



**CTB**

REPUBLIC OF RWANDA



MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE  
AND ANIMAL RESOURCES

# ANNUAL REPORT 2011

PROGRAMME 'SUPPORT TO THE SPAT-II:  
MARKET ORIENTED ADVISORY SERVICES  
AND QUALITY SEEDS (MASS)'

**RWA 09 071 11**



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## Acronyms

AFSR	Appui à la Filière Semencière au Rwanda
APFH	Appui a la filiere horticulture
BTC	Belgian Development Agency
CICA	Centre for information and communication in agriculture
DELCO	Delegue a la cogestion (co-manager)
DI	Director of intervention
FFS	Farmer Field Schools
ICM	Integrated crop management
IPM	Integrated pest management
JICA	Japanese International cooperation agency
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MASS	Market Oriented Advisory Services and Quality seeds
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and Animal Resources
MOU	Memorandum of understanding
RAB	Rwanda Agriculture Board
R&T	Roots and tubers (project)
SC	Steering committee
SPAT II	Strategic Plan For Agricultural Transformation II
ToT	Training of trainers
TFF	Technical and Financial file
TA	Technical assistant

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## 1 Project form

Project name	Support to the SPAT-II: Market oriented advisory services and quality seeds (MASS)
Project Code	RWA 09 071 11
Location	Rwanda
Budget	18,000,000 EURO
Key persons	
Partner Institution	MINAGRI-RAB
Date of implementation Agreement	01 July 2011
Duration (months)	60
Target groups	Farmers, Service providers, seed producers, RAB, CICA, MINAGRI
Global Objective	Agricultural outputs and incomes increased under sustainable production systems and for all groups of farmers, and food security ensured for all the population
Specific Objective	Improved access to advisory services for crops and livestock and access and use of high quality planting materials of food crops for men and women
Results	Result 1: Seed production chains of specific groups of food crops with a market value are professionalized.
	Result 2: Increased private sector involvement in the seed sector.
	Result 3: Sustainable mechanisms for demand articulation and responsiveness of market-oriented advisory services established.
	Result 4: Proximity agricultural advisors capable of delivering responses to the demands of farmers, livestock keepers and their organizations trained.
	Result 5: Lessons learned on agricultural advisory services and seed supply services documented and used in policy and decision-making

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## 2 Summary

### 2.1 Analysis of the intervention

Intervention logic	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability
Specific objective	B	A	B
Result 1	A	A	B
Result 2	B	B	B
Result 3	B	B	C
Result 4	A	A	B
Result 5	B	B	B

Budget	Expenditure per year	Total expenditure year N (31/12/2011)	Balance of the budget	Execution rate
<b>18,000,000 EUR</b>		<b>551.910</b>	17.448.090	3%

### 2.2 Key elements

Considering that the programme started in July 2011 and that the TA's only arrived in September, good progress has been made. On one hand, the programme immediately implemented key activities on seeds and farmer field schools and on the other hand, the programme collaborated with key stakeholders to develop long term strategies.

It can be highlighted that operations aiming at producing different categories of seeds (pre-basic, basic) have been undertaken on a total surfaces of over 350 ha. Certified seed production was supported as well. Moreover, a seed taskforce is now developing strategies for the seed sector and a multi-year (5 years' plan) is being developed.

On the side of advisory services, the first 6 months of the programme were used to strengthen previous experiences developed by the former IPM project. In that frame, there have been initiatives to continue ToT sessions which had been initiated by the IPM project in relation with cassava, striga management, maracuja and tamarillo. On the other side, there have been also some new actions relative to community mobilization actions to conduct banana rehabilitation, initiation of new FFS groups in relation with other commodities.

A strategy for the professionalization of the FFS approach is under development.

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Last but not least, in order to increase ownership and sustainability, it is important to note that RAB will launch two national initiatives: The Rwanda Seed Initiative and the Rwanda FFS Initiative. These initiatives are supported by the programme but they also have a coordinating role beyond the activities directly supported by the programme and they will continue after the programme ends.

