Annex X: Project level food security effects

This Annex presents each project's relation to food security, based on assessments from the questionnaire and the interviews and/or focus group discussions conducted in the end line visit. For each project, an evaluation is made of the food security objective, the number of (food insecure) beneficiaries, and the likelihood that specific aspects of food security are enhanced. In addition, the relation to the most recent food security policy letter (2014) from the Dutch government and the new Multi-Annual Strategic Plan (MASP 2014-2017) from the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Kigali is given to assess the contribution of the project to the goals set in these new policies.

Contents

Annex X: Project level food security effects 1

1. Project 19160 - Skills Development and Employment Protection 2
2. Project 19462 – PAREF NL-1 4
3. Project 19815 - PROSKID 6
4. Project 19940 - Electricity Access Roll-out Program (EARP) 7
5. Project 23168/23214 - Support for land tenure regularisation 8
6. Project 23743 - HIMO PDED II consolidation 10
7. Project 24371/ 25542 - Infrastructure investments (in-depth evaluation) 12
8. Project 24730 – Linking Farmers to Markets 14
9. Project 24871 - Capacity Building for Food Security in Rwanda 15
10. Project 25059 - Consolidation Marshlands (in-depth evaluation) 16
11. Project 25195 - Participatory forest management (PAREF NL-2) 18
12. Project 25454 - Cooperatives Support Programme 19
13. Project 25457 - Access to Food for Young Children (in-depth evaluation) 20

1. Project 19160 - Skills Development and Employment Protection

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Sub-objective output indicator: 2.2 Strengthened SMEs in agribusiness sector								
Questionnaire	No	- Entrepreneurs, employees, self-employed, job-seekers - almost 10,000 people (target 3,000), with 4,657 women (52%), received further trainings as part of the Upgrade Your Skills initiative	Income generating activities leading to more availability of food	Income generating activities leading to more access to food (reported increase in income of 3,3%)	No mention of this	No mention of this	The aim of the project is: strengthen the SMEs and promote employment opportunities It seems like jobs are created, however the diagram does not contain correct data it seems (16,6% new job creation and 1,3% job promotion).	Trainings created new job opportunities, especially focused on youth unemployment. However, no follow-up on long-term results of the programme.
End line	No direct food objective, indirect effects.	In total 10,0870 people were trained as a result of the vocational training and labour market component, of which 4,815 were women (48%). The final report mentions that the job	Increase of food availability and processing of raw products. This opened up new sales markets related to agriculture and income-earning	The project made a contribution to the creation of jobs and improving the qualifications of young women and men in Rwanda, who	Increase in turnover of food processing sector with 120.000.000 RWF (€ 130.000).	Increased number of food processing supermarkets from 16 at baseline to 106 at end line	Creation of Sector Skills Councils (SSC) in collaboration with GoR, GIZ and private sector. SSC however still	Similar to MASP 2014-2017, the project has a focus on youth unemployment. Technical and vocational training (TVET) is integrated

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
		creation in Rwanda increased from 155,394 in 2010 to 224,736 in 2013 (69.342 jobs were created). Number of food insecure people is unknown, the many trainings took place in rural areas. Total direct beneficiaries: 20,148 Total indirect beneficiaries: Not specified	opportunities for rural producers through the supply of their raw products to the processing enterprises.	therefore have better access to more productive employment and a more secure income. This in turn improves their access to food.			needs more strengthening.	in the food security programme.

