BSDR Bath Social & Development Research Ltd.

QuIP Qualitative Impact Assessment Protocol

Example QuIP Report

Agriculture and Nutrition in Mozambique

September 2019

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Glossary of Terms and Abbreviations

QuIP – Qualitative Impact Protocol

BSDR – Bath Social Development Research

ORG1 – Organisation 1

ORG2 – Organisation 2

ANP – Agriculture and Nutrition Programme

ToC – Theory of Change (of the ANP project)

Glossary of QuIP Terms

Attribution: Evidence that an action (X) causes change in an outcome (Y), which is the same as saying that action (X) is a necessary condition for change in an *outcome* (Y) in the presence of a package of other *drivers of change* (Z). The causal package (X, Z) is sufficient to cause the change in Y, but need not be necessary, because there may be other causal packages that are also sufficient to do so. Some authors define attribution more narrowly as a quantifiable effect of X on Y, but here the term is used more generally and in a way that is synonymous with contribution.[1]

Attribution code: a code that indicates whether a *driver of change* (a) is having either a positive, negative or neutral effect on a specified *outcome*, and (b) identifies a selected organisation by mentioning the organisation or its activities by name (i.e. explicitly); mentions activities consistent with the organisation's *theory of change* (i.e. implicitly), or does not make either explicit or implicit mention of the organisation (i.e. are unrelated/incidental to it).

Blindfolding: The process of deliberately restricting what interviewers and/or interviewees know about an activity or actor in order to reduce the potential bias in favour of emphasising the importance of this activity or actor relative to other drivers of change.

Causal claim: A proposition that a specified *outcome* (Y) was a direct consequence of a specified action (X) or (Z). Note that an outcome in one causal claim can be a driver in another causal claim. Consider one narrative where X leads to Y_1 and another narrative where Y_1 leads to Y_2; then Y_1 is an outcome in the first claim, but a driver in the second. The outcome of X and the driver of Y_2. Similarly, Y_2 is both the outcome of Y_1 and the driver of Y_3.

Causal driver: See *driver of change*.

[1] The QuIP has a strong affinity to Contribution Analysis as described by Mayne (Mayne J. 2012. Contribution analysis: coming of age? *Evaluation* 18(3):270-280.). Mayne (2012:273) also distinguishes between attribution ("… used to identify both with finding the cause of an effect and with estimating quantitatively how much of the effect is due to the intervention") and with contribution, that asks whether "… in light of the multiple factors influencing a result, has the intervention made a noticeable difference to an observed result and in what way?" Taking "observed results" to refer to changes measured through routine monitoring, the QuIP conforms to this definition of contribution. But as the basis for identification of causal chains it also conforms to the first part of Mayne's definition of attribution.

Citation Count: The number of times an 'outcome', 'driver of change' or 'casual claim' is cited across the data set, with a maximum of one count per respondent per domain.

Citation intensity: The mean number of citations of a coded driver, causal claim or outcome per respondent. Hence, if C is the citation count, R is the respondent count and I is the Citation intensity then I=C/R.

Commissioner: The organisation contracting a QuIP study, and the primary user of the evidence to be collected. Responsibility rests with the Commissioner to decide what sort of evidence they want and why, as well as when, where, and how to collect it.

Credibility: How believable a particular finding or conclusion is to a particular person or audience. It acknowledges that their capacity to assess the validity and reliability of findings depends upon their own independent knowledge, experience and opportunity for cross-checking or triangulation against other sources. This contrasts with the quest to establish universal truths that are valid and reliable independently of the perceiver. In aspiring to produce reasonable or 'good enough' evidence the success of the QuIP ultimately hinges on the credibility of findings.

Domain: An area of respondents' lives, or category of outcomes (e.g. Income, Health, Education) agreed in advance with the commissioner and used to structure interviews and focus group discussions. Most studies address a number of domains that are consistent with a *theory of change*. For example, they may refer to different aspects of the wellbeing of individual intended beneficiaries.

Driver of change: An action or state (X or Z) behind an outcome (Y). These are generally self-reported by respondents, in answer to questions like *'why did that happen?' or 'what was the reason for that?'* This term is synonymous with *causal driver*.

Intended beneficiary: Those people that a specified organisation is aiming to benefit, by achieving *outcomes* specified in its *theory of change*. Sometimes the intended beneficiaries are organisations or associations of people, as is the case with capacity building projects.

Impact: Evidence that a specified project *credibly caused* a specified set of outcomes. In some cases, the term impact may refer specifically to final *outcomes*. X *credibly causes* Y in a particular context if (a) there is strong evidence that X and Y happened, (b) several stakeholders independently assert that X was a cause of Y, with minimal prompting, (c) there is no more credible counter-explanation for why they might have said this, (d) their account of how X caused Y is consistent with a plausible *theory of change*.

Outcomes: Changes (positive or negative) reported by respondents, often in answer to a question in the form of: *'during this time period has anything changed in this domain of your life?'*

Project or Programme: A specified set of activities, interventions, or investments over a given period of time aimed at achieving a specified set of intended outcomes for a specified group of intended beneficiaries. This is the object of a specified QuIP study. It is the responsibility of the commissioner to define it, as well as the theory of change behind it, as precisely as possible. Others may refer to a project as a 'treatment,' but in QuIP studies this term is generally avoided.

Respondents: Interviewees and focus group discussion participants. Their narratives are the source of causal claims, linking drivers of change (including but not limited to project activities) to outcomes, both intended and unintended. Respondents are usually a sample of intended beneficiaries, and data is collected form them through a mix of semi-structured interviews and focus group discussions.

Respondent Count: One count per interview – to a maximum of 56 in this study (FGDs are counted as one response for the purposes of analysis)

Theory of change: The causal processes by which the commissioner of a QuIP study expects a specified project to achieve intended outcomes and impact. Not all causal drivers originate with the project. Theories of change also identify incidental drivers of change and may also assess the risks associated with their occurrence or non-occurrence.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Background

The commissioner is funding the 'Agriculture and Nutrition Programme' project in Mozambique, a component of which is being implemented by Organisation 1 (ORG1) and Organisation 2 (ORG2), in partnership with provincial and district Health and Agricultural offices. The ORG1/ORG2 component implementation began in November 2017 and will continue until March 2021. The project delivers interventions in 100 communities spread across ten different districts in two major Mozambican provinces, Manica and Tete. The ANP project provides a comprehensive approach to improve the nutritional status of women and children in marginalised households. Across the two provinces, partners are delivering highly similar interventions related to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition, agriculture, savings, and gender. Beyond the ten districts of direct implementation, the project also aims to indirectly reach further beneficiaries in the Beira corridor through mass media platforms and campaigns.

As part of the mid-term review of ANP, the current study was carried out using the *Qualitative Impact Protocol* (QuIP) evaluation approach[2] with fieldwork conducted in June-July 2019. 48 individual farmers were interviewed, and 8 focus groups were conducted to answer the following evaluation questions:

1. Have there been any changes (positive or negative) in respondents' lives over the past year and a half?
2. What do respondents perceive to be the drivers behind these changes?
3. Are these changes in any way linked to the ANP project, or incidental to it?

For logistical reasons, it was not possible to conduct this QuIP study in a manner that was double blinded (with neither interviewers nor respondents knowing the project that was being evaluated). The authors conclude that it is probable that the lack of double blinding did result in a greater focus on ORG2/ORG1 activities than might otherwise have been the case if the process was fully blinded. However, the authors consider that the description of the activities respondents were engaged in, their experiences of these activities, their explanations of their behaviour changes, their understanding of the causal claims and their perceptions of the outcomes from that behaviour change, is a substantially unbiased reflection of the views of the ANP participants being interviewed.

Hygiene findings

A high proportion of ANP participants had learnt new knowledge or had had existing knowledge reinforced about hygiene practices such as hand washing, use of latrines, use of mosquito nets, household and bodily cleanliness and food preparation practice. Most participants claim to have made significant changes to behaviour in response to this knowledge. Moreover, a very high proportion of those claiming to have changed hygiene practice consider that it has led to improved health, which may be an important motivating factor in maintaining and spreading the behavioural change. Nearly

[2] Further background and QuIP resources can be found at: www.bathsdr.org

all respondents attributed their learning, change in practice and improvement in health, explicitly to ORG2 or ORG1.

Nutrition findings

A high proportion of ANP participants had learnt new knowledge on exclusive breastfeeding, child nutrition, pregnant and lactating mother nutrition and the more general value of eating a diversity of food groups. Most of these considered that they had improved the feeding of children and of pregnant and lactating mothers, increased the diversity and quantity of food for all adults and increased ability to survive the hungry period. There was less change reported in exclusive breastfeeding, possibly because the learning largely confirmed existing practice. This change in nutrition was considered to be driven by new knowledge, increased and more varied farm production, increased income (to buy food) and improved storage. Respondents linked improvements in household, child and baby health to improved and diversified diet, although this link was not as frequent as the link made to improved hygiene practices. There was very high attribution of the learning and practice change to the activities of ORG2 and ORG1.

Some households, particularly in Tete Province, had experienced a decrease in food consumption, linked to a decrease in farm production, which was overwhelmingly attributed to too little or too much rain (or sometimes both!) – it should be remembered that 2019 was the year of Cyclone Idai.

Agriculture findings

A high proportion of ANP participants reported learning new knowledge about crop farming and storage practices, and many claimed to have adopted new crop and vegetable varieties, cultivating in lines and improved crop storage as a result. A minority had also adopted fertiliser, bought improved seed and improved their livestock keeping practice. A majority reported an increase in farm production linked to this new learning and improved practice. Some farmers also reported a decrease in production due to too much or too little rainfall and pests. The increased farm production resulted in increased income and an increase in food consumption and diversity. The numbers who reported learning and improvements in livestock husbandry was low and there was very limited mention of techniques that might increase resilience to climate change such as Conservation Agriculture. There was a high attribution of the learning, change in cultivation and storage and increased farm production explicitly and implicitly to ORG2 and ORG1.

Income, saving and spending findings

ANP seems to have influenced household finances in three main ways: increased farm production has influenced income, the village saving and loans (VSLA) component has influenced saving and money management, and household relationship training has influenced the way some households decide about spending. A majority of participants reported having increased income, increased savings and ability to save, improved money management, increased knowledge about finance and an increased purchasing power. A smaller number reported a decrease in income and purchasing power. Positive changes were reported more frequently from Manica Province.

Frequent causal links were made between being a member of a savings group, increasing financial knowledge, increased savings, being more able to manage money and having increased purchasing power. The most common reason for increased income was from increased farm production and also from some non-farming business, employment and remittances. There was majority attribution to

ORG2 and ORG1 for being a member of a VSLA, increased savings, increased income and increased purchasing power. Saving has also enabled some increase in household resilience. There were few reports of respondents increasing income yet through business activities enabled by VSLAs.

Relationship findings

ANP organised gender dialogue groups with a focus on relationships between couples. Gender issues were also raised within ANP youth groups and among community and religious leaders. A majority of ANP participants reported new understanding on relationships, about half reported improved household relations and increased sharing of decision making between husband and wife. A few reported increased sharing of household tasks and the wife having increased control of household finances. Perhaps surprisingly, responses were quite similar for both women and men. There were frequent causal links made between learning, increased household decision making and improved household relationships, and a few linked this further to improved wellbeing. These changes were strongly attributed to ORG2 and ORG1.

There were also reported improvements in wider community level relationships. Group members consider that their ANP group activities are leading to improved community relations, community development and wellbeing.

Wellbeing findings

ANP participants reported a strong positive perception of increased happiness, feelings of wellbeing and hopes for the future, and this was more frequent in Tete Province. This is remarkable given the difficult weather conditions in the period leading up to the QuIP study. In addition, women had much higher hope for the future than the men, although the reason for this is not known. The most frequently cited causal pathway for improved wellbeing was improved health, driven by improved hygiene and improved nutrition. However improved household and community relationships were also mentioned as causes of improved wellbeing. There was clear attribution of improved wellbeing to the activities of ORG2 and ORG1.

Triangulation with closed questions

The qualitative responses to the open questions on hygiene, nutrition, agriculture, finance and relationships described above were triangulated with closed question covering similar topics. The findings give positive corroboration with the detailed narrative accounts.

There was also strong corroboration of the attribution information given, with ORG2 and ORG1 being ranked far above other organisations in a closed question ranking organisations for their effectiveness in the community.

Evaluation questions

Evaluation Question 1 - Have there been any changes (positive or negative) in respondents' lives over the past year and a half?

Respondents report considerable changes in their lives in the last year and a half. These changes include:

- **Hygiene changes –** washing hands after toilet (>90%), pit disposal of rubbish, cleaning yard and use of latrines (75%), wash hands before food preparation/eating and use mosquito net (>50%);
- **Nutrition changes –** nutrition learning, more variety food and improved children's diet (>75%), increased food consumption (70%), increased hungry period resilience (40%), broken nutrition taboo and pregnant/breastfeeding women's diet improved (30%), better food storage (20%);
- **Agricultural changes** – learning, increased production and improved storage (>75%), row planting, fertiliser, improved seed (30-60%), improved care of livestock (15%);
- **Income, spending and savings changes –** membership of savings group, increased savings, increased income and increased purchasing power (>60%), increased knowledge and ability to manage money (50%), increased ability to borrow (10%);
- **Household and community relationship changes** – community working together, improved household relationships and shared household decision making (>50%), sharing household tasks, wife with increased control of household finances and more male involvement in childcare (20-35%).

These are the reported changes; the actual *degree* of change may be exaggerated. However, the reported changes were backed-up by clear examples of new knowledge and explanation of plausible causal pathways to further outcomes. There was also cross referencing of changes and pathways between different question domains and confirmation in the FGDs.

Even if the actual practice was not as consistent among all family members as reported in the interviews, the perception that such changes do indeed bring benefits of health, production, household finance, household and community relationships is important as it is a continuing motivation to maintain and spread the practices.

These responses show a very positive overall picture of change, particularly given the difficult weather conditions during the year.

Evaluation Question 2 - What do respondents perceive to be the drivers behind these changes?

- **Improved health** – the main driver was perceived to be 'learning about improved health and hygiene' leading to 'improved practices' resulting in improved health. An important additional driver was perceived to be 'more variety in food consumption'.
- **Increased income** – the main driver was perceived to be 'increased farm production' resulting from 'planting new crops', 'fertiliser' and 'line planting', which in turn resulted from 'learning about new farming practices'.
- **Stored food and ability to survive the hungry period** – the main driver was perceived to be 'improved stage methods' resulting from 'learning'.

- **Increased purchasing power -** the main driver was perceived to be 'increased savings' resulting from being a 'member of a savings group' and 'increased knowledge about finances'.
- **Improved household relationships -** the main drivers were perceived to be 'shared household decision making', 'shared household tasks' and 'men more involved in childcare', which in turn were all driven by 'learning about relationships and gender'
- **Community development -** the main drivers were perceived to be the 'community working together' which resulted from 'community groups learning'.
- **Increased happiness/feeling of wellbeing -** the main drivers were perceived to be 'improved health' and 'community groups learning'.

There was also one common driver identified for negative changes:

- **Decrease in income -** the main driver was perceived to be a 'decrease in farm production' resulting from either 'too much rain' or 'too little rain'.

Evaluation question 3 - Are these changes in any way linked to the ANP project, or incidental to it?

Many respondents linked all the positive changes explicitly to the activities of ANP partners and, in addition, implicitly made links with activities and learning known to be part of the ANP programme. This appears credible, as the attribution to ANP mirrored quite closely the activities which were actually carried out by ANP, and which the researchers were largely unaware of. For instance, community members didn't attribute outcomes to ANP for things that ANP has not been involved in. This might be expected if there was a general bias in order to praise ANP by community members, for whatever reason.

Generally, the frequency of attribution to ANP is high. There was hardly any attribution to other voluntary sector projects. The explicit attribution to government services was quite low and there was some mention of ANP and government services working together to deliver activities.

Respondents reported low frequency of negative changes, mainly decreases in farm production and some health problems. These were attributed to difficult weather and in some cases to God; there was virtually no attribution of negative changes to ANP. However, it could be argued that part of the task of ANP is to enable farmers to be resilient to weather difficulties and a changing climate.

In summary, it seems that, even if some respondents were overstating the degree of attribution to ANP, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that there is a strong and positive attribution to ANP across all the activities of ANP covered in this study.

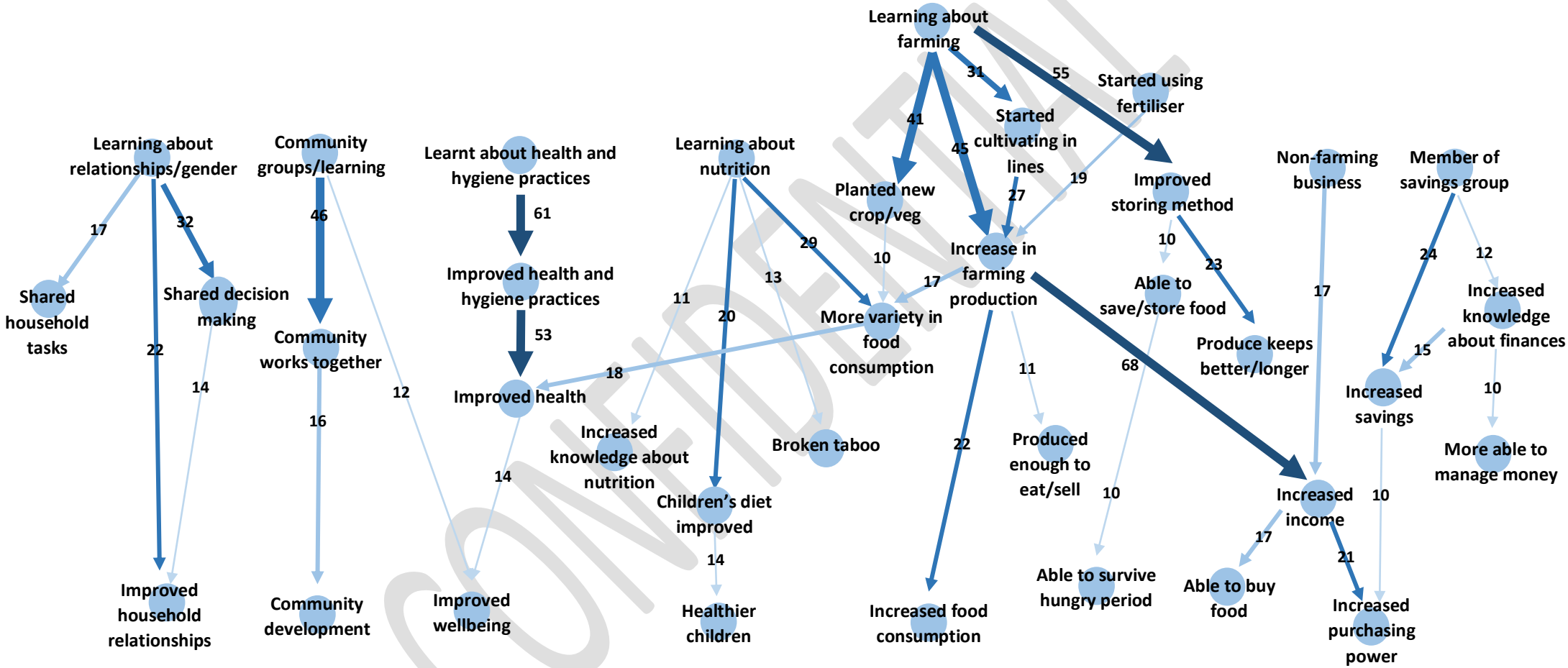
Recommendations

1. **Continue largely unchanged –** the strong positive outcomes identified in this study suggest that the activities and theory of change (ToC) of ANP are relevant and effective. Therefore, it is recommended that the programme should continue largely unchanged.
2. **Review the livestock activities –** there was surprisingly infrequent mention of activities or outcomes on livestock, including small stock such as goats and chickens. It is recommended that this is reviewed with field staff and participants with the aim of strengthening this component.
3. **Groups versus house-to-house learning** – there were several independent references to a preference for house-to-house learning visits. The context for this is unclear, it may just refer to sensitive subjects like intra-household gender issues or it may be a preference for individual instead of group learning, or it might be a preference for individual in addition to the group learning. It is recommended that this is explored further in discussions with field staff and participants.
4. **Loan taking** – there were few reports of loan taking from VSLAs and particularly little mention of taking loans to start micro-businesses. This may just be a reporting issue in the interviews. However, it is recommended that this is investigated further to find out the degree of borrowing by VSLA members, for what purpose and whether participants experience barriers to taking loans or starting small businesses.
5. **Climate resilient agriculture** – although conservation agriculture was mentioned very occasionally, there was little evidence from respondents of them learning new techniques to increase resilience to climate extremes. It is recommended that ANP look into this and decide whether a stronger focus on this would be appropriate[3].
6. **Reaching larger numbers** – the ANP logframe identifies high, medium and low intensity reach targets with differing communication strategies. This study found attribution of learning to high intensity ANP activities, a little from demonstration fields and learning from each other and (virtually) no attribution to mass media (radio and SMS). It is recommended that ANP look into opportunities for both consolidating messages and moving them beyond the initial ANP group members through a range of complementary communication approaches.
7. **Understanding spread and sustainability of behaviour change –** this QuIP study interviewed ANP participants, many of whom were relatively newly active in multiple ANP activities/groups; this was appropriate for a mid-term review. For the final evaluation it is recommended that households not directly involved in ANP groups are included in a study to understand the reach of behaviour change beyond direct participants.
8. **Conduct a further QuIP study as part of the endline –** a larger sample size is recommended with early planning to achieve a double blinded study, improved focus group discussions and additional emphasis on behaviour change of youth. In addition, the QuIP study would add further value if integrated with a process evaluation.

[3] Work is being done by other organisations in both Tete and Manica Provinces on appropriate climate resilient agriculture techniques that could be learnt from.

Causal claims overall

Citation Count: 10+



1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project outline

The commissioner funded the 'Agriculture and Nutrition Programme' (ANP) project in Mozambique, with the component being evaluated in this study being implemented by Organisation 1 (ORG1) and Organisation 2 (ORG2), in partnership with provincial and district Health and Agricultural offices. ORG1 and ORG2 ANP project implementation began in November 2017 and will continue until March 2021. The project delivers interventions in a hundred communities spread across ten different districts in two major Mozambican provinces, Manica and Tete. The ANP project provides a comprehensive approach to improve the nutritional status of women and children in marginalised households. Across the two provinces, partners are delivering highly similar interventions related to water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), nutrition, agriculture, savings, and gender. Beyond the ten districts of direct implementation, the project also aims to indirectly reach further beneficiaries in the Beira corridor through mass media platforms and campaigns.

The ANP project works predominantly on nutrition with pregnant women and mothers of children under two, using Social Behaviour Change Communication strategies in model mother groups and training sessions. Through agricultural groups and training, ANP supports farmers (both men and women) to increase their production and encourages the cultivation of sweet potatoes and vegetables known to have nutritional benefits. In addition, Village Savings and Loan Associations (VSLAs) have been established by the project, primarily to build financial resilience and food security. Gender equality is imbedded into all project interventions, whilst specific gender transformation and gender dialogue groups have been formed to promote female empowerment and equal decision-making in the household.

More specific details of project activities are outlined at the beginning of each of the relevant report sections.

1.2 Report structure

This mid-term QuIP study aims to identify and understand any changes that have taken place over the past year and a half; and to investigate whether these changes are related to the ANP project. The QuIP data and analysis presented and discussed in this report aims to answer the following evaluation questions:

1. Have there been any changes (positive or negative) in respondents' lives over the past year and a half? (Particularly in relation to breastfeeding practices, feeding practices and diets of women and children, cropping practices, and resilience during hungry periods.)
2. What do respondents perceive to be the drivers behind these changes?
3. Are these changes in any way linked to the ANP project, or incidental to it?

To answer these questions and determine the impact of the ANP project on the lives of intended beneficiaries, 48 individual farmers were interviewed, and 8 focus groups were conducted using the QuIP approach.

Section 1 introduces the ANP project and this QuIP report.

Section 2 explains the QuIP methodology and sampling strategy used in this study.

Section 3 focuses on the main findings and presents the drivers, outcomes, attribution and causal claims in thematic sections based on the different ANP components. This section also includes the responses to the overall closed questions and organisational ranking.

Section 4 discusses these findings in relation to the evaluation questions posed in this QuIP study and provides recommendations for ANP.

Section 5 includes appendices relevant to this study and report.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 QuIP methodology

This research study was carried out using the *Qualitative Impact Protocol* (QuIP) evaluation approach[4]. QuIP studies are designed to collect credible evidence on the household-level impacts of an intervention. This information is gathered directly from intended beneficiaries and based on their perceptions of what has changed in their lives over a set period of time and across a series of domains related to the project's theory of change (ToC).

The ANP interview data was collected by a Mozambican team of experienced qualitative researchers, completely independent from the project teams and commissioning organisation[5]. A decision was made to only semi-blindfold the research team, who were aware that they were working on behalf of ORG1/ORG2 in order to help with ethical approval and research permissions from local government officials. From recent research experiences in the field, ORG1/ORG2 were concerned that respondents would be reluctant to speak with researchers, without project staff introducing them to community leaders. The researchers were kept intentionally ignorant of project activities and the hypotheses being tested to help reduce pro-project and confirmation bias. By being unaware of the specific project details, the researchers are more likely to collect information about a broad range of changes in the community, as interviewers and interviewees are not limited to focusing in on one intervention or project activity. This further enhances the open-ended nature of the questionnaire, which is consciously designed to increase the potential to uncover unintended intervention outcomes or unexpected stories of change.

Respondents were not informed who was commissioning the research by the researchers in order to try and maintain the blindfolding and mitigate some bias. However, it is quite possible that respondents were aware since the researchers were introduced to community leaders by ANP staff. Informed consent was obtained by all respondents prior to starting interviews.

The semi-structured questionnaire used in this study was designed by Bath SDR, with input and feedback from ORG1 and ORG2 staff. The questionnaire was divided into eight domains relevant to the ANP ToC. The domains covered were:

[4] Further background and QuIP resources can be found at: www.bathsdr.org

[5] Please see Annex 2 for a full field report from the local research team.

- Health and hygiene
- Farming for food and income
- Income
- Food consumption
- Spending and saving
- Household relationships
- Community relationships
- Overall wellbeing

Questions were purposefully designed to be broad and open-ended to allow the respondents to speak freely about what they believed to be significant changes in their lives. Additional questions were included to help the flow of conversation and to probe for any further details of change. Researchers followed the QuIP interviewing technique, consistently asking respondents to share the perceived drivers behind any reported change. Closed questions were then used at the end of each questionnaire domain to capture the overall perception of change in each area of respondents' lives.