## 2.3 Key Risks

Some key risks could hamper achievement of the specific objective of the programme. These could be related to the following points:

- **Weather conditions**; bad weather conditions could negatively impact programme achievement in terms of seed production or of advisory services
- **Institutional commitment**, the success of the present programme depends mainly on the real commitment RAB to implement the programme actions. In case this could not be filled, there should be a negative effect on the realisation of the programme objective
- **Seed traders and companies not willing to invest** due to; not sufficient customers that are willing or can afford to pay for quality seed, low quality varieties, government competing and concentrating their efforts on profit crops and the national seed law and its policies/ regulations are not implemented as to regional and international standards. The large parts of seed multipliers/producers do not have buyers, if government do not have funds to contract them.

## 2.4 Key lessons learned and recommendations

The key recommendations can be summarized as follows:

1. Review the indicators in TFF.
2. Develop a new strategy for demand articulation and response.
3. Expand the FFS and professionalize the approach to ensure the sustainability
4. Ensure that the seed task force continues to function

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### 3. Analysis of intervention

## 3.1. Context

### 2.4.1 Evolution of the context

- RAB was only established on the same day as the start of the programme (July 2011). It takes some time to get organized.
- FFS is now really recognized by MINAGRI/RAB as the main extension approach.
- CICA is still considered as a project (not institutionalized).
- The gene bank is not yet institutionalized and as a consequence there is no staff and funding for activities.

### 2.4.2 Institutional Anchoring

Score: (**Very Appropriate**, Appropriate, Not appropriate, Not appropriate at all)

- RAB is operational arm of MINAGRI for seed and advisory services
- Management level is anchored in MINAGRI at programme 2 level (right below Permanent secretary)
- TA' s have counterparts at RAB national level

### 2.4.3 Execution Modalities

Score: (**Very Appropriate**, Appropriate, Not appropriate, Not appropriate at all)

The programme has signed an MOU with RAB. This is considered the most appropriate modality at this moment, as it is too early to sign an execution agreement.

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#### 2.4.4 Harmo-dynamics

At this level, it could be said that there is a good tendency for harmonization. Some examples can be given just as illustrating cases.

**Example 1:** The PADAB project, an intervention funded by the African Development Bank and having its action zone in the Bugesera district is totally collaborating and interacting with the BTC programme to disseminate and support FFS initiatives in the Bugesera district. In this frame, that PADAB project is totally using FFS facilitators trained by the programme (or initially by the IPM project).

**Example 2:** JICA (Japanese International Cooperation Agency) is interested in exchanging experiences with our programme to develop a suitable strategy for FFS implementation at the field level.

**Example 3:** The present programme field actions are implemented by using mainly the FFS facilitators previously trained through the IPM project.

**Example 4:** On the side of the seed component, the programme is building some of its actions based on the experiences and knowledge acquired through the former AFSR and R&T BTC seed projects.

**Example 5:** There is also harmonization between the programme actions and those of RAB. In fact, all the actions of seed multiplication supported by the programme are happening in the stations and laboratories of RAB. There is a full collaboration of the RAB staff involved in seed multiplication and those of the programme.



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## 2.5 Specific objective

### 2.5.1 Indicators

<b>Specific objectives:</b> Improved access to <i>advisory services</i> for crops and livestock Improved access and use of <i>high quality planting materials</i> of food crops for <u>men and women</u>						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year N-1	Progress year N (2011)	Target year N	End Target	Comments
Increased satisfaction by producers regarding access to relevant information and advisory services	Na	-	-	-	-	Baseline survey should make suggestions on how to measure 'satisfaction' and suggest targets.
Use of quality seeds by farmers	10%				20%	Baseline is an estimate which will be verified in the first half of 2012 in a survey (sample of farmers growing priority crops)
Reduction in the import of seeds (compared to the figure of 2010)			1000 MT wheat 1500 MT Maize			Only maize and wheat are imported

### 2.5.2 Analysis of progress made

Considering that the programme started in July 2011 and that the TA's only arrived in September, good progress has been made. On one hand, the programme immediately implemented key activities on seeds and farmer field schools and on the other hand, the programme collaborated with key stakeholders to develop long term strategies.

