Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Historical view: MAP Cash transfers for social protection (23-0000835)

Id	23-0000835
Version number	2
Version date	18-08-2023
SAP application number	4000006300

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Key data

Activity basics

Type	Standard
Short name	MAP Cash transfers for social protection
Contract party	The World Bank Washington (30011226)
ODA	Yes
Amount EUR	28000000
Start date	01-09-2023
End date	31-12-2027
Full name	WB Multi-Donor Trust Fund to support the social protection system in Mozambique contributing to inclusive growth through cash transfers.
Summary	The activity is built on the previous support to strengthen capacity and systems for delivering cash transfers - World Bank Multi- Donor Trust Fund (MDTF), Act.400002244. Together Netherlands, FCDO and Sweden fund the MDTF. The MDTF contributes with 25%, to the WB efforts to support the social protection sector in Mozambique via the Social Protection and Economic Resilience Project (SPER 2022-26). MDTF has two pillars: Recipient- Executed TF (80%) to finance cash transfers and implementation costs, and; Bank- Executed TF (20%) to finance technical assistance and support systems improvements, as well as improve coordination and integration of the social protection. With this activity EKN MAP will contribute to the MDTF, by allocating EUR 28 mln. With this allocation it is expected to increase income for the poorest and contribute to the improvement of nutrition, while also strengthening the government capacity and systems for delivering cash transfers.

Activity details

Date of receipt of proposal	02-02-2023
Proposal’s reference number	Report No: PAD3936
Budget holder	Maputo Embassy (8221MAP)
Anonymize open data	No
Limit access	No
Consultation with Embassy / regional department / thematic department	IGG,BIS,DGIS
Related activity	4000002244 (previous activity)

Accounting data

SAP application number	4000006300
Funds center	MAP MZ Food security contribution (1702U01010012)

Policy data

Aid modality	Basket/Pooled funding
Technical assistance	Between 10% (inclusive.) and 25% (exclusive) of the activity budget
Beneficiary location	Country
Country	Mozambique
Location type	Territory
Specific location	All provinces
CRS code	16010 Social Protection
Policy Keywords	
Refugees & host communities	No
Policy Markers	
Biodiversity	Not targeted
Climate change: adaptation	Not targeted
Climate change: mitigation	Not targeted
Desertification	Not targeted
Equality between men & women	Significant
Food security	Principal
Explain your choices	The Food security marker is targeted by supporting the expansion of cash transfers for vulnerable households (in particular families with children) and incorporating early childhood relevant interventions in the form of information sessions on nutrition, parenting and others; Equality is fostered by targeting mainly women and girls and using gender lens across the social protection program components. Digitalization and financial inclusion will be fostered since the program will support the government to increase cash transfers using digital payments thereby also increasing financial literacy while reducing administrative costs for delivering cash transfers.

Policy Appraisal

Policy relevance

- What policy objectives, as set out in the annual plan, policy notes etc., will this activity contribute to?

In the new policy note 'Do what we do best' in 2022, an extra budget was reserved for social protection programmes through cash transfers. In July 2022 DGIS approved the MDTF programme in Mozambique as one of the channels which will receive part of this budget.
In the Multi Annual Country Strategy (MACS) Mozambique 2023 – 2026 the continuation and scaling up of the social protection programme with MDTF was announced. The activity is under the pillar Sustainable development, Food security, water and climate (HGIS6) contributing to the thematic area food and nutrition security.
The activity is in line with the Government of Mozambique's policy priorities including social protection strategy that aims to address poverty and consumption resilience, human capital, social risks, and institutional capacity. The project funds the GoM social protection system which is grounded on the National Strategy for Basic Social Security (ENSSB) 2016-2024 targeting the poorest and most vulnerable population. The key ENSSB objectives are to: (i) strengthen consumption level and resilience of the poorest and most vulnerable; (ii) contribute to the development of their human capital through improved nutrition and access to health and education services; (iii) prevent and respond to the risks of violence, abuse, exploitation, discrimintation and exclusion through social services; and (iv) develop institucional capacity for the implementation and coordination of the social assistance system.

Rationale

- What issue/problem will be addressed by the activity
- Why does the activity help to address the issue/problem?
  For ODA activities over EUR 250.000, please explain the Theory of Change

Problem statement: More than 48% of households in Mozambique live under the poverty line, affected by weak human capital accumulation (43% of children under 5 years old are malnourished) and highly exposed to extreme climate events and man-made disasters.
Two third of this chronically poor and live in rural areas. And, continuos economic and climate shocks have set the country back on the progress to achieve poverty alleviation and have specially affected food security and access to/quality of social services.
The Government of Mozambique has set a social protection strategy aiming to address poverty and consumption resilience, human capital, social risks, and institutional capacity. The operationalization of the ENSSB has been supported by the World Bank since 2013 through the Social Protection Project. A new World Bank Social Protection and Economic Resilience Project, SPER, was developed to support the GoM social protection system. The programmatic Muti- Donor Trust Fund, strengthening Mozambique Social Protection System will be contributing to the WB SPER.
The MDTF will be contributing to cash transfers while strengthening institutional capacity. Being more specific, the MDTF funds will be used to support critical activities to strengthen core operational and administrative capacity; improve targeting and coverage of social protection programs, such as the new child grant program; expand economic inclusion, innovative approaches to strengthen the capacity of the social protection system to respond to emergencies.
In sum, MDTF will be covering all the components covering main national SP programs (both regular programming and emergency response):
Table 2: Components of the MDTF

Component	Description
Strengthening Core Operational and Administrative Capacity	Major focus of the SPER project and the MDTF partners. This component aims to enhance MGCAS and INAS capacities for policy, planning and analysis, operational processes and implementation and includes the areas of economic inclusion and graduation, financial inclusion and payments, systems readiness for emergencies, SP targeting for better use of resources and examining the urban bias of SP programs.
Improving effectiveness and efficiency of Social Protection programs	**Basic and Social Assistance Program (PSSB)** with a focus on the scale up of the new subcomponent of the child grant for children aged 0-2 years. WB has agreed to support 110,000 beneficiaries in a phased manner until December 2026 and INAS is proposing to use WB funds to support beneficiaries in eight priority Provinces (Niassa, Cabo Delgado, Nampula, Zambezia, Tete, Manica, Sofala and Gaza). **The Productive Social Assistance Program (PASP)** is recognized as a flexible tool to enhance economic empowerment of the poor and vulnerable. Key PASP activities include: (i) implementation of productive Public Works subprojects that facilitate labor force participation in

	community activities and services, and (ii) support to activities to increase income generation capacity (ADIGR subprojects) to promote acquisition of productive skills.
Shock-responsive Social Protection	**PASD-PE** aims to strengthen the capacity of the social protection system to timely respond to emergencies through improved financing mechanisms to support social assistance interventions to protect the human capital and productive capacity among the target population.
Contingent Emergency Response	This component aims to strengthen the capacity of the social protection system to timely respond to shocks through improved financing mechanisms to protect the human capital and productive capacity among the target population. This CERC will allow for rapid reallocation of project proceeds in the event of a natural or man-made disaster or crisis.

