terminated
Forced conversion of foreign currency accounts into local currency	TFF	FIN	Low	High	Medium Risk	Derogation to have a DB EURO account in co-management	Enabel	Throughout project period	See status	Terminated
Devaluation of the local currency	TFF	FIN	Medium	High	High Risk	Derogation to have a DB EURO account in co-management	Enabel	Throughout project period		In progress
Delayed refund of VAT	TFF	FIN	High	High	Very High Risk	Continue with the existing set up for VAT compensation as in RERD1	Enabel / FUNAE	Throughout project period		In progress
						After the first two years of project execution, make an assessment of VAT refund.	Enabel	Throughout project period		

3 Steering and Learning

3.1 Strategic re-orientations

An evaluation of existing studies and information from the atlas on renewable energy is underway[14]. It will advise on whether sites should be considered for additional studies. Pre-selection, and possibly strategizing, advice will be included in a proposal to be submitted to the Steering Committee.

3.2 Recommendations

Recommendations	Actor	Deadline
On the basis of a list of RERD2 pre-selected sites decide on those that merit further studies in view of project investments in hydro-and solar mini-grids.	JLCB	Q1 2019

3.3 Lessons Learned

The project cannot pretend, at this stage, to have generated any lessons learned.

[14] In as far as FUNAE authorizes access.

Annexes

3.4 Quality criteria

1. RELEVANCE: The degree to which the intervention is in line with local and national policies and priorities as well as with the expectations of the beneficiaries		
In order to calculate the total score for this quality criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D'= C; at least one 'D' = D		
Assessment RELEVANCE: total score	**A**	**X**
	B	
	C	
	D	
1.1 What is the present level of relevance of the intervention?		
X	**A**	Clearly still embedded in national policies and Belgian strategy, responds to aid effectiveness commitments, highly relevant to needs of target group.
	B	Still fits well in national policies and Belgian strategy (without always being explicit), reasonably compatible with aid effectiveness commitments, relevant to target group's needs.
	C	Some issues regarding consistency with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid effectiveness or relevance.
	D	Contradictions with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid efficiency commitments; relevance to needs is questionable. Major adaptations needed.
1.2 As presently designed, is the intervention logic still holding true?		
	A	Clear and well-structured intervention logic; feasible and consistent vertical logic of objectives; adequate indicators; Risks and Assumptions clearly identified and managed; exit strategy in place (if applicable).
X	**B**	Adequate intervention logic although it might need some improvements regarding hierarchy of objectives, indicators, Risk and Assumptions.
	C	Problems with intervention logic may affect performance of intervention and capacity to monitor and evaluate progress; improvements necessary.
	D	Intervention logic is faulty and requires major revision for the intervention to have a chance of success.

2. EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE: Degree to which the resources of the intervention (funds, expertise, time, etc.) have been converted into results in an economical way		
In order to calculate the total score for this quality criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least two 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B', no 'C' or 'D' = B; at least one 'C', no 'D'= C; at least one 'D' = D		
Assessment EFFICIENCY : total score	**A**	
	B	
	C	
	D	
2.1 How well are inputs (financial, HR, goods & equipment) managed?		
X	**A**	All inputs are available on time and within budget.
	B	Most inputs are available in reasonable time and do not require substantial budget adjustments. However there is room for improvement.
	C	Availability and usage of inputs face problems, which need to be addressed; otherwise results may be at risk.

	D	Availability and management of inputs have serious deficiencies, which threaten the achievement of results. Substantial change is needed.
2.2 How well is the implementation of activities managed?		
X	**A**	Activities implemented on schedule
	B	Most activities are on schedule. Delays exist, but do not harm the delivery of outputs
	C	Activities are delayed. Corrections are necessary to deliver without too much delay.
	D	Serious delay. Outputs will not be delivered unless major changes in planning.
2.3 How well are outputs achieved?		
	A	All outputs have been and most likely will be delivered as scheduled with good quality contributing to outcomes as planned.
	B	Output delivery is and will most likely be according to plan, but there is room for improvement in terms of quality, coverage and timing.
	C	Some output are/will be not delivered on time or with good quality. Adjustments are necessary.
	D	Quality and delivery of outputs has and most likely will have serious deficiencies. Major adjustments are needed to ensure that at least the key outputs are delivered on time.