The availability of the RAB staff was somehow limited but a plan was developed to recruit the appropriate new RAB staff. They will be available in February 2012.

In order to increase ownership and sustainability, RAB will launch two national initiatives: The Rwanda Seed Initiative and the Rwanda FFS Initiative.

### 2.5.3 Risks and Assumptions

Risk (describe)	Probability (score)	Potential implications		Risk Level (score)
		Describe	Score	
Weather conditions	Medium	Bad weather conditions (drought, heavy rainfall etc.) can negatively impact seed production and agricultural output	Medium	B
RAB's (and CICA's) commitment (during the programme implementation)	Low	The programme is executed by RAB and CICA staff. If they are not motivated, obtaining good results and a good disbursement rate is difficult	High	B
RAB's commitment (after the programme implementation)	Medium	The programme is currently implemented by contracted staff. After 2 years and following an evaluation, it will be decided if the staff will become permanent RAB staff or not.	high	C
SEEDS				

### 2.5.4 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score	Comments
<b>Efficiency</b>	B	Delayed recruitment of staff at BTC side and RAB side has caused some delays. Lengthy procurement procedures delay availability of some equipment and services. Nevertheless, planned results have been achieved.
<b>Effectiveness</b>	A	
<b>Sustainability</b>	B	Currently the programme operates as 'a project' within RAB. However full integration after 2 years is foreseen in the MOU signed with RAB.
<b>Relevance</b>	A	

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### 2.5.5 Potential Impact

The probability to reach the specific and general objective is good.

### 2.5.6 Recommendations

Recommendations	Source	Actor	Deadline
Review the indicators in the log frame.	TFF	Baseline team + Programme management	June 2012

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## 3.4. Result 1

### 3.4.1. Indicators

Result 1:Seed production chains of specific groups of food crops with a market value are professionalized						
Indicators	Baseline value (2010)	Progress year N-1	Progress year N (2011)	Target year N	End Target	Comments
Increase in the production of quality seeds of the 6 groups of crops (in MT) Pre-basic (PB) Basic (B) Certified (C) Quality declared seed (QDS)	PB: 52 B: 1260 C:3459 QDS:na		PB: B: C: QDS:na		na	Target will be set in first half of 2012
% of households using improved seeds	na		na			A survey will be organized in the first half of 2012.
% of certified and QDS seeds of which quality is known	na					This new indicator will be proposed to the SC. This one really measures the output of the programme activities in terms of improving the whole seed chain.

### 3.4.2. Evaluation of activities

Activities (See guidelines for interpretation of scores)	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
1. Develop seed strategies	X				
2. Basic and Pre basic seed production (in RAB stations)	X				
3. Certified seed production (by private seed multipliers)		X			
4. Quality control		X			

### 3.4.3. Analysis of progress made

The programme has a holistic approach to support the seed sector in Rwanda. Currently, all elements for a professional seed sector are available, but they do not operate well. In order to make a sustainable change, it is crucial to analyze the strengths and weaknesses of what is in place and to develop an action for improvement. For this purpose, the Rwanda Agricultural Board has appointed the Seed Task Force in October 2011, which is headed by our TA Seed business. As a first tangible output, the task force has released an immediate action plan for the next 6 months. This document has a clear recommendation for improvement of the formal sector. In early 2012, the task force will release the 5 year seed action plan.