Towards the end of the interview, respondents were asked to rank external organisations, groups or projects they had interacted with and to detail their involvement with them. This element of the QuIP questionnaire provides further information about which organisations and interventions are at work in the community and their relative importance to respondents. See Appendix 1 for more detail about the open, closed, and probing questions included in the questionnaire.

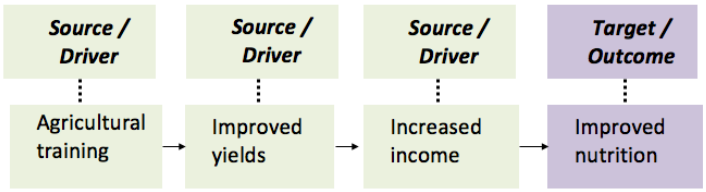
Using QuIP's rigorous analysis process, analysts only code statements related to *changes* that the individual or focus group experienced and reported (i.e. statements about the status quo are not coded, unless they are deemed significant to highlight to the commissioner). The standardised QuIP triple coding system was used in this study, allocating driver, outcome, and attribution codes to each statement of change.

How to interpret QuIP presentation of findings

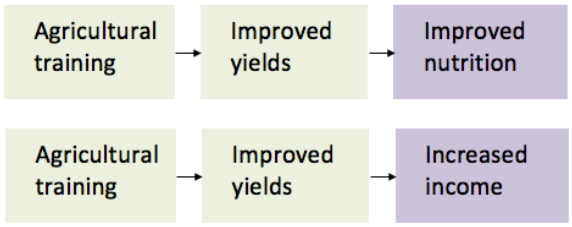
QuIP data is not statistically representative of the wider population. Findings cannot be extrapolated out across wider project target areas, nor is that the intention. The aim of carrying out a QuIP is to conduct a 'deep dive' assessment with a purposively selected group of people in the project target area to understand whether, and if so, how different aspects or 'domains' of their lives have changed in recent years. Counts are used to highlight trends in the data, but these should not be interpreted as being representative of a particular population other than those interviewed, rather this offers an opportunity to learn from detailed perceptions of change in a carefully selected group. Where quotes are used, this is to help communicate more detail and give examples of the types of stories under discussion, but the number of quotes used is not representative of a 'majority' or 'minority' view.

The QuIP approach to analysing data relies on counting 'tags' applied during the coding process. Analysts carefully mine the responses to all questions and apply a tag to each portion of text, e.g. 'Increased income'. **Driver and outcome** descriptions are unique to each project. These tags can be placed in any of four different columns, depending on the order in which the story warrants their use, as per the example below. Whether a tag is a driver or an outcome is determined by the source/target

relationship in the columns. Anything which leads to an effect is considered a driver of change (source). Anything at the end of the chain (target) is an outcome.



Not all columns need to be used, but a story would usually rely on the use of at least two columns, to denote a 'driver of change' and an 'outcome. A similar story could also be coded differently in fewer columns depending on how much information is volunteered by respondents, and in what order they tell the story, as shown below.



In addition, an attribution code is added to the line of codes, depending how closely the story mirrors the known theory of change and interventions, as per Table 1 below.

Table 1: Attribution coding

	Positive code	Negative code	Explanation
Explicit project link	PE	NE	Positive or negative change explicitly attributed to the ANP project or to explicitly named ANP project activities or project partners.
Implicit project theory of change link	PI	NI	Change confirming (positive) or refuting (negative) the specific mechanism by which the ANP project aimed to achieve impact, but with no explicit reference to the ANP project or partners.
Other attributed	PO	NO	Change attributed to other forces not connected to ANP, such as climate change and non-farming livelihoods.
Other not attributed	PN	NN	Change not attributed to any specific cause.
Neutral	O		Responses that were felt to be of interest, not related to change.

When the whole dataset has been coded it is possible to run queries to establish how many times different tags have been used in different ways, and the relationships between them. Figures in this QuIP report will use two different types of 'count';

a) **Respondent Count:** The number of respondents who mention a given tag (driver of change, outcome or attribution code) when answering a given question. The maximum respondent count will always be equal to the number of people interviewed, i.e. 48 interviews in this study.

b) **Citation Count:** The number of times a tag is mentioned, with a maximum of one count per respondent per domain. In this study the questionnaire had eight domains and 48 interviews were conducted, so the maximum citation count for a given theme is 48 x 8 = 384.

Some figures present both counts alongside each other; this is important as they tell us two different types of information. The respondent count tells us how many times a particular theme (tag) was brought up across all the interviews - to a maximum of once per interview. This is telling us how many people mentioned this theme in general. The citation count tells us whether they repeated that tag across more than one domain, thereby telling us if it was important in more than one area of their life, for example, 'increased income' is likely to be mentioned across multiple domains, whereas 'eating more vegetables' may only be mentioned in one domain. If the citation count is much higher than the respondent count, that tells you that it has been mentioned across more than one domain.

Please note that in this study, all counts refer only to **individual interviews** since FGDs were not coded using this method.

It is important to be careful with attribution counts in the final section on the community groups and programmes people have been involved in, since this is a guided question and is therefore more likely to lead to direct, explicit mentions of a project name. For this reason, this domain is sometimes left out of overall counts or charts.

This analysis method allows the rich narrative information gathered from interviews to be coded and displayed in the tables and visualisations contained in this report. This coding process enables the analyst to look for patterns and trends across the dataset, and to understand which stories of change are common across the sample, and which are specific to certain individuals, or to a particular group of respondents.

A note on respondent voice

As respondent voice is central to QuIP's methodology and philosophy, quotations from the narrative accounts are presented throughout this report. Furthermore, the respondent codes presented in the tables, figures, and quotations, allow the reader to trace back from the charts to the original qualitative data (available in the accompanying dashboard or in the extracted Excel file in Annex 1).

The QuIP questionnaires were carried out in the local languages and translated into English by the local research team. QuIP transcripts provide highly detailed interview summaries but are not verbatim. Quotations used in this report reflect the wording and English language used by the data collection team. Translations or clarifications are provided where necessary, but where possible the English has been deliberately left as written by the field researchers, in order to maintain authenticity.

2.2 Sampling strategy

The QuIP methodology uses a combination of purposive and then random sampling. Four communities were selected in total from four districts; two in Manica and two in Tete. The communities were purposefully selected based on the length of project implementation, the number of project components started, and the diversity of geographic locations. In each community 12 individual households were interviewed (48 in total). As women and mothers are the key ANP target group, more women were interviewed than men (7:5 in each community). The sampling did not necessitate that these female beneficiaries were household heads, yet 17 respondents (male and female) did report that they were part of a female-headed household.

Also, as changes in breastfeeding practices and child nutrition were central to the QuIP research questions, researchers only interviewed households with children under 5. Note: the original sampling proposal suggested only households with children under 2 would be interviewed, however it was agreed to increase the age bracket to 5 years in order to increase the likelihood the researchers would be able to meet the correct number of interviews.

Respondents were then selected randomly from beneficiary lists provided by ORG1 and ORG2, with beneficiaries who were part of more than one intervention prioritised. According to the original beneficiary lists provided, of the respondents who participated, 26 were part of more than one intervention group (12 were part of 3 intervention groups). 19 respondents were listed in the beneficiary lists as part of the model mothers' groups; 23 respondents were listed as members of the farming groups; 25 were named as part of the savings groups; and 19 were recorded as gender dialogue participants.

Table 2: Individual Household Interview sampling strategy

Households with children under 5 years old				
Province	**District**	**Community**	**Gender**	**Total**
Manica	District 1	Community 1	7 women + 5 men	12
	District 2	Community 2	7 women + 5 men	12
Tete	District 3	Community 3	7 women + 5 men	12
	District 4	Community 4	7 women + 5 men	12
				Overall: 48

In addition to the individual household interviews, eight focus group discussions (FGDs were conducted), typically with around 8 participants each. The FGDs were divided by intervention type in order to facilitate deeper discussion about the different activities within the ANP project, with beneficiaries specific to that intervention. The following four intervention types were selected: farmers groups, model mother groups, savings and loans groups, and gender transformation groups. Two focus groups were conducted per intervention type, one in Manica and one in Tete, to see whether experiences were different across provinces. Respondents were randomly selected from project beneficiary lists based on their involvement in particular interventions; these respondents were different to the respondents selected for the individual household interviews. For Group D –

Gender, FGDs were only conducted within single-sex groups, due to the gender-sensitive nature of the discussion.

Table 3: Focus Group Discussion sampling strategy

Group type	Manica	Tete	Total
A - Agriculture	1	1	2
B - Nutrition	1	1	2
C - Savings	1	1	2
D - Gender	1	1	2
			Overall: 8

Each interviewee was allocated a respondent code to remain anonymity. Table 4 below explains the respondent codes. For example**, MNX-1** = Manica, Community 1, Female, (non-focus group). Appendix 2 includes a table of all respondents and their main respondent characteristics.

Table 4: Respondent code key

Respondent Code Key							
M	Manica	**N**	Community 1	**Y**	Male	**A**	Agriculture (FGD)
T	Tete	**S**	Community 2	**X**	Female	**B**	Nutrition (FGD)
		B	Community 3	**Z**	Mixed (FGD)	**C**	Savings (FGD)
		W	Community 4			**D**	Gender (FGD)

3. MAIN FINDINGS

3.1 Nutrition, health and hygiene

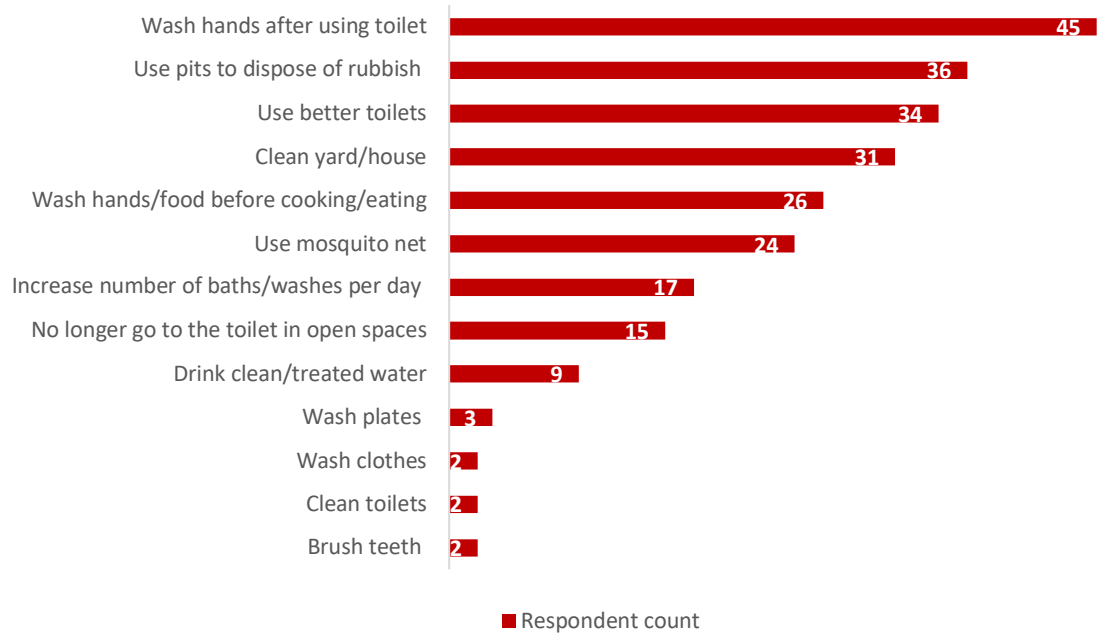
3.1.1 Nutrition, health and hygiene behaviour change interventions

Within the wider ANP programme, the main nutrition, health and hygiene activities have been in training model mothers in nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) social behaviour change communication (SBCC). Model mothers hold weekly or bi-weekly group meetings with 10-15 caregivers to discuss infant and young child feeding practices (particularly for the 1,000-day window) and nutritional advice for pregnant and/or breastfeeding mothers. In these group meetings model mothers also conduct cooking demonstrations and further discuss any difficulties in adopting the practices to offer relevant solutions. They also make household visits for one-to-one counselling on nutrition and WASH, especially to households who need more support, during which they work with mothers, fathers, mothers-in-law and other caregivers. ORG1 and ORG2 are implementing slightly different models, with ORG1 doing twice-monthly nutrition groups + monthly home visits and ORG2 doing only weekly home visits for intensive SBCC. In addition to the group meetings and one-to-one counselling, other stakeholders were trained to reinforce the messaging, including: traditional healers, religious and community leaders. In all communities surveyed this activity had started during the previous year.

3.1.2 Health and hygiene behaviour changes

A high proportion of respondents reported changes in health and hygiene practices. Figure 1 shows individual interview responses to the open question about health and hygiene changes. These responses were confirmed in FGDs which particularly mentioned the adoption of tippy-taps, mosquito nets, treated/clean water, the abandonment of nutrition taboos and learning on child nutrition. The FGDs also confirmed that at least some respondents understood the scientific reason these changes were important.

Figure 1: Reported changes in health and hygiene practices

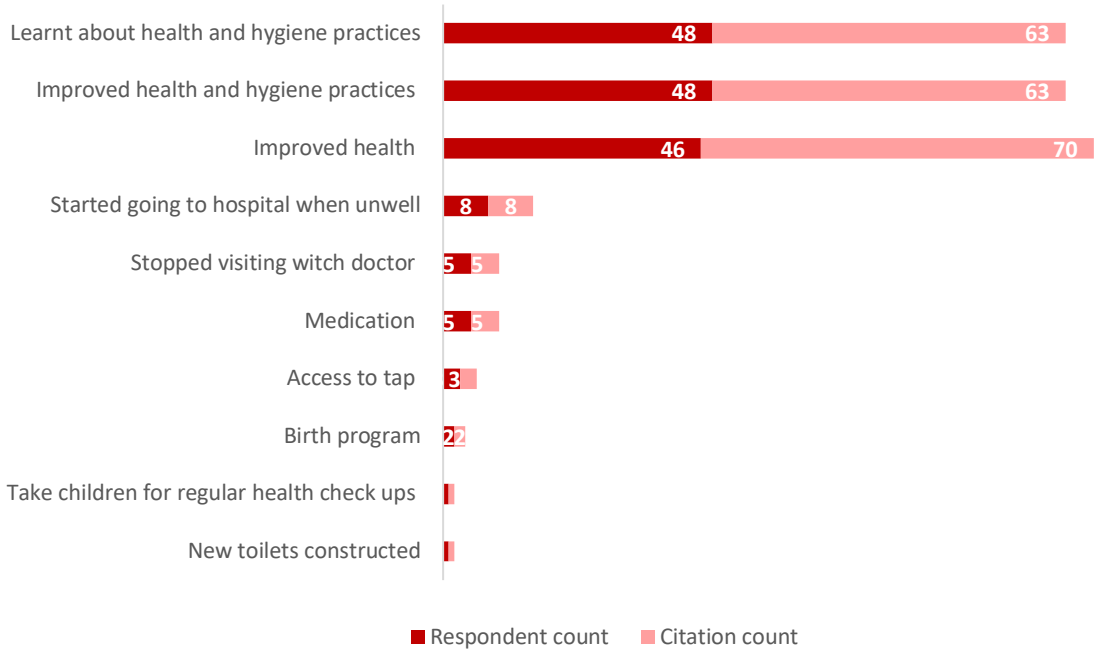


Analysing these practice changes disaggregated by sex shows similar outcomes for men and women, although women report more change in washing hands/food before cooking and in cleaning the house/yard, which reflects gender responsibilities. The FGDs suggest that both some men and some women may be resistant in abandoning nutrition taboos. Disaggregation by Province suggests more change in mosquito net usage, increase in body washing and reduced going to the toilet in the open in Manica. Conversely, more change in house/yard cleaning and use of pits to dispose of rubbish was reported in Tete.

Large numbers of respondents reported the link between these changes in health and hygiene practices and perceived health outcomes for their family and children/babies. This is important, because the perceived positive outcome from a change of practice is likely to be a motivating factor in continuing with these practice changes. A small number of respondents reported changes in certain health and hygiene practices without linking them to any further health outcomes, which is why they are also counted as final outcomes in Figure 2 below.

The first two bars in Fig 2 are perceived health outcomes, while the remaining bars are changes in practice.

Figure 2: Reported positive changes in health and hygiene



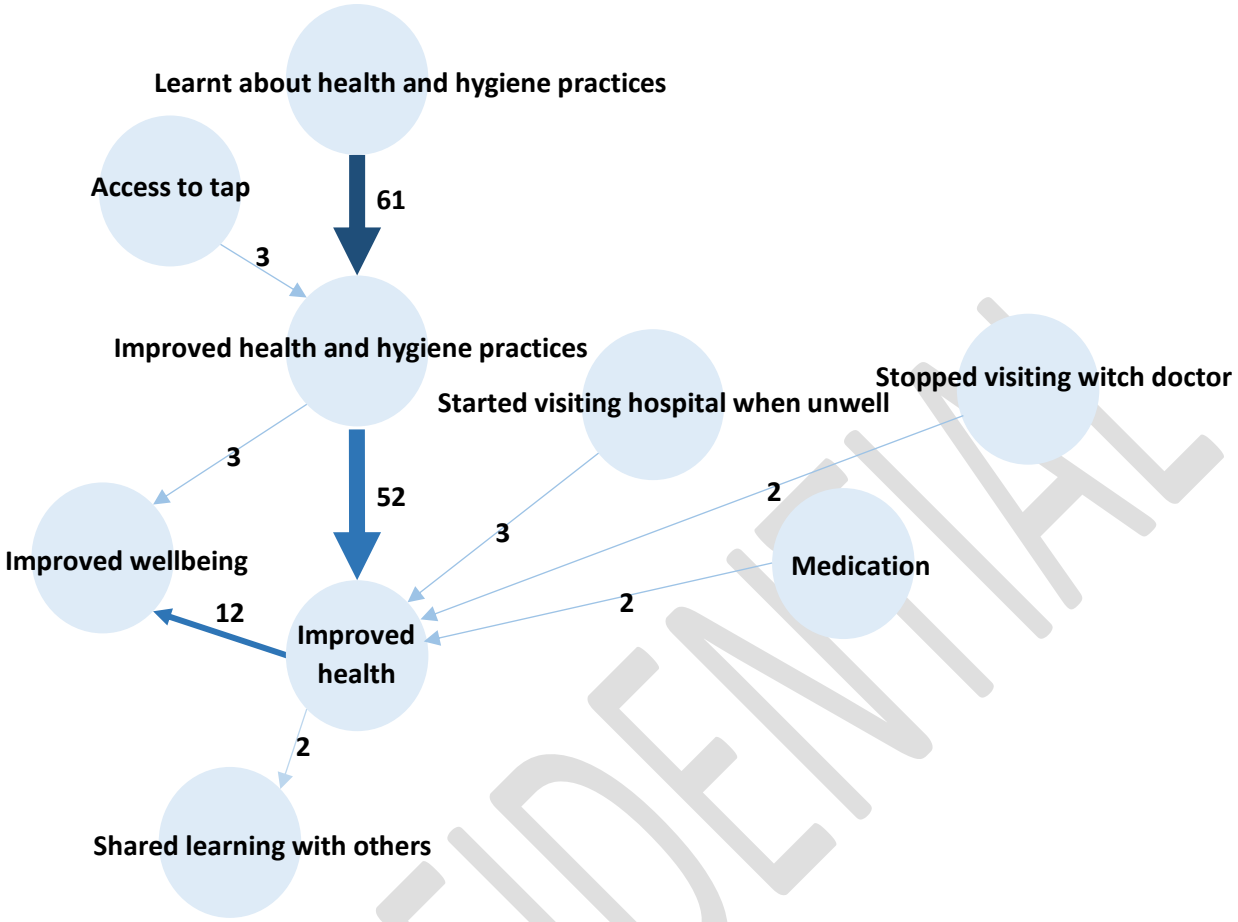
Looking more broadly at reported causal links between health and hygiene practices and improved health, it is interesting that many respondents reported links between learning about new practices, adopting new practices and believing that their household's health has improved as a result. This causal chain is shown in Figure 3, where the high citation counts shows that nearly every respondent mentioned this chain, and several mentioned it within different question domains in the interview.

The following quotes illustrate aspects of the overall causal story in relation to health and hygiene practices in the (translated) words of individual respondents/FGD participants:

MSY-3: *There have been a lot of changes for the better, we now make use of mosquito nets, we dig hole into which we put litter. We now have improved latrines in our houses. We now use soap to take showers or sometimes ashes after using the latrines. We now take three baths per day, which we never did. I no longer leave litter around, for our household we think that the more we take care of our health the better for us. With the construction things have gotten better. We wash our hands before meals which is very good and this way, we do not get sick as much. We changed because after trying what we learned on hygiene practices from Organisation 1 we saw the difference in our house, the house was fresh, and we did not have much flies all over the yard as we did in the past.*

TWX-7: *Before we did not know how to take care of the children, today we take care in the best possible manner, this is a result of the training attended. We got to know that we need to wash the food, wash our hands before eating, now we have done all this and with this, we observe a reduction of diseases in my house. We also share the ideas with the neighbourhood and the houses are now cleaner and more organized and with healthier people.*

Figure 3: Causal claims related to health and hygiene drivers



Attribution: Positive Explicit + Positive Implicit
Citation Count: 2+

TWX-4: *Compared to last year we had good health due to many trainings that I received in mother model group. With the training I started being more hygienic and here at the home we became less sick, this is because I am following the learning that acquired from Organisation 2 project. The project brought learning on how to clean my house including yard as well improved latrine. I changed some things that I did on my day-to-day. I changed hygiene practices, I am eating better (diversify food) with 4 groups of (nutrition, fortification, concentration, strengthening), these groups have vitamins. I did not know that we need to wash hands after using toilet facilities, that I must change water during the process of washing dishes, sweep the floor and burn trash. Now we wash hands before eating and, we learn that we can wash the mats which is most used by my household to sit and sleep. I also stopped leaving the yard of my house dirty and mess, I stopped not washing food as well not diversifying food. These changes occurred within the all household which is the reason why we are healthier compared to last year.*

TWY-5: *Speaking of health here at home, we get less sick as we now medicate more. We run to the hospital because of the campaigns as soon as we get sick, this campaign was provided by the Organisation 2 technicians and by the World Vision technicians. Last year, I was sicker comparing to this year. I get some headaches here and there, malaria sometimes but it all goes away when I get to the hospital.*

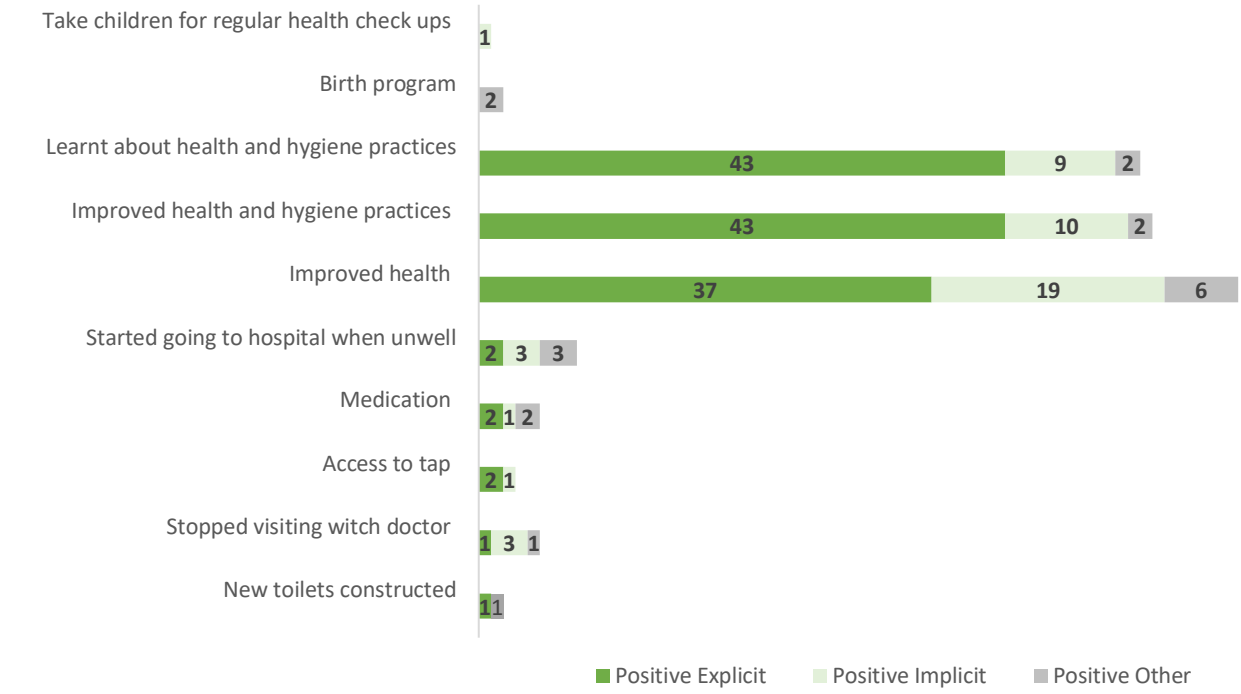
The positive health and hygiene changes were given an attribution code based on whether they mentioned a specific organisation that had contributed to the change. If there was a link made to Organisation 1 or Organisation 2 this is considered explicit. If the change was compatible with the activities of ORG1/ORG2 in the community then the attribution is considered implicit. If another organisation or another reason (such as weather) was attributed, then the 'Other' category was used.

Figure 4 provides an overview of positive attribution related to health and hygiene. Overall the explicit attribution to ORG1/ORG2 was remarkably high and this was reinforced by considerable implicit attribution. The explicit attribution to ORG1/ORG2 is focussed on health and hygiene learning, practice change adoption (the focus of the ANP component) and perceived health outcomes. The attribution of these changes to other organisations, including Government staff, is generally low. The positive 'improved health' outcomes attributed to other organisations were generally related to going to the hospital, receiving medicine and sometimes attending government talks, although sometimes it was mentioned that these talks were given in conjunction with ORG1/ORG2.

The focus groups were more likely than individuals to mention Government support in building and running schools and hospitals, sometimes with community involvement, although such attribution was still quite low. Both FGDs and individual interviews suggest a preference for house to house visits as the best way of sharing this learning, rather than learning in groups.

Figure 4: Positive attribution for health and hygiene changes

Respondent Count



A very small number of respondents reported negative health outcomes; 3 respondents reported ill health, 1 respondent reported worsened health and 1 respondent reported children dying. None of the negative health outcomes were linked to the ANP programme, the reasons given were related to heavy rain and pregnancy. Two noteworthy negative causal claims were the church prohibiting taking the child to hospital leading to child death and an inability to afford hospital fees leading to the need to sell livestock.