3. EFFECTIVENESS TO DATE: Degree to which the outcome (Specific Objective) is achieved as planned at the end of year N				
In order to calculate the total score for this quality criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D'= C; at least one 'D' = D				
Assessment EFFECTIVENESS : total score	**A**	**B**	**C**	**D**
3.1 As presently implemented what is the likelihood of the outcome to be achieved?				
	A	Full achievement of the outcome is likely in terms of quality and coverage. Negative effects (if any) have been mitigated.		
	B	Outcome will be achieved with minor limitations; negative effects (if any) have not caused much harm.		
	C	Outcome will be achieved only partially among others because of negative effects to which management was not able to fully adapt. Corrective measures have to be taken to improve ability to achieve outcome.		
	D	The intervention will not achieve its outcome unless major, fundamental measures are taken.		
3.2 Are activities and outputs adapted (when needed), in order to achieve the outcome?				
	A	The intervention is successful in adapting its strategies / activities and outputs to changing external conditions in order to achieve the outcome. Risks and assumptions are managed in a proactive manner.		
	B	The intervention is relatively successful in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in order to achieve its outcome. Risks management is rather passive.		
	C	The intervention has not entirely succeeded in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in a timely or adequate manner. Risk management has been rather static. An important change in strategies is necessary in order to ensure the intervention can achieve its outcome.		
	D	The intervention has failed to respond to changing external conditions, risks were insufficiently managed. Major changes are needed to attain the outcome.		

4. POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: The degree of likelihood to maintain and reproduce the benefits of an intervention in the long run (beyond the implementation period of the intervention).		
In order to calculate the total score for this quality criterion, proceed as follows: At least 3 'A's, no 'C' or 'D' = A ; Maximum two 'C's, no 'D' = B; At least three 'C's, no 'D' = C ; At least one 'D' = D		
Assessment POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY : total score	**A** / **B** / **C** / **D**	
4.1 Financial/economic viability?		
	A	Financial/economic sustainability is potentially very good: costs for services and maintenance are covered or affordable; external factors will not change that.
	B	Financial/economic sustainability is likely to be good, but problems might arise namely from changing external economic factors.
X	**C**	Problems need to be addressed regarding financial sustainability either in terms of institutional or target groups costs or changing economic context.
	D	Financial/economic sustainability is very questionable unless major changes are made.
4.2 What is the level of ownership of the intervention by target groups and will it continue after the end of external support?		
X	**A**	The steering committee and other relevant local structures are strongly involved in all stages of implementation and are committed to continue producing and using results.
	B	Implementation is based in a good part on the steering committee and other relevant local structures, which are also somewhat involved in decision-making. Likeliness of sustainability is good, but there is room for improvement.
	C	The intervention uses mainly ad-hoc arrangements and the steering committee and other relevant local structures to ensure sustainability. Continued results are not guaranteed. Corrective measures are needed.
	D	The intervention depends completely on ad-hoc structures with no prospect of sustainability. Fundamental changes are needed to enable sustainability.
4.3 What is the level of policy support provided and the degree of interaction between intervention and policy level?		
	A	Policy and institutions have been highly supportive of intervention and will continue to be so.
X	**B**	Policy and policy enforcing institutions have been generally supportive, or at least have not hindered the intervention, and are likely to continue to be so.
	C	Intervention sustainability is limited due to lack of policy support. Corrective measures are needed.
	D	Policies have been and likely will be in contradiction with the intervention. Fundamental changes needed to make intervention sustainable.
4.4 How well is the intervention contributing to institutional and management capacity?		
	A	Intervention is embedded in institutional structures and has contributed to improve the institutional and management capacity (even if this is not an explicit goal).
	B	Intervention management is well embedded in institutional structures and has somewhat contributed to capacity building. Additional expertise might be required. Improvements in order to guarantee sustainability are possible.
	C	Intervention relies too much on ad-hoc structures instead of institutions; capacity building has not been sufficient to fully ensure sustainability. Corrective measures are needed.
	D	Intervention is relying on ad hoc and capacity transfer to existing institutions, which could guarantee sustainability, is unlikely unless fundamental changes are undertaken.

3.5 Decisions taken by the steering committee and follow-up

Decision					Action			Follow-up	
Decision	**Period of identification**	**Timing**	**Source**	**Actor**	**Action(s)**	**Resp.**	**Deadline**	**Progress**	**Status**
Composition and management of Joint Steering Committee	11 May 2018	Immediate	JLCB		Directors of *Direcção de Planificação e Cooperação* and of *Direcção Nacional de Energias Novas e Renováveis* will be invited members of the Steering Committee on a permanent basis	JLCB	Next steering committee	Noted	ONGOING
					Joint Steering Committees of CB MIREME and RERD2 will be held jointly; additional Steering Committees may be held for each project individually if need be	JLCB	Next steering committee	Noted	ONGOING
TFF's reference to CNELEC applies to ARENE	11 May 2018	Immediate	JLCB		-	-	-	Noted	ONGOING
CB MIREME and FUNAE to provide more detailed activity planning until end of 2018	11 May 2018		JLCB		After planning sessions formulate more detailed planning	PM	-	FUNAE provided a plan for 2018 which was integrated in the 2019 operational plan.	CLOSED