It is recognized that in order to increase the access to high quality seeds a combination of several components is crucial. If any component is left behind, the sustainability of the whole system is endangered. The identified components are:

- Develop and enforce implementation of a clear long term seed strategy
- Research to develop high quality varieties (1st step in seed chain)
- Pre-basic production in RAB stations (2<sup>nd</sup> step in seed chain)
- Basic seed production in RAB stations or private seed multipliers (3 step in seed chain)
- Certified seed production by private seed multipliers (4<sup>th</sup> step in the seed chain)
- Independent Quality Control at all levels
- Quality declared seed for food security reasons

Considering the immediate start of the Seed Task Force and the excellent concrete work done by it, the ongoing support in research, pre-basic and basic seed production and the clear plan on how to support the other components, including the recruitment of relevant new RAB staff, the programme is on track and performing well.

Once the access to high quality seeds is created, the customers and the use is not yet ensured. Awareness raising on the benefits of using high quality inputs will be done through FFS activities and mass communication by CICA.

### 3.4.4. Risks and Assumptions

Risk (describe)	Probability (score)	Potential implications		Risk Level (score)
		Describe	Score	
Lack of private sector involvement; not willing to invest (because farmers are not ready to pay, low profit, not viable business, government growing monopoly for some crops.	Medium	Government will have a lot of work to produce and sell seeds to farmers. No focus on quality seeds (competition will drive quality seed production)	Medium	B-C (depending on the crop)

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### 3.4.5. Quality criteria

Criteria	Score	Comments
Efficiency	A	
Effectiveness	A	
Sustainability	B	

### 3.4.6. Budget execution

The seed activities are directly implemented and pre-financed by RAB. They were delays in submitting the files for reimbursement which resulted in a very low disbursement rate.

### 3.4.7. Recommendations

Recommendations	Source	Actor	Deadline
Ensure that the seed task force continues to function		Seed Task Force	
Ensure that zonal account are opened and financial staff is trained to make sure that financial procedures do not cause delays		Management + RAB	Feb 2012 (open accounts) May 2012 (training)

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## 3.5. Result 2

### 3.5.1. Indicators

Result 2: Increased private sector involvement in the seed sector						
Indicators	Baseline value (2010)	Progress year N-1	Progress year N (2011)	Target year N	End Target	Comments
The market share of the private sector for the different groups of crops has increased	na					'Market share' needs to be defined
x% for credits for seed production, with equitable access for women.	na					
New indicators 1. Number of Seed traders/companies 2. Number of seed multipliers/true seed 3. Private plant material producers	na					To be proposed to the SC

### 3.5.2. Evaluation of activities

Activities (See guidelines for interpretation of scores)	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
1. Rwanda Seed Enterprise		X			
2. Professionalization of the private seed multipliers & traders		X			

### 3.5.3. Analysis of progress made

The most important progress is the development of the immediate and medium term seed strategy which defines the role of the Rwanda Seed Enterprise, the private seed multipliers (and their association), the seed traders (and their association), the gene bank (Rwanda Agro-Biodiversity Center), the tissue culture labs and the national seed laboratory.

Based on this clear vision, activities with all partners are planned in 2012.

### 3.5.4. Risks and Assumptions

Risk (describe)	Probability (score)	Potential implications		Risk Level (score)
		Describe	Score	

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Lack of enabling environment for private sector development and investment	Low	If it would become more difficult to create or develop a private agro-business, the achievement of result 2 becomes more difficult	High	B
Subsidized seed distribution can hamper private sector development	Medium	If the government does not phase out subsidized seed distribution, the creation of a viable private sector will be difficult.	High	C
Farmers are not willing to pay for high quality seeds	Medium	If farmers are not ready to pay for good quality seeds, the creation of a viable private seed sector will be difficult.	Medium	B
The seed law, its regulations and policies can hamper private sector development (Seed law should be in line with regional and international standards).	Medium	Limited private sector development	High	C

### 3.5.5. Quality criteria

Criteria	Score	Comments
Efficiency	B	
Effectiveness	B	
Sustainability	B	

### 3.5.6. Budget execution

As most activities were in the planning phase, disbursement rate is low.