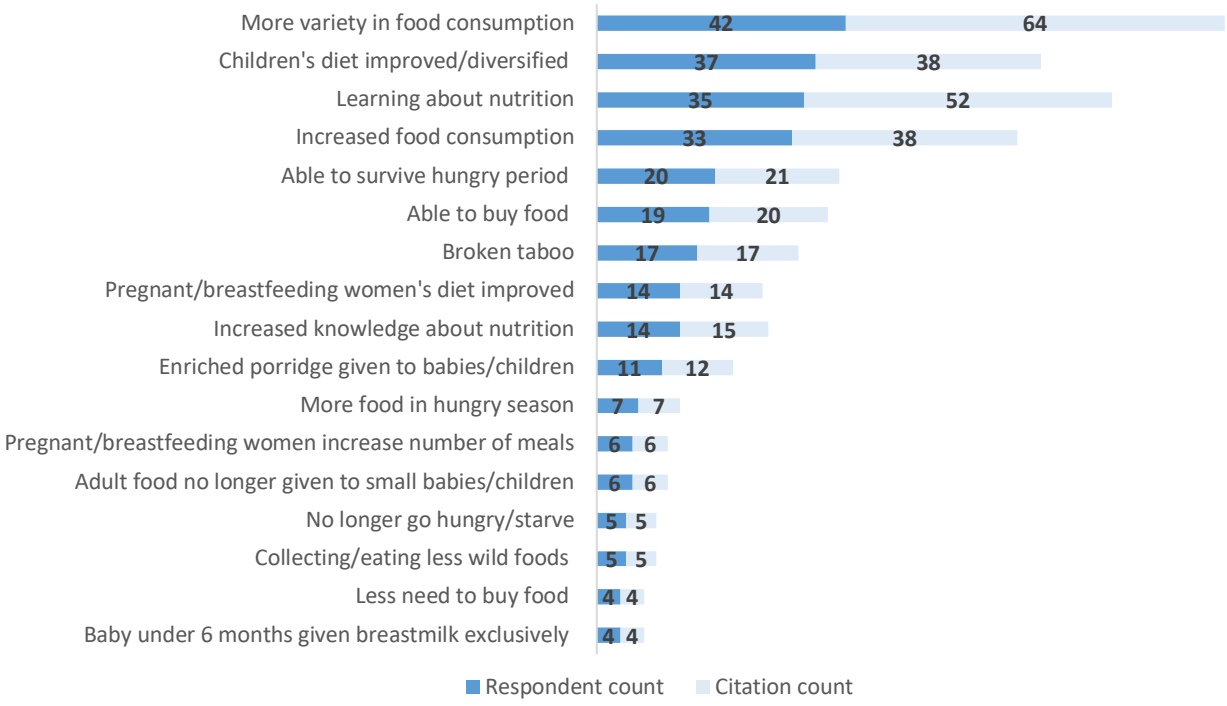
The following quote illustrates aspects of the overall causal story in an example where health practices have not been adopted in the (translated) words of individual respondents/FGD participants:

MNX-1: *This year things are getting worse, we often get sicker. I cannot explain why only God can explain as sickness was created by him. Our churches prohibited us from visiting the hospital and as a result five of my children are dead… Even this year we got sick, although we do not visit the hospital, we do get better eventually. Instead we go to church as we are prohibited of going to the hospital because of cultural issues, and beliefs and also going to the hospital takes longer time to be assisted. We do get sick because it is the way God made things to occur, we do not know why.*

3.1.3 Positive nutrition changes

The responses to the open question about changes in food consumption and practices, show considerable changes for most households in learning about nutrition, the diet of children, the variety of foods consumed, and the overall quantities consumed (which in many cases also link to agricultural changes). There was also mention of other positive changes including improved diet for pregnant and breastfeeding women and broken taboos around what women can eat during pregnancy. There was also considerable mention of increased resilience through the hungry period which relates more to the agricultural storage and savings components. Reports on changes in favour of exclusive breastfeeding were lower but may reflect that this is already normal practice. Overall the reported change to nutrition behaviour and food consumption resilience is very impressive, particularly in relation to the early stage of the overall ANP programme.

Figure 5: Reported positive changes in nutrition

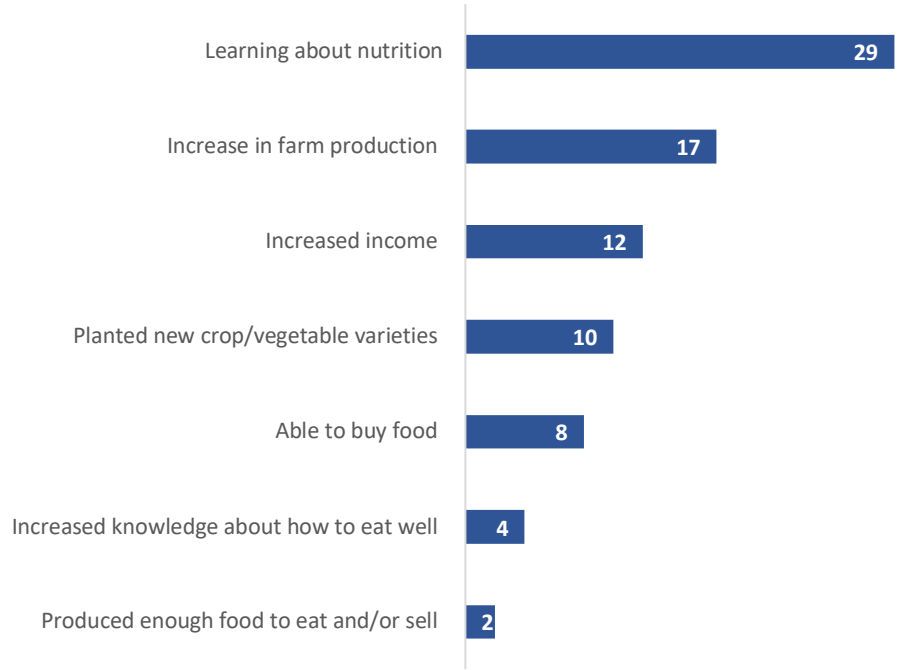


When these are disaggregated by sex of interviewee, there is very little difference between male and female responses. Similarly, disaggregation by Province shows broadly similar responses in both Tete and Manica. There is however more change related to increase in consumption resilience in Manica, including more food in the hungry period and an increased ability to buy food.

The drivers reported by respondents as leading to an **increased variety** of food consumed suggest a combination of nutrition knowledge, increased production, increased income and producing new crops. This is a positive combination, aligning with the ANP theory of change, but the relatively small numbers reporting new crops leading to an increased variety of food consumption may indicate a need to do further work on this component.

Figure 6: Drivers of change leading to more variety in food consumption

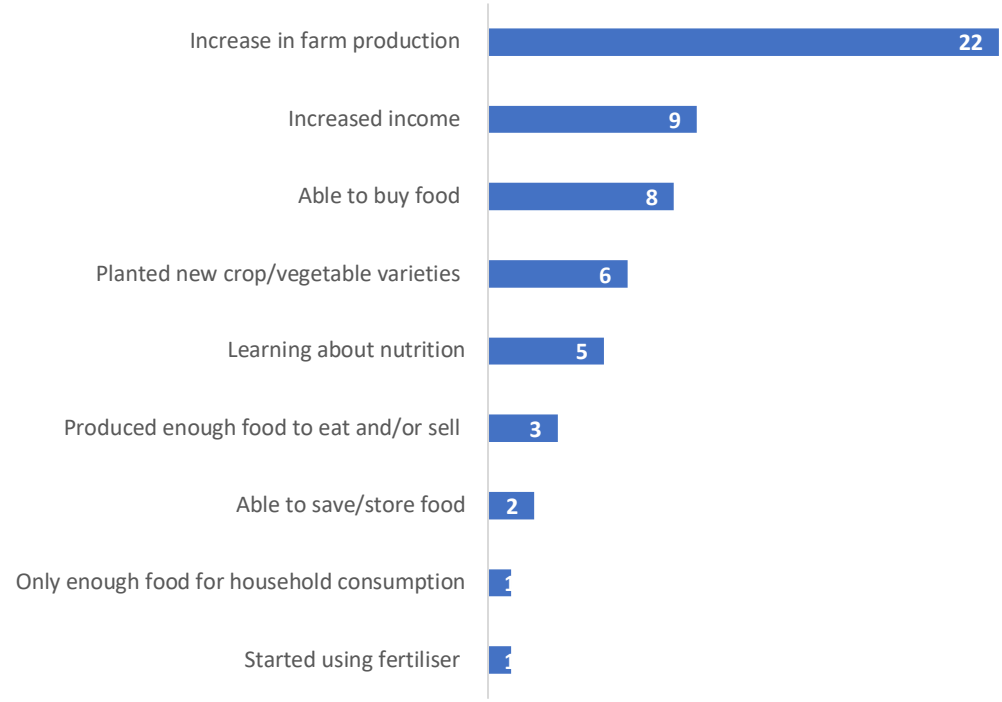
Citation Count



In comparison the drivers of **increased food consumption** are more focussed on increased farm production and income, as might be expected (Figure 7). Changes in food storage contributing to increased food consumption is quite low and is more frequently linked by respondents as leading to greater hungry period resilience (Figure 9).

Figure 7: Drivers of change leading to increased food consumption

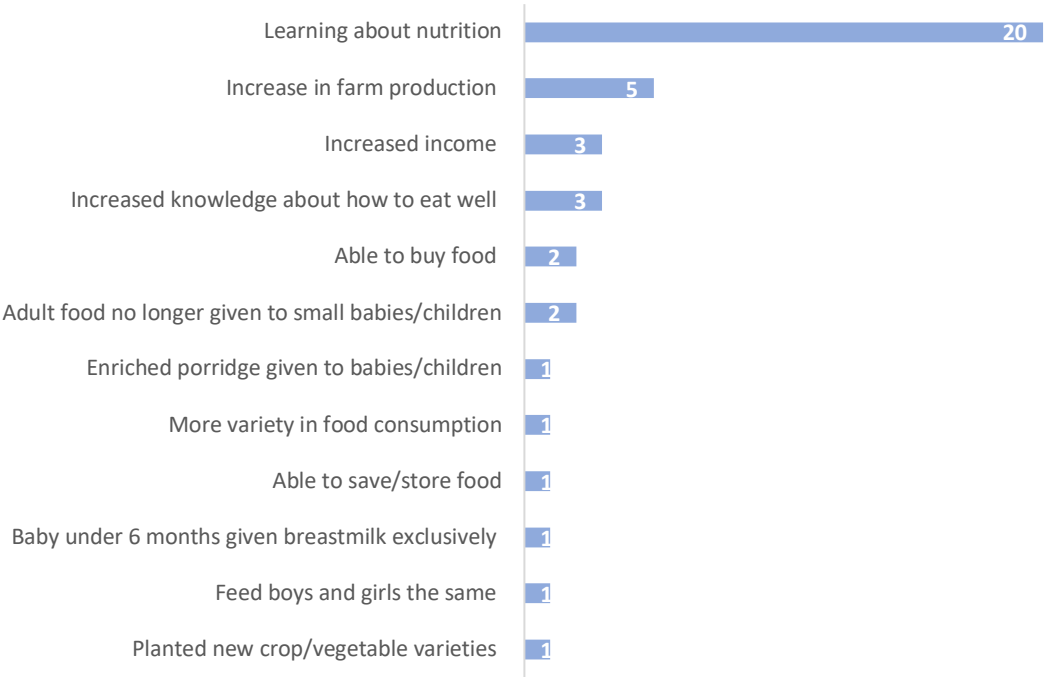
Citation Count



As might be expected the most frequently reported driver of improved children's diet is learning about nutrition. However, there is little mention of new crops/vegetables or of livestock products; again, this may indicate a need to further consider this component.

Figure 8: Drivers of change leading to improved children's diet

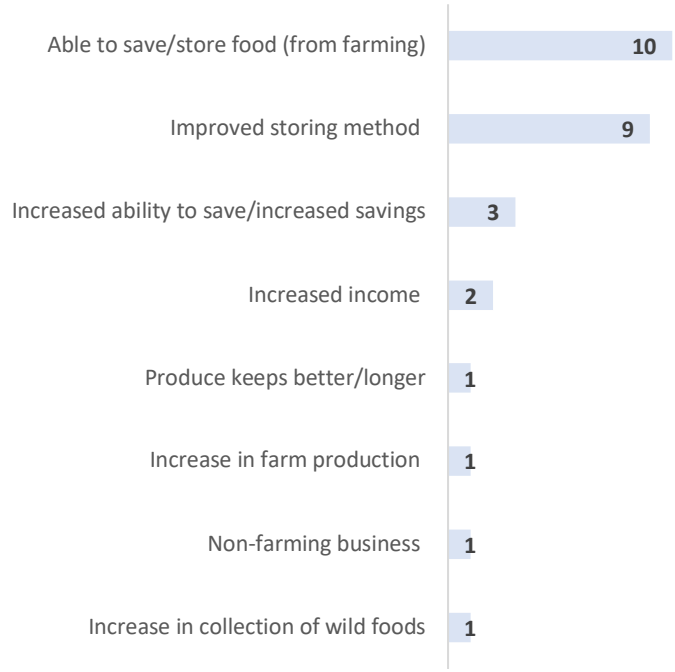
Citation Count



The drivers reported by respondents as leading to resilience in the hungry period are mainly due to improved storage of food; including both the ability to produce enough surplus to save food and the improved method of storing keeping food longer. There is also some mention of savings increasing resilience, although the numbers are quite low.

Figure 9: Drivers of change leading to ability to survive hungry period

Citation Count



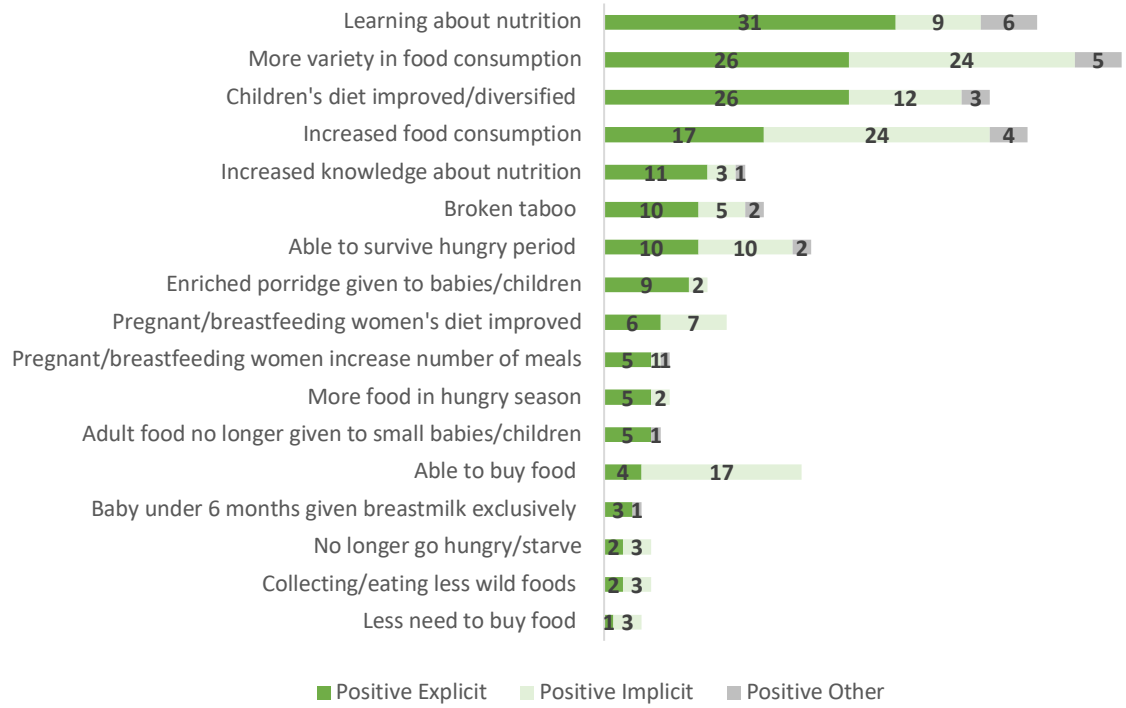
The FGDs provided additional insights regarding improved child nutrition linked to the gender dialogue groups. Respondents from the FGD reported that children were now getting a fairer share of the food, as illustrated in the quote below.

TWXD: *Before children would only eat the feet and other bad parts of chicken. All the good pieces were given to the father, but no more, the fathers now prioritize the children.*

The positive nutrition changes were given an attribution code based on whether they mentioned a specific organisation that had contributed to the change. Overall the explicit attribution to ORG1/ORG2 was remarkably high and this was reinforced by considerable implicit attribution. The attribution of these changes to other organisations, including Government staff, is extremely low.

Figure 10: Positive attribution for nutrition changes

Respondent Count



The following quotes illustrate aspects of the overall causal story where nutrition practices have been adopted in the (translated) words of individual respondents/FGD participants:

TBY-3: *The way we eat has changed, we now eat a variety of foods like carrots, beet, kale and many more vegetables. Thanks to Organisation 2 I now know about this lifestyle and we are healthy.*

TWX-2: *As per last year, here in the house it has changed because besides kids eating only food for adults they now eat specially food for kids such as enriched porridge that is prepared with soya and peanuts. Organisation 2 project by group of mother model taught the importance of and how to prepare enriched porridge. For babies ages 6 months to 2 years old it changed as now they eat more fruits like bananas, sweet potatoes and also, they have three meals a day and other small snacks throughout the day.*

MNY-6: *We now have different eating habits which lead to better nourishment for children and they grow healthy. I feed him breast milk for him to grow healthy because I learnt that kids should be taken good care of and they should not have other foods until six months have passed since their birth.*

TBX-6: *The babies ate maize meal, porridge and corn. This stopped when the Organisation 2 project appeared with their speeches in the hospital.*

TWY-6: *In this household we no longer have taboos relating to food issues. Before anyone would rumour something and all believed it. For instance, we believed babies born without hair was a result of the mother eating eggs during pregnancy period and now we know that such was a lie. We now stop eating something based only on doctor's recommendations or because of causing any pain to the mother or any other person.*

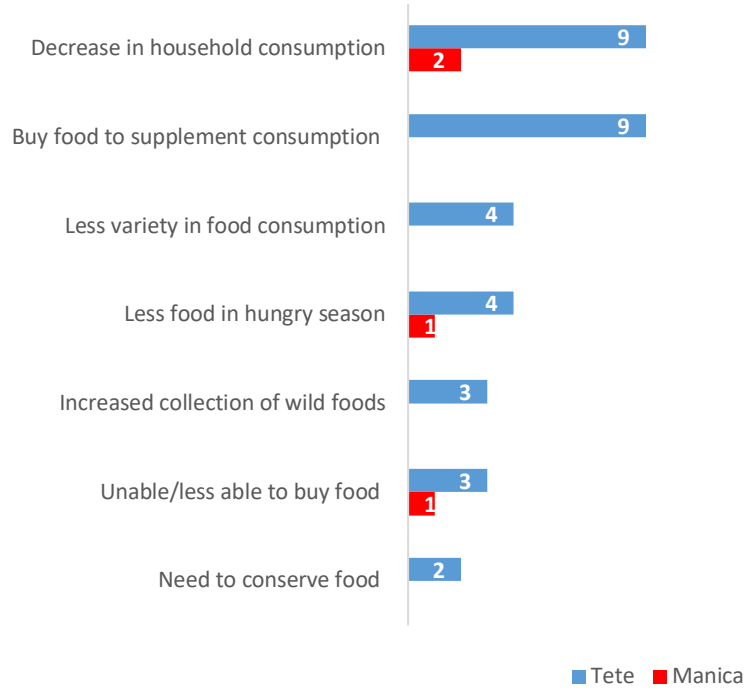
MNY-2: *In relation to last year, my family and I fed horribly. We suffered malnutrition and as a result we were not as healthy as we should have been. With the arrival of Organisation 1, along with the various changes regarding nutrition, nowadays, thank God with production and the money we earn we now have a diversity of food…There has been changes as when the hungry season arrives I get food from the barn, I thresh the food and place into bags for storage in the house and this guarantees my meals throughout the season.*

3.1.4 Negative nutrition changes

In contrast to the positive nutrition changes, there were a much smaller number of negative nutrition changes reported, mostly relating to a decrease in the amount and variety of food consumed. These negative nutrition changes were mainly concentrated in Tete and were also more likely to be reported by women.

Figure 11: Reported negative nutrition changes

Respondent Count



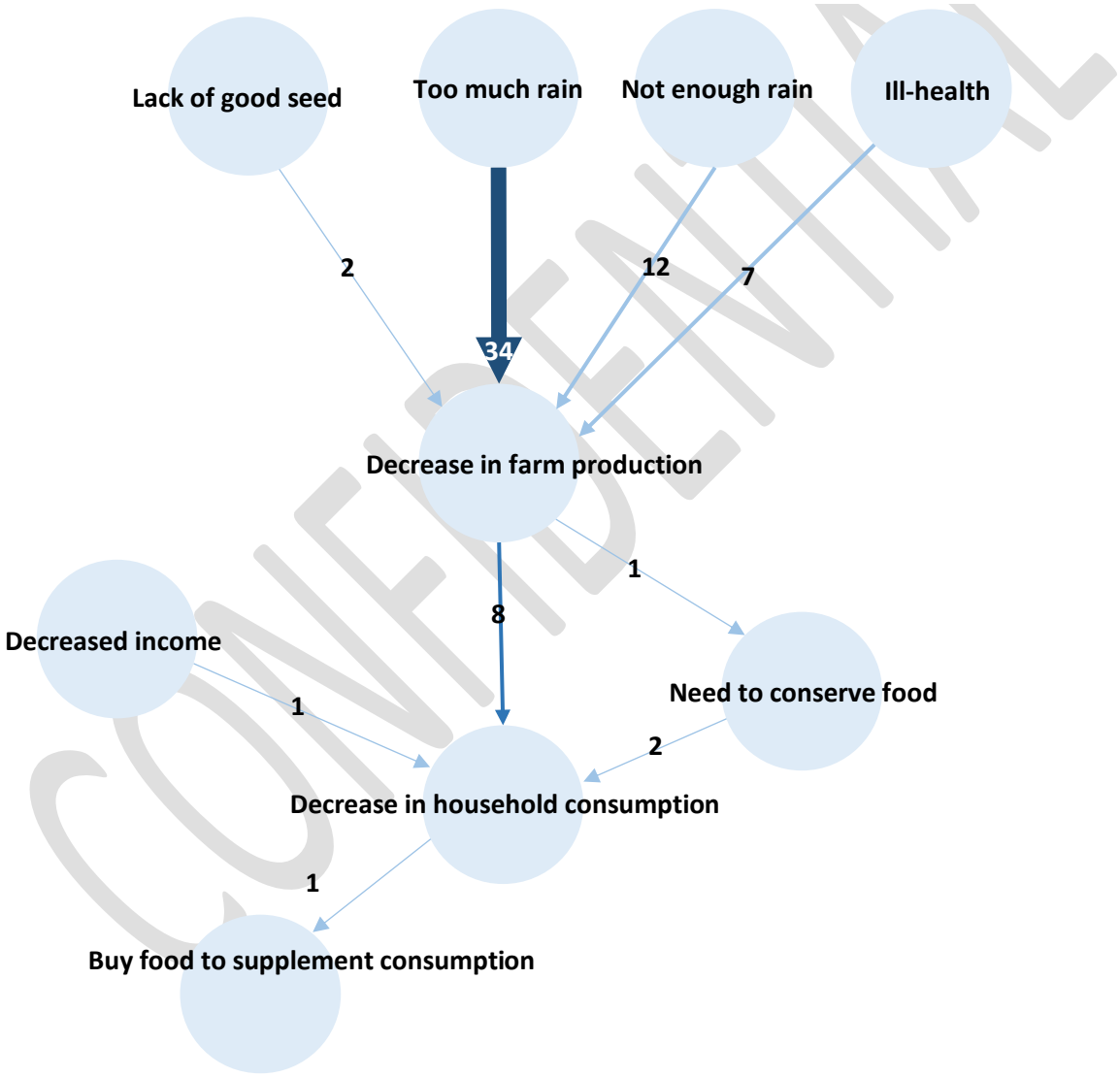
The reasons for the negative nutrition changes were largely linked by respondents to the rain, mainly too much rain (Cyclone Idai, March 2019), but also for some, periods of drought. This led to widespread reduced farm production, and much less common decrease in household consumption. This suggests that a number of factors affect household food consumption, not just farm production (Figure 12). It is not clear to what extent the ANP project contributed to mitigating some of these effects, but the relatively larger number of positive nutrition outcomes reported in the previous section, and the strong positive attribution to ANP, suggests this may be the case (Figure 10).

The following quotes illustrate aspects of the overall causal story where nutrition has not improved in the (translated) words of individual respondents:

TWX-2: *As per what I am eating today it changed, today I am eating little due to the raining that destroyed all crops.*

TBX-1: *We now have a bit of food for personal consumption, for the majority of our meals we use baobab because we no longer have anything. In the previous years we had rain and production which was sufficient but the previous year and this year things have been bad. The quantities of daily meals have lessened just so we can overcome and sustain ourselves with what we have.*

Figure 12: Causal claims related to a decrease in household consumption



Citation Count: 1+

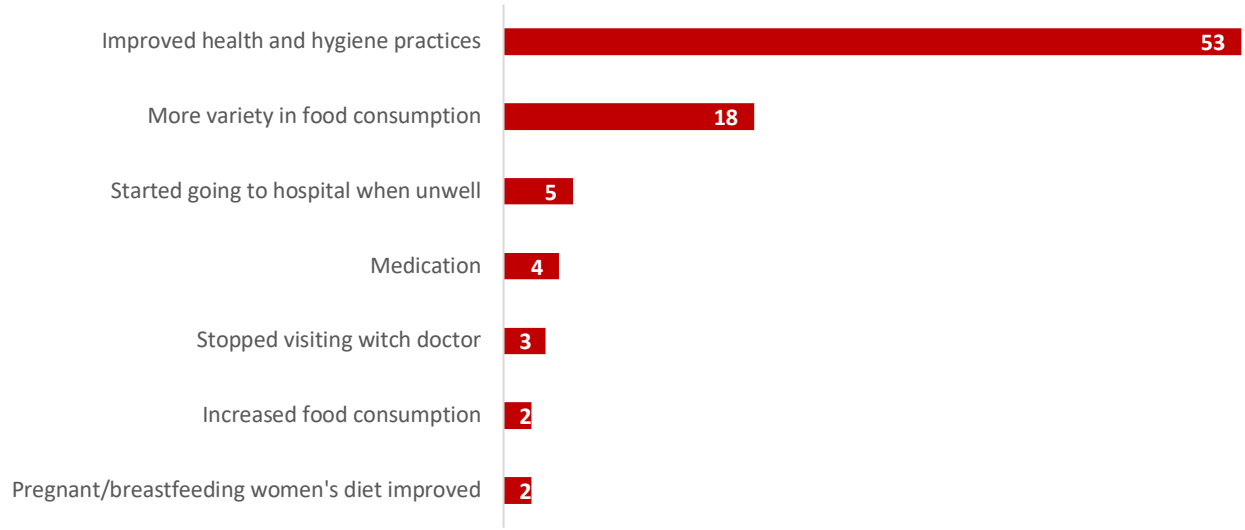
3.1.4 Health, hygiene and nutrition drivers of improved health

Respondents made many cross-references between hygiene, nutrition and treatment leading to improved health. It is interesting that improved health and hygiene practices is cited as leading to improved health much more frequently than the increased variety or quantity of food consumption.