Contextual analysis

- Who is/are the target group(s) and why?
- Who are the other main stakeholders?
- To what extent have stakeholders been involved in formulating the proposal?
- Is the intervention aimed at a specific geographical location, and if so, why?

Overall, the program will focus on the poorest and most vulnerable population in Mozambique aiming to support their human capital, productive capacities, and covering those affected by emergencies. The geographic areas are selected based on the multidimensional poverty index (Ministry of Economy and
Finance, 2020), high exposure to extreme climate events and other socioeconomic factors. Eligible participants are prioritized through geographic, community and family characteristics . These are selected through a prioritization process that includes geographic targeting across districts, community-based targeting (CBT) to pre-identify program participants.
Below is the description of each program eligibility criteria as well as the priorization mechanism.
Table 3. Project Beneficiaries by Program

Program	Additional eligibility criteria:	Expected expansion:	Prioritization based on:
Basic Social Assistance (PSSB)	Households with children 0-2 years old	30 districts 110,000 households	Multidimensional poverty maps+malnutrition data
Productive Social Action (PASP)	Working age+willigness to work	218,300 households	Maps of multidimensional poverty+ climate hazard maps, and current implementation conditions
Direct Social Assistance for Emergence (PASD-PE)	Households affected by disaster and emergencies	95,000 households under the COVID-19 response Phase1. 45,000 additional households 200,000 households pre-registered in climate hazard areas	Multidimensional poverty maps+high resolution urban poverty maps

Added value

- What is the added value of the Dutch government being involved in relation to other donors, the EU, NGOs and local authorities?
- Are the recipients making an own contribution or co-participating in the activity, and if so, to what extent?

Based on the existing commitments, with this activity, the Netherlands will be the biggest donor contributing to social protection sector in Mozambique for the next five years. Netherlands funding will cover more than half of the expected budget for the Multi Donor Trust Fund. This will be helping in reducing the funding gap in the sector, which is still high. Approximately 20 percent of the poor households are being covered in the sector. This is below the government plan of targeting approximately 28 percent of the poor until 2024.
MDTF fund goes to the World Bank Social Protection and Resilience Project (SPER). WB contributes with approximately 80% to the SPER program through its International Development Association (IDA funding). The remaining 20% is from the MDTF.
In addition to Netherlands, Sweden and FCDO contribute to the MDTF and the indicative contribution is as follows:

1. **MDTF Indicative Donor Contributions (as of 04 July 2023)**

MDTF MozSP Donor	**Indicative Contribution Currency**	**Total Millions**	**USD Millions**
FCDO	GBP	9	10.3

Netherlands	EU	28	27.8
Sweden	SEK	100**	9.29
Total			**47.39**

Lessons learned

- What lessons learned (from previous or comparable activities, published evaluations, relevant publications) will be addressed by the activity?

1. EKN's strategy to further support inclusive development in Mozambique is well supported by evidence that shows that whilst poverty levels have reduced in the last 10 years, inequality is on the rise. The economic crisis that hit Mozambique , has had a negative impact on the poorest households, who saw their purchasing power reduced. A published analysis from the World Bank [*World Bank (2018 a), who wins and who loses from Staple Food Prices Spikes?: welfare implications for Mozambique. Policy research Paper 8612]* suggests that the impact of the increase of food prices has contributed to increase poverty for the households in the poorest quintiles, with a disproportionate burden to the households living in the poorest provinces of the country.

2. The choice for supporting cash transfers programs comes from the evidence that demonstrates the positive impacts of this approach. First, cash transfers give beneficiaries greater control over their spending choices by enabling them to access the goods and services that they prioritize and value most. In contrast, in-kind approaches typically provide standard packages that may not meet the optimal needs of beneficiaries. Second, cash transfers enable recipients to make investments and address market failures that in-kind or service delivery programs cannot, such as making down payments on land or repaying debts. Third, cash transfers can make limited funds go further, particularly in humanitarian and fragile settings, because it generally costs less to provide people with money than with in-kind or voucher assistance (*Cabot Venton, Bailey, & Pongracz, 2017*). For example, a study in multiple countries that compared cash transfers with food aid found that 18% more people could be assisted at no extra cost if program beneficiaries received cash instead of food (*Margolies & Hoddinott, 2018*). Finally, cash transfers afford beneficiaries greater dignity, as they often are not attached to the same stigma of in-kind program receipt.

3. Also, the project reflects the implementation lessons from the existing operation and other comparable experiences:

- The targeting assessment of the existing PSSB showed major losses of efficiency in targeting that the proposed project intends to correct by using poverty maps and clear targeting process and rules for allocation of resources.
- The coordination of the social protection sector with the health sector has shown to work better at the local level than at the central level..
- During the implementation of the previous WB Social Protection Project , the PASD-PE was triggered in three cases: (i) the 2016 droughts in the South; (ii) the 2019 Tropical Cyclones Idai and Kenneth; and (iii) the 2020 COVID-19 emergency. These experiences stressed the importance of a contingent of financing mechanisms to expedite delivery of timely social assistance support and the need to have an updated social registry and functioning payment systems.

Durability

- How will the results of the activity be sustained after its end date? What is the exit-strategy?

Social protection programs and instruments supported under this project are already part of the national social protection system. Both the ENSSB and other legal instruments provide the normative support for the programs and instruments supported by this project. The project will contribute to financing the expansion of these programs as part of their strengthening towards higher efficiency and impact, with direct changes in program functioning. The project envisions that improvements in the functioning of social protection would be absorb under the normative framework ensuring their institutional sustainability.

Financial sustainability of mainstream programs requires further efforts to ensure domestic resources are adequately budgeted for social protection. Financial support to social protection programs is directly affected by Mozambique's fiscal vulnerability. Although the country is expected to benefit from gas revenues, fiscal constraints and uncertainty have affected the capacity of GoM to commit fiscal resources to social protection programs. Under the project, the MGCAS will establish a medium-term expenditure framework (MTEF) to ensure domestic resources are planned and allocated, and/or financing options are discussed in advance. It is expected that such a MTEF would ensure adequate financial planning for social protection resources supporting sustainable implementation of activities.

In addition to the efforts to build normative and financial sustainability, the project will invest in sustainability of the institutional capacity. The project emphasizes activities to build capacity for policy planning, implementation and evaluation at MGCAS and operational capacity at INAS at both central and local levels.