2. Project 19462 – PAREF NL-1

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/ evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Sub-objective output indicator: 1.4 Increased access to reliable and affordable energy **Sub-objective output indicator: 2.1 Strengthened agribusiness representatives**								
Questionnaire	No information.	*Institutional Support component* *Direct:* Central and decentralised government services, state and 9 districts. *Indirect*: Population of 2.8 million people, which will receive information relating to the economic role of forest resources. *Forestation component* *Direct*: Actors of fuelwood industry (because of creation of 4,000 jobs), especially vulnerable people, such as the landless, unemployed youth and women (= the food insecure). *Indirect*: Urban population, because of the securing of domestic fuel supply. *Valorisation component* *Direct*: Charcoal producers (90). *Indirect*: All charcoal users, because of increased supply (shortages + price ↓)	Not applicable, the project does not focus on food creation or production.	Indirect link: the workforce selected mainly consisted of the poorest of the rural population and half of them were women. According to the survey, this contributed to the food security and education. However no further explanation.	No information.	No information.	Yes, training and capacity building exercises, carbonisation training and 4,000 jobs created.	- 90 charcoal makers (10 per district) trained in improved carbonization techniques and proper exploitation techniques. The trainees also observed the recovery of creosote water and tar. - Unemployed youth are direct beneficiaries of forestation component.
End line	Explicit, reforestration increases food	Similar to information above <u>Total direct beneficiaries</u>:	Newly planted trees protect fertile land	Indirect link by generating local jobs (HIMO	Likely, increased incomes and higher	Benefiting urban populations	No information	The project contributes to increased sustainability by reducing CO_2 through

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/ evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
	availability and job creation increases food accessibility	4,090 <u>Total indirect beneficiaries:</u> 3,800,511	against soil erosion, allowing for higher agricultural production.	approach), increasing income and thereby increasing food accessibility.	agricultural production enhance food stability.	by securing domestic fuel supply (estimated at up to 8% of the domestic consumption in charcoal and 3% in terms of consumption of fire wood).		reforestation and improved carbonization techniques. As one of the project's specific objective is controlling the qualitative and quantitative degradation of forest resources, this project is in line with the Dutch Food Security Letter of 2014's attention to degradation of ecosystems and reducing exposure to external shocks. In addition, PAREF NL-1 decentralized decision-making, planning, and implementation of its activities to the district and sector levels (Final Report 2008, p. 29). This is in line with the new policy letter's focus on regionally diversified policies and implementation activities. The population has received information relating to the economic role of forest resources that lead people to adopt new attitudes towards the environment in general and forest resources, in particular.

3. Project 19815 - PROSKID

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Sub-objective output indicator: 2.2 Strengthened SMEs in agribusiness sector								
Questionnaire	Not applicable.	BPC winners (450 companies in the TVET sector), interns (516 TVET graduates), TVET schools, development partners, government agencies. It is not clear if they are food insecure.	Answer: "don't know".	The project created 988 more jobs, resulting in a rise in household income. This can be used to purchase more food. However, no direct link.	The project was not targeting the food supply chain.	Not applicable.	Yes, this is the aim of the project: promotion of entrepreneurship and increase of employability of students.	561 TVET graduates have been assigned an internship of which 48% this lead to employment either as employee in hosting companies, self-employed or employed elsewhere attributed to the practical skills they got during their internship period. Thus the project did focus on your employment, although it is no clear to what extent overall youth unemployment has decreased.
End line	Implicit objective.	In addition to the above, PSF claims that around 1,000 jobs have been created. However, it appears to be quite hard to attribute any increase in number of jobs to the support provided. No evidence of targeting food insecure, despite mentioning a special interest in 'women jobs'. Total direct beneficiaries: 946 Total indirect beneficiaries: 1,000	No information	Indirect link, business environment improvement, economic development and access to finance also lead to high revenues for households which in turn enable them to have better access to food.	No information	No information	Direct focus on private sector development through granting loans, trainings and graduate internships at companies.	In line with MASP 2014-2017 to focus on youth unemployment, thereby also indirectly improving food security.