Health treatment changes (e.g. going to the health post) were also not cited frequently in general or as a driver of improved health. Achieving the increased variety in food consumption is a more difficult and less immediate change than some other feeding or hygiene practices, as it probably requires both knowledge of nutrition and the successful growing of different crops. This finding may suggest that continued efforts on supporting kitchen gardening may be important.

Figure 13: Drivers of change leading to improved health

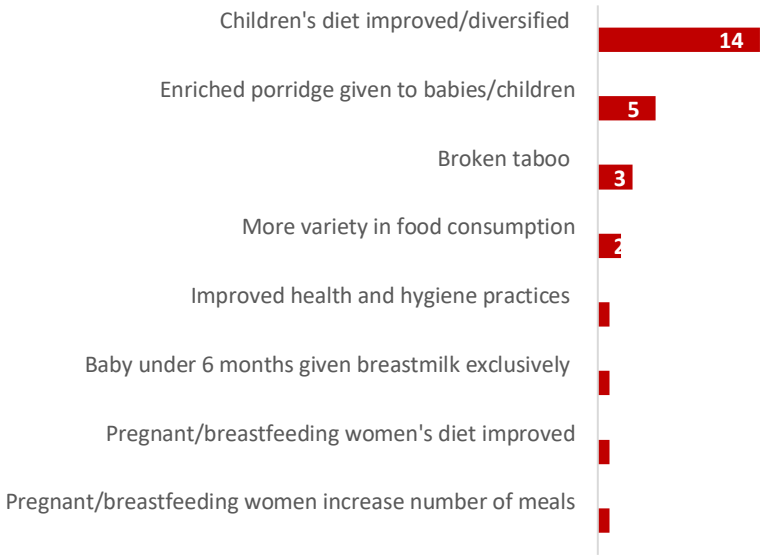
Citation Count



Fewer respondents identified the drivers of improved baby and child health and these were focussed on improved and diversified diets.

Figure 14: Drivers of change leading to healthier babies/children

Citation Count: 1+



There were very few negative health outcomes reported and these were all attributed to factors seemingly outside of ANP – God, the weather and pregnancy. However, it could be argued that dealing with the ill effects of the weather and pregnancy is within the ToC of ANP. Some of the comments

made by women at the closure of the interviews suggest that lack of maternity care remains a key concern for some of them.

3.2 Agriculture

3.2.1 Agricultural interventions

In the time leading up to the QuIP study, farming in some areas of Mozambique was badly affected by cyclone Idai (March 2019), leading to flooding and then drought and pest attacks.

ANP agricultural activities in the areas covered by the QuIP have included: formation of farmers groups, participation in farmer field schools, demonstration fields, distribution of orange fleshed sweet potato (OFSP) vines and vegetable seeds, training in food processing, conservation of leaves and tubers, support to small animal production and chicken vaccination.

The balance of these different agricultural interventions across the ANP programme is shown in Table 5. The table shows the numbers of beneficiaries involved in the quarter immediately preceding the QuIP study. It is important to note that some activities, like home visits to support small animal production and chicken vaccination involve the wider community and not only those involved in ANP agricultural groups.

Table 5: ANP Agricultural Interventions (ANP Quarterly Report January-March 2019)

Intervention	**Manica**	**Tete**
Demonstration Fields	50	50
Agricultural group members - male	835	1545
Agricultural group members - female	600	900
Group members who replicated the demonstration gardens	724	1393
People who are not in ag group who replicated at least 1 technique promoted in the demonstration gardens	109	1135
Families visited to support small animal production	899	5686
Families reached with chicken vaccinations	6883	3195

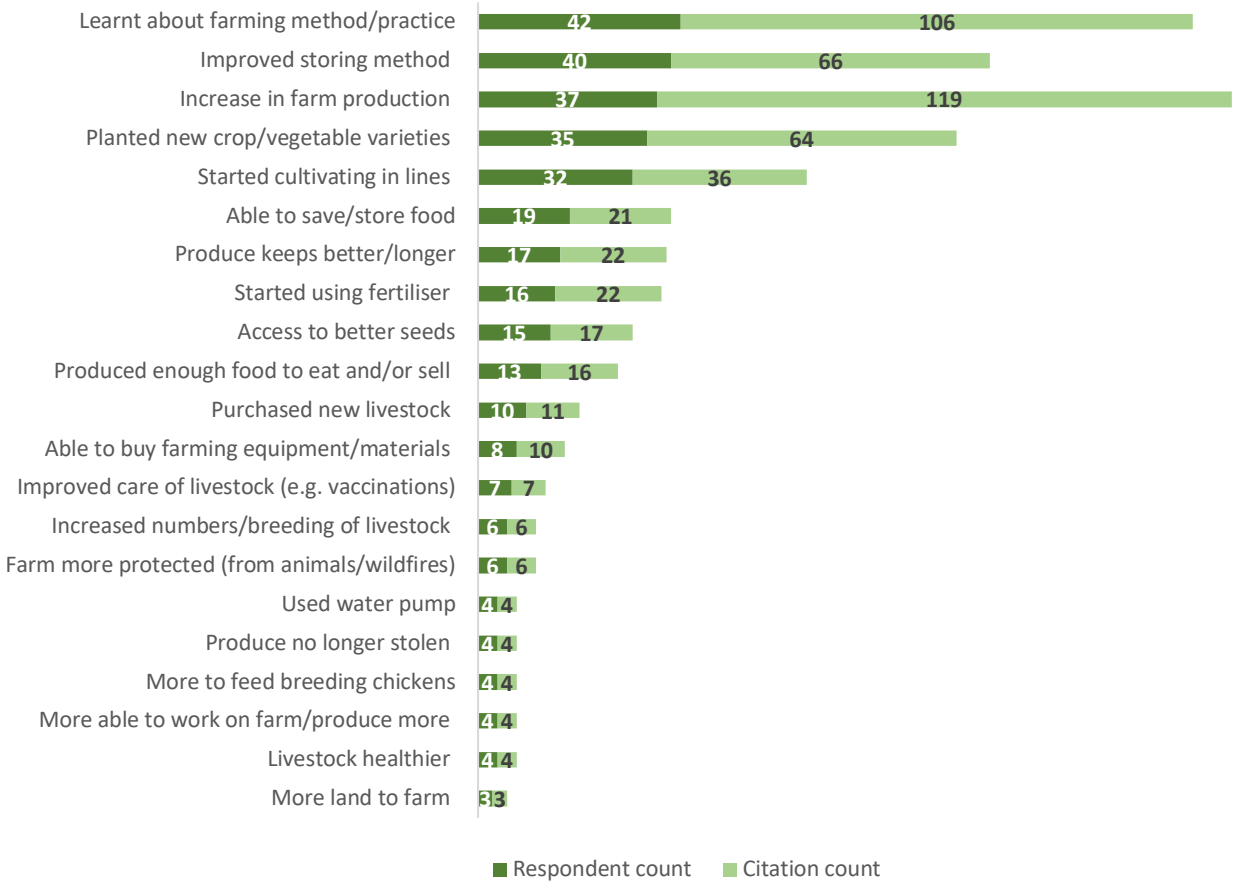
3.2.2 Agricultural changes

When asked openly about changes to their farming practices, a large proportion (> 2/3) of respondents noted both new learning about agriculture and also the adoption of new practices in new crops/varieties (including orange fleshed sweet potato), line planting and improved storage. A large proportion also noted positive outcomes of increased production and of produce keeping longer. A smaller proportion (around 1/3) mentioned starting to use fertiliser and access to better seeds.

The proportion mentioning changes to their livestock practices was much lower, as were the numbers perceiving an improvement in livestock health. This is slightly disappointing given the large number that appear to have been reached by livestock activities (Table 5). The full details of the positive agricultural changes perceived by respondents are shown in Figure 15. This shows how the changes

reported by the most respondents were also mentioned multiple times in different domains of the interview; this indicates that the respondents made links between agricultural change and other change areas such as nutrition and wellbeing.

Figure 15: Reported positive changes in agriculture

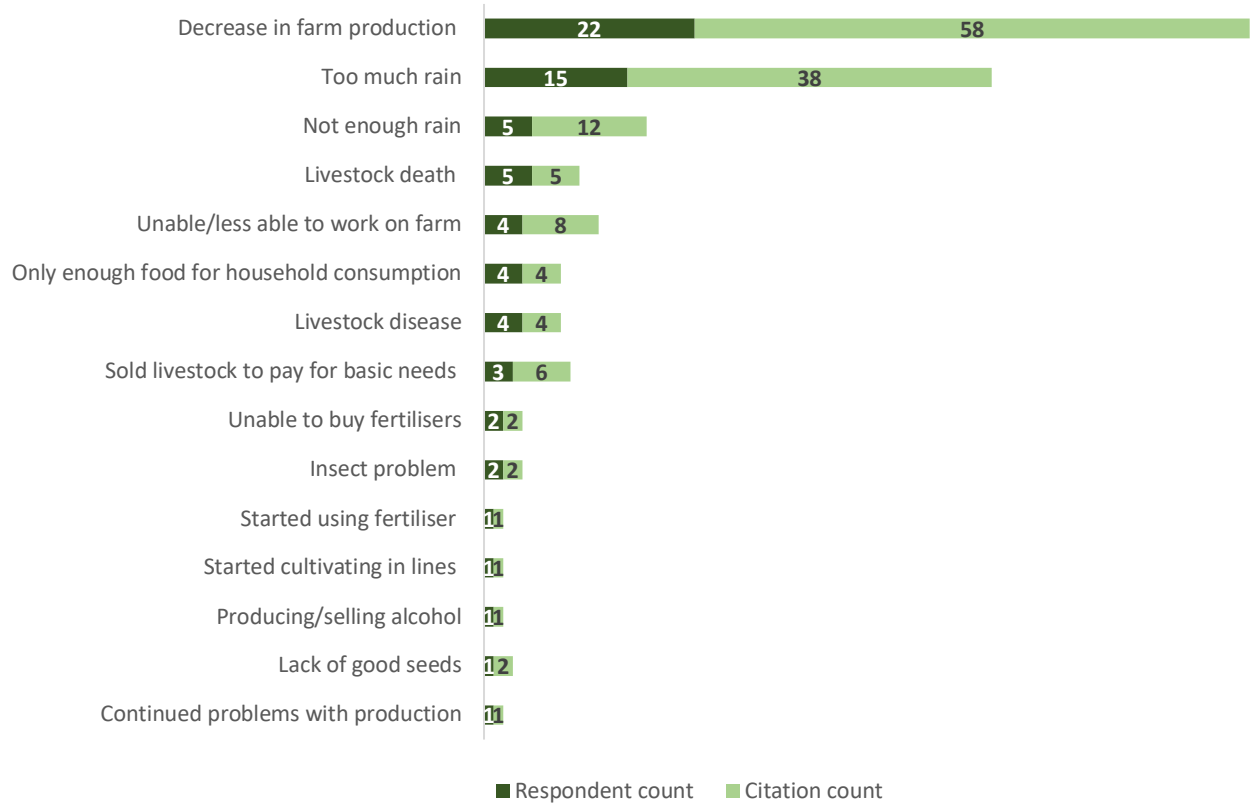


Overall these agricultural changes were similar in both Tete and Manica, but with slightly greater positive change in line planting, fertiliser use and protection for animals in Manica. Conversely, access to better seeds and purchase of new livestock was more prevalent in Tete. There was very little difference in perceived changes between male and female respondents.

The FGDs were also positive about their increased learning of new agricultural techniques. They particularly mentioned line planting as a significant change and also better husbandry of livestock. Some also mentioned the planting of orange fleshed sweet potato. Conservation agriculture was mentioned by two FGDs, but no real analysis of the benefits or challenges were recorded.

Respondents also noted some negative changes to their agriculture which are shown in Figure 16. Too much rain was frequently reported in relation to negative agricultural change as well as a decrease in farm production, which in turn was reported by some respondents as a driver of further change such as decrease in household consumption. These negative changes were much more prevalent in Tete, particularly the decrease in farm production, excessive rain and indeed not enough rain. Other outcomes such as livestock disease, death and crisis selling of livestock were also more frequently reported in Tete.

Figure 16: Reported negative changes in agriculture



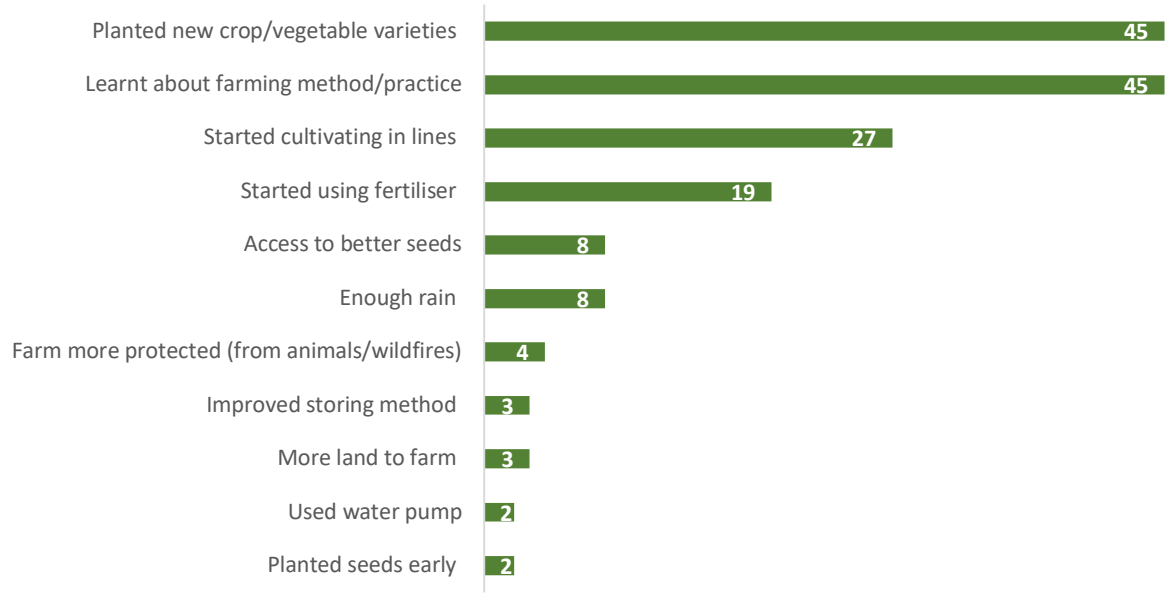
Some respondents talked about both an increase and a decrease in farm production in the same interview. The main reason for this seems to be that they perceived that their changes in agricultural practice had increased production, while at the same time the unfavourable weather conditions had still resulted in an overall decrease in production. This perception is important, as it seems to reflect a positive acceptance of the new techniques they had learnt, while recognising that they were not enough to overcome the particularly difficult weather in early 2019.

3.2.3 Drivers of agricultural changes

The next three charts illustrate the perceived drivers of some of the key agricultural changes reported by respondents. The perceived drivers of increased farm production are multiple, with new crops/varieties and learning about new methods predominating. However, several other drivers were cited quite frequently including cultivating in lines, use of fertiliser and better seeds. This reflects a reasonable understanding of the multiple factors needed to increase production, while highlighting the importance of learning as the key first step.

Figure 17: Drivers of change leading to increased farm production

Citation Count

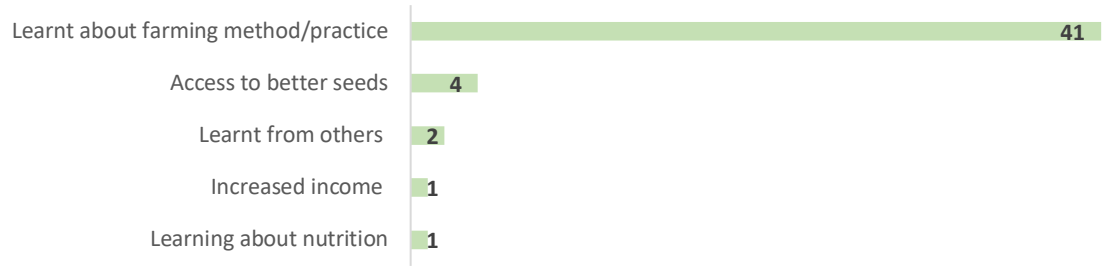


The key driver for new crop and vegetable varieties was also learning.

What is interesting is the low mention of access to better seeds; this may indicate that seed access is not perceived as a significant problem by farmers wishing to diversify crops, which may be a good sign in terms of future sustainability, or it may indicate a low priority given by farmers to good quality seed. This is an issue that could be looked into further.

Figure 18: Drivers of change leading to planting new crop/veg varieties

Citation Count



The drivers for improved storage were overwhelmingly related to learning, which may indicate that this is a change that farmers perceive can easily be adopted without problematic access to additional resources (such as building materials or pesticide). Improved storage methods were also seen as a driver to crops keeping better/longer which is reassuring.

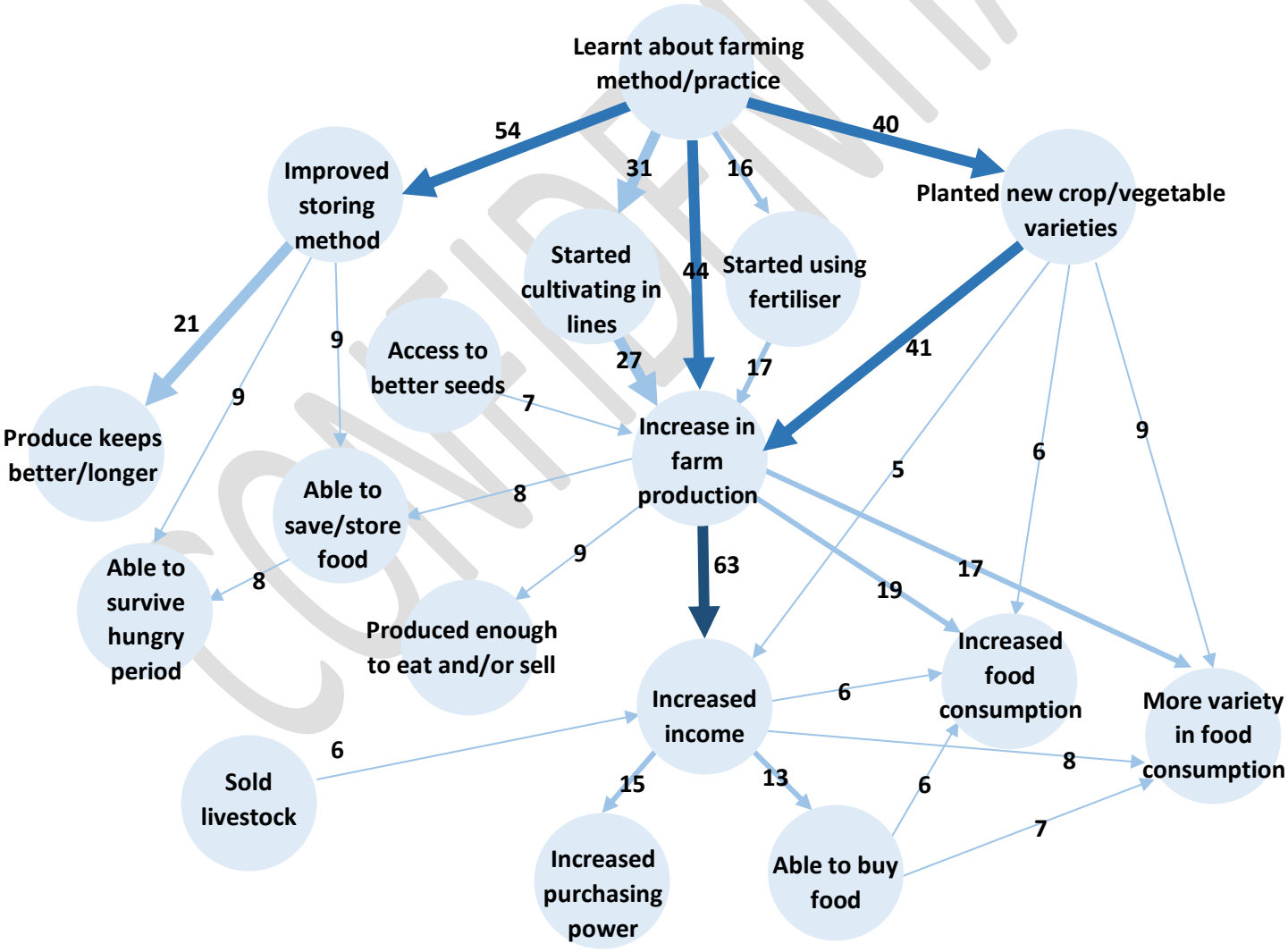
Figure 19: Drivers of change leading to improved storing method

Citation Count

3.3.4 Agricultural causal pathways

Figure 20 shows the causal links made by respondents in relation to positive agricultural changes. These links are logical and are in line with the evaluator's experience from other projects in central Mozambique. The strength of these links provide confidence that the QuIP study is revealing appropriate detail of respondents understanding of the change processes they are engaged with and also provide an endorsement of the ANP project's Theory of Change.

Figure 20: Causal claims related to agricultural drivers



Attribution: Positive Explicit + Positive Implicit
Citation Count: 5+

It should be noted that changes related to livestock hardly feature in this diagram because of the low numbers of respondents mentioning them. Figure 21 shows in more detail the causal linkages made by respondents in relation to positive livestock outcomes, although it should be remembered that the numbers involved are small.

The following quotes illustrate aspects of the overall causal story where production has increased in the (translated) words of individual respondents/FGD participants:

TWX-1: *Last year we produced quite a lot, but this year we harvested a bit more, I expanded areas of my plots and increased crops (orange sweet potato) because I learned from the mother model group of Organisation 2 Project to introduce sweet potato. I accepted the learning because I aimed to have other crops to have increase earning income. Also had training from Organisation 2 on growing of crops. For example, this year I had very little production of maize yet thanks to sweet potatoes we are surviving. We sell sweet potatoes to buy other things and others we utilize for our consumption. We had changes in the agricultural practice we started using the same lines but now with correct sizes for each crop. Also learned with mother model group to store food, before I did not use fertilizers or medicines on my crops to last longer; and after putting the medicines I place in package. Before I would put the crops in the silo yet without medicines. This change was a result from training held in the mother model group belonging to Organisation 2 Project. The use of fertilizers made positive changes as now products or seeds are stored longer without deteriorating easily.*

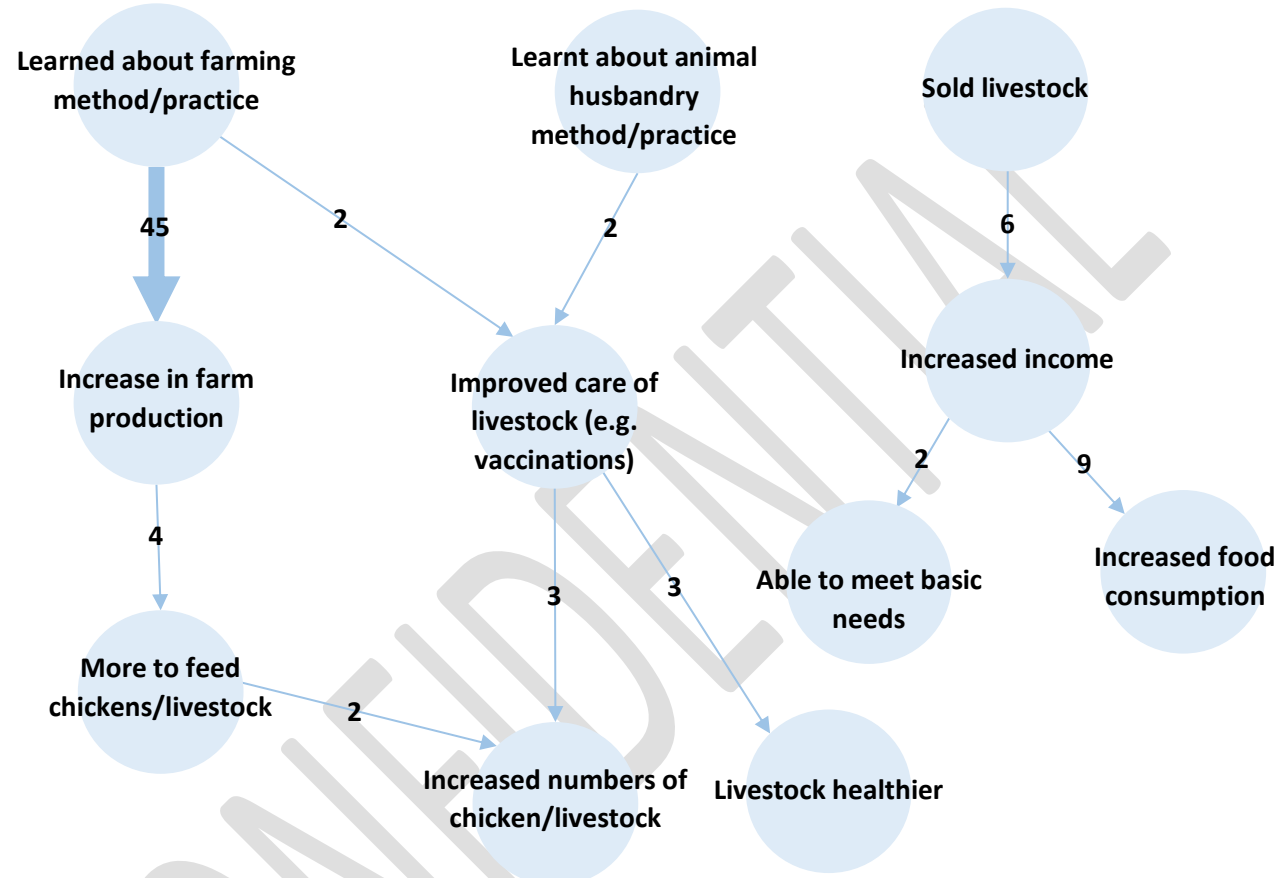
TBX-7: *In relation to last year my production and productivity increased my income as well in a very significant way. I increased the area of production because this was suggested by Organisation 2 project staff. There was an increment in the quantity of production due to raining held, use of fertilizers and increased area of production. In processing and storing there were also changes; before we would lose a lot of crops after harvesting now we store/conserve in silos and we make use of chemical products as we learned that this make crops lasting longer.*

MSX-1: *A year ago, we didn't have good practices in the planting seeds, we did not use the methods of planting in line and with that we did not have growth in agriculture. After the talks branched by Organisation 1, we were taught not to burn trees and how to do lines and compass. We have growth in the produce using the method in lines.*

MNX-3: *Last year we had a lot of difficulties in my farm. I used to do things haphazardly, I did not produce well. After the arrival of Organisation 1 a lot has changed in my life, I now have good practices. I now plant in lines, whilst leaving space, I use manure and fertilizers and my water pump helped me to grow in my garden as a result of purchasing seeds from K2. I altered the quantity and type of vegetables because the new practices of planting have helped them to grow. I changed a lot of things that I cultivate in my garden. Things like: Kale, Cabbage, Onions, Tomato, Beet, Carrots, Oranges, Potato and Lettuce.*

It should be noted that changes related to livestock hardly feature in the overall diagram because of the low numbers of respondents mentioning them. Figure Y shows in more detail the causal linkages made by respondents in relation to positive livestock outcomes, although it should be remembered that the numbers involved are small.