### 3.5.7. Recommendations

Recommendations	Source	Actor	Deadline
No			



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## 3.6. Result 3

### 3.6.1. Indicators

Result 3: Sustainable mechanisms for demand articulation and responsiveness of market –oriented advisory services						
Indicators	Baseline value (2010)	Progress year N-1	Progress year N (2011)	Target year N	End Target	Comments
Up to date gender specific needs assessment for allocation of advisory services at district level	Na					The programme considers that the indicators defined in the TFF are not really measurable.  The Baseline team has been asked to make suggestion for better indicators.
Use of the district agricultural platforms as demand articulation mechanism for advisory services by the district administration, development projects and NGOs	na					
Increase of participation of women in agricultural platforms	na					

### 3.6.2. Evaluation of activities

Activities <i>(See guidelines for interpretation of scores)</i>	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
Set up District Agricultural Platforms, Zonal Agricultural Advisory Service Teams and a National Agricultural Advisory Service Committee			x		The district agricultural platforms created under the PASNVA project appear to be not functioning well. The baseline team will evaluate the whole approach for demand articulation. Based on the results of the baseline, an adapted strategy for demand articulation will be developed.  Zonal teams are in being recruited (RAB staff).  The Task force for advisory services is created in RAB.
Regular demand-articulation and needs assessment for advisory services		x			Currently, demand articulation from FFS groups is voiced through their facilitators
Inventory and registration of agricultural advisory service providers		X			Planned in 2012
Set up a sustainable system to contract agricultural service providers		X			A strategy for certifying and contracting FFS facilitators as agricultural service providers is being developed.

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### 3.6.3. Analysis of progress made

The programme management is not convinced that the activities foreseen in the TFF under result 3 are the appropriate ones to achieve the result. The TOR of the baseline survey includes a review of these activities. It is important to identify how the demands of the farmers will be known and how the service providers respond to their requests. It is also very important to identify an appropriate role for the district, especially the district agronomists, in the FFS extension approach. Presently, needs and requests from farmers are expressed through the FFS facilitators who are implementing the programme activities with participation of farmers. By that approach, it becomes possible for the FFS facilitators to collect information at the farmers' level and to bring it at the programme level.

Consultative meetings with districts were not yet organized.

Apart from the FFS approach, a professionalization of other agricultural service providers is also needed. I

### 3.6.4. Risks and Assumptions

Risk (describe)	Probability (score)	Potential implications		Risk Level (score)
		Describe	Score	
Failing to find a suitable sustainable role for the districts agronomists	Medium	District level might not support the FFS approach, which might somehow threaten the sustainability	Low	A
The district structure interested only by the top down approach	High	Extension/advisory services needs from farmers not taken into consideration by the local administration authority	High	C
The FFS facilitators not recognized as agricultural service providers	Low	FFS facilitators might not continue with setting up FFS groups and providing support to them	High	C
The farmer's demand for advisory services not followed by providing appropriate advisory services	Medium	The system of would not be sustainable as the end users would not measure the real benefit of the approach	Medium	B

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### 3.6.5. Quality criteria

Criteria	Score	Comments
Efficiency	B	
Effectiveness	B	
Sustainability	C	Approach need to change. Baseline will provide valuable input.

### 3.6.6. Budget execution

As very few activities were implemented, disbursement rate is low.

### 3.6.7. Recommendations

Recommendations	Source	Actor	Deadline
A new strategy for sustainable demand articulation needs to be developed	Baseline survey	Baseline team+ programme	01 june 2012
Actions adapted to respond to the expressed demand must be undertaken as rapidly as possible	Field action reports	Programme team + RAB	Since Q2 2012
More close support needs to be provided to the all the active FFS facilitators	Field action reports	Programme + RAB	Since Q2 2012
Organise stakeholders 'meeting and operational actions to mobilize farmers and local leaders	Field action reports	Programme + RAB	Since Q2 2012