Gender

- Does the proposal include a gender analysis? If yes, what are the main outcomes? If no, why not?
- Does the proposal justify the target group's gender-specific interests and needs (and why)? Please explain.
- Have women and young people been included in the stakeholder analysis? Please explain.

A gender profile was included as part of the contextual analysis. The program targets mainly women and girls and uses gender lens across components to maximize the impact on women's empowerment while addressing selected gender inequality issues. The selected issues to be addressed are:

(i) the related to the use of financial services by addressing financial constraints, access to financial services, basic digital and financial literacy, and agency.
(ii) GBV by promoting linkages and referrals to complementary services focused on promoting women's empowerment in terms of productivity and agency, and indirectly through alleviation of household poverty and food insecurity.
Specifically, gender equality will be fostered by supporting the:
(a) development and implementation of a roadmap for expansion of digital payments in feasible areas – linked to basic digital and financial literacy training – to deliver program benefits to women through banks or mobile money providers, as well as the beneficiary registration and delivery of INAS program cards.
(b) delivery of cash transfers as well as the delivery of cellphones and opening of bank or mobile money basic accounts. This will rely on the INAS beneficiary card as the Central Bank recognized identification document for this purpose, thus overcoming the widespread lack of official identification among women.
(c) delivery of information on nutrition, WASH, and positive parenting for women with children, as well as referrals to other social services where available.

Climate change

- Does the proposal include an analysis of the possible effects of climate change on the activity or its results?
- Does the proposal include any interventions to combat these effects (adaptation/mitigation)?

An analysis of the Mozambique's climate vulnerability contextin which is included the effects of the climate shocks on the target population was included as part of the program proposal (Annex 2. SPER Project Document).
To cope with high exposure to climate change, the expansion of the social protection programs will be driven by a geographical targeting that focuses on areas highly vulnerable to climate related shocks. The proposed project prioritizes the expansion of the programs in areas highly exposed to natural disasters in order to strengthen the resilience of the households against climate change.

Cooperation, harmonisation and alignment

- Does the activity involve cooperation with Dutch organisations, the EU or other donors (including delegated cooperation), local organisations or other parties?
- How does the activity contribute to harmonisation and/or multi-donor financing?
- What is the degree of (policy and financial) alignment?

No cooperation with Ducth organisations is foreseen under this activity.
There has been an increasing donor and partner engagement in the social protection sector in Mozambique. There are different working groups stablished. And SP partners have agreed to improve coordination among the partners engaged in Social Protection for effective advocacy and harmonized technical and financial supports to the goverment. Further steps are being taken to improve the coordination mechanism for the partner's engagement in the sector to allow stakeholders to better align and harmonize social protection activities.
Below a description of the existing working groups and its working structures:
(i) Mozambique's Strengthening Social Protection Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) established by the World Bank in 2018 to support an integrated platform for technical and financial assistance to the GoM. The MDTF is funded by the Netherlands, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) of the United Kingdom, and the Governments of Sweden. The MTDF is fully aligned with the Government of Mozambique's policies since it seeks to operationalize the ENSSB previously described. It can also be regarded as one of the platforms where donors and the Government of Mozambique discuss the best ways to support the social protection sector in the country.
The role of MDTF was significant in providing a structured financing source to the GoM to reduce the fragmentation in financing sources, facilitate donor financing during emergencies and provide greater clarity to the GoM.
The World Bank sets the rules and regulations for cooperation under the MDTF, herewith harmonizing the flows of donor and World Bank/IDA funds and reporting and other requirements which reduce the burden for Government of Mozambique.
(ii) The coordination of development partners takes place through the Social Action Working Group (SAWG) that provides a space for information exchange, technical discussions, and policy briefings with the GoM. In addition, during the COVID-19 emergency response, a Technical Advisory Group including UNJP, WFP and the World Bank have provided real-time operational advice about the deployment of the emergency social assistance.
(iii) United Nations organizations have been essential partners in supporting the implementation of the ENSSB. UNICEF and the International Labor Organization (ILO) have provided technical assistance and operational support to MGCAS and INAS under the United Nations Joint Program (UNJP) funded by donor countries. UNJP provided specific support to the improvement of the social registry, implementation of Basic Social Assistance – especially among children – and overall policy and civil society dialogue. EKN was part of the donors supporting the UNJP until 2022.
(iv)Other organizations, like the World Food Program (WFP), also contributed to support in post emergency response in specific locations. Furthermore, the joint dialogue between the GoM, WFP, and the World Bank, has triggered a policy dialogue on harmonization of social protection and humanitarian responses in Mozambique.
Policy alignment is foreseen between the contribution to the MDTF and EKN's objectives in other thematic areas:

- Food security: cash transfers increase the income of poor and vulnerable households which hopefully leads to an increase and diversification of food intake.
- SRHR: poverty and social exclusion are the underlying causes for gender discrimination and related impacts on women's sexual and reproductive health. Social protection when complemented by other interventions has the potential to contribute to break women's and girls' exclusion cycle to social services, such as attended birth. Also, cash transfers when combined with complementary activities also contribute to promote healthy behaviours and choices from the beneficiaries.
- The programme is managed by the World Bank who is also engaged in the implementation of the Global Financing Facility (GFF), activity 4000001585, aiming to reduce the persisting high levels of maternal and neonatal mortality, malnutrition and rising adolescent birth rate in Mozambique.

Digitalisation

- Have proposed digital technologies been developed or chosen in collaboration with end-users?
- Does the proposal include an analysis of the local digital ecosystem?
- Is data security guaranteed?
- Are digital solutions locally sustainable/relevant?
- Is duplication avoided?

As a general principle, the project will support the delivery of money transfers through digital payment mechanisms. The project document includes a Digital payment readiness score for digital payments expansion (annex 6) with the aim to identify territories suitable for different types of digital payments. The progam provides an oppportunity for improving access and utilization of financial services such as mobile and bank accounts.
The GoM support for digital payments - including the Central Bank approval to uses INAS identification cards to open digital accounts for beneficiaries - is a key factor that will facilitate increased financial inclusion for the poorest population.

Additional remarks (if applicable)

Attached the pathways, programs and exit strategy diagram.

Results

- What are the main OUTPUTS (services and products) that will be delivered through the activity? Describe briefly.
- What are the main OUTCOMES (changes and effects for the target groups) that will be achieved through the activity? Describe briefly.
- For the OUTPUTS and OUTCOMES mentioned above (or add snapshot from results application):
  - Specify the indicators if agreed upon with the contract party.
  - Specify the baseline values and targets if applicable.
- What method will be used to gather and monitor the data?