Figure 21: Causal claims related to livestock



Attribution: Positive Explicit + Positive Implicit
Citation Count: 2+

The following quotes illustrate aspects of the overall causal story on livestock in the (translated) words of individual respondents/FGD participants:

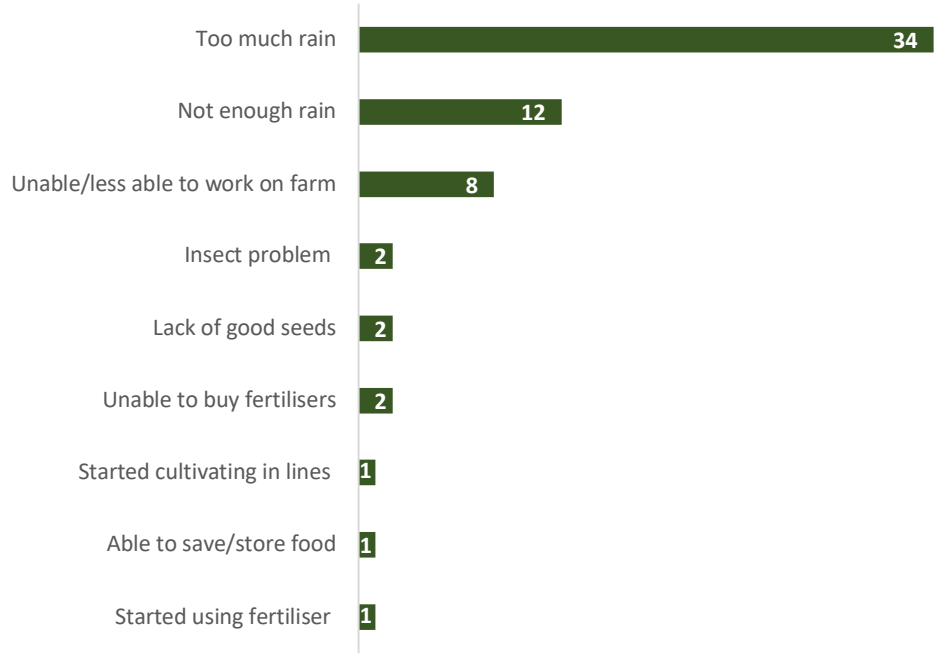
TWY-1: *As per chicken and cattle we had changes because we were careful about caring for chickens against disease such as new castle disease and its reproduction. I learned from Organisation 2 and taking care through vaccines taking that are given by promotors trained by Organisation 2 staff.*

TWY-2: *The main reason for changes was due to learning held at mother model group in the feeding, hygiene and animal sanitation. These has brought changes in our health; our animals are heathier with good taste.*

The QuIP study also enables identification of the perceived drivers of decreased farm production (Fig 22). These drivers were overwhelmingly linked to causes exogenous to the ANP programme – primarily rainfall. However, it is important that the agricultural changes introduced by ANP are resilient to the

range of weather experienced in the area, although it can also be argued that 2019 was rather exceptional. Being 'unable/less able to work on the farm' was reported several times as a driver of decreased farm production which is important. In seven out of these eight citations, respondents reported decreased production due to being unable/less able to work on their farms as a result of sickness, pregnancy or a combination of the two. This link between good health and the ability to work on the manual aspects of agriculture and to produce enough to thrive is very important. It is an endorsement of the combination of agriculture with health and nutrition which is key to the ANP theory of change.

Figure 22: Drivers of change leading to decreased farm production
Citation Count



One respondent reported that the advice to cultivate in lines and start using fertiliser led to decreased production and ongoing difficulty with production. This is probably an outlier due to either weather or other factors, but it is important to monitor for negative experiences and investigate both the reasons and whether this is more common than the standard monitoring suggests.

MSY-2: *There has been some changes but not for the better, we bought fertilizers, but we still did not produce. I planted, irrigated and put fertilizer but I did not produce, the farm did not produce anything as my family and I expected, which is different from last year where we produced much more in a better way.*

Figure 23 shows the causal links made by respondents in relation to negative agricultural changes. This illustrates well the hazards faced by these agricultural communities, showing links between decreased farm production and a whole range of other negative outcomes, and some of the coping strategies used to address them. It should be noted the overwhelming driver of negative agricultural change is too much or too little rainfall, which ANP cannot address directly. It may however suggest the opportunity for a clearer focus within ANP on conservation agriculture and other climate smart agricultural practices.

One Tete focus group attributed mixed outcomes to the LEAF Tobacco company. While they appreciated the tobacco seedlings, inputs and shade trees, they noted that the prices meant that farmers with limited land were unable to make a profit, and only the bigger farmers benefited. They considered the horticulture learnt from Org2 to be more profitable.

The following quotes illustrate aspects of the overall causal story where farm production has decreased in the (translated) words of individual respondents/FGD participants:

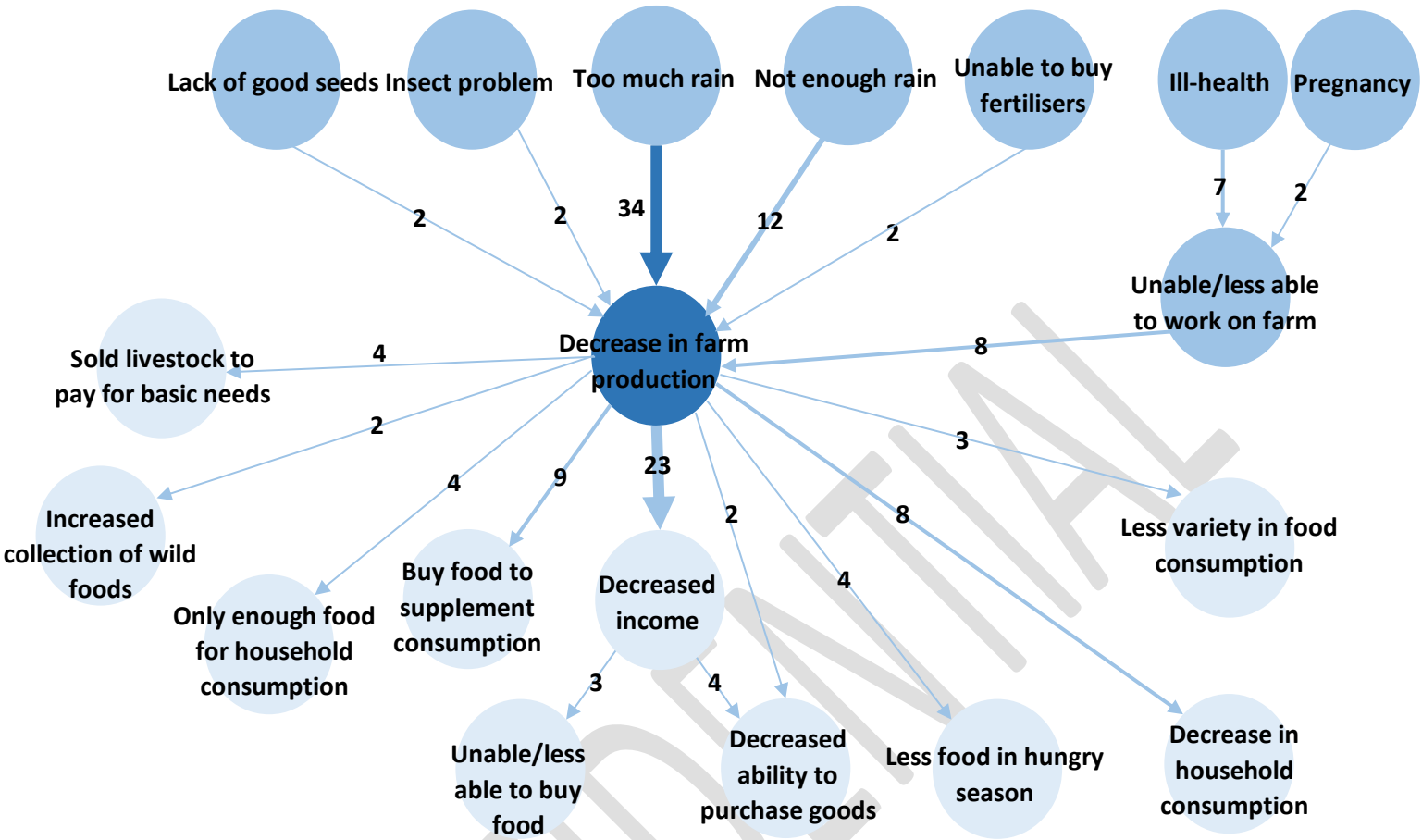
TWX-2: *This season/year we produced little and had less productivity which was caused by raining that damaged and destroyed our production.*

TWX-6: *I feel pity for lack of productivity especially on the production of beans that was caused by raining held in March.*

TBX-3: *The reason [of decreased production] is due to lack of rain, it could be that there was too much sun and drought, birds and grasshoppers ate the products.*

MSX-4: *There has been changes not for the better because in the previous year I produced a lot but not this year. Because the rains were irregular, sometimes the rain would not pour at all.*

Figure 23: Causal claims related to decreased farm production



Citation Count: 2+

3.2.4 Attribution of agricultural changes

The attribution of the positive agricultural change is shown in Figure 24. There is extremely high explicit and implicit attribution to ORG1/ORG2 for agricultural learning, adoption of different aspects of improved cultivation and storage practices and resulting increased farm production. This is a very positive result for ANP. The numbers involved in the livestock issues are much lower, but the attribution remains high and perhaps even more explicit.

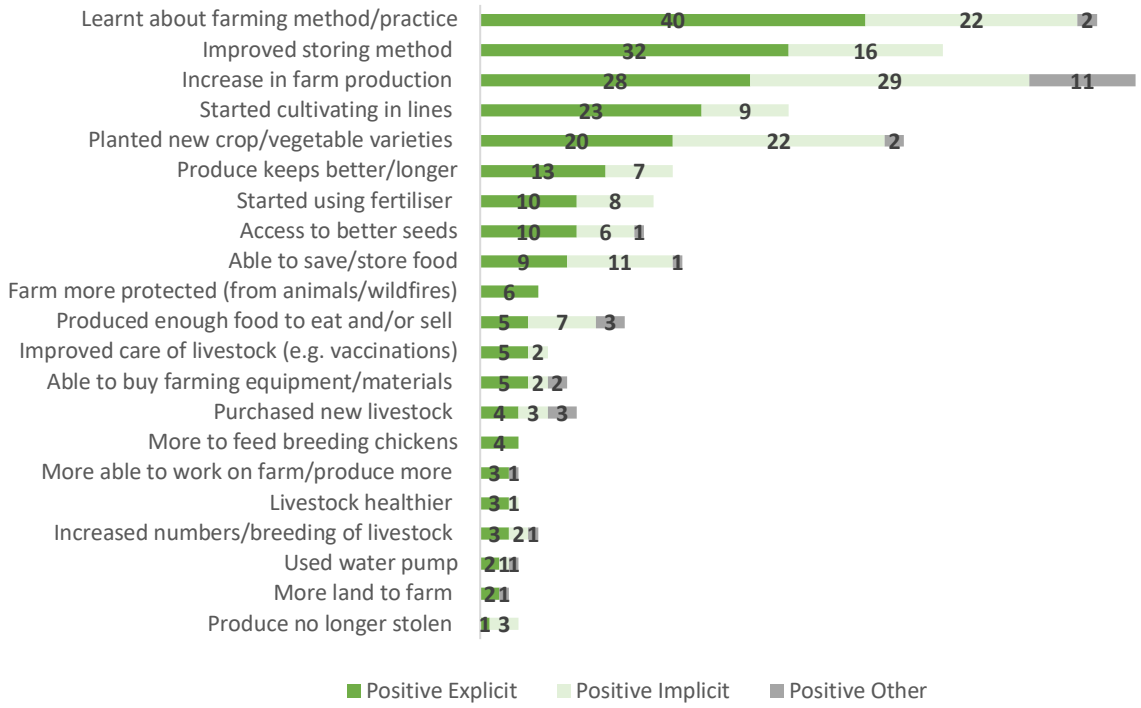
The low attribution to other organisations or causes is very noteworthy. Only two farmers attributed learning about farming methods in individual interviews to government health and agricultural extension staff and these government staff were also attributed by these two farmers in the adoption of new crop and vegetable varieties. Two other farmers also attributed increased agricultural production to buying seeds from a company called K2 and improved inputs were attributed in a number of other cases in improved agricultural outcomes.

Having another source of income to invest in farming was a source of attribution not attributable to ANP. Examples include a veteran's pension, monthly money sent by a woman's husband, having enough animals to sell to invest in a pump, and investing money from selling alcohol made from maize. In two other cases alternative/non-farming income was the source for purchasing additional livestock.

This link between alternative sources of income and the ability to invest in agriculture is likely to be important.

Figure 24: Positive attribution for agriculture changes

Respondent Count



One FGD mentioned the role of the government vet in teaching and treating livestock, however they also mentioned that his visits had become infrequent until the ANP project started and since then his work practice had improved. Two FGDs mentioned the role of K2, in selling seed and buying produce, K2 was not however rated as highly as ANP by the FGD.

Negative changes in agriculture, principally decreases in farm production, were attributed to sources not directly related to ANP (weather, climate, finances, etc.).

Overall most respondents had learned about and adopted some improved agricultural and storage practices and had a strong perception that these practices were resulting in increased farm production. There was very strong attribution of these positive outcomes to the activities of ORG1 and ORG2, with very limited attribution to other organisations. The difficult weather in 2018/19 had reduced production for many, meaning coping strategies were required, but this didn't undermine belief in the improved practices by the vast majority of farmers. Farmers perceive clear linkages between increased farm production, increased income, increased food consumption and food variety.

3.3 Spending and saving

3.3.1 Spending and saving interventions

Respondents were asked open-ended questions about changes in their spending and saving behaviour in the last year and a half. Their behaviour is likely to have been affected by a whole range of factors including market inflation, job opportunities, harvests, and natural disasters. The wider ANP project

has possible influences on spending habits, such as buying food for a more varied diet and agriculture input costs. The wider ANP project could also have possible influences on income, such as money from crop and livestock sales.

ANP also had a specific financial intervention, promoting Village Saving and Loan Associations (VSLAs). By March 2019 ANP had supported the development of 83 VSLA groups with 2069 members, 673 men and 1,396 women; cumulatively to March 2019, the groups have saved Mtn2,318,023. Members save on a fortnightly cycle, and members can also borrow from the group. After a 6 month cycle the group closes and the savings and income are shared. In Manica most groups were in the second cycle during the QuIP study, while the groups in Tete started later and were still in the first cycle.During the first training module (mobilization and establishment of the VSLA groups), the participants received some awareness related on the income generating activities. However, the formal training on small business management and literacy on finance management was not conducted with district Officers conducted until July 2019. Therefore, most of the saving groups were running their income generating activities without prior formal training.

The VSLA meetings are an opportunity for discussions on a wide range of topics from household money management to business opportunities and improved agriculture and health practices, therefore providing learning opportunities for other ANP components.

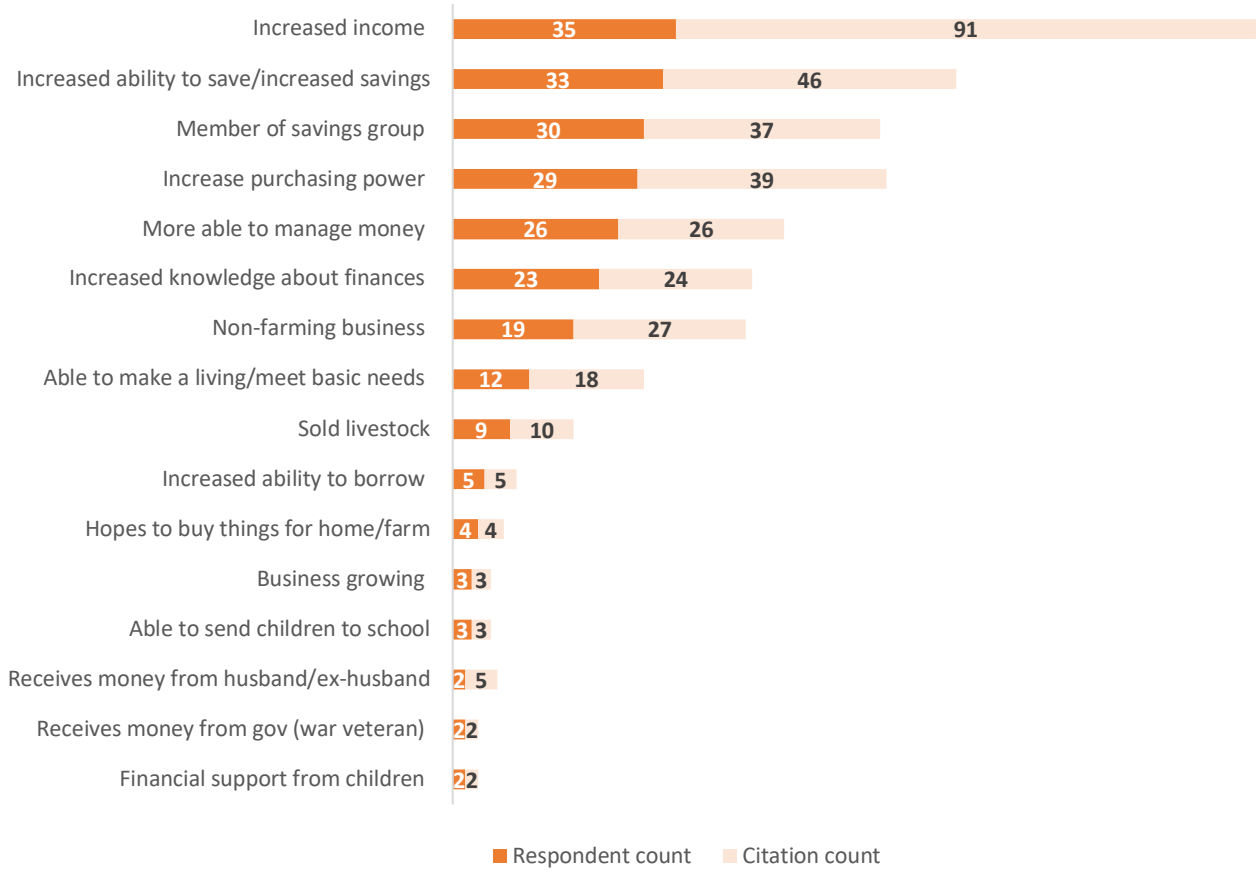
3.3.2 Spending and saving changes

60% of the respondents were in-fact VSLA members, which suggests that many of those involved in the ANP agriculture, nutrition and gender groups are also involved in the VSLA component. This provides important opportunities for synergy between savings and other ANP activities.

Figure 25 shows a high proportion of respondents reporting positive changes in income, savings, and purchasing power in the last year and a half. The very high citation count for increased income shows that increased income has also been reported in multiple questionnaire domains (not solely in the spending and saving section). It is also important that many respondents reported an increase in their knowledge about finance and ability to manage their money. It is interesting to note that only a very small number of respondents mentioned the increased ability to borrow money, as ANP quarterly reports show significant borrowing of VSLA funds taking place. It may be worthwhile to look in more detail about who is borrowing money from the VSLAs and whether there are some members who feel constrained. An example of one respondent's comment on loan taking is given below:

TWX-1: *I save money at the mother model group with aim of helping me in this issue of my health as well as to buy some things needed at home and buying animals and agricultural input. And so far, I have not made a loan; when the time for it comes, I will do it. The observed changes are good because I can save money… I have knowledge from the mother model group on how to save money by shares and how to request for loans based on design presented to the group.*

Figure 25: Reported positive financial changes



There was remarkably little difference in perception of positive spending and saving changes between men and women. However, there does seem to be a difference between Manica and Tete, with significantly more reports of increased income, purchasing power and the ability to manage money in Manica, despite the similar proportion of VSLA membership. This may reflect the longer operation of saving groups in Manica, or the greater effect of the cyclone in Tete, which is discussed under the negative financial outcomes (Fig 27).

Figure 26: Reported positive financial changes by Province

Respondent Count

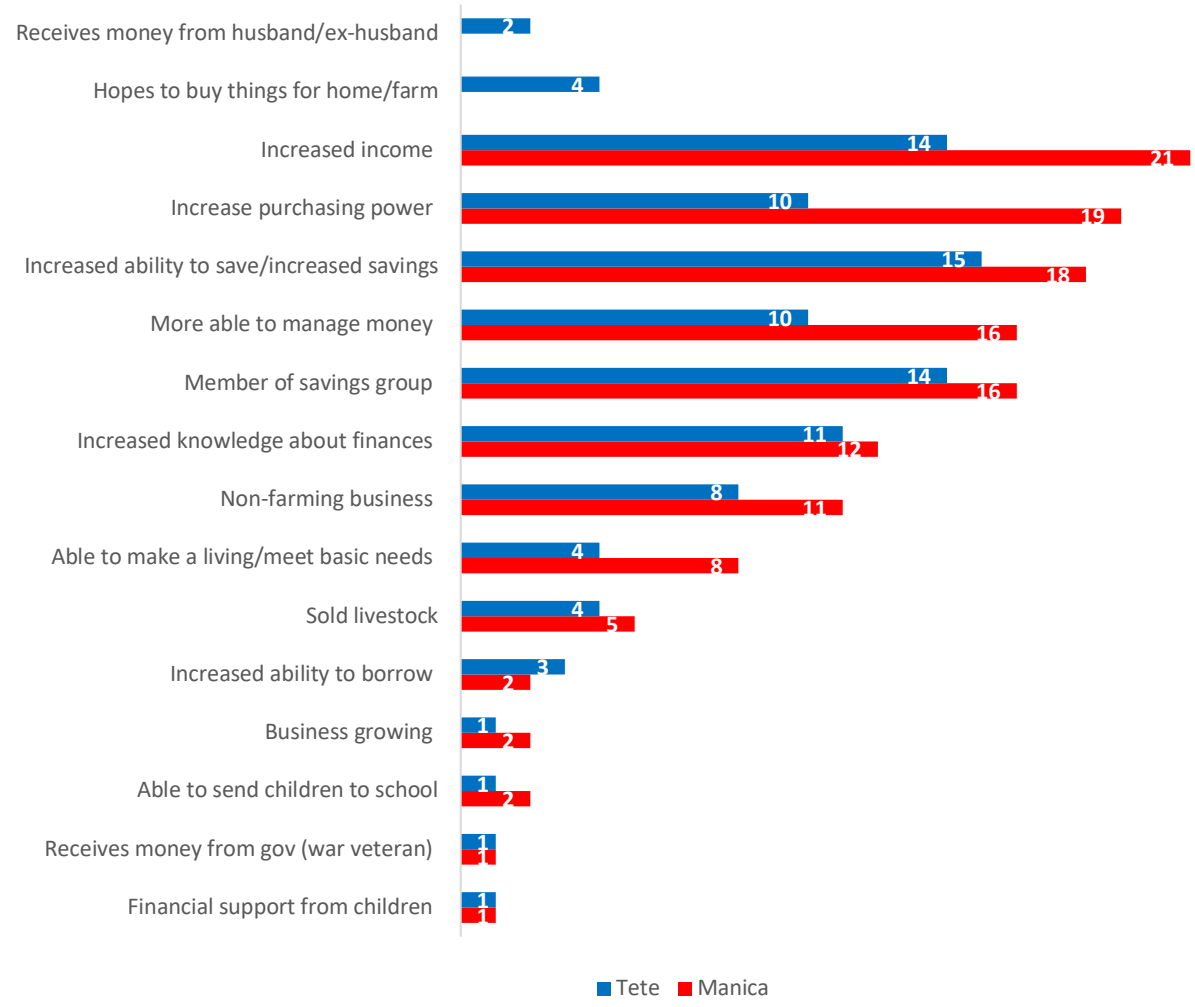
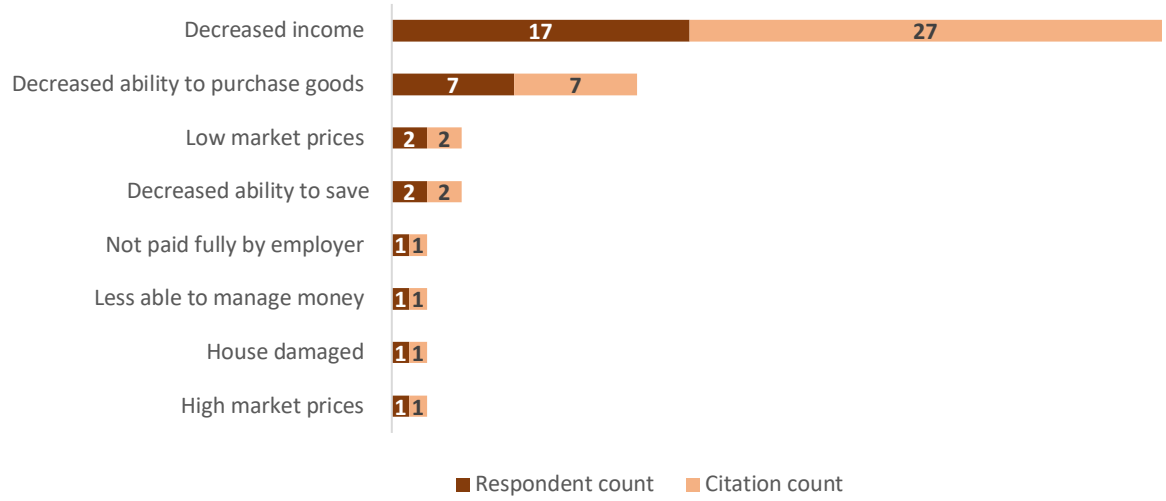


Figure 27 shows that some people had experienced a decrease in income and decreased ability to purchase goods. Although the numbers reporting negative changes are lower than the positive, they still comprise about 1/3 of respondents. As noted earlier, some respondents reported both an increase and a decrease in income, reflecting the respondent's experiences of some things improving and some things getting worse, either from different income sources or over time.