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## 3.7. Result 4

### 3.7.1. Indicators

<b>Result: Proximity agricultural advisors capable of delivering responses to the demands of farmers, livestock keepers and their organizations</b>						
<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Baseline value (2010)</b>	<b>Progress year N-1</b>	<b>Progress year N (2011)</b>	<b>Target year N</b>	<b>End Target</b>	<b>Comments</b>
Increase in the number of practicing private service providers	Na (but for FFS 627 facilitators)		725 FFS facilitators	727 FFS trainers	To be defined by the baseline	The programme is mainly working with the FFS approach to deliver advisory services. For the other categories of SP, the baseline will provide indications
Number of active farmer field schools of women increase with x%	870 FFS groups With 49% of women		1358 FFS groups with 44%		To be defined by the baseline	The baseline values are related to data by end of IPM project
Number of trainers and farmers trained for each of the priority crops with increase of women with x%	627 facilitators 25381 farmers 49% of women		725 FFS facilitators 35068 farmers 44 %	Na	To be defined by the baseline	Good progress in the first 6 months of the programme
Equal representation of women in the capacity building efforts by the project, with a hard target of at least 40%	The level of 40% of women participation already reached		The level of 40% of women participation already reached		To be defined	Good progress in the first 6 months of the programme

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### 3.7.2. Evaluation of activities

Activities (See guidelines for interpretation of scores)	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
1. Strengthening CICA as a resource centre for agricultural advisory services			X		The programme has supported ongoing activities in CICA but has not been able to innovate. Baseline survey will give further direction
2. Training of proximity agricultural advisory service providers	X				
3. Farmer training and advice	X				
4. Monitoring of the use and effects of extension materials and training curricula			X		Not yet undertaken.

### 3.7.3. Analysis of progress made

During the first 6 months of the programme implementation, there has been a significant progress in relation with result 4 as a lot of the related activities allowed increasing the number of beneficiaries by 38% with a gender balance above the target of more than 40%. The following achievements can be noticed as the core elements which led to that significant progress:

- Continuation of 4 ongoing ToT sessions (cassava, striga management, maracuja, tamarillo),
- Continuation and initiation of new FFS groups on all the crops for which facilitators are available,
- Preparation, organization and execution of a new ToT session in relation with maize,
- Organisation community mobilization actions for banana rehabilitation.

Practically, the FFS approach in the current programme build directly on the results of the IPM programme. That is why we already reach about 35,000 farmers with the FFS (10,000 new farmers than in IPM) in the first 6 months of the programme. It is also important to note that ... new FFS facilitators have been trained and that new crops and topics are covered. A special notice should be give to the banana rehabilitation programme in which poorly performing fields are converted into highly productive fields within one season. This particular activity is highly appreciated by

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MINAGRI as it provides an alternative for destroying the field and plant new trees or another crop.

Parallel with the immediate implementation of the FFS in the field, good progress has been made in developing a strategy for the professionalization of the FFS approach, which includes the official recognition of the FFS facilitators as agricultural service providers.

The current FFS activities focus on increasing the production. In the future, the FFS curriculum will be expanded to post harvest, food processing and marketing. The creation of the Farmer Business School is considered.

The support of the programme to CICA has been limited to continuing ongoing activities. This was mainly due to the limited availability of the TA training and communication, who is also DELCO of the current programme and DELCO of APFH. With the closure of APFH and the arrival of the TA Contracting and Finance, the support to CICA will be more oriented to obtaining substantial change.

A strategy has been developed to improve effective communication to extension workers (including FFS facilitators) and farmers. To reach farmers, the strategy focuses on using radio for mass communication. To reach the extension workers, the strategy focuses on the development of a large number of brief technical leaflets. The strategy also includes a component on increasing long lasting access to audio and printed material through website, community centres and telephone.