4. Project 19940 - Electricity Access Roll-out Program (EARP)

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/ evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Sub-objective output indicator: 1.4 Increased access to reliable and affordable energy								
Questionnaire	No objective	Beneficiaries: households, public institutions, productive use. No numbers are given. Project has targeted 12,574 new connections (instead of expected 6,500).	Indirectly yes, because farmers are able to increase production (rice irrigation, coffee-washing stations, tea factories)	No additional information	Indirectly yes. If the connection are stable, food production, processing and conservation will also stabilise.	Indirectly yes, because an increase in food conservation.	Yes, more jobs become available through electrification. More machines can be used, such as agro processing units, grinding machines, plumbing machines, welding machines, carpentry etc. This increases the amount of job possibilities.	.
End line	Implicit, there is a link between improving energy access and food security.	In March 2016, 28% of the population was connected. By the end of December 2015, EARP realized 562.942 connections nationwide. Other targets besides households that have been reached: health centres (+30% access to electricity 2009 vs 2015), schools (+18%) and administration offices (+65%). Yes, targeting rural areas where the majority of the population is active in agricultural activities.	Indirect. Farmer practices /production can benefit from more and better access to energy, thereby increasing food availability.	Food security might increase indirectly. Also, economic production in Rwanda as a whole could be stimulated which creates jobs and incomes, enhancing opportunities of increased access to food.	No additional information.	Electricity helps post-harvesting activities. Setting up cold rooms which enables farmers to keep their vegetables fresh and to stock their food longer, this is also positive for the milk cooling sector. Irrigation of rice fields is made easier. Transformation of food is more efficient as electricity is used in processing.	No additional information	In MASP 2014-2017 the focus on access to reliable and affordable electricity will be phased out EKN Kigali has therefore decided to stop funding the next

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/ evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
		Total direct beneficiaries: 562,942 Total indirect beneficiaries: Not specified						phase of the project.

5. Project 23168/23214 - Support for land tenure regularisation

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/ evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/ evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/ evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Sub-objective output indicator: 1.3 Improved land registration								
Questionnaire	Yes, by direct goals of land security, women's access to property rights and sustainable land administration system	No number provided Specifically targeting women with poor access to the land administration system.	Yes, more efficient use of time by land owners leading to higher production and increased labour and land market activity.	Likely but no evidence	No evidence	No evidence	No evidence	Sustainability of the project was deemed less successful than other goals.
End line	Explicit, increased food security through higher productivity of land. Land registration allows for	- Rightful landholders in 30 districts - 7,164,230 land titles issued - 92% of all Rwandese landholders have benefited from the project. - 30 district offices connected to land administration system	Population has stronger rights, incentives to improve land and to manage their land more responsibly. With collateral for loans, farmers can invest more and improve their production processes.	Higher productivity will increase income and consequently food accessibility.	Sustainable land management (e.g. protecting land from erosion) will lead to more food stability.	Likely, land registration leads to more responsibility and better utilization of land and food.	No information	Improved land registration could increase incentives to improve land and manage their land more responsibly. This can lead to more sustainable investments

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/ evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/ evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/ evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
	governing the land use in a way that enhances food security for the district inhabitants.	- 416 postholders trained - No indication of targeting food insecure <u>Total direct beneficiaries:</u> 7,164,676 <u>Total indirect beneficiaries:</u> Not specified	As a result, higher yields of the land and better use of inputs are to be expected.					and improve productivity of land and increase yields. Increased food security through higher productivity of land (Larger focus in MASP 2014-17). The project is also giving attention to intra-familial disputes about land ownership, which is in line with the focus of MASP 2014-2017 on inequality within households (p. 8 BEMO). Higher sense of ownership of land could increase protection of land against erosion. This is in line with the new policy letter's focus on degradation of ecosystems. Programme uses a community based methodology.