TBX-4: *In regard to the means of earning money, yes there has been some changes because we did not sell anything because we did not produce, the goods for this year will serve for consumption and nothing is for sale…Regarding the money from payments of other species has changes because with the money from savings we used it to do business like selling alcohol and stew for consumption.*

TBX-7: *In relation to last year my production and productivity increased as well my income in a very significant way…Yet due to IDAI this year I lost many crops therefore productivity was almost zero, which affects the number and quantities of products that we purchase in the market and also the prices in the market have increased due to scarcity of some products.*

Figure 27: Reported negative financial changes



There was a strong difference between the provinces in the negative financial changes, with Tete reporting much more frequent decreases in income, reduction in purchasing power and other financial difficulties. Nearly all of these negative changes were reported by women; which is in contrast to the positive outcomes which were evenly distributed between men and women. ANP field staff may want to reflect on the possible reasons for this finding.

3.3.3 Spending and saving causal pathways

Respondents reports clearly indicate that the main drivers of increased income are increased production of crops, new crops, selling livestock as well as non-farming business. Membership of a savings group is not seen as a driver of increased income; yet it is reported as a powerful driver of an increased ability to save, and this ability to save is itself a driver of increased purchasing power.

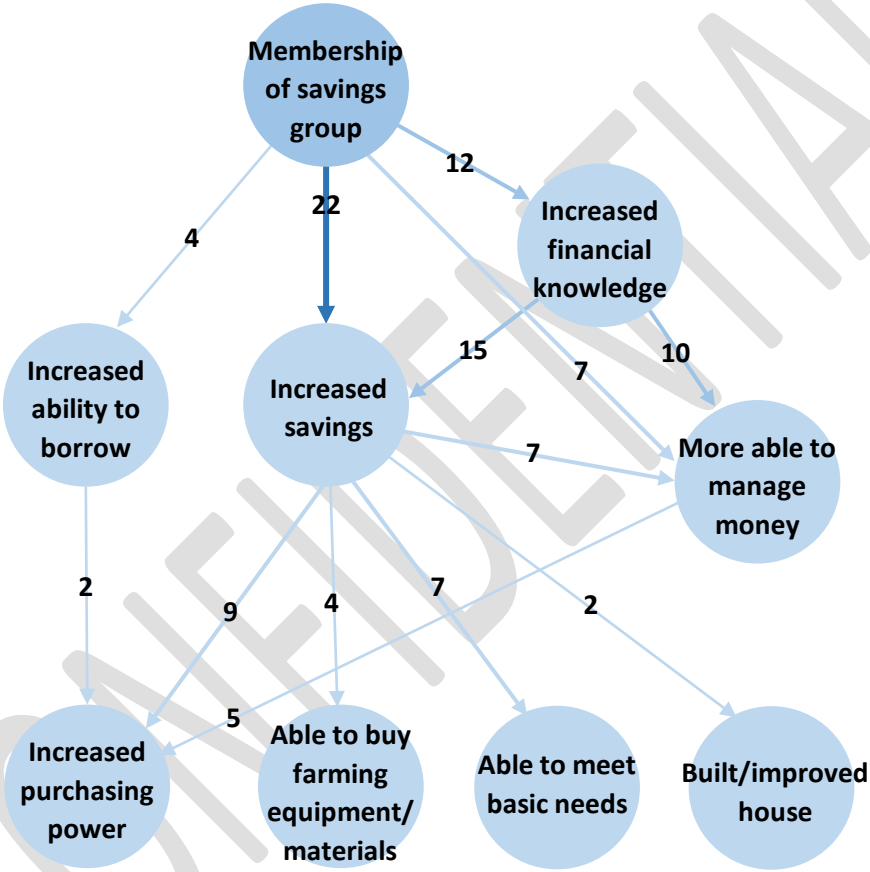
Respondents reported that membership of a savings group had many advantages including increasing knowledge about finance, which in turn increases their ability to manage money and ability to save, both of which are considered to increase purchasing power. Only two respondents mentioned that being in a savings group increased their ability to borrow, and through borrowing, an increase in their purchasing power.

The individual household interviews suggest increased savings were a driver of a range of other outcomes focussed on resilience and household investment, including meeting basic needs, surviving the hungry period and buying equipment for the farm and home. This finding was confirmed by FGDs which suggest that the savings groups are a causal pathway to a variety of other positive outcomes including buying school materials (books, pencils etc), small business start-up, house improvement, crop inputs and livestock purchase.

Respondents did not, however, note that being in a savings group with regular meetings meant that they learned from discussions on other topics such as nutrition, agriculture and gendered financial decision making. There may be opportunities for synergy between ANP components that could be further developed here.

Overall, despite their short period of operation in a difficult weather period, membership of savings groups does seem to be delivering a range of benefits complementary to the farming and non-farming business economy. It should be noted, however, that savings group membership is relatively low and selective. Indeed, the Jan-March 2019 quarterly report suggests that in the reforming of the groups for the second round in Manica, further selection was taking place, with poor payers being excluded. This is confirmed by the FGDs which report frequently on the need to select trustworthy people and the need to have enough income to save, in order to participate in the group. Therefore, it is not clear yet whether savings groups are inclusive of the most vulnerable and/or less trusted households.

Figure 28: Causal claims related to savings group membership



Attribution: Positive Explicit + Positive Implicit
Citation Count: 2+

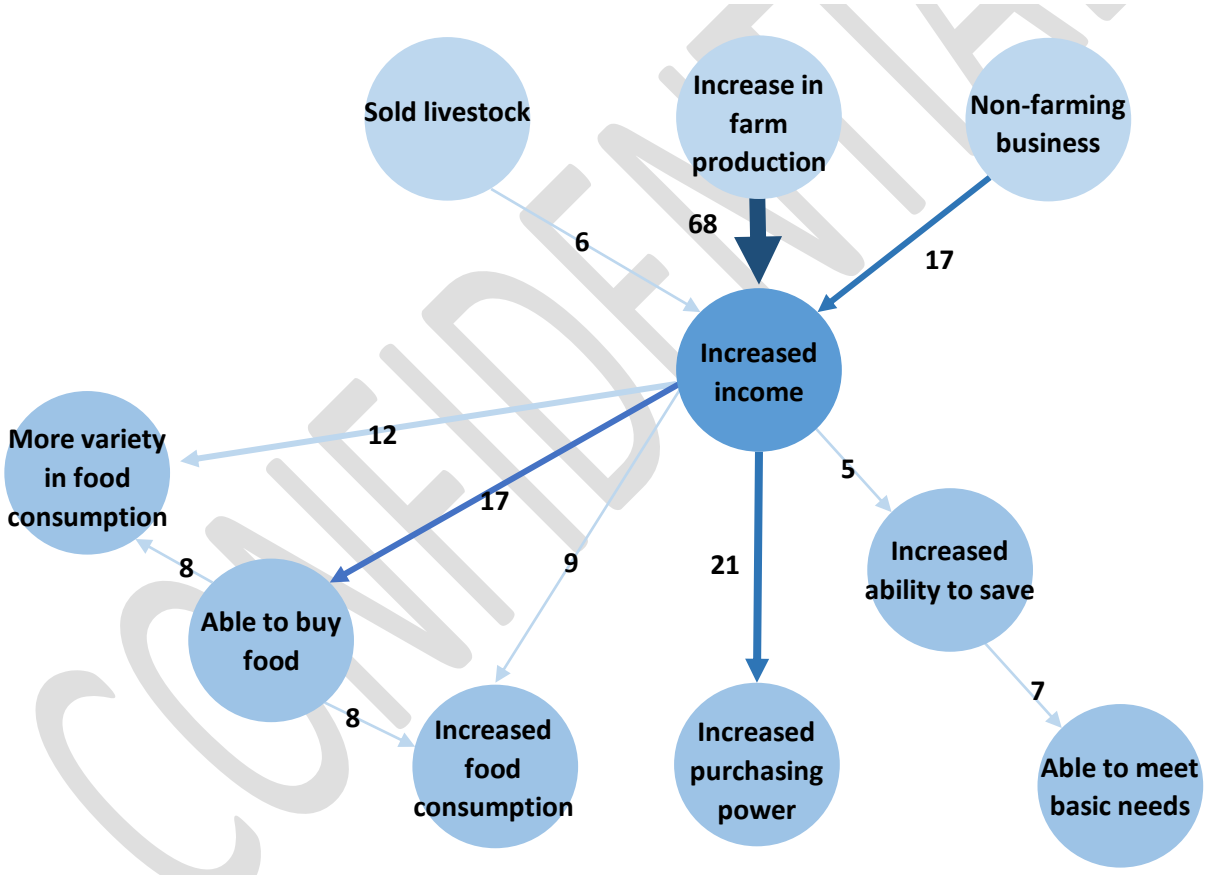
The following quotes illustrate aspects of the overall causal story related to savings in the (translated) words of individual respondents/FGD participants. It is interesting to note not only the savings aspect, but the comments on the more considered use of money for purchases:

TWX-2: *I do community savings organized by mother model group and learned from Organisation 2. These changes are good because they help in saving and manage the little money we have…I now part take in savings because the group came to teach us how and why we should save, for this reason I save to be able to get as much money to buy other important things (animals, ploughs, and a water pump) These days it is different as I am able to save my money.*

MNX-4: *Last year I had no control of money, how to waste or spend. That was one of the reasons why we had challenges but with the arrival of Organisation 1 things got better. I am now a member of the savings group created in the location. The quantity of goods my family buys has changed as we can now buy more things like: clothes, books, pots, plates and solar panel. We both decide at home how we save money in the savings and we are grateful for its existence in the community as it is a way of guaranteeing tomorrow. We have not yet loaned money in my household because we do not need to borrow money. These changes have been good because we are well financially.*

MNY-3: *With my family's savings, we no longer spend money unnecessarily because since Organisation 1 has taught us to save and this has encouraged us to save in the group savings... there has been changes in a huge way because the lessons we have had on how to save money, we can now make plans on how to spend or what to purchase with our money. We no longer buy things we do not need as we have shifted our behaviours for the better.*

Figure 29: Causal claims related to increased income



Citation Count: 5+

The following quotes illustrate aspects of the overall causal story in relation to increased income in the (translated) words of individual respondents/FGD participants:

TBY-1: *The amount of money earned with other payments has changed, I now earn through carpentry, construction works, and I live through this even when I do not produce (crops) at all.*

MSX-6: *I have an alternative means of sustaining myself. I have a motorbike that I use as a taxi to help me in the agricultural tasks, I give lifts to people from town until the crossroads on the national road.*

TWX-1: *Compared to last year, I now don't only sell maize and sorghum, I also sell different products such as carrots, sweet potato, cabbage, cauliflower. I am starting to have more money compared to previous years, this is due to the training held in the mother model group and seeds distributed by them.*

MNX-4: *In contrast to a year ago, I faced a lot of difficulties in how to earn money, thank God for the arrival of Organisation 1 which helped me to get money through agriculture. The amount of money that I earn now has changed, I now put my kids in school, and buy other products that I need.*

The overwhelming driver of decreased income reported by respondents was a decrease in farm production, 23 citations, and two citations for low market prices.

TWX-5: *In relation to the amount of money that I am gaining with agricultural work it has changed yes because of the price of products, previously we made more, because we produce a lot and sell more at good prices but now we produce less and the market gives less.*

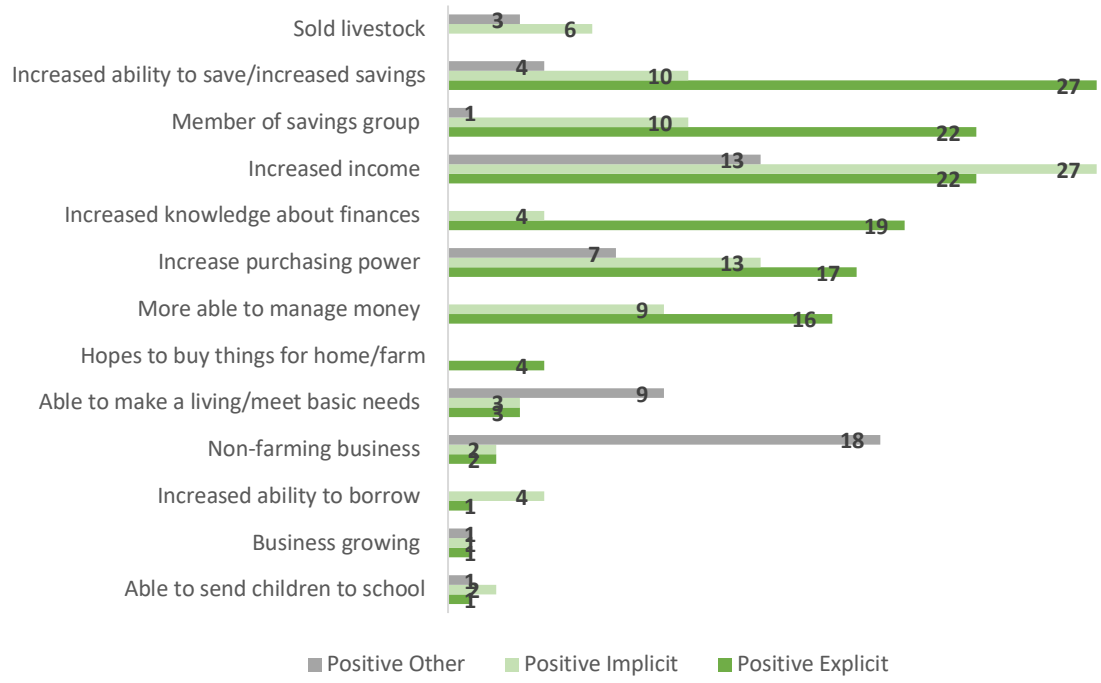
TWY-1: *As per ways of gaining money, there are no other ways because I live based on agriculture. Compared to last year, this year we gained less money which is due to rain. Money earned on agricultural activities reduced because of the rain that caused flooding.*

3.3.4 Attribution of spending and saving changes

ANP was explicitly attributed in the majority of reports of savings group membership and changes related to increased savings. The non-ANP attribution for increased ability to save was due to income from other sources (jobs and remittances) but the actual saving still seems to take place in the VSLA in the majority of cases. Explicit attribution to ANP was also very high in increasing knowledge about finance and ability to manage money, in most cases driven by VSLA membership.

Figure 30: Positive attribution for spending and saving

Respondent Count



One FGD respondent in Tete explained that the savings approach is new to their community and demonstrated a clear understanding of the group activities and savings process.

TWZB: *They have created a new way of saving money, creating a savings group where we contribute money and then we use that same source to make loans and save money. They save money on monthly basis by meeting and each member buys shares of 10 meticais, 5 meticais social funds (to support members of groups in things like wedding, funeral and so forth). At the end of cycle period of one year this money will be divided accordingly. They collect money and at the end of saving process the monitor, trained by an organisation, carries the money for deposit at the bank in the town. All monies are registered in a specific notebook made for savings purpose. Yes, all savings and loans are written in the notebook and each time they meet a minute of previous meeting is ready aloud allowing each member to recall available money for all the group as well the contribution by each member. At this stage the member can look at this personal notebook to cross check if what is said is what is has, to cross check the money he has in the group account. Everyone can join the group regardless of gender, but due to precaution we only give loans to group members. Because some people are not serious, they take it and then have a lot of trouble to pay back the loans. We give loans to members of the group or people who come with a member of the group as a witness. To become a member, one needs to have money and be a reliable person - a person that the community knows he/she has good behaviour.*

Two other FGDs mentioned that other organisations had been involved in savings and loans previously. An INGO was mentioned in Tete, but they had apparently not continued the savings programme. A local microfinance institution of government and private investors was mentioned in Manica, but there were complaints of needing to travel to Chimoio to access their services.

The positive financial drivers that are not attributed to ANP are non-farm related business and other income sources. Here respondents mentioned a wide variety of small businesses, casual construction work and remittances from family members. There is no indication of whether any of the small businesses had been enabled by VSLA savings or loans. However, there were some indications that the money received or earned from these sources of income was then saved in the VSLA. What is interesting to note is the absence of positive attribution to any other organisation other than ORG1/ORG2.

All the negative changes in spending and saving were attributed to causes other than ANP such as weather, farming production and external market forces.

Looking at these changes altogether, it is clear that ANP has been responsible for a shift in financial knowledge and practice that is reported to be delivering increased saving, income and purchasing power. The saving has also enabled some increase in household resilience and also investment in the farm and household. Furthermore, increased farm production, which has a strong attribution to ANP, is a frequently cited causal driver of increased income. Therefore, overall ANP appears to have had a strong positive influence on spending, saving and financial management.

3.4 Relationships

3.4.1 Relationship interventions

This section looks at both intra-household relationships, principally between husband and wife, and wider community relationships between different households and between the community and outside organisations and power structures.

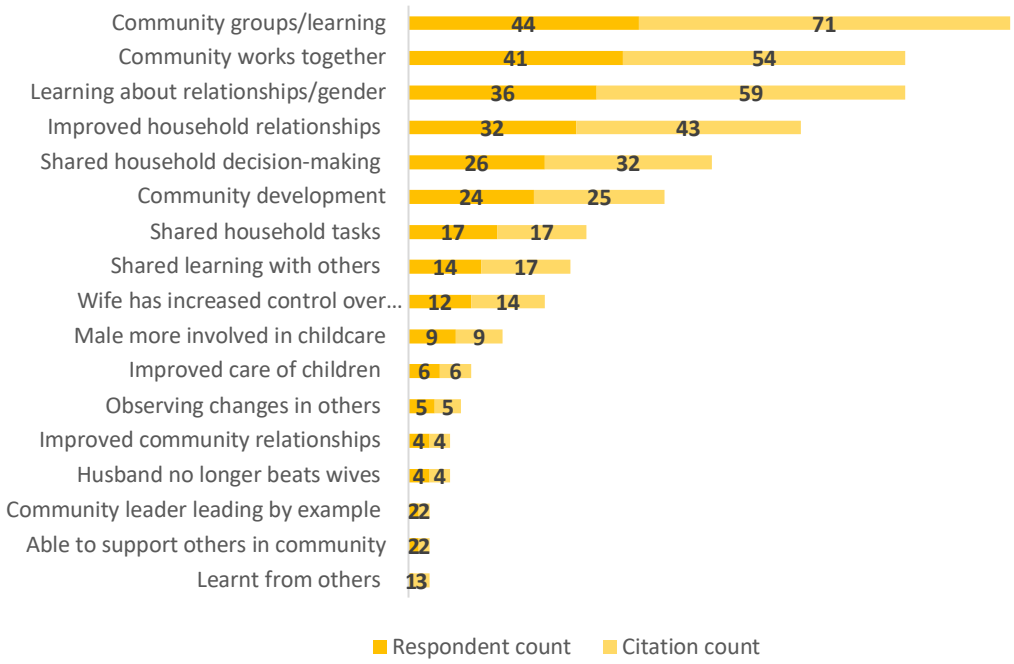
The main intervention targeted at improving intra-household relationships, involved 779 couples and 25 additional men, who were interested in the issues, participating in gender dialogue groups. Some of the graduating couples then become gender champions in their community. Community and religious leaders were also trained on gender issues with the aim of creating a supportive environment for gender equality transformation. In addition, as part of the ANP youth component, 3,501 males and 4,803 females aged 10-19 have been trained on a range of issues, including gender.

3.4.2 Relationship changes

Looking first at the changes related to intra-household relationships, ¾ of interviewees reported increased learning on gender and relationships. Over half of interviewees reported improved household relations and increased sharing of decision making between husband and wife. About ¼ of households reported increased sharing of household tasks and the wife having increased control of household finances. A smaller proportion mentioned greater male involvement in childcare and husbands no longer beating their wives.

At a community level, the majority of respondents reported improved functioning of community groups/community learning and in how the community works together. Half reported community development and smaller numbers reported shared learning with others and observing change in others. Very few noted community leaders leading by example and having learnt from others.

Figure 31: Reported positive relationship changes



The responses for intra-household relationships were quite similar in Manica and Tete. Perhaps surprisingly the responses from men and women were also quite similar, except with men being slightly more likely to claim more shared household decision making and more men claiming involvement in childcare than the women reported! These changes were confirmed in the FGDs.

There were more reports in the FGDs of the role of community leaders in supporting these changes, than in the individual interviews. The responsibility of the government in combatting gender violence was also noted within one of the FGDs.

There were no differences in reporting of community level relationship changes between Manica and Tete and also no difference in reporting between male and female respondents.

There were very few reports of negative intra-household or community level relationship changes. Those that were reported were infrequent and involved issues such as death of a spouse or divorce, that were largely outside the influence of ANP.

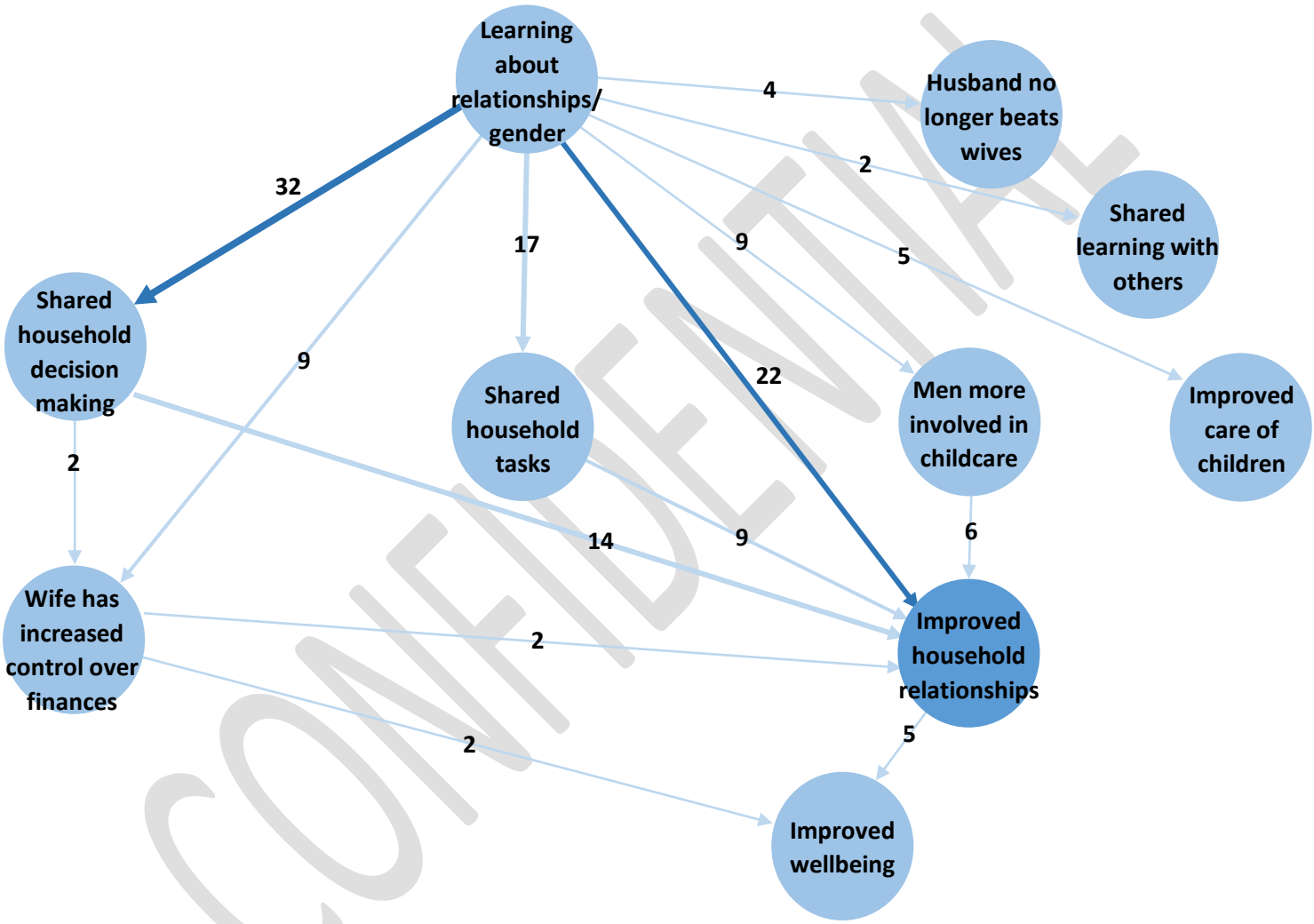
3.4.3 Relationship causal pathways

It is remarkable how many respondents made the links between learning about relationships and gender, practice changes both in household decision making leading to overall improved household relationships. The numbers transferring the learning into changes in practice in household tasks, male involvement in childcare and the wife's involvement in spending/decision making, while slightly lower, is still very impressive. Changes in household violence and in improvements to overall childcare are also important. The linking of improved household relationships and shared decision making to well-being, is also really important, despite the low numbers.