Overall, ne support to social protection sector in Mozambique will focus on the poorest and most vulnerable population, aiming to support their human capital, productive capacities, and covering those affected by emergencies. The expansion of PSSB coverage of families with children in the poorest districts and with the highest malnutrition rates aims to protect the human capital among the most vulnerable additional 110,000 families (approx. 650,000 people). This will represent a shift on the base of the social protection system that is skewed towards the elderly. The PASP will expand to 218,000 beneficiary households (approx. 1,290,000 people) aiming the enhance their productivity and employability prospects. PSSB beneficiaries can transit into PASP interventions as a pathway towards better livelihoods. Finally, PASD-PE would cover at least 100,000 beneficiary families (approx. 590,000 people) of the COVID-19 response Phase 1 and an estimated 45,000 additional families (approx. 270,000 people) in case of emergencies. Component 1 would have a broader coverage as it
would include the identification and registration of 200,000 families in areas with high hazard rates, although not all of them would be beneficiaries. Overall, the project would cover around 670,000 families, representing an estimated four million people. The activity will provide cash transfers for poor people in Mozambique while focusing on strengthening the capacity of government (MGCAS and INAS) and systems to deliver transfers. The detailed MDTF expected results can be summarized as follows:

Main Outputs:

- Social Protection Coverage Strategy prioritizing households in poverty and vulnerability;
- PSSB cash transfers for poor and vulnerable population with children 0-2 years old and female recipients;
- PASP subprojects implemented in high poverty and climate vulnerability areas;
- Improved accuracy and efficiency of core delivery processes: Registration, Digital Payments, Monitoring;
- PASD-PE is implemented in response to emergencies.

Main Outcomes:

- PSSB-CG and PASP beneficiaries supported by the project in the lowest 2 quintiles of the income distribution;
- Beneficiaries receiving social protection transfer through digital payments;
- Beneficiary households with food consumption score above "poor level";
- Female Social protectin beneficiaries who own and use a bank and/or mobile money account;
- Enhanced income generation capacity of vunerable (female-headed) households

The government institution INAS will be responsible for all the Monitoring and Evaluation. An electronic system, e-INAS system will be used for the timely tracking of inputs, outputs and results. This information will feed in the World Bank reports and inform MDTF Results Framework.

- Record the following in the **results application**:
  - the thematic results frameworks that apply to this activity;
  - the relevant indicators (including baseline values and targets if applicable).
- Have these results frameworks been communicated with the contract party?
- Do the indicators correspond to one or more of the 17 indicators on which the ministry reports to the Dutch parliament? If not, why?

The indicators were selected based on the existing MDTF Results Framework. These are in line with the MFA Results Framework for Food Nutrion and Security as well as Private Sector Development.
A snapshot of the detailed MFA Results Framework for the activity is included below (as attachment).
The selected indicators from the MFA results framework are as follow.

<u>Outcome:</u>

2. Number of people with a more diverse and adequate diet - *FNS indicator*

<u>Ouputs:</u>

- Number of people directly reached with activities aimed at structural/systemic improvement of their nutritional situation - *FNS indicator*
- Number of people directly reached with activities aimed at temporary/partial improvement of their nutritional situation - *FNS indicator*

The information will be collected using equivalent MDTF indicators. The MDTF indicators used as a reference for the results framework are:

Outcome:

- Beneficiaries households with food consumption score above "poor level" (percentage);

Ouputs:

- Beneficiaries (famale/male) of social safety net programs (Number)
- Beneficiaries of PSSB child grant + Beneficiary families of PASP (Number)

There is an ongoing discussing between Worls Bank and INAS to fine tunning the SPER results framework. MDTF donors, including EKN are participating on these discussions.

Implementing Organisation(s)

Selection of implementing organisation(s)

- Why has/have the implementing organisation(s) been chosen?
- Describe the implementing organisation(s).

Managing Organization

The World Bank has a longstanding relation with Government of Mozambique. The operationalization of the ENSSB II has been supported by the World Bank since 2013 through the Social Protection Project.

The World Bank established in 2018 the Mozambique's Strengthening Social Protection Multi-Donor Trust Fund (MDTF) to support an integrated platform for technical and financial assistance to the GoM. The MDTF is funded by the Netherlands, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) of the United Kingdom, and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida).

The MDTF has two main pillars. The first pillar, Recipient-Executed Trust Fund (RETF) accounting for 80% of the MDTF which is processed as Bank operations including additional financing of the current World Bank Social Protection Project . And the second pillar, Bank-Executed Trust Fund (BETF) accounting for the remainder 20% of the MDTF, to fund Technical Assistance during implementation of the RETF.

Pillar 1: Strengthening Social Protection Programs (RETF): This pillar provides support to strengthen coverage of existing social protection programs, prioritizing income support to eligible households in existing SP programs by financing existing income support cash transfers, associated implementation costs, and piloting and scaling up solutions that enhance the efficiency and impact of SP programs.

Pillar 2: Strengthening Social Protection Systems (BETF): Under this pillar technical assistance will be provided to contribute to the knowledge generation, development and testing of innovative solutions to improve the functioning of SP systems in the following areas (i) strengthening the delivery systems of existing social programs, (ii) enhancing intersectoral synergies; and (iii) improving coordination and integration of the SP system.

In addition, the World Bank has played a critical role in harmonizing social protection policy and operational dialogue across international partners. The role of the World Bank through the establishment of the MDTF is also significant in providing a structured financing source to the Government to reduce the fragmentation in financing sources, facilitate donor financing during emergencies and provide greater clarity to the Government.

Implementing Organisations

The Ministry of Gender, Children and Social Action (MGCAS) is responsible for the implementation of the project and supported by INAS as a project implementation partner. MGCAS has the social protection policy leadership, while most of the operational responsibility lies on INAS. The project will have a Project Coordinator appointed by MGCAS responsible for: (i) supervising project implementation activities, (ii) leading the coordination with INAS in the preparation of the Project Annual Workplans and Budgets and their approval by MGCAS; (iii) coordinating the MGCAS Project Support Team that will provide technical assistance and direct support to MGCAS during implementation; and (iv) submitting consolidated project implementation and Fiduciary reports to the World Bank.

MGCAS will be directly responsible for implementation of Subcomponent 1.1, with dedicated procurement and financial management staff and a MGCAS-specific Designated Account. To support implementation of project activities a Project Support Team will be established in MGCAS and will be responsible for the provision of technical assistance to MGCAS structures in the preparation of Project Annual Workplans and Budgets, implementation of project activities, capacity building on implementation of procurement and financial managements activities, and on monitoring and reporting on project activities, among others.