6. Project 23743 - HIMO PDED II consolidation

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Sub-objective output indicator: 1.1 Feeder roads built in labour intensive way **Sub-objective output indicator: 2.2 Strengthened SMEs in agribusiness sector** **Sub-objective output indicator: 2.4 Strengthened (semi) government institutions**								
Questionnaire	Yes, 4 solid links between improved roads and food security are established	- The population of five districts, together a population of 1,780,570 inhabitants - Civil society: cooperatives on the maintenance of roads, SMEs - Technical support cooperatives - Trainings given to: 72 cooperatives (288 members trained) ,4 SMEs, 17 committees of developed sites, 78 technicians and 100 female entrepreneurs organised in 5 networks	The land and soil activities, through agroforestry and fighting erosion, contributed to the improvement of the fertile ground and increased the quantity and quality of agricultural production. The survey states that there will be an increase in crop yields and availability of agroforestry products (fruits, fodder, firewood)	Yes, the project increases the level of household income	The stability is increased because the beneficiaries were informed about the rational use of their income and saving-options. Rational use is linked to spending money on food and improving the diet. The increased income was also used to invest in economic activities, such as farming and livestock, thereby increasing the food stability.	Yes, because of increased infrastructure it will be easier to quickly transport food from one place to another.	Yes: Districts, SMEs and cooperatives are trained to maintain feeder roads by themselves. Private institutions have been technically strengthened	One of the goals of the project was to promote female entrepreneurship. This is in line with the new policy letter. The project significantly decreased erosion (although not specified in what manner).
End line	Implicit, main focus is creation of jobs but this has the direct impact of increased income to improve	26.278 people employed as part of the cash for Work programme for 1.233.617 man-days (which is about 22 days/month). 54% of women worked on the construction works and 60% to 70% were employed in tree	Yes, by building/ rehabilitating additional farming lands agricultural yields can increase. Due to the improved infrastructure transportation costs decreased and products have become wider available, at lower prices.	Yes, as household incomes have increased they have better access to food.	HIMO is a temporary approach to increase employment and income. Therefore, it is not contributing to food stability in the long-term.	Likely, as roads are maintained and new roads created transportation opportunities have increased. Transportation costs have decreased.	Yes, Public and private institutions have been technically strengthened through trainings related to the implementation and monitoring of programme	Aligned with MASP 2014-2017 objective 1. to improve infrastructure to produce, process, distribute, and prepare food. Terraces and soil conservation to protect the roads are in line with new policy letter's objective to fight

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
	food security (access).	nurseries and horticulture. Yes, direct targeting of the poor: 26,278 poor people (including 13,785 women) were employed under PDED II. Extreme poverty level in participating regions decreased at about (2%). <u>Total direct beneficiaries:</u> 26,894 <u>Total indirect beneficiaries:</u> 1,780,570					activities and rational management of HIMO	degradation of ecosystems. Technical training with involvement of the private sector also in line with MASP objectives.

7. Project 24371/ 25542 - Infrastructure investments (in-depth evaluation)

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Sub-objective output indicator: 1.1 Feeder roads built in labour intensive way **Sub-objective output indicator: 2.5 Strengthened fora for discussion**								
Questionnaire (one of the 600 projects)	Yes, pineapple collection centre for Pineapples from sake and Mugesera and Jarama sectors	Beneficiaries are from surrounding sectors which are sake, Jarama Mugesera, almost 2000 farmers	Yes, productivity and number of pineapple farmers has been increased	Yes, due to higher productivity incomes have been raised, which could be spend on agro-seeds and other food needs. 300 temporary jobs were created and more permanent jobs at the collection centre, transportation and farming.	Yes, higher productivity and better post-harvest utilization.	Yes, the collection centre helps conserve the pineapples and facilitates a better link between producers and market	No information	Close cooperation between local authorities and farmers, aligning with the decentralized approach MASP 2014-2017.
End line	Explicit, by improving all kinds of infrastructure (roads, health infrastructure, education infrastructure, private sector, agriculture etc.) and using poor labour force, income has been generated to buy more food. Also, addressing food security through Increased production of food (terraces,	24371: 2.416 individuals trained. 12,703 individuals received a loan. In 180 sectors direct support had been given to the poorest and most vulnerable households in total 43,671 (99,817 members). A total of 4.658 households earned newly treated terraces	By agriculture interventions, such as land consolidation and selected seeds policy to increase the agriculture production, food availability and security is addressed.	Yes, land consolidation increases production and income. In addition, jobs have been created and loans have been granted. Therefore, the increased income of households in the targeted district will lead to better food accessibility.	Yes, as the project includes activities to consolidate land, construct a dam sustainable agricultural production is promoted. Additionally, the project aims to ensure the sustainable supply of Drinking Water and Sanitation Services to rural populations.	Food production is likely to be increased and therefore post-harvest handling as well.	Yes, An improved enabling environment should attract more investors and contribute to local economic development. This should include various elements of food production like increased production and	Programme is in line with objective 1 MASP 2014-2016 to increase infrastructure related to food security. LODA uses a locally-based, participatory, owned by stakeholders and suited to local context approach. It is a decentralized and transparent way of working engaging districts. This is in line with the increased regional/decentralization focus of new policy letter.