The preferred method of learning about intra-household relations from the women's FGD was door-to-door:

MSXD: *The best way to transmit the message to the members of the community is to go door to door, because this will give the families the best chance to express what worries them the most. The advice we give to the organization (Organisation 1) is that it creates solutions within communities. We ask that these lectures should be done door to door with Social Action (Government) in an attempt to challenge Domestic Violence.*

Figure 32: Causal claims related to gender training



Attribution: Positive Explicit + Positive Implicit
Citation Count: 2+

The following quotes illustrate aspects of the overall causal story about intra-household relationship changes in the (translated) words of individual respondents/FGD participants. The stories do seem to show a remarkable level of change, particularly among the men, with observed benefits for the rest of the household:

MNX-1: *My husband has changed, he would beat us, all women in the household were beaten, but ever since a man from Organisation 1 came and spoke to him, he has since changed.*

MNY-1: *We decide what to plant, what to do, what to eat, what to buy, we decide everything in my kitchen and my wife solves everything. Many changes as a result of the teachings from Organisation 1, we have learnt that regardless of your gender you can do anything.*

TWX-1: *The relationship changed when I joined the mother model group, my husband did not know other things concerning taking care of the household, but he now does it well. It changed the communication with me and now I am also part of decision making. When he is around, we divide the tasks, while taking care of the baby he does other task like helping in taking care of big children.*

TWY-1: *The relationship between male and female is good because we understand each other. We try to work together as much possible and we seem to develop internally capacity building, meaning that when one learns something new we then dessiminate it. And more focus is giving when one is sick, we tend to be more helpful and give more attention to it. This knowledge of dessimination and being more open to one another we have learned from Organisation 2.*

TWY-2: *We have good relationship due to trainings on how to deal with others that was held by the model mother group. These helped a lot, we started divided things, for example in my house I take care of the money and food issues are managed by my wife but always alligned to each other. We can do separate things but always alligned to one another. Even the food issues sometimes she asked me what we feel like eating… Now how to save money this was determined by me yet now my wife also contributes with her opinion. As time went I discovered that we have more valuable idea when two people think of something. Was a dificult process to accept it but today I am very happy with the decision taken in my life. Today I am more happy and also I am able to see that with my wife things are more flexible than before.*

MNY-5: *I was a problematic person, I did not respect my family. I did not stay home taking care of my family. Thank God I participate in the lectures where we spoke of love in the family and gender equality. I now listen to my wife when it comes to farm issues and how we should spend money. We go to church together. I am now more involved in the raising of our children, it is their right to be taken care of, this helps in good education to my children. These changes are good generally as I now live in harmony with my family.*

MNY-3: *Our relations at home have improved a lot. Before I used to beat my wife but no more. Organisation 1 group taught us to respect our wives and family in general. With this our lives have improved.*

TBX-5: *Speaking of the relations between men and women, there has been some changes. Before men decided everything, but now I always part take in decision making as to what to produce, money food. He now helps me in fetching water as we were taught by the group Organisation 2 about how to take care of kids. We have evolved and so have our kids.*

There are, however, some important examples of where discriminatory traditional gender practices have not changed. It may be helpful for project staff to reflect whether they think that with positive changes happening in households around them, such households will eventually change, or whether additional approaches may be needed:

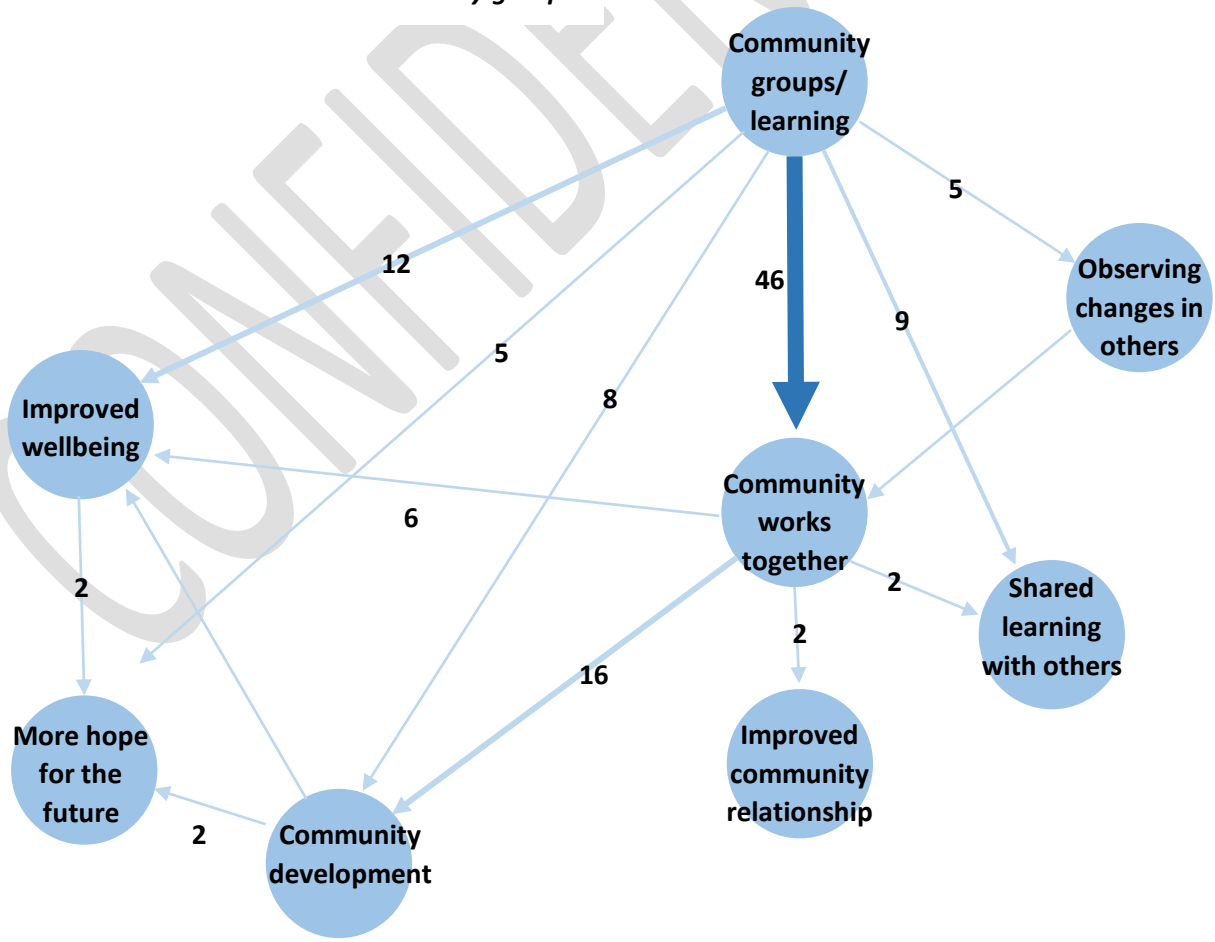
MNX-1: *There have been no changes in my home, my husband is in charge, he is in charge of everything inclusive the saving that I make. There have been no changes as women in the household are subjected to having to do all the work because he says that women should do all the work. My husband does not take care of the kids, it is my duty as a woman to do so. I do not know what to say but I do know for*

sure that I do everything… For us nothing has changed but for others we do see things have changed. We live this way because my husband prohibits us to participate in this group and for me to be a part of the savings group was very difficult.

MNX-5: *My husband makes all decisions and does not listen to my opinions. We do not save as my husband prohibits for me to stay with money and we do not loan money unless we have an emergency, he removes the money because he has other wives, I do not see much change as I have difficulties to solve/overcome.*

There are potential pathways between household/group based learning and the wider community. Most of the ANP activities involved specific self-selecting groups of those who wanted to learn more about agriculture, health and nutrition, savings and relationships. However key components were careful to include community and religious leaders in the training, to enable reinforcement of messaging at community level. Various groups also went out to inform the wider community of their learning, like demonstration farm plots and house to house visits by model mothers. Within this context it is interesting to see the strong link made by repsondents between the community group learning and the community working together. Indeed, further links were also made from these changes towards community welbeing. It will be important at a later stage to test whether the spread of ANP behaviour changes to the wider community is confirmed by wider community members who have not been members of any of the ANP groups.

Figure 33: Causal claims related to community groups



Attribution: Positive Explicit + Positive Implicit
Citation Count: 2+

The following quotes illustrate aspects of the overall causal story in relation to community level change in the (translated) words of individual respondents/FGD participants:

TWY-2: *The relationship in the community is good, we respect each other. Before we worked separately today, we work together looking to see the progress of our community. This was due to the training held by mother model group from Organisation 2. Today at the community level we are friends and united, we feel to learn more because we see the results of working together. As a result of understanding each other we managed to sensitize the community to produce yellow sweet potato and, we built a bridge that gives access to our plots. It was difficult to cross from one side to other, to reach agriculture areas the communities would cross a river and they were exposed to dangers such as crocodiles. Also, they would take longer to reach those areas of agriculture. Now with the bridge they are saved and faster.*

TWY-3: *Is something to praise God and say thanks to the organization (Organisation 2) for learning in the last year. Every time that something new arrives we meet to learn about it. This did not happen before the learning held by model mother group. The community is more united for work together with local authorities (leaders) on day to day. We have regular meetings with school leaders to engage them with community issues. At this moment in our community we have less resistant people, now we tend to listen to one another…We have realized that changes have not occurred just on us but also in the community leader which is good. Our leaders are the example by leading a process, they are the first ones to put in practice whatever needs to be done.*

MNY-2: *It was complicated previously, because we never had good relations and communication, we did not have time to part take in social services in the community. As time has passed, through the speeches taught, things have changed for me, my household as well. There were social groups created in the community, my family and I are members of these groups, yes there have been some changes as people in the community now work together as we are all member of the Farmer's group where all ideas are debated and where we work together for a better community. There have been many changes in the community, for example: Mother's group, these mothers part take in various social activities, they go from house to house teaching how to maintain good health and hygiene. Farmer's group, here ideas are generated on how to develop in the field of agriculture, and how we should plant seeds.*

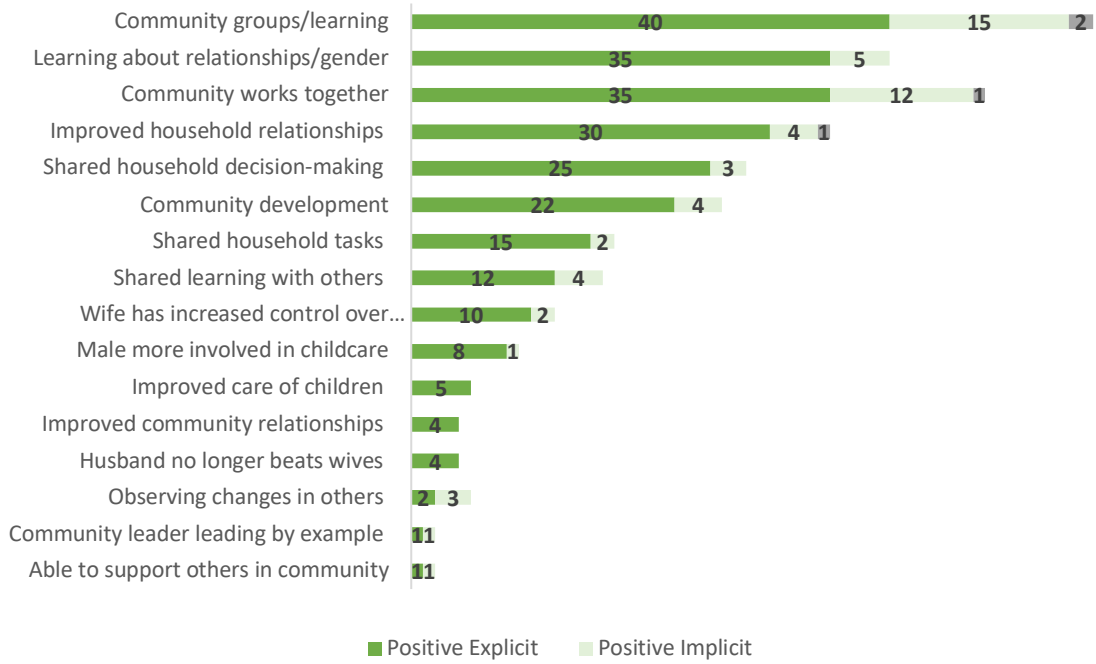
3.4.4 Attribution of relationship changes

There was incredibly strong explicit attribution to ANP for both intra-household and community change drivers and outcomes. This was reinforced by some implicit attribution. It is remarkable that there was hardly any attribution to the government, other organisations or exogenous factors.

The evidence shows strong perceptions of intra-household relationship improvements, leading to shared household decision making, shared tasks and better childcare and that these were driven by ANP gender group learning activities. At a community level, group members consider that their ANP activities are leading to improved wider community relationships, development and wellbeing.

Figure 34: Positive attribution for relationship changes

Respondent Count



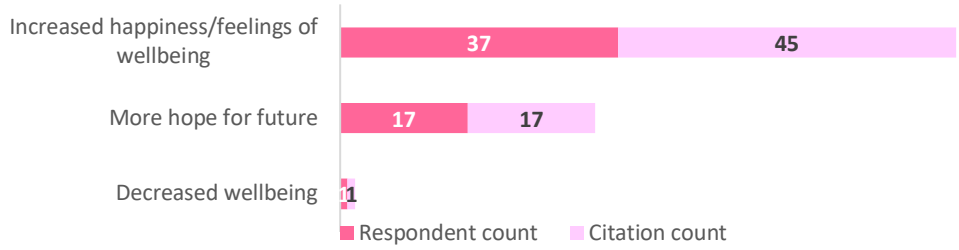
3.5 Wellbeing and other key outcomes

3.5.1 Wellbeing changes

There were no ANP interventions specifically targeting wellbeing, and the ANP Theory of Change doesn't mention wellbeing. Instead the ToC expects that the cumulative changes in health, agriculture, spending and saving, intra-household relationships and community relationships will result in mothers, children under 5 years and adolescent girls, who are well nourished and live in food secure, resilient and more gender equitable households. The QuIP study invited respondents to reflect on a more open-ended question about feelings of wellbeing, happiness and hopes for the future. This is important, not only as a measure of ANP impact upon perceived wellbeing, but also as hope for the future will be a positive motivating factor in maintaining and spreading the behaviour changes occurring through the ANP project.

Figure 35 shows a strongly positive perception of increased happiness, feelings of wellbeing and hopes for the future. This is particularly remarkable given the difficult weather conditions in the period leading up to the QuIP study.

Figure 35: Reported wellbeing changes



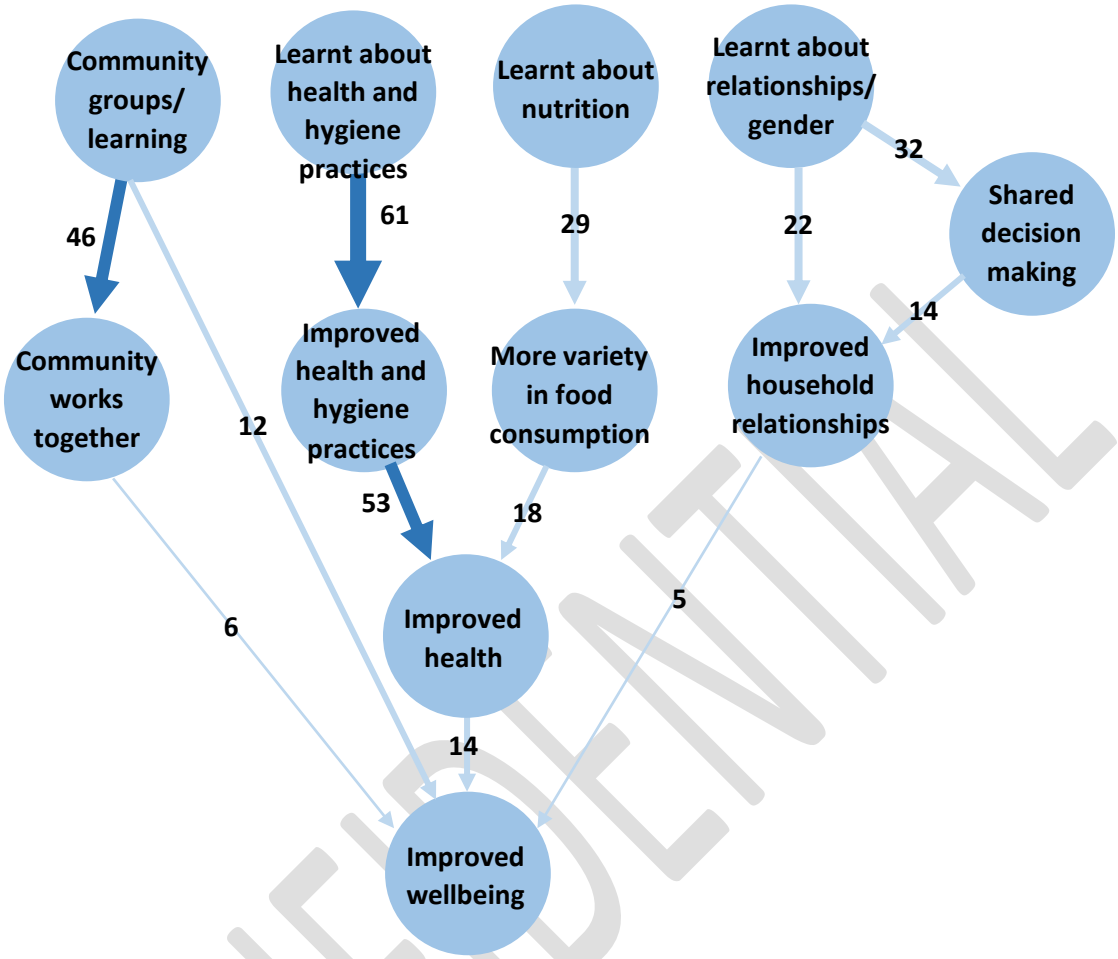
There were slightly more positive reports of increased wellbeing and more hope for the future in Tete than Manica. However, gender difference is more remarkable. Although men and women had similar perceptions of increased happiness/feelings of wellbeing, the female respondents had much higher hopes for the future than the men. It is not clear why this difference might be.

3.5.2 Wellbeing causal pathways

The drivers of improved happiness/wellbeing are most commonly improved health, community group learning and improved relationships. Despite overall positive changes in agriculture and savings/financial management reported earlier in the QuIP interviews, these did not figure as highly as health. Perhaps because, despite some positive changes attributed to ANP, there were also negative changes overall attributed to the weather. However, the community groups/learning response could refer to any or all of the ANP interventions.

There were relatively few responses on causal pathways leading to hope for the future, with the most common being about community groups/learning, which again could refer to any or all of the ANP interventions.

Figure 36: Causal claims related to improved wellbeing



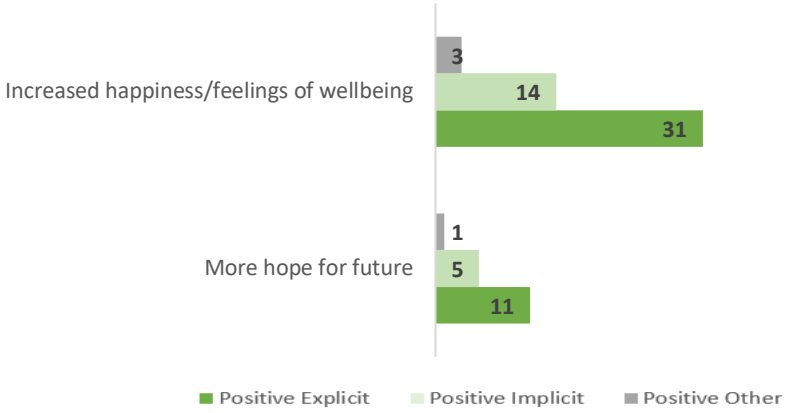
Attribution: Positive Explicit + Positive Implicit
Citation Count: 5+

3.5.3 Attribution of wellbeing changes

The attribution of both increased happiness/wellbeing and hope for the future is strongly explicitly linked to ANP. This is consistent with both the drivers noted and the earlier attribution of these drivers to ANP.

Figure 37: Positive attribution for wellbeing changes

Respondent Count



3.6 Overall changes in the ANP communities during the previous year

In the individual interviews, at the end of each open question domain, the respondents are asked to summarise their experiences by answering one or two closed questions[6]. These closely reflect the more detailed discussions in each domain, but also provide a useful comparison across domains, as the same questions are asked of every interviewee.

The results (Figure 38) show a very positive picture, particularly considering the weather challenges during the year. These changes can be interpreted in relation to the attribution information collected in the open questions. The strongly positive changes in areas of ANP intervention such as health, community relationships, children's diet, household relationships, mothers' diet and women's control over finances appears to be a strong endorsement of ANP by participants.

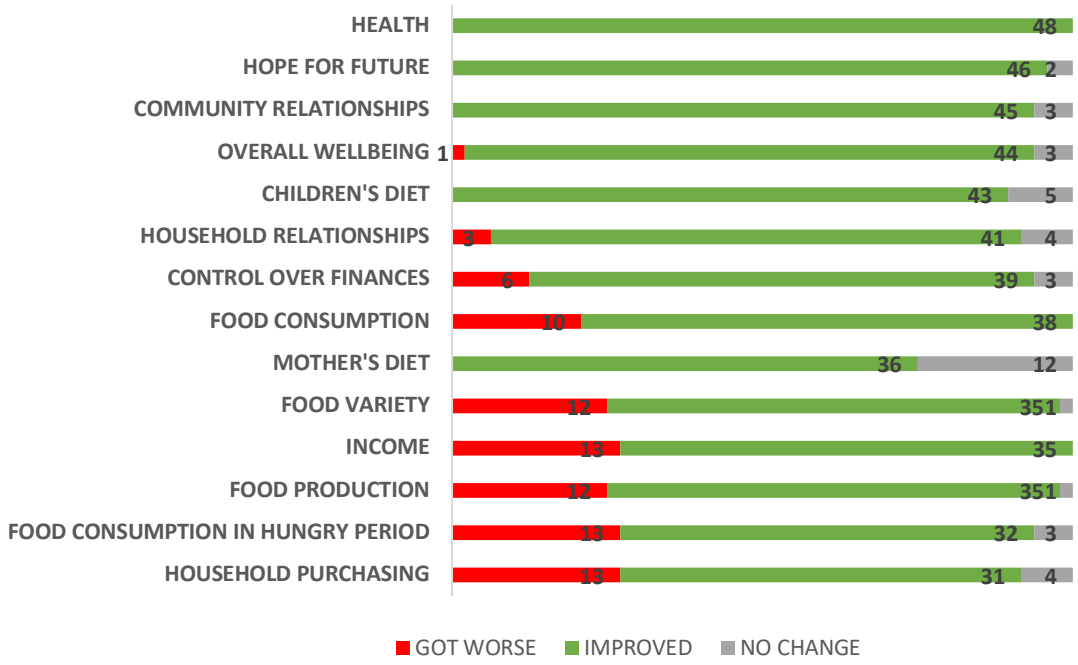
Changes linked to farming such as food production and consumption, income, household purchasing and resilience in the hungry period show a more mixed picture, as might be expected. However, it is remarkable that even in a difficult crop year such as 2019, more respondents reported improvements than those reporting no change or things getting worse.

The overall positive picture is mirrored by very high positive responses to overall wellbeing and hope for the future. These beliefs by the community may be important in reinforcing learning, driving local copying and sustaining the changes being achieved.

[6] Figure 38 uses shortened versions of the closed questions. For the full question, see Appendix 1 (QuIP Individual Household Questionnaire) and the following question IDs: B2, C2, D2, E2, E4, E6, E9, E11, F2, F4, G2, H2, I1, I3. The figure also summarises all improved/increased/more variety answers as 'Improved' (green), and all got worse/decreased/less variety answers as 'Got worse' (red). Answers of no change are shown in grey.

Figure 38: Closed question response summary

Respondent Count

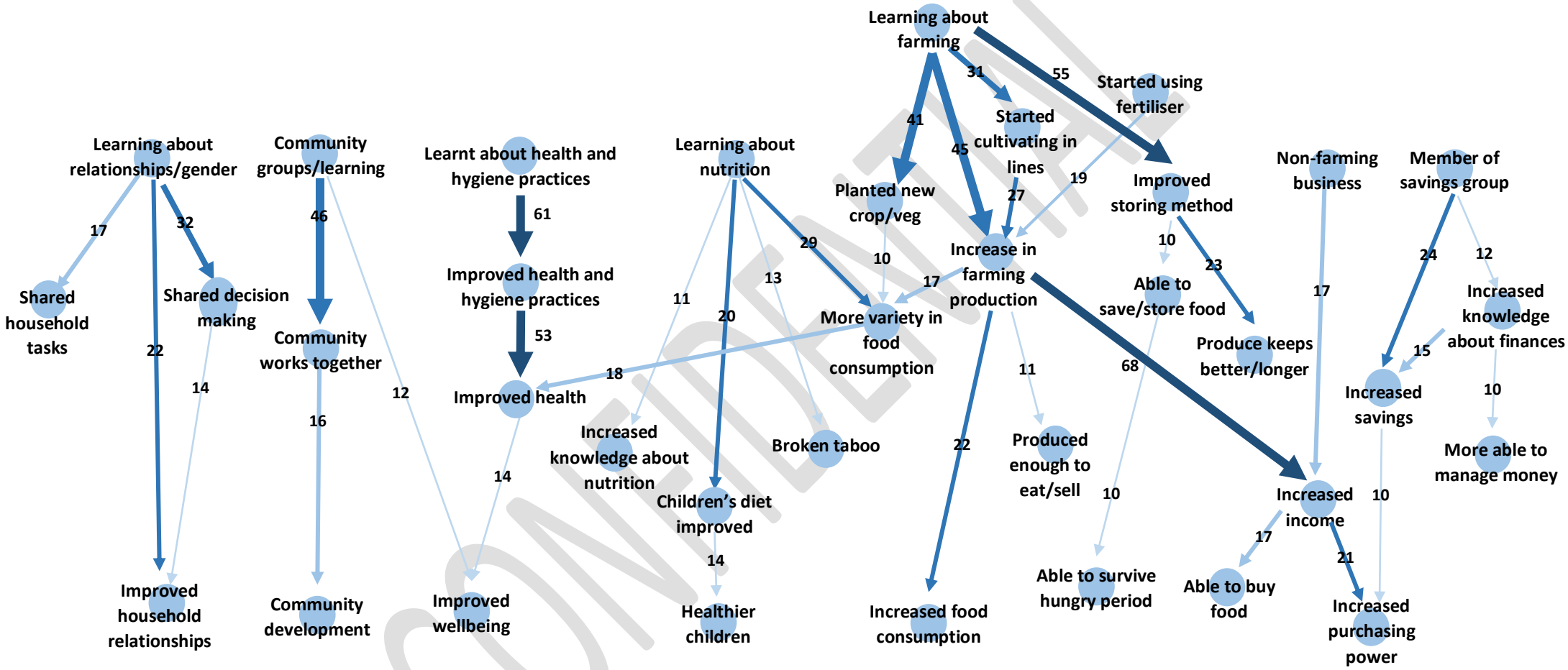


There was a difference between provinces in these responses, with most of the negative responses on worsening food production and consumption, income, household purchasing and resilience in the hungry period being concentrated in Tete. This has been a consistent finding throughout this study. It is also important to note that responses on worsening food production and consumption, income, household purchasing and resilience in the hungry period were much more commonly from women. It seems they are much more aware of these issues at the household level than men. Appendix 3 provides a full summary of closed question responses by respondent ID.

3.7 Causal pathways across all ANP components

Fig 39 shows the most frequently cited causal pathways across all the components of ANP, showing key outcomes, not only of the individual components, but also of the interaction between them. A whole series of logical pathways have been identified by ANP participants from ANP supported learning on different topics, through a number of intermediary steps to positive outcomes like improved household relationships, community development, improved wellbeing, healthier children, increased food consumption, hungry period resilience and improved purchasing power. The most frequent cross-cutting pathways are from the agricultural learning, with increased farm production feeding into improved health, increased and more varied food and increased income. The only commonly cited pathway that is not attributed to ANP is from non-farming business.