INAS (National institute for Social Action) leads the operational implementation of the project. INAS is responsible for preparing Project Annual Workplans and Budgets, implementation of project activities, and preparing Project Implementation and Fiduciary reports. To support implementation of project activities under INAS, an INAS Project Support Team will be established in INAS. This team will be responsible for the provision of technical assistance to INAS structures in the preparation of Project Annual Workplans and Budgets, implementation of project activities, capacity building on implementation of procurement and financial managements activities, and on monitoring and reporting on project activities, among others. Project Annual Workplans and Budgets prepared by INAS would be approved by MGCAS annually. Fiduciary reports of activities managed by INAS will be approved by the INAS Fiscal Committee, chaired by a representative of MEF.

INAS will maintain its role as implementing agency under the policy direction of MGCAS. Via the Recipient Executed Trust Fund, INAS will receive funds for cash transfers and improvement of its systems. The WB will continue to manage the MDTF, provide technical assistance, public finance management and develop system improvements to be implemented by INAS, which together with program coordination and fiduciary measures will be financed from the Bank Executed Trust Fund.

Capacity assessment

- Has an up-to-date capacity assessment (ORIA, PARTOS ISO-9001 certification, Scorecard) of the implementing organisation been carried out (include the date)?
    - If yes: what were the main conclusions? Has there been any follow-up? (Note: ORIA is mandatory for commitments over EUR 1.000.000)
    - If no, please answer the questions below:
        - In which way does the organisation convincingly demonstrate relevant experience and successes in terms of expertise and effectiveness, evaluation and learning capacity, transparency, accountability and public support, knowledge of the country context, inclusive approach and sustainability?
        - Is there an annual report audited by an external and independent auditor? Determine whether there are points of attention which could affect the results and explain.
        - If the organisation is acting as an intermediary (i.e. channelling the funds to other implementing partners), how has supervision been arranged and what are the individual roles of the parties concerned? Stay alert to the 'accountability gap'. Also describe how the organisation selects its implementing partners.

Though GoM holds primary responsibility for the implementation of this program, WB plays a supervisory role, manages the MDTF and provides technical assistance.
In terms of the World Bank capacity assessment a due diligence of the WB MDTF was conducted by FCDO in December 2018. The main purpose of the exercise was to provide assurance that the WB office in Mozambique has safeguarding policies and procedures in place and necessary capacity and capability to effectively deliver the SP MDTF. The assessment indicated that the risk of WB not being able to deliver efectively to the program is minimal.
A Central Assurance Assessment carried out by FCDO in June 2018 to provide a detailed analysis of the WB's corporate policies, systems and processes concluded that the World Bank group is low risk partner. It carries no unacceptable fiduciary or reputational risks.
The SPER and MDTF required an increased capacity to manage more numerous and complex arrangements with other agencies – both Government and non-governmental international organizations. The SPER core support team includes: (i) two procurement specialists; (ii) two financial management specialists and two accountants responsible for supporting project financial flows and reporting; (iii) a payments specialist supporting the planning and implementation of payment processes; and (iv) two safeguards specialists supporting the implementation of the ESF commitments and plans.
Also, one additional MDTF coordinator based in Maputo and two Trust Fund back up staff based in DC are part of the team.
Implementation by INAS is financed through the Recipient Executed Trust Fund which is guided by a WB-MGCAS Financial Agreement that specifies requirements with respect to annual work plans, payments, reporting requirements, audits etc.
Procedures and operational requirements that meet the WB requirements are specified in agreed upon implementation manuals.
Administration Arrangements (AA) are signed between WB and the donors, currently Sweden, FCDO and the Netherlands. The standard provisions for management of the contributions and reporting are specified in attachments to the AA.

Integrity assessment

- Have the organisation's integrity policy and associated procedures and accountability regarding inappropriate behaviour been assessed? If not, carry out the assessment yourself using the source documentation and record the outcome of the assessment. In so doing, establish whether:
    - the organisation has a policy in place (code of conduct) whereby staff can be held to account regarding certain behaviours;
    - the organisation has a channel for reporting incidents, such as an integrity adviser;
    - the organisation has whistleblower regulations in place;
    - the organisation reports on incidents in its social annual report, for example.

  If an organisation has not embedded the aforementioned safeguards into its working practices, discuss these issues with the organisation. Set out the outcomes of the discussion, along with key points that should be included in the contractual agreements. Finally, draw a conclusion as to why funding the activity, with the above safeguards in place, is justified.

Before the start of EKN's contribution to the MDTF (2019), consultations between MOFA and WB headquarters resulted in an extensive letter in which the WB Group explained the policy and systems in place to reduce risks of unacceptable behavior and the procedures that are applicable in case of (suspicion of) incidents. Following this, the signed MDTF Administrative Arrangement was returned to the WB country office with an accompanying letter in which EKN referred to the consultations and the agreed upon actions. The contribution to the MDTF will be formalized in an amendment to that arrangement.
Integrity and unacceptable behavior are addressed in the MOFA WB scorecard. The WB scores 'satisfactory' (max. score) with a number of instruments and procedures in place, such as a policy that aims at combating corruption within the organisation and in countries where it is implementing its activities. Focal point for the entire WB Group is the Department for Corporate Integrity (INT).
WB's Grievance Redress System (GRS) is in place for communities and individuals who believe that they are adversely affected by a WB supported project. The GRS ensures that complaints received are promptly reviewed in order to address project-related

concerns. Project affected communities and individuals may submit their complaint to the WB's independent Inspection Panel which determines whether harm occurred, or could occur, as a result of WB non-compliance with its policies and procedures. INAS is governed by the Mozambican policies governing public servants, the *Estatuto Geral dos Funcionarios de Estado* and a Code of Conduct approved in 2018. The anti-corruption 'Law of Public Probity' includes mechanisms to protect whistle-blowers. Sexual harassment is prohibited under the GoM labor law and according to the penal code (article 399-A) punishable with a year of imprisonment and payment of compensation. Legislation specifically addresses and protects against sexual harassment, including (i) unwelcome sexual advances, (ii) request for sexual favors, (iii) verbal or physical conduct or gestures of a sexual nature and (iv) annoyance, understood to include harassment with sexual content. The legislation protects against discrimination. There is a provision protecting against inducing indecent or lewd behavior coupled with financial or official dependence or authority, abuse of position or authority, or language that can be interpreted to mean such dependence or abuse.