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
	consolidation of marshlands).	Furthermore, 9,625 individual latrines provided. 25542: May 2016 that 54,073 direct beneficiaries have been reached, among which the 23,017 women and 31,056 men in the financial Year 2014-15 Total direct beneficiaries: 295,006 Total indirect beneficiaries: 99,817					post-harvest handling. LODA also sensitizes population on the culture of making savings and working with banks and micro-finance institutions through Financial Services.	District legitimacy is also enhanced, in line with the MASP objectives of good governance. One thematic area is productivity and youth employment. The project will enhance the skills of youth and will also create more jobs for the newly skilled workforce (Proposal 25542 p. 8). In line with new MASP's focus on youth unemployment.

8. Project 24730 – Linking Farmers to Markets

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/ evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/ evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Sub-objective output indicator: 2.1 Strengthened agribusiness representatives Sub-objective output indicator: 2.3 Strengthened cooperatives Sub-objective output indicator: 2.4 Strengthened (semi) government institutions								
Questionnaire	No questionnaire returned							
End line	Implicit link	6,753 individual farmers and 137 cooperatives were trained; all are members of the 16 associations involved. Total direct beneficiaries: 6,753 Total indirect beneficiaries: 176.958	Increased production and access to markets and competitive markets.	Indirectly, increasing business skills, access to markets and access to finance would lead to better production levels and more efficient business management, which in turn will have an impact on households' income. However, it is not clear whether to what extent participating farmers (all cooperative members) were food insecure at the beginning of the project.	The representation of farmers at the national level has resulted in a stable market price being set for Irish potato in Rwanda, leading to more stable production and prices year-round.	Investments in post-harvest facilities could improve food security if food can be better preserved and can thereby be more easily distributed.	With fora for dialogue, PSF has linked farmers with banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, traders, buyers and Government leaders.	The project is in line with the focus on increased capacity of government and private sector in the field of food security (agribusiness sector).

9. Project 24871 - Capacity Building for Food Security in Rwanda

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/ evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/ evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Sub-objective output indicator: 2.1 Strengthened agribusiness representatives Sub-objective output indicator: 2.4 Strengthened (semi) government institutions								
Questionnaire	No questionnaire returned							
End line	Implicit link	Not specified. Total direct beneficiaries: Not specified Total indirect beneficiaries: Not specified	NCBS's support leads to sustainability of agencies and ministries and the setting up of standards. This may lead to an increase in sales. Additionally, RAB performs research that can conduct to the definition of right, stronger varieties of crops or food.	No information	No information	Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB)'s investment has led to the improvement of production factors through capacity in extension services. It created a fertile ground for other food-security agencies to address post-harvest infrastructure and markets within the food value-chain framework.	Focus mainly on public institutions. The value chain approach to public-private cooperation is not yet working, due to some limitations to the cooperation.	Corresponds with MASP 2014-2017 to strengthen government (and private sector) representatives in the field of food security/ agribusiness sector.