3.6 Updated Logical framework

General Objective	Indicators	Means of verification	Base values	Target	Assumptions
Rural Economic and Social Development is promoted by increased sustainable access to energy	Poverty indicators of target area	• Government statistics (INE - *Instituto Nacional de Estatistica*) • UNDP	•Zambezia: 70.5% •Nampula 54.7% •Niassa 31.9% •Manica 55.1% •Nat. average 54.7% (UNDP 2019 Report on MDGs)		Successful integration of the RERD2 intervention with other interventions promoting productive uses of energy
Specific Objective	Indicators	Means of verification			Assumptions
Access to energy in rural areas is increased by investments in renewable energy and in support mechanisms to ensure sustainability	Access to electricity in rural areas	• Existing multi-tier framework surveys (SE4All) • Household surveys	5,97% of rural populations (Global Tracking framework)	7,97% of rural population of one province	Target based on Zambezia population data

Result 1	Indicators	Means of verification	Base values	Target	Assumptions
Mini-grids provide reliable and adequate energy service	• Multi-tier framework (World Bank)	• Household surveys	5,97% of rural population (Global Tracking framework	7,97% of rural population of one province	Suitable operator models can be found
Activities for R1	Actors involved	Estimated Budget			assumptions
R1.A1: Review and update of existing feasibility and baseline studies and site selection in view of productive uses of energy (socio economic surveys)	Consultancy, NGOs, FUNAE, business associations, businesses, other donors, local authorities	€200.000	13 existing studies on PV and hydro	1 to 3 studies revised and updated	• Quality consultants are found • The existing FUNAE pipeline for mini-grids is relevant to the objective • Existing studies are of good quality
R1.A2 : Awareness and stakeholder consultations for each site including the private sector	NGOs, FUNAE, business associations, businesses, local authorities	€50.000	0 campaigns	1 a 3 awareness campaigns performed on future sites	NGOs and actors with sufficient knowledge of local conditions can be found
R1.A3: Mini-grid development with productive uses of energy	Private sector, FUNAE, consultants, NGOs, communities, local authorities	€ 6.120.000	3 large existing hydro mini grids (Sembezia, Murora, Majaua) and 3 large solar mini grids	1 to 3 additional large hydro mini-grids	• A financially sustainable management system for mini grid is agreed upon • Enforcement of payment for services • Sufficient ability to pay
R1.A4 Result dissemination	FUNAE	€ 50.000	0 publications	Minimum one publication	

Result 2	Indicators	Means of verification	Base values	Target	Assumptions
Technical and financial sustainability of existing systems is improved	• Revenues from the systems	• Baseline for systems and for payments • Systems database • FUNAE accounts	Fee collection at 50%	Fee collection raised to 80%	• Continuity in management and continued openness to other stakeholders • Users are willing and able to pay for the energy services • FUNAE is open to a level of decentralization process giving more autonomy to the Delegations, including financial. • Agreement can be found on tariffs and subsidies
	• Percentage of systems working	• Baseline for systems and for payments • Systems database	Working systems: 50%	80 % of working systems	
	• GIS implemented beyond a static database and used for planning and asset management purpose	• GIS system • Activity reports	GIS currently not used = 0%	• GIS interconnected with other data bases and used for planning purposes 100%	
	• The existing maintenance strategy for PV is implemented	• Satisfaction surveys about FUNAE • Operation and maintenance report	PV maintenance strategy implemented at 25%	PV maintenance strategy implemented at 80%	

	Activities for R2	Actors involved	Estimated Budget			assumptions
	R2.A1 Planning, Operation and maintenance	FUNAE with focus on maintenance unit, and other relevant divisions (solar, mini-hydro)	€ 200.000	Maintenance unit half functional 50%	Maintenance unit strengthened 90%	Integration with other departments is simulated Qualified human resources are kept in FUNAE
	R2. A2 Strengthening of Information systems	FUNAE maintenance unit and delegations	€ 200.000	Data base and GIS not connected Information not shared between departments 0%	GIS and data base connected and used for asset management, site identification and planning 100%	Integration with other departments is simulated Qualified human resources are kept in FUNAE
	R2 A3 Implementation of monitoring remote monitoring systems	FUNAE delegations in the provinces and relevant divisions	€ 360.000	8 systems installed; 3 different technologies	One technology chosen. Number of systems installed according to budget	Monitoring systems are adequate for the targeted systems.
	R2 A4 Implementation of payment systems (metering, fee collection, pre-payment)	FUNAE maintenance unit and Delegations in the provinces	€500.000	1000 Meters and pre-payment systems purchased but not operational yet 0 % of systems operational	Pre- payment (for domestic users) and meters systematic on the mini-grids financed by RERD2 100% of mini-grids equipped with pre-payment systems	Users are willing and able to pay for services