Risks

Contextual risks

Risk (description)	Potential impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Risk assessment (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
Governance and Corruption The corruption activities may occur due to nature of the project: cash transfers for a large extent	High Funds that leak away through corruption will leave less funds available for eligible beneficiaries. Corruption (personnel, assets, stocks, etc.) could negatively influence the programs and the image of EKN, WB and INAS. Trust in GoM will further deteriorate.	Medium INAS must apply GoM anti-corruption policies and procedures, which include a 'State Employee Code of Conduct' and the 'Public Probity Law', that define ethical principles and duties to avoid conflict of interest, use of public goods, prohibitions and sanctions. Besides that, GoM established the 'Central Cabinet for Combating Corruption' and the 'Central Public Ethics Commission'. Although policies and instruments are in place, these are circumvented at times.	In addition to the anti-corruption procedures, INAS as a GoM organisation is subject to audits conducted by the Mozambican Auditor General (*Tribunal Administrativo*) and inspections by the Ministry of Finance. WB has a number of fiduciary measures in place, among which disbursement of recipient executed funds in accordance with the WB-INAS Financial Agreement. Clearly defined procurement procedures will be documented. The project will be periodically supervisied by the WB staff as well as government institutions. A regular internal audit will be required on an annual basis. EKN Maputo regards the mitigation measures as sufficient.
Security The project will have a national coverage including territories affected by armed conflict in the North	High Deslocation of program beneficiaries within Mozambique and across the border; violence may affect achievement of results of interventions in affected regions	High WB will adapt program tools and protocols applied on insecure territories	EKN together with other donors will monitor the security situation in the country

Programme risks

Compared to the Moderate risk of the previous WB Social Protection Project, this project raises the risk to Substantial due to the Institutional Capacity for Implementation and Sustainability risk associated with the new implementing agency (MGCAS) and the needed coordination with INAS. The required establishment of a Project Support Team and the appointment of a project coordinator would mitigate institutional capacity for implementation and sustainability risks, associated to the weak coordination between MGCAS policy and INAS operational activities.

Risk (description)	Potential impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Risk assessment (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
Shortage of human resources, limited capacity for key Financial Management, and overall weak public finance management control environment may impact negatively the implementation of the proposed project expenditures;	H	H	The GoM is committed to implement further reform of the country's Public Finance Management with support from the WB and other development partners; Donors are supporting a number of initiatives to strenghten Financial Management (FM) systems; Key FM staff with the required qualification and experience will be retained or recruited. WB staff shall condcut training on WB FM procedures.
Lack of fiscal space to take over in the future, the coverage of the additional beneficiaries of the MDTF (and thus lack of sustainability).	H Government's inability to close the gap of the additional beneficiaries (enrolled with MDTF funds) will have implications on INAS ability to deliver montlhy payments.	M The donor contribution is less than 50% of the total funds GoM allocates to social protection. Despite the challenges/ crisis the government was able to increase the budget for SP, athough at slower pace than envisioned.	MGCAS, INAS together with donors will continue to advocate with the Ministry of Finance for the increase of funding for social protection. Social protection is becoming one of the priority sectors in the country and one of the mechanisms to support the most vulberable population post-emergency.

Organisational risks

	Risk (description)	Potential impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Risk assessment (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
Monitoring and evaluation	One of the weaknesses of INAS is related to the the timely monitoring of results	L This may impact M&E activities rather than its implementation	M The reports may be delayed	The project will further support the development of the INAS M&E system to: (i) setup a well-defined strategy for setting out processes, information requirements, data collection tools and methods, analysis and reporting; and (ii) improve the existing M&E plan to clearly define roles and responsibilities.
Financial and administrative management	Weak budgetary execution, Fraud and corruption linked to the procurement and the local cash	H Weak budgetary execution may lead to budget overuns or inappropriate use of project funds Some places still do the manual payment	H	Financial management procedures will spell out the budgeting and budgetary control arrangements to ensure appropriate budgetary oversight. A clear analysis of budget execution with bottlenecks and solutions will be provided.

	Risk (description)	Potential impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Risk assessment (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
	payment mechanism			WB will review the budget as well as execution reports. WB will implement additional fiduaciary measures in the places where the payment is still done manually.
Quantity and quality of capacity available for the activity	INAS has insufficient staff at delegation to respond to the growing number of beneficiaries	H The insititutional capacity of INAS has been streched to the limit.	H This might delay implementation of activities;	WB will place local capacity to ensure excepted delivering of SPER/MDTF. A regular plan for training, coaching and orientation will be introduced. This will ensure that impact of staff turn-over at Delegation level is minimized.

Risk of fraud and corruption

	Risk (description)	Potential impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Risk assessment (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
In country of implementation	Fraud and corruption are widespread in the country, including all levels of GoM. Although Mozambique's ranking in the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index 2019 has slightly improved in comparison to previous years (now 148 out of 198), fraud and corruption are still widespread and persistent. Systems are in place, but they are sometimes circumvented without sanctions being imposed. The law to protect whistle-blowers does not seem to be effective. The judicial system is weak and not independent. Prosecution barely takes place.	H Corruption undermines the population's confidence in government and government services. funds may not be used intended and procurement processes may lead to suboptimal results.	M EKN relies on the WB fiduciary systems in addition to the government system	See mitigation measures under Contextual Risks
In programme	The resources of the project may not be used for the intended purpose (wrong selection and registering of beneificiaries). In addition, payments to beneficiaries may not be delivered at secure, predictable and transparent way	H	H	The WB will provide necessary support on financial management matters. The MGCAS will use the government system to account for funds, expenditures and resources. Third-party service will be contracted through a competitive process to deliver cash using electronic instruments.

	Risk (description)	Potential impact on outputs of activity (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Risk assessment (Low/Medium/High + explanation)	Mitigating measures and residual risk (incl. appreciation)
				The selection and registration of beneficiaries will be documented.
Within implementing organisation(s)	The resources of the project may not be used for the purpose intended as the project will finance cash transfer and public works subprojects as selecting and registering beneficiary households; ensuring that payments are done to the right beneficiaries. In addition, the scarcity of a financial firm able to deliver private, predicatble and transparent payments to selected beneficiaries may be an issue as well.	H	H	The MGCAS will make use of government systems, the e-sistafe, to account for funds, expenditures, and resources of the project. For cash transfer and public works, third-party service provider will be contracted through a competitive process to deliver transfers in cash or using electronic payment instruments (prepaid cards, debit cards, and smart cards). The WB will provide necessary implementation support. Citizen engagement will be a more effective communication strategy to popularize programs objectives.

Additional remarks (if applicable):

State aid risk

Questions (mandatory)	Answers (Yes/No, include explanation)
Is there an intention to support a profit-oriented entity? * If yes, please continue with the questions below. * If no, please continue with the questions below if the contract party is NOT a multilateral organization and if at least EUR 250.000 (or the equivalent in foreign currency) of the Dutch support is spent in the European Union. In all other cases, the risk analysis is concluded.	No
Is the contract party engaged in economic activities, i.e. does the contract party offer goods or services that are available on a market? Motivate your choice and include a brief description of the activities in the explanation. *Note: non-profit organisations can also be engaged in economic activities.*	N.A
Does the support give the contract partner an advantage which it would not have obtained under normal market conditions? Motivate your choice. *Note: if the contract is awarded through competitive, transparent, non-discriminatory and unconditional tenders, this question can be answered with no. A grant or contribution by definition confers an economic advantage which is not in line with normal market conditions.*	N.A
Is the advantage selective? Motivate your choice. *Note: Selective means that a small group of organisations or a single organisation enjoys an advantage.*	N.A

Questions (mandatory)	Answers (Yes/No, include explanation)
Will the advantage distort or potentially distort competition on the EU internal market and may it affect trade between EU member states on the internal market? Motivate your choice. *Note: Aid to entities that are not established in the EU internal market and that only carry out activities at local level is not considered to distort competition in the internal market or affect trade between member states of the European Union.*	N.A

If you answered 'yes' to one of the questions above, contact DJZ/ER for advice.

Monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring

- Specify what reporting information is required for this activity, based on the activity analysis decision tree (see Help).

Include the following elements:

- Planning versus realisation: tracking progress against predetermined objectives as laid out in the project proposal.
- Performance and quality: checking relevance and appropriateness of the implementing organisation's performance based on key assumptions in the proposal and the outcomes of the risk analysis.

Pay attention to the method and frequency of monitoring and describe the roles and responsibilities. For further information, see Help.

The eINAS is envisioned as the primary source of information for the overall Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system, and it serves all programs implemented by INAS. With support from the World Bank and development partners the eINAS has been significantly improved in the past years, including the migration of data from all programs into this single management information system, and most of the provincial delegations have been connected and trained in its use. A comprehensive M&E module addressing the needs for each program has been designed and its development is ongoing. With this module the eINAS would allow for a simplified and timely tracking of inputs, program activities, outputs, and results.

The eINAS-based monitoring will be complemented by regular and standardized spot checks of the main project processes (targeting, payments and delivery of services, GRM, etc.). In addition, the project will aim at improvements in citizen engagement by supporting regular consultations, at least once per year, with relevant Civil Society Organizations to gather feedback related to the implementation of the programs and provide resolutions as needed. It is expected that this will contribute to improve the citizens understanding of the social protection programs, its effective implementation and transparency. The outcomes of these consultations will be included in the regular reporting.

A Partnership council in which the WB and MDTF donors participate provides guidance and direction to the implementation of the MDTF activities, reviews and endorses proposed activities, as well as annual progress and financial reports. For the project reports, it is stipulated that INAS shall draw up reports every 6 months that have to be submitted to the WB (within one month after the period covered by the report).

Information requirements for deciding annual contributions

EKN will assess progress based on the World Bank's narrative and audit reports, published IATI datasets and financial information made available through the World Banks's Development Partner Center website. The annual progress report will be discussed and endorsed by the MDTF Partnership council.

A memo to be approved by HOC with the assessment's conclusion and the expenditure rate of the funds transferred to the MDTF will be basis for a next payment, once the World Bank has called for replenishment of funds.

An annual audit report, comprising 1) a management report together with an audit opinion from the Bank's external auditor concering adequacy of internal control for all cash-based trust funds as a whole, and 2) a combined financial statement for all cash-based trust funds together with the Bank's external auditor's opinion thereon.

IATI

The World Bank is IATI registered. According to the MOFA scorecard the organisation's reporting on results exceeds the IATI requirements. The WB is one of the best perfomers according to the Aid Transparency Index and publishes information on results achievement via corporate scorecards and the IDA results site.

Evaluation

Describe whether a final evaluation and/or a mid-term review has been planned. If yes, state:

- who will commission the final evaluation and/or mid-term review (for options, see Help);
- whether the procedure and practical arrangements have been agreed on with the implementing organisation (for details, see Help).

The Government of Mozambique has as part of their social protection strategy a plan to conduct evaluation of key Social protection programs. These evaluations will be financed by the accompanying Strengthening Mozambique's Social Protection System analytical and advisory activities supported by the MDTF.

The evaluation plan is as follows:

Evaluation of the Regular PSSB program - December 2023

PSSB child grant evaluation - Baseline 2024 and Endline 2026

PASP - December 2025 (TBC)

The activity is worth more than 5mln. In principle an evaluation comissioned by EKN would be required. Yet NL contributes to a multi donor trustfund, managed by the WB and evaluations are foreseen. Therefore we feel there is no need/added vlaue for an additional evaluation initiatied by the Netherlands. The Netherlands can always insist, either alone, or together with other donors, that WB performs additional evaluation/audits if developments give us a valid reason to do so.

Finance

Budget breakdown

- Include an overview of the activity budget, including overhead costs.
- Is the budget arithmetically correct? YES
- Are the amounts/rates in the budget acceptable? YES
- Briefly explain the structure of the budget.
- Are overheads proportional to outputs? What is included? What is recharged? Yes
- Is implementation conditional on the budget being amended in an inception phase? (Specify the requirements that the budget must satisfy and the date by which the budget must be amended)
- Is the budget suitable as a management tool (linking outputs to budget)? Yes

Total contribution to the SPER program is USD 167.500 million from which USD 41 million is from the MDTF and USD 126.5 million from the WB IDA funding (data from project proposal).
A maximum of 20% of the total MDTF funds will be spent on Bank Executed Trust Fund activities (BETF), which include development of the systems improvements, technical assistance and fiduciary measures and bank fees (5%). The BETFwill follow the World Bank standard review and oversight process, from the inicial to the completion process, to ensure alignment to both the country and bank strategic priorities.
The remaining 80% will be to Recipient Executed activities (RETF) and will finance cash transfers, operational costs for the delivery of benefits and implementing system. The RETF will be processed as an additional financing (linked to the ongoing project - P173640) and will be implemented by the governnment strictly regulated by the Financing Agreement between GoM and IDA. Recipient Exceuted activities will follow corresponding Worl Bank policies and procedures. The implementation of activities is guided by the Project Document (PAD) and the operational details outline in the agreed implementation manuals (IMs).
The proposed activity budget per programme component is reflected in table 1, bellow.

Tabke 1. Fund Allocations as per SPER Project Appraisal Document (PAD)

Fund Allocations per component as per SPER PAD (USD Millions)				
Components and subcomponents		**IDA**	**MDTF**	**Total**
Component 1	Strengthening core operational and administrative capacity	3.5	24.0	27.5
1.1	Social protection policy planning, analysis and coordination at MGCAS	2.0	6.5	8.5
1.2	Improving performance of INAS operations	1.0	7.5	8.5
1.3	Strengthening implementation capacity at the local level	0.5	10.0	10.5
Component 2	Improving effectiveness and efficiency of social protection programs	103.0	5.0	108.0
2.1	Improving targeting and coverage of social protection for families with children (PSSB)	30.0	3.0	33.0
2.2	Expanding economic inclusion opportunities for social protection beneficiaries (PASP)	73.0	2.0	75.0
Component 3	Shock responsive social protection	20.0	12.0	32.0
Component 4	Contingent Emergency Response Component	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total project costs	**126.5**	**41.0**	**167.5**

Table 2 presents the indicative donor contributions as of July 2023.
The countervalue in USD of the indicative contributions refered in the below table supersede the indicative MDFT additional funding needs of USD 41mln. However, FCDO and Sweden have not yet commited to the additional funding needs. Moreover FCDO contribution is conditional to be spent no later than March 2024 which means a funding gap in future years 2025 - 2027. The indicative contribution from Sweden is conditional to Swedish government approval. The indicative contribution and budget will be adjusted along the years in accordance to firm donor commitments.
The effective contribution and budget will be adjusted depending on the needs as well as GoM capacity to enroll more beneficiaries into the social protection programme.