Figure 39: Causal claims overall



Citation Count: 10+

3.8 Overall ranking of different organisations

At the end of the interviews and FGDs, respondents were asked to reflect on the organisations that had been active in their community and rank them in order of effectiveness. The results show a very high ranking for the two ANP project partners, both in number of citation and number of 1st rankings, with ORG1 predominating in Manica and ORG2 in Tete Provinces. The only other frequently cited organisation was the Mozambique Government, and this seems to cover health services, agricultural extension and more general local government activities. It should be noted that at times the ANP activities were recognised as being delivered in conjunction with Mozambique Government services and staff, so the division is not always clear cut.

Table 6: Organisation Ranking

Organisation	Total citations	Times ranked 1st	Times ranked 2nd	Times ranked 3rd and below
Organisation 1 (ORG1)	30	18	5	7
Organisation 2 (ORG2)	23	18	5	
Government	9	2	1	6
Agricultural NGO	4		3	1
Agricultural NGO	4	2	2	0
INGO	4	2	1	1
Savings association	2		2	
Religious Community	2		1	1
Agricultural NGO	2			2
Girl's Network	2			2
Agricultural NGO	1			1
Religious Association	1		1	
Agricultural NGO	1		1	
Microfinance institution	1			1
Catholic Church	1		1	
Agricultural NGO	1			1
Girl's Project	1			1

3.9 Issues and questions raised by interviewees and FGDs

Both interviewees and FGDs were given the opportunity to make final comments or ask questions at the end of the interview or discussion. Only a few individual interviewees used this opportunity, although most of the FGDs did. Sometimes the comments re-iterated appreciation for the help they had received. In a number of cases interviewees/FGDs used the opportunity to ask for more support, most frequently uniforms or T-shirts for the model mother groups as well in some cases per diems. There were also requests for equipment like hoes, fertiliser, seed, sprayers, pots and plates that some felt they had been promised by ANP. There were also requests for interventions beyond the existing scope of ANP such as maternity/health centre construction and access to water and the electrical grid.

In the experience of the evaluator such requests are very normal for rural Mozambique and were less frequent than the norm in similar projects. This could suggest a feeling that project participants didn't feel frustrated with the project and/or were aware of other channels for communicating their requests. However, it could also be due to a degree of 'blinding' with some respondents not identifying the interviewers as representatives of a particular project.

4. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

4.1 Quality of information available from the QuIP study

The quality of the individual interviews was generally very high. In particular there was good detail of the changes being reported, good explanation of the causal pathways between initial changes and subsequent changes and the reasons behind the changes. There was also very clear attribution of the changes to activities by ANP. Changes reported in the open question parts of the study were confirmed with similar changes being reported in the closed question summaries. Confirmatory repeat stories were also reported in different question domains in the same interview.

The FGDs were generally of lower standard, with variable levels of detail and often covering the same ground as the individual interviews, rather than exploring key issues in more detail. It was also not always clear whether the reports reflected the consensus of the group or the opinion of a particular FGD participant. Overall, the FGDs confirmed the findings from the individual interviews. One finding from the FGDs that was slightly different was the greater mention of other organisation by the FGDs, including sometimes the government and community leaders' role in collaborating with ANP.

Because of the need to obtain permission from government and community leaders for the study, it was not possible to conduct this QuIP study in a manner that was double blinded (which would have meant both the interviewers and respondents not knowing the project that the study was related to). However, the interviewers were unaware of the details of the ANP project and it seems likely that the respondents were aware that the interview was about the ANP activities they were engaged with but did not particularly consider the interviewers to be ORG2 or ORG1 staff.

There was considerable internal consistency of the responses given by the respondents, and the description of the activities that they were engaged in that led to the outcomes they were describing have a high degree of authenticity. The way snippets of evidence were repeated in different but compatible words in different question domains suggests a high degree of triangulation in the interviewing process.

An observation that may or may not be related to the level of blindfolding of respondents and researchers is the extraordinary focus on ORG2 and ORG1 in the reports. It is remarkable the extent to which interviews focus on ANP partners. In particular, the opening question of the FGD is supposed to be a general recap on changes in the community during the last year so one would expect this to cover general issues like the cyclone, new schools, pest attacks, etc. as well as a new NGO initiative like ANP. Instead the discussions seem to focus immediately on ANP. This is mirrored in the individual interviews by the very high attribution rates to ANP.

This is an interpretation challenge. Either ANP has had a completely overwhelming positive influence during the last year or there may have been an additional focus on ANP influences because researchers/respondents assumed ANP was the subject of the interview.

Despite the above, it does seem likely that the information recorded from the individual interviewees or FGDs is substantially correct. However, it may give an undue focus on ANP activities and not give enough focus on activities of other organisations and other exogenous influences. For this reason, the outcomes need to be interpreted with care.

The authors therefore conclude that it is probable that the lack of blinding did result in a greater focus on ORG2/ORG1 activities by both interviewers and respondents than might otherwise have been the case if the process was fully blindfolded. **However, the authors consider that the description of the activities respondents were engaged in, their experiences of these activities, their description of their behaviour changes, their understanding of the causal claims and their perceptions of the outcomes from the behaviour change, substantially reflect the views of the ANP participants being interviewed.**

4.2 Relevance of QuIP findings to community level ANP impact

There are two sampling issues to consider.

4.2.1 Representativeness of results in relation to the two Provinces

The QuIP study was conducted in one village in each of two districts of Tete and one village in each of two districts of Manica. As recognised at the study commissioning stage, such a sample cannot represent the heterogeneity of two large diverse provinces. However, the stratified random sampling reduces the likelihood of any systematic bias. The villages chosen for the QuIP study were selected to be reasonably representative of the villages covered by the ANP project. In terms of geographical variability of the changes identified by the QuIP, the key results were disaggregated by province. As noted in the findings section of the report, most of the results seem to be relatively similar across both provinces, however others show marked differences which have been identified and are highlighted in this report.

4.2.2 Representativeness of results in relation to the overall community

The individual interviewees were selected at random from the participant lists of ANP and so were the FGD participants. The provisional information on project coverage provided by ANP suggests that around 1/3 of households had at least one family member involved in a ANP group. Interview and FGD responses suggest that many of the participants in one ANP group are also participants in one or more of the other ANP groups. This is a reasonable strategy in relation to the ToC, as the ANP components are supposed to reinforce each other. However, what it does mean is that the QuIP study findings

represent explicitly the opinions and experiences of that proportion of the community that is actively involved in ANP activities.

This is appropriate for a mid-term review as it is important at this stage to understand whether change is being achieved among the active ANP participants. The findings from this study are clear that it is. However, for the final evaluation it will be important to show whether these changes have also taken place at a wider scale among less involved households and the wider community. The final evaluation sampling method will need to address this issue. This reflects the interesting disaggregation shown in the ANP log frame with an expectation of a high intensity reach (49,952), medium intensity reach (183,425) and low intensity reach (470,000). It will be important for the final evaluation to understand the level of behaviour change in these three reach groups and the most successful drivers behind the changes at different reach intensities.

The number of women interviewed and involved in the FGDs is a reasonable reflection of the gender participation in ANP high intensity outreach. Youth were not covered by the current study because ANP youth activities were considered to be too recent to make this worthwhile.

It seems likely that the findings of this QuIP study were reasonably representative of the area where ANP is working, although there will be a heterogeneity within this area that the sample size is not able to reflect beyond province level differences. Within this, the QuIP sample reflects the perceptions of those households engaged in high intensity reach activities of ANP. Those involved in medium and low intensity reach were not covered. The gender balance is considered appropriate, but youth were not included due to the delivery stage of youth focussed ANP activities.

4.2.3 Suggestions for an end-term QuIP

It would be appropriate to do a similar QuIP study at the end of the ANP programme. There are some lessons from the current study that could be incorporated in an end-term QuIP:

1. **Blindfolding** – locally appropriate strategies should be developed to try to ensure double blinding (of the interviewers and respondents). This will require early discussions with the local and perhaps national authorities to agree the approach.

2. **Sample framework** – ideally the budget and timescale should be sufficient to increase the sample size to about double the current study. This would enable:
    a. A wider selection of eight communities to be covered in the individual interview and FGDs. The individual communities to be selected through stratified random sampling using criteria such as degree of integration/isolation, key agro-ecological zones, length and intensity of involvement with ANP.
    b. A selection of community members who are not directly involved in a ANP group to be included to be able to investigate spill-over effects of ANP.
    c. A comparison between Provinces (and between ORG2 and ORG1 methods), if this comparison is considered important, then the same field team should do both Provinces to reduce interviewer effects.
    d. Include youth within the individual and FGD sampling framework.

3. **Question domains** – the mid-term domains and probing questions remain valid for the end-line. However, since the youth interventions will have had more time to develop, this could be an area added to the question framework. Discussions will be required in advance of a final QuIP on the key issues in relation to youth that would be most valuable to explore.

4. **Focus Group Discussions** – in the current study these corroborated the findings of the individual interviews but did not add much value. These could be improved in the endline in two ways:
    a. Use different FGDs to explore a number of specific issues. These could be related to the community interaction methodology of different interventions experienced by respondents or other issues that it would be important to know more about identified in the second half of the ANP programme;
    b. Organise the FGDs around specific participants, such as community leaders or young people.

5. **Integration of QuIP with a process evaluation** – the final QuIP results could facilitate a parallel process orientated evaluation. The QuIP would provide the impact data which would help inform some more detailed process recommendations. The process evaluation would also provide a clearer context for the QuIP behaviour and impact changes, as well as providing additional triangulation.

4.3 Evaluation Question 1: Changes in Respondents Lives

Have there been any changes (positive or negative) in respondents' lives over the past year and a half? (Particularly in relation to breastfeeding practices, feeding practices and diets of women and children, cropping practices, and resilience during hungry periods.)

Respondents report considerable changes in their lives in the last year and a half. These changes include[7]:

- **Hygiene changes –** washing hands after toilet (>90%), pit disposal of rubbish, cleaning yard and use of latrines (75%), wash hands before food preparation/eating and use mosquito net (>50%);
- **Nutrition changes –** nutrition learning, more variety food and improved children's diet (>75%), increased food consumption (70%), increased hungry period resilience (40%), broken nutrition taboo and pregnant/breastfeeding women's diet improved (30%), better food storage (20%)[8];
- **Agricultural changes** – learning, increased production and improved storage (>75%), row planting, fertiliser, improved seed (30-60%), improved care of livestock (15%);
- **Income, spending and savings changes –** membership of savings group, increased savings, increased income and increased purchasing power (>60%), increased knowledge and ability to manage money (50%), increased ability to borrow (10%);
- **Household and community relationship changes** – community working together, improved household relationships and shared household decision making (>50%), sharing of household tasks, wife withy increased control of household finances and more male involvement in childcare (20-35%).

[7] These percentages are indicative as they were calculated from a small sample of 48 households.

[8] It is interesting to note that change in breastfeeding practice does not feature highly. This may be because existing practice already match the ANP messages. This seems likely as the baseline survey suggests an existing 70% compliance.

These are the reported changes; the actual degree of change may be exaggerated. However, the reported changes were backed-up by clear examples of new knowledge and explanation of plausible causal pathways to further outcomes. There was also cross referencing of changes and pathways between different question domains and confirmation in the FGDs.

Even if the actual practice was not as consistent among all family members as reported in the interviews, the perception that such changes do indeed bring benefits of health, production, household finance, household and community relationships is important as it is a continuing motivation to maintain and spread the practices.

The practice changes reported in the open question sections of the interview are complemented by the responses to the more outcome focused closed questions. These responses show a very positive overall picture of change, particularly given the difficult weather conditions during the year.

4.4 Evaluation Question: Perceived Drivers

What do respondents perceive to be the drivers behind these changes?

- **Improved health** – the main driver was perceived to be 'learning about improved health and hygiene' leading to 'improved practices' resulting in improved health. An important additional driver was perceived to be 'more variety in food consumption'.
- **Increased income** – the main driver was perceived to be 'increased farm production' resulting from 'planting new crops', 'fertiliser' and 'line planting', which in turn resulted from 'learning about new farming practices'.
- **Stored food and ability to survive the hungry period** – the main driver was perceived to be 'improved stage methods' resulting from 'learning'
- **Increased purchasing power -** the main driver was perceived to be 'increased savings' resulting from being a 'member of a savings group' and 'increased knowledge about finances'.
- **Improved household relationships -** the main drivers were perceived to be 'shared household decisions making', 'shared household tasks' and 'men more involved in childcare' which in turn were all driven by 'learning about relationships and gender'
- **Community development -** the main drivers were perceived to be the 'community working together' which resulted from 'community groups learning'.
- **Increased happiness/feeling of wellbeing -** the main drivers were perceived to be 'improved health' and 'community groups learning'

There was also one common driver identified for negative changes:

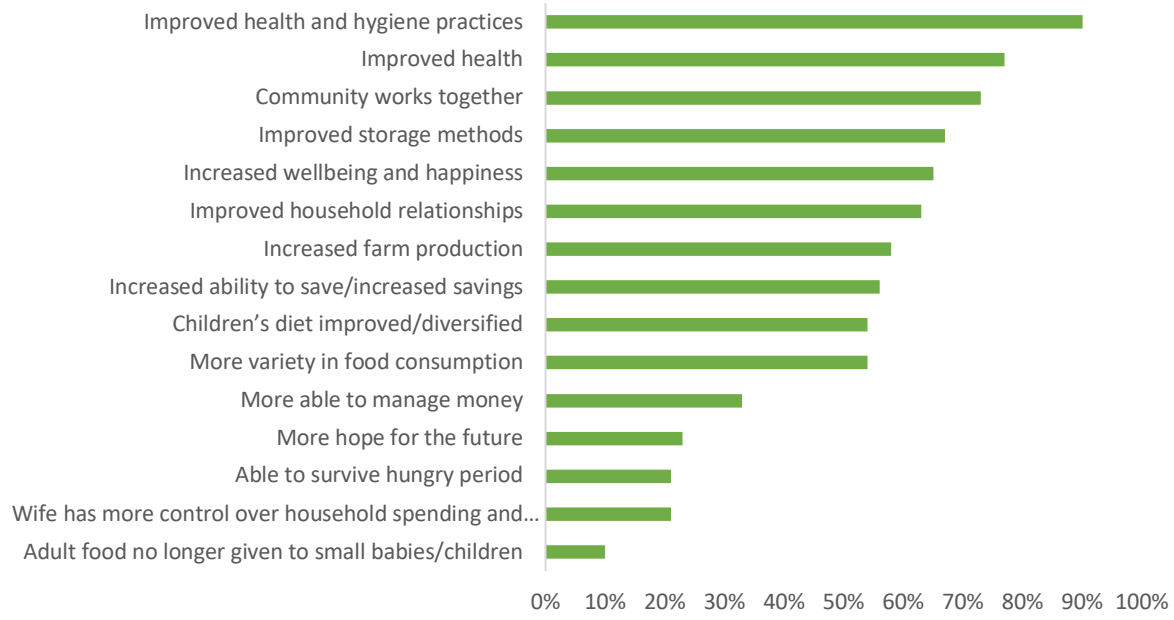
- **Decrease in income -** the main driver was perceived to be a 'decrease in farm production' resulting from either 'too much rain' or 'too little rain'.

4.5 Evaluation Question 3: Attribution to ANP

Are these changes in any way linked to the ANP project, or incidental to it?

The respondents explicitly linked positive changes to the activities of ANP partners and, in addition, implicitly made links with activities and learning known to be part of the ANP programme. This appears credible, as the attribution to ANP mirrored quite closely the activities which were carried out by ANP, and which the researchers were largely unaware of. For instance, community members didn't attribute outcomes to ANP for things that ANP has not been involved in. This might be expected if there was a general bias in order to praise ANP by community members, for whatever reason.

Figure 40: Percentage of respondents attributing main positive outcomes explicitly to ANP



This is a very high level of attribution to ANP. There was hardly any attribution to other voluntary sector projects. The explicit attribution to government services was also quite low and there was some mention of ANP and government services working together to deliver activities.

Respondents reported a low level of negative changes, mainly in relation to decreases in farm production and some health outcomes. These were attributed to difficult weather and in some cases beliefs in God; there was virtually no attribution of negative changes to ANP. However, it could be argued that part of the task of ANP is to enable farmers to be resilient to weather difficulties and a changing climate.

In summary it seems that, even if some respondents were overstating the degree of attribution to ANP, there is sufficient evidence to conclude that there is a strong and positive attribution to ANP across all the activities of ANP covered in this study.

4.7 Recommendations

1. **Continue largely unchanged –** the strong positive outcomes identified in this study suggest that the activities and theory of change (ToC) of ANP are relevant and effective. Therefore, it is recommended that the programme should continue largely unchanged.
2. **Review the livestock activities –** there was surprisingly infrequent mention of activities or outcomes on livestock, including small stock such as goats and chickens. It is recommended that this is reviewed with field staff and participants with the aim of strengthening this component.
3. **Groups versus house-to-house learning** – there were several independent references to a preference for house-to-house learning visits. The context for this is unclear, it may just refer to sensitive subjects like intra-household gender issues or it may be a preference for individual instead of group learning, or it might be a preference for individual in addition to the group learning. It is recommended that this is explored further in discussions with field staff and participants.
4. **Loan taking** – there were few reports of loan taking from VSLAs and particularly little mention of taking loans to start micro-businesses. This may just be a reporting issue in the interviews. However, it is recommended that this is investigated further to find out the degree of borrowing by VSLA members, for what purpose and whether participants experience barriers to taking loans or starting small businesses.
5. **Climate resilient agriculture** – although conservation agriculture was mentioned very occasionally, there was little evidence from respondents of them learning new techniques to increase resilience to climate extremes. It is recommended that ANP look into this and decide whether a stronger focus on this would be appropriate[9].
6. **Reaching larger numbers** – the ANP log frame identifies high, medium and low intensity reach targets with differing communication strategies. This study found attribution of learning to high intensity ANP activities, a little from demonstration fields and learning from each other and (virtually) no attribution to mass media (radio and SMS). It is recommended that ANP look into opportunities for both consolidating messages and moving them beyond the initial ANP group members through a range of complementary communication approaches.
7. **Understanding spread and sustainability of behaviour change** – this QuIP study interviewed ANP participants, many of whom were relatively newly active in multiple ANP activities/groups; this was appropriate for a mid-term review. For the final evaluation it is recommended that households not directly involved in ANP groups are included in a study to understand the reach of behaviour change beyond direct participants.

[9] Work is being done by other organisations in both Tete and Manica Provinces on appropriate climate resilient agriculture techniques that could be learnt from.

5. Appendices

Appendix 1: QuIP Individual Household Questionnaire

Question Id	Question
A1	Household code
A2	Name of district
A3	Name of the interviewer
A4	Date of interview
A5a	Start time of interview
A5b	End time of interview
A6	Please can you tell me who currently belongs to your household?
A7	Please note down the sex of the head of the household
A8	Compared to other households in your community, would you say your household is…
B1	Please tell me about how the health of your household has changed over the last year; do you feel that things are different compared to year ago?
B2	Overall, how has the health of your family changed over the past year?
B3	What is the main reason for this change?
C1	Please tell me about whether the way your household farms, for food and income, has changed over the past year; how are things different compared to a year ago?
C2	Overall, how has the amount of food your household produces for home consumption changed in the last year?
C3	What is the main reason for any change?
D1	Please tell me about any changes in how your household earns money over the past year; how are things different compared to a year ago?
D2	Overall, how has the amount of money/food your household earns changed in the last year?
D3	What is the main reason for any change?
E1	Please tell me about whether the food your household eats has changed over the last year.
E10	What is the main reason for any change?
E11	Overall, has your (or pregnant/breastfeeding women's) diet in the last year…
E12	What is the main reason for any change?
E2	Overall, how has the quantity of your household's food changed in the last year?
E3	What is the main reason for any change?
E4	Overall, how has the variety of the different foods your household eats changed in the last year?
E5	What is the main reason for any change?
E6	Overall, how has the amount of food your household eats during the hungry season changed in the last year?
E7	What is the main reason for any change?
E8	Please tell me about how what the women and children in your household eat has changed over the last year.
E9	Overall, do you think the diet of your children in the last year has…
F1	Please tell me about whether the way your household spends and saves money has changed over the past year.

F2	Overall, how has the amount you can buy as a household changed over the last year?
F3	What is the main reason for any change?
F4	Overall, has the control you (/your wife) have (/has) over how your household spends money changed over the last year?
F5	What is the main reason for any change?
G1	Please tell me how relationships between men and women within your household have changed over the last year.
G2	Overall how have relationships between men and women in your household changed over the last year?
G3	What is the main reason for any change?
H1	Please tell me how your relationships between people in this community have changed over the last year.
H2	Overall, how do you think the way the community works together has changed over the past year?
H3	What is the main reason for this?
I1	If we consider wellbeing as including your physical, emotional, mental and spiritual health and happiness, taking all things into account, how do you think the wellbeing of your household has changed during the past year and a half?
I2	What is the main reason for this? Are there specific things you can think of that have happened to improve/reduce your feeling of wellbeing during the period?
I3	Overall, how confident do you feel about the future; in the next five years do you think the wellbeing of your household will…
I4	Please explain your answer. Has anything in the last year changed the way you feel about the future?
J1	Please list the most important organisations inside or outside of your village that have affected your life in the last year. For example: community groups, savings groups, NGOs, religious groups or government representatives.
J2	Are you, or is anyone in your household, a member of any of these or other groups?
K1	Questions asked by the respondent
K2	Other observations

Appendix 2: Respondent Summary Details

Question Respondent Id	Name of district	What is the age of the main respondent?	What is the household size (residents > 6months)?	What is the sex of the respondent?	Please note down the sex of the head of the household	Compared to other households in your community, would you say your household is…
MNX-1	Community 1	20-45 anos	6	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
MNX-2	Community 1	20-45 anos	6	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
MNX-3	Community 1	20-45 anos	6	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
MNX-4	Community 1	20-45 anos	7	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
MNX-5	Community 1	20-45 anos	5	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
MNX-6	Community 1	20-45 anos	3	Female	Female	Much poorer than average
MNY-1	Community 1	46+ anos	7	Male	Male	Much richer than average
MNY-2	Community 1	20-45 anos	6	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
MNY-3	Community 1	20-45 anos	7	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
MNY-4	Community 1	20-45 anos	6	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
MNY-5	Community 1	20-45 anos	5	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
MNY-6	Community 1	46+ anos	7	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
MSX-1	Community 2	20-45 anos	5	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
MSX-2	Community 2	20-45 anos	1	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
MSX-3	Community 2	20-45 anos	7	Female	Male	Slightly poorer than average
MSX-4	Community 2	20-45 anos	4	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
MSX-5	Community 2	20-45 anos	3	Female	Female	Much poorer than average
MSX-6	Community 2	20-45 anos	6	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
MSX-7	Community 2	20-45 anos	4	Female	Male	Slightly poorer than average
MSY-1	Community 2	20-45 anos	5	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
MSY-2	Community 2	46+ anos	11	Male	Male	Much poorer than average
MSY-3	Community 2	20-45 anos	7	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
MSY-4	Community 2	20-45 anos	4	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
MSY-5	Community 2	20-45 anos	6	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TBX-1	Community 3	20-45 anos	5	Female	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TBX-2	Community 3	20-45 anos	7	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
TBX-3	Community 3	20-45 anos	8	Female	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TBX-4	Community 3	20-45 anos	8	Female	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TBX-5	Community 3	20-45anos	11	Female	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TBX-6	Community 3	20-45 anos	6	Female	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TBX-7	Community 3	20-45 anos	3	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
TBY-1	Community 3	46+ anos	16	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TBY-2	Community 3	20-45 anos	6	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TBY-3	Community 3	46+ anos	12	Male	Male	Much richer than average

TBY-4	Community 3	46+ anos	6	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TBY-5	Community 3	46+ anos	7	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TWX-1	Community 4	20-45 anos	5	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
TWX-2	Community 4	46+ anos	12	Female	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TWX-3	Community 4	20-45 anos	7	Female	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TWX-4	Community 4	20-45 anos	5	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
TWX-5	Community 4	46+ anos	7	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
TWX-6	Community 4	46+ anos	7	Female	Female	Slightly poorer than average
TWX-7	Community 4	46+ anos	6	Female	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TWY-1	Community 4	46+ anos	6	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TWY-2	Community 4	20-45 anos	6	Male	Male	Much richer than average
TWY-3	Community 4	20-45 anos	9	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average
TWY-4	Community 4	46+ anos	7	Male	Male	Much poorer than average
TWY-5	Community 4	46+ anos	11	Male	Male	Slightly poorer than average

Appendix 3: Closed Question Summary

Respondent ID	Health	Food production	Income	Mother's diet	Food consumption	Food variety	Food consumption in hungry period	Children's diet	Household purchasing	Control over finances	Household relationships	Community relationships	Overall wellbeing	Hope for the future
MNX-1	+	-	-	=	-	=	-	=	-	-	+	=	=	=
MNX-2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MNX-3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MNX-4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+
MNX-5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	=	=	=	+	+
MNX-6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+
MNY-1	+	+	+	=	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+
MNY-2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+
MNY-3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MNY-4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+
MNY-5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+
MNY-6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MSX-1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MSX-2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	=	+	+	+
MSX-3	+	=	-	=	-	-	+	+	=	+	+	+	+	+
MSX-4	+	-	-	=	+	-	+	+	=	=	-	+	-	=
MSX-5	+	-	-	=	-	-	=	=	=	=	-	=	=	+
MSX-6	+	+	+	=	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+
MSX-7	+	+	+	=	+	+	+	+	+	+	=	+	+	+
MSY-1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MSY-2	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MSY-3	+	+	+	=	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MSY-4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
MSY-5	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+
TBX-1	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
TBX-2	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
TBX-3	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	=	+	+	+	+	+	+
TBX-4	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	=	-	-	+	+	+	+
TBX-5	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
TBX-6	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	*	+	+	+	+
TBX-7	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+

TBY-1	+	+	-	=	+	-	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
TBY-2	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	*	+	+	+	+
TBY-3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
TBY-4	+	+	-	+	-	-	-	+	+	-	+	+	=	+
TBY-5	+	+	+	=	+	-	+	=	-	+	=	+	+	+
TWX-1	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+
TWX-2	+	+	+	=	+	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
TWX-3	+	-	+	=	+	+	=	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
TWX-4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
TWX-5	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
TWX-6	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
TWX-7	+	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	+	+	+
TWY-1	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	-	-	+	+	+	+
TWY-2	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+
TWY-3	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
TWY-4	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	*	+	+	+	+
TWY-5	+	-	-	+	-	+	=	+	-	+	+	+	+	+

+ Positive change

- Negative change

= No change

* Explicit reference to female's increased control of finances