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## Risks and Assumptions

Risk (describe)	Probability (score)	Potential implications		Risk Level (score)
		Describe	Score	
MINAGRI and/or RAB do not consider that FFS is the right approach for extension	(very) Low	Currently, FFS is considered as one of the most effective extension methods, but this could change	High	B
Farmers are not committed to become facilitators	(very) Low	The success of FFS depends on the willingness of farmers to become Agricultural service providers (FFS facilitators)	Low	A
Lack of market for agricultural produce	Low	If farmers cannot sell their produce, they cannot increase their income	Low	A
No sustainable solution is found for paying the service fees of the FFS facilitators after the programme	Medium	As long as the programme finances the FFS approach, success is almost guaranteed. But the approach will only be truly successful if FFS facilitators will be continue to be paid after the programme (by the government or by the farmers, or a combination)	High	C
The other actors engaged in FFS activities don't respect the minimum quality requirement for a successful FFS approach	Medium	If the minimum basics for a successful FFS are not respected by other FFS implementers, there is a risk that farmers will loose trust in the FFS approach	Medium	B
Institutional set up of CICA	High	Currently CICA is operating as a project. It is important that it will be taken up in the MINAGRI structure.	Low	B



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### 3.7.4. Quality criteria

Criteria	Score	Comments
Efficiency	A	
Effectiveness	A	
Sustainability	B	

### 3.7.5. Budget execution

The disbursement rate for result 4 is good. It can be noted that a lot of farmers can be reached with a relatively low budget. In order to make sure that all budget will be efficiently used, the programme will target larger numbers of farmers in various areas of Rwanda for a wide range commodities.

### 3.7.6. Recommendations

Recommendations	Source	Actor	Deadline
Obtain a formal approval of the strategy to recognise the FFS facilitators as professional agriculture service providers.	Strategy for professionalization of the FFS approach	PS MINAGRI	2 <sup>nd</sup> SC
Increase the numbers of beneficiaries through establishment of new FFS groups on the previously worked commodities and initiate new ToT and FFS sessions on other commodities	Planning of the programme/RAB	Programme management team and RAB	Since Q1 2012
Promote actions of community mobilization in different areas (banana rehabilitation, striga management)	Planning of the programme/RAB	Programme management team and RAB	Since Q1 2012

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## 3.8. Result 5

### 3.8.1. Indicators

Result 5: Lessons learned on agricultural advisory services and seed documented and used in policy and decision making						
Indicators	Baseline value (2010)	Progress year N-1	Progress year N (2011)	Target year N	End Target	Comments
Documented programme lessons referred to in policies, strategies and action plans	na					Indicator is not quantifiable. Lessons from previous projects are taken into account in the
A feasibility study addressing food security and economic empowerment of women	na					This is not an indicator

### 3.8.2. Evaluation of activities

Activities (See guidelines for interpretation of scores)	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
1. Baseline			X		Procurement process has taken more than 6 months.
2. Development and implementation of an M&E			X		Waiting for the baseline
3. Experience based policy making		X			
4. Contribute to the formulation and implementation of a national sector-wide gender strategy and action plan			X		Waiting for the baseline

### 3.8.3. Analysis of progress made

The public tender for the baseline did not result in finding a suitable team to conduct the baseline survey for seeds. It is decided to collect the data by the new RAB staff. This will be done in the first half of 2012. On the other side, the baseline for advisory services will be initiated in the end of February 2012).

Basic indicators of the programme are monitored, but a comprehensive M&E system still needs to be developed.

### 3.8.4. Risks and Assumptions

Risk (describe)	Probability	Potential implications	Risk
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	(score)	Describe	Score	Level (score)

### 3.8.5. Quality criteria

Criteria	Score	Comments
Efficiency	B	
Effectiveness	B	
Sustainability	B	

### 3.8.6. Budget execution

Financial disbursement for these activity lines is low because invoices for reimbursement were submitted late.