Table 2. MDTF Indicative Donor Contributions (as of 04 July 2023)

MDTF MozSP	Indicative Contribution			Actual Contribution (USD)	Indicative Contribution Transfer Schedule (USD Millions)			
Donor	**Currency**	**Total Millions**	**USD Millions**	**2023**	**2023**	**2024**	**2025**	**2026**
FCDO	GBP	9*	10.3	1.88	826,675 (650,000GBP)*			
Netherlands	EU	28	27.8		7	7	7	6.8
Sweden	SEK	100**	9.29		1,846,790 (20,000 SEK)	2,770,280 (30,000 SEK)	2,770,280 (30,000 SEK)	1,846,790 (20,000 S
Total			**47.39**	**1.88**				

* to be spent no later than March 2024

** Subject to Swedish Government decision/approval

Earmarking

- Is the Dutch contribution to the programme earmarked (i.e. reserved for a specific purpose)? If so, specify the reasons why.

No, it is not possible to earmark Dutch funding as it will contribute to a multi donor trust fund (MDTF). It will be a lump sum contribution to the program interventions decided according to the priorities of the Mozambican government.

Prepayments

- Based on the prepayment decision tree (see Help), do the payments need to be entered as prepayments and why? In the case of a lump sum, assess this against the applicable criteria and give the reasons for your choice.
- What is the maximum percentage that can be paid as prepayment, and why?
- Which are the reporting obligations on the basis of which prepayments can be closed?

Payment will be registered as lump sum.
The inicial contribution of EUR 7 milllion will be disbursed on the counter signed Administrative Arrangement for the additional contribution to the MDTF.
Subsequent contribution will be disbursed in annual instalmenst on the basis of the financial needs of the MDTF and progress in achieving planned results. A memo to HOC with the conclusion of the assessment of the MDTF's progress will be the basis to determine the amount of the follow-up payments.
An indicative payment schedule will be inserted in the administrative arrangement.

Available resources

	Foreign currency USD	**EUR**
Implementing organisation's own contribution	0	
Firm commitments by other donors (for each donor)	19.590.000	
FCDO (GPB 9.000.000) Sweden (SEK 100.000.000)	10.300.000 9.290.000	
Dutch contribution (USD)	27.800.000	28.000.000
Total available resources	47.390.000	
Budget needed	47.390,000	
Still to be financed	0	
Soft commitments by other donors (IDA) (N.B. contribution will not be channeled through MDTF)	126.500.000	
Uncovered balance	Not applicable	Not applicable

The total funds required as referred in the Social Protection Economic Resilience (SPER) project document (PAD) USD 41 mln were estimated gaints the USD exchange rate effective by 31 October 2021 because the indicative donor contributions are provided in specific donor country's currencies.

The effective Netherlands contribution will be made in EUR and the countervalue in USD estimated against the corporate rate 2023.
Only the Netherlands contribution is referred in column EUR.

- Are there any non-financial contributions relevant to implementation of the activity, such as deployment of volunteers, availability of buildings, materials, etc.?
- If there is an uncovered balance, how will this affect implementation of the activity (e.g. proportional reduction in outputs, omission of regions) and how will this affect the decision whether to fund this activity?

There is no uncovered balance. If additional funds are made available, the number of cash transfer beneficiares will be increased and /or may the used for an increase on the value of the montlhy subsidies.

Grant with a repayment obligation, loans, equity investment or guarantee

3. Does the Dutch contribution take the form of a grant with a repayment obligation, a loan, an equity investment or a guarantee (either in whole or in part)? If yes, briefly set out the consequences for accounting and how correct processing in the financial records will be ensured.
4. Are there revolving funds? If yes, please explain what will happen to any residual funds, how closure will take place and which agreements should be made.

Not applicable.

Audit opinions

- Is an audit opinion required for the activity (see Help)? Briefly explain.
- Should the audit opinion be accompanied by an additional auditor's report (for example, on the risks set out above, or on monitoring that the organisation carries out on its prepayments to other organisations)?

An annual audit report, comprising:

- a management report together with an audit opinion from the Bank's external auditor concerning adequacy of internal control for all cahs based trust funds as a whole and;
- a combined financial statament for all cash-based trust fnds together with the Bank's external auditor's opinion thereon.

Commitment

The World Bank Washington

Basic

Name	The World Bank Washington 1
Status	Approved
Amount EUR	28000000
Start date	01-09-2023
End date	31-12-2027
Instrument	Contribution
Anonymize open data	No

Details

Bank details	IBRD CASH ACCOUNT 'T' GB37BOFA16505062952017
Policy framework	N.A
Payment conditions	Counter Signed Amendment No. 5 to the Administrative Arrangement
Routing	Direct to World Bank Country Office in Mozambique
Date of approval waiver	
Annexes	1. Social Protection and Economic Resilience (SPER) Project (P173640) - PAD 3936 2. Mozambique MDTF status Note 2023
External identification	
Prepayment	No

Correspondence

Language of correspondence	English
Name of contact person	Edmundo Murrugarra
Email of contact person	emurrugarra@worldbank.org
Budget holder mailbox	MAP@minbuza.nl

Payment schedule

Commitment amount	28000000	EUR
Sum of reservations	28000000	EUR
Payment per	Date	
First payment	7000000	EUR

Payment reservations

Payment	2023	7000000	EUR
Payment	2024	7000000	EUR
Payment	2025	7000000	EUR
Payment	2026	7000000	EUR

Reporting obligation

Type	Frequency	Period from	Period up to	Deadline submission
Combined narrative / financial	Annually	01-09-2023	31-12-2023	30-06-2024
Combined narrative / financial	Annually	01-01-2024	31-12-2024	30-06-2025
Combined narrative / financial	Annually	01-01-2025	31-12-2025	30-06-2026
Combined narrative / financial	Annually	01-01-2026	31-12-2026	30-06-2027
Combined narrative / financial	Annually	01-01-2027	31-12-2027	30-06-2028