

Internal Ex-Post Evaluation for Grant Aid Project

conducted by Mozambique office: October, 2011

Country	The Project for Malaria Control
Mozambique	

I. Project Outline

Project Cost	E/N Grant Limit: 449 million yen	Contract Amount: 353 million yen
E/N Date	January, 2007	
Completion Date	January, 2008	
Implementing Agency	National Malaria Control Program (NWCP), Ministry of Health	
Related Studies	Basic Design Study: October, 2006	
Contracted Agencies	Consultant(s)	Japan International Cooperation System
	Contractor(s)	N/A
	Supplier(s)	Toyota Tsusho Corporation
Related Projects (if any)	Other donors' cooperations: Distribution of mosquito nets to pregnant women through Malaria Consortium (NGO) (Provinces of Inhambane, Nampula, Cabo Delgado) (Grant by DfID, 2005-2010), etc.	
Background	The Human Development Index of Mozambique is low among Sub-Saharan countries, particularly represented by such indicators as under-five child mortality rate at 138 per 1,000 live births and maternal mortality rate at 520 per 100,000 live births in 2008. Among major diseases in Mozambique, malaria is the leading cause of disease and death, and thus considered as a big obstacle in the country's economic development giving serious effects on people's health. To tackle this problem, the government of Mozambique prepared the National Malaria Strategic Plan 2006-09 in which it set a target to raise the dissemination rate of mosquito nets to 95% by 2009, and requested the government of Japan for grant aid to cover the shortage of nets to achieve the target.	
Project Objectives	Outcome	To decrease morbidity by malaria among pregnant women in the five target provinces (Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) by provision of Long Lasting Insecticidal Mosquito Nets (LLINs) to pregnant women for free.
	Outputs	<p>Japanese Side</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procurement of 605,000 pieces of LLINs to be distributed to pregnant women in the target five provinces (Inhambane, Sofala, Manica, Nampula and Cabo Delgado) <p>Mozambique Side</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Procurement of storage of LLINs, transportation of LLINs to district health bureaus in the target provinces, and distribution of LLINs from district health bureaus to the final destination

II. Result of the Evaluation

Summary of the Evaluation
<p>In Mozambique, the National Malaria Strategic Plan set a target to improve dissemination rate of mosquito nets to pregnant women and under five children. However, distribution of nets had never been carried out in some provinces, and some other provinces lacked sufficient quantity of nets. The five target provinces of this project were selected from provinces that had such characteristics.</p> <p>The project has partially achieved its objective of decreasing malaria morbidity among pregnant women by providing them with free LLINs. Although data availability was limited, in one target province where some data was available, the project achieved the objective because malaria morbidity among pregnant women decreased in the target year. Also, the number of malaria infections among under-five children significantly decreased in the same province. However, in terms of ownership rate of mosquito nets among pregnant women, the achievement level of the objective had some limitations due to insufficient number of mosquito nets that the Mozambique side continuously distributed to pregnant women who had antenatal check-up (ANC). As for sustainability, although the system of handling mosquito nets was generally good, some problems have been observed in terms of the structural aspect of distribution of nets including stock control and securing vehicles to transport nets from provinces to districts.</p> <p>For relevance, the project has been highly relevant with Mozambique's development policy, development needs as well as Japan's ODA policy at the time of both ex-ante and ex-post evaluation. For efficiency as well, both the project cost and project period were within the plan while the outputs of the Mozambique side were partly modified.</p> <p>In the light of above, this project is evaluated to be satisfactory.</p>

1 Relevance
<p>This project has been highly relevant with Mozambique's development policy (National Five-year Development Plan, National Malaria Strategic Plan, etc.), development needs (development needs for malaria control for pregnant women in the five target provinces), as well as Japan's ODA policy (health sector being positioned as of the priority development issues) at the time of both ex-ante and ex-post evaluation. Therefore, its relevance is high.</p>
2 Efficiency
<p>Both project cost and project period were within the plan (ratio against plan: 79%, 80%). Therefore, efficiency of this project is high.</p>

3 Effectiveness/Impact

Among the indicators for quantitative effects of this project, only limited verification was possible about decrease in malaria morbidity among pregnant women in the target districts because data was not available. Nevertheless, in Nampula Province where the data collected showed a decrease in the target year (2010), this indicator is considered to have achieved the expectation. On the other hand, the ownership rate of mosquito nets was below the planned level because the Mozambique side could not prepare sufficient number of nets to be continuously distributed to women taking ANC, following the increase in the number of eligible women beyond the projected level^(Note). For assessment of direct effects of this project, the net ownership rate as of year 2008, when the project distributed nets, should have been verified rather than 2009 or 2010. However, it was not possible because consistent data on the number of eligible women (denominator of this indicator) was not available for that year. Meanwhile, with the data of 2008 collected from some provinces, it is inferred that the ownership rate might have been considerably high right after the distribution of nets by the project.