### 3.8.7. Recommendations

Recommendations	Source	Actor	Deadline
Ensure that baseline data for both seeds and advisory services will be endorsed by relevant stakeholders	Baseline report (advisory) Internal data collection (seeds)	Programme management	July 2012
Develop M&E system and ensure its implementation	SC reports	Programme management and RAB	June 2012

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## 4. Transversal Themes

### 4.4. Gender

Gender is mainstreamed within the programme. Gender balance of trainees (farmers) is good (44% females).

Most activities are gender sensitive. In 2011, there was no gender specific activities, however, some are planned for 2012 including specific training for women, the recruitment of a gender expert in RAB, the analysis of income by women and men, encouragement of women entrepreneurship etc.

Baseline survey and monitoring system will collect gender disaggregated data.

### Environment

Through the programme implementation, there is a special focus on environment. It is in that way that all the field activities' implementation in the frame of FFS are oriented towards a sustainable management of soil fertility by the use of organic fertilizers. It is also through the same approach that promotion of ICM (Integrated Crop management)-IPM (Integrated Pest management) methods is ensured. In that context, there is a result in a significant decrease of the pesticide use by farmers. This will progressively result in conservation of natural resources.

Finally, the suitable exploitation of genetic resources by the use of appropriate production method is contributing to conservation and safe use of genetic resources and this is a guarantee for conservation of the biodiversity.

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## 5 Decisions taken by the JLCB and follow-up

Decisions	Source	Actor	Time of decision	Status
The programme 2 Manager, Mrs Violet Nyirasangwa, is approved as Director of the Intervention (DI)	Minutes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> SC	SC	1 <sup>st</sup> SC	Done. Later, Violet Nyirasangwa, took a position in RAB and Verena Ruzibuka was appointed as programme 2 manager
The overall responsibilities of the DELCO and DI are accepted	Minutes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> SC	SC	1 <sup>st</sup> SC	Done
The SC internal regulation is approved	Minutes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> SC	SC	1 <sup>st</sup> SC	Done
The members of the SC are approved	Minutes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> SC	SC	1 <sup>st</sup> SC	Done
The DG RAB is personally responsible and accountable for the good implementation of the programme. The SC requests the DG RAB to be present in every SC meeting.	Minutes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> SC	RAB	1 <sup>st</sup> SC	Done. Taken up in MOU with RAB.
There will be no implementation agreements with each RAB zonal office, but only one multi year execution agreement with RAB, with annually approved budget and action plans from the 4 zones. RAB is fully accountable for the implementation of the agreement; The TAs are there to fully assist RAB in the planning, execution and M&E of the agreement.	Minutes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> SC	MINAGRI, BTC, RAB	1 <sup>st</sup> SC	Later it was decided to sign an MOU with RAB. RAB is not fully accountable, as BTC is also accountable as the programme is in co-management.
There will be no implementation agreement with CICA. However, the responsibilities will be documented in an MOU. The programme activities implemented by CICA will be directly financed by the programme.	Minutes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> SC	CICA, Programme management	1 <sup>st</sup> SC	No MOU was signed yet.
The SC approves the principle of a two way implementation (direct and through execution agreements). Until the execution agreement is signed, all activities will be directly financed by the programme. Once the execution agreement is signed, it will be	Minutes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> SC		1 <sup>st</sup> SC	An MOU with RAB is signed. This decision is not applicable anymore.

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clear which activities will be financed through the agreement and which ones directly.				
The salaries of the programme 2 support staff for September will be paid as in August. From October, the salary will be based on the new proposal to be submitted to the SC by mid October.	Minutes of the 1 <sup>st</sup> SC	Programme Management	1 <sup>st</sup> SC	Done

## 5. Lessons Learned

Lessons learned	Target audience

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## 6. Annexes

### 6.4. Logical framework

Separate document

### 6.5. M&E activities

Baseline not yet started.  
Development of M&E system is ongoing.

### 6.6. “Budget versus current (y – m)” Report

Separate document

### 6.7. Beneficiaries

Not provided

### 6.8. Operational planning Q1-2011

Separate document