SDC Logframe Structure: HORTI-SEMPRE PHASE 2 (2017-2020)

***Note**: For supporting info click the ⓘ icon. Make sure the ¶ - button in the command list is turned ON.*

Hierarchy of objectives Strategy of Intervention ⓘ	Key Indicators ⓘ	Data Sources Means of Verification ⓘ	Assumptions and Risks (external factors)
Impact (Overall Goal) ⓘ	**Impact Indicators ⓘ**	**Data Sources Means of Verification**	Assumptions: • The political situation in Mozambique is stable through the project lifetime • Economic growth in Northern Mozambique continues thanks to large-scale investments
Increase in annual net income for horticultural smallholders in the Nacala Corridor in Northern Mozambique	• # of benefitting smallholders • % increase in annual sales per smallholder • % increase in annual net income per smallholder in USD/year *(target group and gender disaggregated)* • Total additional net income generated in USD/year	• Smallholders surveys (Baseline and Impact Assessments)	
Outcomes ⓘ	**Outcome Indicators ⓘ**	**Data Sources Means of Verification**	**External Factors (Assumptions & Risks) ⓘ**
Outcome 1 (*Inputs & Practices*) Productivity of horticultural smallholders in the Nacala Corridor in Northern Mozambique is increased	• Δ in productivity in t/ha/year	• Smallholders surveys • Beneficiary database	Assumptions: • New/improved seeds perform better that traditional varieties under the same conditions • Other inputs and practices are applied correctly by the smallholders Risks: • Unstable climatic conditions (e.g. erratic rainfall, drought) negatively influence productivity • Pest and Diseases decimating smallholders production • Competition for labour results in smallholders neglecting their fields for paid work
Outcome 2 (*Irrigation*) Horticultural smallholders in the Nacala Corridor in Northern Mozambique increased their area under irrigation	• Δ in area (ha) under irrigation	• Smallholders surveys • Beneficiary database	Assumptions: • Labour available to irrigate the additional area • Working capital available to cultivate the additional area Risks: • Limited water sources available due to erratic climatic conditions (e.g. droughts)
Outcome 3 *(Sector Competitiveness*) Market responsiveness and competitiveness of the horticultural sector in Northern Mozambique is increased	• Δ in local production traded in t/year	• RESTA wholesale market data	Risks: Local production not competitive to imports in terms of price and aggregated volumes
Outputs (per outcome) and costs ⓘ	**Output Indicators ⓘ**		

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For outcome1:				
Output 1.1	New/improved seeds are imported, made available, promoted by the private sector and accessed by horticultural smallholders ➔ Tropicalized varieties increase smallholder adaptation capacities to cope with erratic rains and higher temperatures	• # of inputs providers stocking new/improved seeds • Volumes of new/improved seeds sold per year (kg seeds/year) • # of smallholders accessing new/improved seeds • Smallholders repurchasing rate in %	• Input providers sales lists • Smallholders surveys	Assumptions: • Private sector players are available with critical mass of purchasing power to buy new/improved inputs • Horticultural smallholders have resources available and are willing to invest in new/improved inputs Risks: • Weak Mozambican currency increases import prices for inputs • Market distortion by government through dissemination of free seeds
Output 1.2	Local seed producers make domestic horticulture quality seeds available to the private sector to be accessed by horticultural smallholders	• # of domestic seed producers • Kg/year of domestic seeds produced • Market share of domestic quality seeds in %	• Data from seeds reproducers on production volumes • Seed market analysis on market share	Assumptions: • Seed market continues to grow guaranteeing economies of scale for domestic seed reproducers • Supportive government regulations facilitating seed certification process Risks: • Unstable exchange rate makes domestic production uncompetitive (in case of appreciation) or increases import prices for quality packaging (in case depreciation)
Output 1.3	Innovative technologies in horticultural production are transferred from business to business (B2B) and adopted by the private sector providing new/improved inputs to smallholders ➔ New technologies include protected cultivation (mini-tunnels/greenhouses) that increases smallholder adaptation capacities to cope with erratic rains and higher temperatures	• # of business adopting new technologies • # of smallholders benefiting from new technologies	• Project internal activity monitoring in regular progress reports • Business surveys	Assumptions: • Funding available to private sector to invest in new technologies • Horticultural market continues to grow guaranteeing economies of scale for investing businesses
Output 1.4	Basic, low-investment good agricultural practices (GAP) are disseminated through trained staff of private	• # of Crop Days organized • # of companies and public institutions with staff trained • # of smallholders reached with dissemination activities	• Project internal activity monitoring in regular progress reports • Smallholders surveys	Assumptions: • Smallholders are open to innovate • Private and public sector have human and financial resources available