The number of infections with malaria among under-five children, another indicator, has decreased in two provinces where data was available. In Manica Province, where nets had not been distributed to pregnant women before this project, the number of infections significantly decreased by 19.2% per year between 2008 and 2010. Also, based on interviewing with Malaria Consortium, this project is considered to have contributed to raising people's awareness of malaria prevention.

As shown above, this project has somewhat achieved its objective; therefore its effectiveness/impact is fair.

Quantitative Effects

[Effect on all target districts] No. of LLINs distributed to final destinations: 610,000 planned; 580,000 distributed in 2008

	2006 (Basic Design year)	2009 (Actual value)	2010 (Target year)	
(Indicator 1) Ownership rate of LLINs among pregnant women in the five provinces (No. of eligible women projected: 557,268)	N.A.	76.2%	(Plan) 95%	(Actual) 67.6%
(Indicator 2) Malaria morbidity among pregnant women in the five districts	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Sources: NMCP and Manica Provincial Health Department (the target value assumed the continuing distribution of nets by the government of Mozambique).

[Effects on Manica Province] No. of LLINs distributed to final destinations: 80,000 planned; 90,000 distributed

	2006 (Basic Design year)	2009 (Actual value)	2010 (Target year)	
(Indicator 1) Ownership rate of LLINs among pregnant women in Manica Province (eligible women projected: 68,392)	N.A.	(Actual) 102.2%	(Plan) 95%	(Actual) 77.9%

Source: Report from Manica Province Health Department

[Effects on Nampula Province] No. of LLINs distributed to final destinations: 270,000 planned; 240,000 distributed

	2006 (Basic Design year)	2007 (Actual)	2008 (Actual)	2009 (Actual)	2010 (Target year)	
(Indicator 1) Ownership rate of LLINs among pregnant women in Nampula Province (eligible women projected: 243,621)	N.A.	44.5%	93.5%	40.2%	(Plan) 95%	(Actual) 56.5%
(Indicator 2) Malaria morbidity among pregnant women in Nampula Province	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1.1%	N.A.	0.5%

Source: Report from Nampula Province Health Department

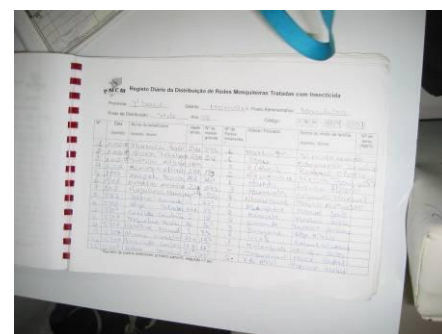
(Note) According to a report by NMCP, the total number of LLINs distributed to pregnant women in the five target districts was 481,553, and the number of women who took ANC was 712,521.



LLIN distributed in this project (middle) and a pregnant woman receiving an explanation on how to use it (left)



A nurse at a health center explaining on LLIN distributed in this project



Distribution record kept at a health center (Inhambane Province)

4 Sustainability

Although the implementing agency's system of handling mosquito nets was generally good with appropriate allocation of staffs, some problems have been observed in terms of the structural aspect of distribution of nets including stock control and securing vehicles to transport nets from provinces to districts. Therefore, sustainability of the project is fair.

III. Recommendations & Lessons Learned

Recommendations for Implementing agency:

In order for the distribution of mosquito nets not to be only a temporary event, it is recommended that the implementing agency ensure budget for continuing distribution, and strengthen the monitoring system including management of data such as the number of pregnant women eligible for receiving nets.

Lessons learned for JICA:

The scope of this project for the Japanese side was up to procurement of mosquito nets to Mozambique, and it was the counterpart side that was responsible for distribution of them. However, it was difficult to measure effects of the procurement by the Japanese side in the situation where the monitoring and evaluation system for distribution on the Mozambique side has not been fully established or practiced. Therefore, future projects in the similar kind could better measure their impacts if they accompany capacity building in monitoring and evaluation of distribution of nets such as field training in data collection, management and analysis for officers in charge at provincial- and district health departments.

Also, in order for the distribution of mosquito nets not to be only a temporary event in future projects, JICA should strongly encourage the counterpart agencies to secure budget for continuous distribution of nets.