Result 3	Indicators	Meeans of verification	Base values	Target	Assumptions
The capacity of FUNAE in planning and project management is improved	• Capacity building plan • • Quality of tender documents • • Quality of socio-economic survey methodology • • Quality of working procedures	• Surveys • Activity reports • Coordination reports	No plan for capacity building No standard method for socio-economic surveys Incomplete procedures	Agreed plan for capacity building Standard template for surveys Working procedures are operational	• Continuity in management • Cooperation between divisions • FUNAE retains qualified human resources
Activities for R3	Actors involved	Estimated budget			Assumptions
R3.A1 Project management is improved at HQ level	• FUNAE relevant divisions in HQ	€ 100.000	Processes and working procedures not updated	Clear processes and tools for project management	• Integration with other departments is simulated • • Qualified human resources are kept in FUNAE
R3.A2. Capacity building of Delegations in sector planning and coordination	FUNAE maintenance unit and delegations	€ 200.000	Planning process with DIPREME unclear	Clear working processes and structure; Technicians better trained	• • Qualified human resources are kept in FUNAE • • More autonomy for FUNAE Delegation
R3 A3 Technical assistance	Enabel	€2.250.000			• Experts with adequate profiles are found
R3 A4 Surveys, field trips workshops and seminars, study tours	FUNAE and Enabel staff	€200.000			

3.7 MoRe Results at a glance

Logical framework's results or indicators modified in last 12 months?	No
Baseline Report registered on PIT?	No
Planning MTR (registration of report)	Not yet determined (intervention just started)
Planning ETR (registration of report)	Not yet determined
Backstopping missions since 01/01/2018	0

3.8 "Budget versus current (y – m)" Report

Financial Planning of MOZ1503411

Project Title : **Investment in Renewable Energy for Economic and Social Development in Rural Mozambique**

Fin Plan Version: **2019Q1**
Budget Version: **C02**
Donor: DGD
Currency: EUR

Amounts in 1000 EUR

	Status	Fin Mode	Budget	TtY-1	Balance	2019 Q1	2019 Q2	2019 Q3	2019 Q4	2019 Total	2020 to end	Est. end Proj. Bal.	Est. % exec
A INCREASE ACCESS TO ENERGY			10.410,00	127,25	10.282,75	118,55	190,55	258,05	392,05	959,21	9.323,54	0,00	100%
01 Mini-grids provide reliable and			6.400,00	8,93	6.391,07	0,00	17,00	82,00	146,00	245,00	6.146,07	0,00	100%
01 Review and update of existing		REGIE	200,00	8,93	191,07	0,00	17,00	22,00	31,00	70,00	121,07	0,00	100%
02 Awareness and stakeholder		REGIE	150,00	0,00	150,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	25,00	25,00	125,00	0,00	100%
03 Mini grid development		COGEST	6.000,00	0,00	6.000,00	0,00	0,00	60,00	90,00	150,00	5.850,00	0,00	100%
04 Result dissemination		REGIE	50,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	100%
02 Technical and financial			1.260,00	-8,00	1.268,00	0,00	55,00	55,00	55,00	165,00	1.103,00	0,00	100%
01 Planning, operation and		REGIE	200,00	-8,00	208,00	0,00	20,00	20,00	20,00	60,00	148,00	0,00	100%
02 Strengthening of information		REGIE	200,00	0,00	200,00	0,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	45,00	155,00	0,00	100%
03 Implementation of remote		COGEST	360,00	0,00	360,00	0,00	15,00	15,00	15,00	45,00	315,00	0,00	100%
04 Implementation of payment		COGEST	500,00	0,00	500,00	0,00	5,00	5,00	5,00	15,00	485,00	0,00	100%
03 Capacity building of FUNAE in			2.750,00	126,15	2.623,85	118,55	118,55	121,05	191,05	549,21	2.074,64	0,00	100%
01 Project management at FUNAIE		REGIE	100,00	0,00	100,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	20,00	20,00	80,00	0,00	100%
02 Capacity building of Delegations		REGIE	200,00	0,00	200,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	50,00	150,00	0,00	100%
03 Technical Assistance		REGIE	2.250,00	126,15	2.123,85	108,55	108,55	108,55	108,55	434,21	1.689,64	0,00	100%
04 Surveys, field trips, workshops		REGIE	200,00	0,00	200,00	10,00	10,00	12,50	12,50	45,00	155,00	0,00	100%
04 Prepaid on Increase Access to			0,00	0,17	-0,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,17	0,00	?%
01 VAT - Prepaid on RERD II R		REGIE	0,00	0,17	-0,17	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-0,17	0,00	?%
02 VAT - Prepaid on RERD II C		COGEST	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	?%
X CONTINGENCIES			326,00	0,00	326,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	326,00	0,00	100%
01 Contingencies			326,00	0,00	326,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	326,00	0,00	100%
		REGIE	4.977,00	242,99	4.734,01	172,27	224,27	231,77	335,79	964,11	3.769,90	0,00	100%
		COGEST	7.023,00	0,00	7.023,00	0,00	20,00	80,00	110,00	210,00	6.813,00	0,00	100%
		TOTAL	12.000,00	242,99	11.757,01	172,27	244,27	311,77	445,79	1.174,11	10.582,90	0,00	100%

