

## Learning response

### Learning response: Final External Evaluation of the AgriWomen Project DGD 2017-2021

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#### 1. General

Oxfam organized this final evaluation in Mozambique in the framework of the DGD 2017-2021 program. For the final evaluation of the programme Oxfam worked with a participatory evaluation process facilitated by an external expert focusing on the achievement of expected and unanticipated effects of the programme and the sustainability of these obtained results. The evaluation monitored the achievement of the results of the Specific Objectives, as stipulated by the regulatory framework of DGD. This evaluation considered the 6 OECD-DAC criteria.

Oxfam appreciated this evaluation because of:

1. Good gender analysis,
2. Good qualitative information,
3. The evaluation captured very well the sensitivities of the beneficiaries. Bringing their feelings, satisfaction, dreams and fears to show their state of mind related to the impact of project in their lives.

However, the evaluation could have been stronger through balancing better the qualitative with the quantitative information; by concretizing the recommendations and covering all districts (difficult because of budget constraints).

#### 2. Learning response

RECOMMENDATIONS	Agreement with the recommendation	Further information: follow-up actions and/or explanation	Who is responsible?	Timing
<b>To incorporate social change theories</b> to get familiarised with processes such as those and enrich the Theories of Change with a more comprehensive ground of options	Partially agree	We agree, but the project already contemplates this approach, the question of economic empowerment of the most vulnerable people. That is why the research of the OMR collaborator on social and economic analysis of these beneficiaries was accepted and used.	OXFAM	No action needed
<b>Address the category 'women'</b> to go beyond the oversimplification and homogenisation of the category in ways that do not allow one to see	Agree	All lessons of the DGD 17-21 program are shared with collaborators of other projects in Mozambique. In future programmes, the baselines should be more detailed on the profile of the women we will be working with.	OXFAM	Future projects and programs –

differences (of class, race, religious background, sociological markers, etc.) within it				2022 and onwards
<b>Disseminate the learnings</b> by using the wealth of knowledge gained by the women beneficiaries to spread that to neighbour areas not covered by the project, at a reasonable lower cost	Agree	Partners have acquired knowledge that has become part of the day-to-day life of the organisations. Oxfam and partners will include the experiences of this program in other programmes.	Partners	2022 and onwards
<b>To improve situational analysis process</b> by going through a thorough and concise assessment of the situation at hand. To give some examples the fact that some women were illiterate and that most of them do not OWN land could have come to light earlier	Don't agree	The profile of the beneficiaries was decided beforehand by Oxfam and partners intentionally selected the most vulnerable peasant women, i.e., illiterate, landless, divorced/separated women. This profile represents the majority of peasant women in Mozambique context. If we had only chosen literate women with land, we would be being elitist and excluding those who really need empowerment and support. But it had its risks, given the goals set and the time to achieve them, which must not have been well managed. For example, it was foreseen that by 2019, they would reach the target of 15.000 Mts of income per year. However, the project started in 2018, and there was not enough time to train these beneficiaries with this profile to quickly achieve this target. But, at the end of the project the target was achieved and exceeded.	OXFAM and partners	