10. Project 25059 - Consolidation Marshlands (in-depth evaluation)

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/ evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/ evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Sub-objective output indicator: 2.1 Strengthened agribusiness representatives **Sub-objective output indicator: 2.3 Strengthened cooperatives** **Sub-objective output indicator: 2.4 Strengthened (semi) government institutions**								
Questionnaire	"Poverty reduction, reduced malnutrition and self-reliant continuation of development initiatives"	(According to the survey. Evaluation Report RWA reports different numbers) All cooperative members (around 7,000 households = 35,000 beneficiaries) and all users of the erosion protected hillside and bench terraces (2,000 households = 10,000 beneficiaries). Local government authorities were also part of the beneficiaries, around 500 people.	The food availability has increased drastically. Rice yields have improved at a rate of more than 4 times (from 1--2 to 5.5 t/ha). Next to this, diversified food and cash crops have been introduced and supported, of which the pineapple crop was very successful.	There is an improvement in household income from €315 to €412, implying food is more accessible as households have higher purchasing power.	According to the survey and evaluative report of WHH, the project is sustainable, implying that farmers are able to cultivate rice themselves after the project has ended, thereby increasing the food stability.	One of the outcomes is the increase in technical capabilities of farmers' cooperations. However, it is not clear if these technical capabilities involve food conservation.	N/A	Project included erosion control measures for farmers on hillsides. In line with new policy letter's focus on degradation of ecosystems. 'The success of this project is mainly due to its participatory approach. Beneficiaries have been involved from planning, execution up to the evaluation stage. Beneficiaries played a big role in project designing as well as in establishing the regular annual project work-plans.' (Survey p. 5) In line with the regional focus.
End line	Explicit, increased food production and increased income to contribute to	12 Marshland cooperatives: 6,250 members, of which 2,638 are women, reach: 35,000 direct beneficiaries; 6 WUO: 5,939 members, of which 2,439 are women;	Yes, agricultural yields have increased. For example, rice yields have improved at a rate of more than 4 times (from 1--2 to 5.5 t/ha). Additionally,	Yes, incomes have increased by the creation of jobs (HIMO project). Due to higher production rates an increase in income of 50% in Esiru cooperatives,	Yes, project is sustainable as farmers have received agricultural training to increase and diversify their production. The marshlands were	Several new shops have been opened in the project areas following the huge inflow of cash during project implementation. Several processing units have been	No information	Programme is sustainable as farmers are trained to improve their agricultural techniques and soil erosion is combatted. Focus on cooperative community work and the fact that districts and farmers organization define their needs and priorities as

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/ evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/ evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
	poverty reduction	872 users of erosion protected hillside / terraces: 2,000 households, reach: 10,000 direct beneficiaries; 17.494 people participated in the Cash for Work program 500 Local government authorities. <u>Total direct beneficiaries:</u> 31,055 <u>Total indirect beneficiaries:</u> 45,000	diversified food and cash crops have been introduced and supported (pineapple, beans, cassava, maize, geranium, fruits, etc.).	thereby improving income of participating households.	consolidated and put into productive use.	started in the project area following the considerable increase of agricultural production (rice, maize, cassava, pineapple, etc.).		input to implementation of the project in line with extended regional focus new policy letter.

11. Project 25195 - Participatory forest management (PAREF NL-2)

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Sub-objective output indicator: 1.2 Demand driven local economic development								
Questionnaire	No direct food security objective	Number of employed people is 20,762 of which 9,681 women and 11,081 men. The project trained 511 people (cooperative committee members) in cooperative management. Targeting food insecure in rural areas. Manpower was especially recruited from the lowest levels of poverty.	Yes, agricultural production is increased by the programme's focus on land protection and soil erosion. Trainings in forestry activity also contribute to higher productivity.	Through the creation of jobs income has increased.	No information	No information	No information	Participatory local approach with good collaboration with district and local authorities.
End line	Explicit, similar to PAREF NL-1	Number not specified. Project targets districts with a relatively high poverty level. Direct beneficiaries are workers employed under the HIMO approach. The Government of Rwanda has declared that at least 30% of the HIMO workers should be women. Total direct beneficiaries: 21.273 Total indirect beneficiaries: Not specified	Reforestation contributes to soil preservation and fight against erosion which in turns leads to higher agricultural production and thus may allow smallholder farmers to increase the food security of their families. Public management	Similar to PAREF NL-1. Job creation allows for an increase in income, also benefitting food availability.	Reforestation and better management of watercourses protects land for agricultural use, thereby increasing production and food stability.	By investing in forest management capacity more firewood and charcoal becomes available (more than 95% of population use fuel wood or charcoal). Yet, the link between firewood and charcoal and food security is not specified or proven.	Improving management of privately owned forests (in PAREF NL-2 the forests managed by the districts and forests in private hands are also included, contrary to PAREF NL-1).	Project PAREF 2-NL focuses on participatory forest management, adopting a local/regional approach. Protecting land, watersheds and rivers to prevent flooding or erosion (in line with focus on degradation of ecosystems and carbon reduction). Reforestation lowers air, soil and water pollution which to better quality food and especially fishes.

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
			: 238,827 Ha; - Private management: 90,889.3 Ha; - District management: 15,783.4 Ha. N.B: Those data are for the year 2013.					