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	companies and public institutions and applied by horticultural smallholders ➔ Basic GAPs address various hazards including floods and erratic rains (e.g. high beds), higher temperatures (e.g. soil coverage), land/soil degradation (no tillage, inter-cropping), pest and diseases (spacing, tomato staking)	• Adoption rate of practices in %		Risks: • Smallholder fatigue
Costs of outputs for outcome 1:	In case of joint projects: 1) amount of SDC contribution:		2) in % of total cost:	3) Total cost:
For outcome 2:				
Output 2.1	Community-based irrigation solutions are made available by private, public or community players and adopted by horticultural smallholders ➔ Construction of flood-proof underground dams reduce vulnerability to floods and provide and increase resilience against higher temperature with irrigation water available throughout the year	• # of community-based irrigation solutions introduced • # of smallholders benefitting from community-based irrigation solution	• Project internal activity monitoring in regular progress reports • Smallholders surveys	Assumptions: • Hydrological conditions suitable for irrigation solutions • Smallholders willing to provide labour (e.g. in case of small dams) • Conducive framework of irrigation regulations Risks: • No critical mass of smallholders located in hydrological suitable areas
Output 2.2	Awareness is raised on affordable irrigation solutions among relevant stakeholders in Northern Mozambique	• Outreach awareness raising activities *(indicator to be specified based on activities)*	• Documentation on awareness raising events, seminars, meetings, etc.	Risks: • Lack of stakeholder interest in events as large-scale solutions (e.g. dams) preferred
Output 2.3	Affordable farm-based irrigation systems are made available by the private sector and accessed by horticultural smallholders ➔ Hydroponic and/or Drip-irrigation in mini-tunnels increases smallholder	• # of farm-based irrigation systems introduced • # of smallholders adopting at least one farm-based irrigation system	• Project internal activity monitoring in regular progress reports • Smallholders surveys	Assumptions: • Smallholders willing to test and adopt farm-based irrigation systems Risks: • Limited capacity to invest of beneficiaries

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	adaptation to higher temperatures (lack of water)			
Costs of outputs for outcome 2:	In case of joint projects: 1) amount of SDC contribution:	2) in % of total cost:	3) Total cost:	
For outcome 3:				
Output 3.1	Market Linkages of horticultural smallholders, buyers, consolidators and logistic operators are improved and utilized	• # of linking events (crop days, horticultural fairs, etc.) • # of traders participating • Aggregated volumes sold in new production clusters	• Event documentation • Project internal activity monitoring in regular progress reports • Surveys with buyers and smallholders in clusters	Assumptions: • Market players willing to participate in linking activities Risks: • Buyers lack of interest to improve market linkages due to high logistic efforts
Output 3.2	New/improved post-harvest practices introduced and applied by consolidators/buyers/logistic operators absorbing higher volumes of production from smallholders ➔ Improve packaging solutions (mesh net bags for onion, plastic boxes for tomato, maxi-bags for beans) reduce post-harvest losses during heat waves	• # of post-harvest practices introduced and applied • # of smallholders benefitting from post-harvest practices • Annual volumes (t/year) of processed horticulture products sold	• Project internal activity monitoring in regular progress reports • Sales data from processors	Assumptions: • Demand for processed horticultural products is further increasing • Local produce is competitive in price and volumes with processed imports from South Africa Risks: • Buyers/consolidators/logistic operators not willing to innovate and invest
Output 3.3	Market intelligence on horticultural sector in Northern Mozambique obtained, disseminated and used by relevant stakeholders to improve sector competitiveness	• # of reports on horticultural market published • # of events to disseminate market intelligence • Use of market intelligence by stakeholders	• Reports • Event documentation • Interviews with relevant stakeholders on use of market intelligence	Assumptions: • Market players are willing to provide relevant market data • The published market intelligence is considered credible by stakeholders • Public and Private sector is interested in data
Costs of outputs for outcome 3:	In case of joint projects: 1) amount of SDC contribution:	2) in % of total cost	3) Total cost:	