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“Budget versus current (y – m)” Report (cont'd)

Financial Planning of MOZ1503411

Project Title : **Investment in Renewable Energy for Economic and Social Development in Rural Mozambique**

Fin Plan Version: **2019Q1**
Budget Version: **C02**
Donor: DGD
Currency: EUR

Amounts in 1000 EUR

	Status	Fin Mode	Budget	TtY-1	Balance	2019 Q1	2019 Q2	2019 Q3	2019 Q4	2019 Total	2020 to end	Est. end Proj. Bal.	Est. % exec
01 Contingencies		COGEST	163,00	0,00	163,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	163,00	0,00	100%
02 Contingencies		REGIE	163,00	0,00	163,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	163,00	0,00	100%
Z GENERAL MEANS			1.264,00	115,74	1.148,26	53,72	53,72	53,72	53,73	214,90	933,36	0,00	100%
01 Personnel Costs			690,00	110,29	579,71	34,38	34,38	34,38	34,38	137,50	442,21	0,00	100%
01 Regional Administration Finance		REGIE	450,00	101,96	348,04	26,88	26,88	26,88	26,88	107,50	240,54	0,00	100%
02 Finance/admin/procurement staff		REGIE	120,00	8,33	111,67	4,50	4,50	4,50	4,50	18,00	93,67	0,00	100%
03 Driver		REGIE	120,00	0,00	120,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	12,00	108,00	0,00	100%
02 Investment costs			40,00	3,86	36,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	36,14	0,00	100%
01 ICT/ERP		REGIE	40,00	3,86	36,14	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	36,14	0,00	100%
03 Operating costs			372,00	1,59	370,41	19,35	19,35	19,35	19,36	77,40	293,01	0,00	100%
01 Office consumable		REGIE	12,00	0,23	11,77	0,60	0,60	0,60	0,60	2,40	9,37	0,00	100%
02 Communication costs		REGIE	30,00	0,25	29,75	1,50	1,50	1,50	1,50	6,00	23,75	0,00	100%
03 Fuel and maintenance		REGIE	60,00	1,01	58,99	3,00	3,00	3,00	3,00	12,00	46,99	0,00	100%
04 Mission costs		REGIE	105,00	0,00	105,00	6,25	6,25	6,25	6,25	25,00	80,00	0,00	100%
05 Other operation costs		REGIE	5,00	0,10	4,90	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,25	1,00	3,90	0,00	100%
06 Office rental		REGIE	150,00	0,00	150,00	7,50	7,50	7,50	7,50	30,00	120,00	0,00	100%
07 Office renovation and		REGIE	10,00	0,00	10,00	0,25	0,25	0,25	0,25	1,00	9,00	0,00	100%
04 Audit, Follow-up and Evaluations			162,00	0,00	162,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	162,00	0,00	100%
01 Audit		REGIE	50,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	50,00	0,00	100%
02 Mid-term and final evaluation		REGIE	80,00	0,00	80,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	80,00	0,00	100%
03 Follow-up and backstopping		REGIE	32,00	0,00	32,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	32,00	0,00	100%
		REGIE	4.977,00	242,99	4.734,01	172,27	224,27	231,77	335,79	964,11	3.769,90	0,00	100%
		COGEST	7.023,00	0,00	7.023,00	0,00	20,00	80,00	110,00	210,00	6.813,00	0,00	100%
		TOTAL	12.000,00	242,99	11.757,01	172,27	244,27	311,77	445,79	1.174,11	10.582,90	0,00	100%

3.9 Communication resources

The project is in the start-up phase. As such it has not produced any communication resources yet.