12. Project 25454 - Cooperatives Support Programme

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Questionnaire	Yes, indirect: enhance business skills and competitive capacity of existing agribusinesses (including cooperatives) to enhance food security (indirectly through job creation and income)	100 agribusiness cooperatives and Agri Business services providers. No mention of how many people are working in these cooperatives and Agri Business services and whether they are food insecure. But: mid-term review: 29,350 beneficiaries in 99 cooperatives.	Yes, sales volume of farmers have increased by 39% by the end of 2015.	Yes, creation of 4,407 full-time jobs for cooperatives management and 125 part-time jobs for agriculture activities.	No addition information on sustainability of newly created jobs.	No additional information.	No information	Beneficiaries have been actively involved in the needs assessment and planning activities. Representatives of cooperatives are regularly consulted to assess progress and performances. Client satisfaction surveys are ongoing. So, in line with regional focus of new Policy letter.

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
End line	Explicit, targeting cooperatives of farmers. Accelerate agri-business development thus promoting rural economic growth and generating jobs in the agricultural sector. This will contribute to food security and stability.	Beneficiaries are not specified. By the end of 2015, 4,407 full-time jobs have been created in the cooperatives management sphere. 125 part-time jobs have been created in agricultural activities. Total direct beneficiaries: 4,532 Total indirect beneficiaries: 29,350	No information	Indirectly, the creation of jobs improved food security and accessibility.	No information	No information	Project aims to strengthen private sector through coaching, training and capacity building.	Aligned with MASP 2014-2017 focus on development of government and private sector in the field of food security/agribusiness. Programme has a regional focus and focus on women and youth employment, in line with new policy letter and MASP.

13. Project 25457 - Access to Food for Young Children (in-depth evaluation)

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
Sub-objective output indicator: 3.1 Nutrition programme for very young children								
Questionnaire	Yes, objective of the programme is to reduce stunting (chronic malnutrition) rates of children under 2 years by	200,000 under-two children and 160,000 pregnant/lactating women in 10 districts (Nyaruguru, Gisagara, Gatsibo, Nyamasheke, Kamonyi, Karongi,	Food availability increased through (1) establishment of kitchen gardens and provision of small livestock to diversify diet of children, and (2)	Indirect through support of community saving/lending groups which increases income generating activities for targeted households. This	Not applicable.	Not applicable.	No information	Focus on pregnant/lactating women to decrease stunting rates for two-year olds is in line with new policy letter's focus on reproductive health.

FOOD SECURITY	Food security objective?	Number of direct beneficiaries, and Targeting food insecure?	Increased Food Availability (likely/evidence)	Increased Food Accessibility (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Stability (likely/evidence)	Enhanced Food Utilization (likely/evidence)	Private sector development (likely/evidence)	Relation to policy letter 2014 and MASP 2014-2017
	5% (compared to existing level of 44%) by each year in targeted districts.	Muhanga, Gicumbi, Rutsiro and Nyamagabe). However, not specified whether this is the number of intended beneficiaries or if the project actually targeted this amount of beneficiaries.	increased production because of training in bio-intensive agriculture techniques to apply to kitchen gardens. Not specified how much this increased food availability.	increases food accessibility, but it is not specified by how much.				In line with regional focus of new policy letter because program beneficiaries are actively involved in several of program components.
End line	Explicit. No additional information	Targeting 9,930 households including pregnant women, lactating women and children under the age of two. Total direct beneficiaries: 9,930 Total indirect beneficiaries: Not specified	Food availability increased to more technical knowledge of farming, growing vegetables, using fertilizers etc. No evidence available of an increase in production.	Food accessibility addressed by learning women agricultural skills that make them more self-sufficient. Also, by sensitizing communities to join saving and lending groups.	No information	Yes, pregnant women/mothers have better knowledge of the nutritious value of food and learn how to produce and cook by themselves.	No information	Focus on reproductive health is in line with new policy letter (with following indicator: % of mothers of children age 0-23 months who report attending at least 4 ANC visits during their most recent pregnancy). Trainings ensure sustainability and long-term effects. In addition, capacity of decentralized actors, like district officials & Community Health Workers are developed. This is in line with the regional focus of policy letter 2014.