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RESULTS REPORT 2012

PROGRAMME 'SUPPORT TO THE SPAT-II: MARKET ORIENTED ADVISORY SERVICES AND QUALITY SEED

RWA 09 071 11

ACRONYMS.....	4
1 INTERVENTION AT A GLANCE	5
1.1 PROJECT FORM.....	5
1.2 PROJECT PERFORMANCE	5
1.3 BUDGET EXECUTION	6
1.4 SUMMARY	6
2 ANALYSIS OF THE INTERVENTION.....	7
2.1 CONTEXT	7
2.1.1 <i>General context</i>	7
2.1.2 <i>Institutional context</i>	7
2.1.3 <i>Management context: execution modalities</i>	7
2.1.4 <i>Harmo-context</i>	7
2.2 OUTCOME	9
2.2.1 <i>Analysis of progress made</i>	9
2.2.2 <i>Risk management</i>	11
2.2.3 <i>Potential Impact</i>	13
2.2.4 <i>Quality criteria</i>	13
2.3 OUTPUT 1	17
2.3.1 <i>Analysis of progress made</i>	17
2.3.2 <i>Budget execution</i>	20
2.3.3 <i>Quality criteria</i>	20
2.4 OUTPUT 2	21
2.4.1 <i>Analysis of progress made</i>	21
2.4.2 <i>Budget execution</i>	22
2.4.3 <i>Quality criteria</i>	23
2.5 OUTPUT 3	24
2.5.1 <i>Analysis of progress made</i>	24
2.5.2 <i>Budget execution</i>	25
2.5.3 <i>Quality criteria</i>	25
3 TRANSVERSAL THEMES	31
3.1 GENDER.....	31
3.2 ENVIRONMENT	31
3.3 OTHER	31
4 STEERING AND LEARNING	32
4.1 ACTION PLAN.....	32
4.2 LESSONS LEARNED.....	32
5 ANNEXES.....	33
5.1 ORIGINAL LOGICAL FRAMEWORK.....	34
5.2 UPDATED LOGICAL FRAMEWORK	34
5.3 MORE RESULTS AT A GLANCE	34
5.4 “BUDGET VERSUS CURRENT (Y – M)” REPORT.....	34

5.5	RESOURCES	34
5.6	DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE JLCB AND FOLLOW-UP	35

Acronyms

BTC	Belgian Development Agency
BXW	Banana Xanthomonas Wilt
CICA	Centre for Information and Communication in Agriculture
CMC	Community Mobilization Campaign
CS	Certified Seed
DELCO	Co-manager
DI	Director of Intervention
DTF	See TFF
ETR	End Term Review
FFS	Farmer Field School
ICM	Integrated Crop Management
ITA	International Technical Assistant
JLCB	Joint Local Consultative Body
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MINAGRI	Ministry of Agriculture and animal resources
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MTR	Mid Term Review
NA	Not available
NC	National Coordinator
NSL	National Seed Laboratory
QDS	Quality Declared Seed
RAB	Rwanda Agricultural Board
RSE	Rwanda Seed Enterprise
SPAT II	Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation II
SSPAT II	Support to the Strategic Plan for Agricultural Transformation II
TFF	Technical and financial file

1 Intervention at a glance

1.1 Project form

Project name	Support to the SPAT-II: Market Oriented Advisory Services and Quality Seed (MASS)
Project Code	RWA 09071 11
Location	Rwanda
Budget	18,000,000 EURO
Partner Institution	MINAGRI-RAB
Date of implementation Agreement	01 July 2011
Duration (months)	60
Target groups	Farmers, Service providers, seed producers, RAB, CICA, MINAGRI
Impact ¹	Agricultural outputs and incomes increased under sustainable production systems and for all groups of farmers, and food security ensured for all the population (see SPAT II).
Outcome	Improved access to advisory services for crops and livestock and access to and use of high quality planting materials and seed, for men and women
Outputs	1. Seed production chains of specific groups of food crops with a market value are professionalized
	2. Increased private sector involvement in the seed sector
	3. Sustainable mechanisms for demand articulation and responsiveness of market-oriented advisory services
	4. Proximity agricultural advisors capable of delivering responses to the demands of farmers, livestock keepers and their organizations
	5. Lessons learned on agricultural advisory services and seed documented and used in policy and decision making

1.2 Project performance

	Efficiency	Effectiveness	Sustainability
Outcome	B	A	B
Output 1	B	A	A
Output 2	B	B	B

¹ Impact is a synonym for global objective, Outcome is a synonym for specific objective, output is a synonym for result

Output 3	C	C	C
Output 4	B	A	B
Output 5	A	B	B

1.3 Budget execution

Total Budget	Expenditure year N (31/12/2012)	Balance	Total Disbursement rate
18,000,000 EUR	3.8 million euro	13.6 Million euro	24%

1.4 Summary

Formulate 5 key points (briefly, in one or two sentences) that a reader of this report should remember.

In 2012, the indicators were revised and targets have been set in order to better capture what the programme wants to achieve.
For seed, a comprehensive approach to innovate the whole seed sector was developed and is being implemented. This includes public and private sector activities.
In advisory services, the total number of farmers reached through Farmer Field Schools and Community Mobilization Campaigns already reached 147,000.
The foreseen activities to improve demand articulation of farmers have not yet been implemented as they are considered not so relevant. A revision of activities is prepared and will be presented to the steering committee for approval.
The budget execution of the programme is high (24% of the total budget spent in the first 18 months of the 5 year intervention). Smart use of available funds is needed ensure that we will achieve all targets.

Sylvia Salama Gata National execution official ²	Raf Somers BTC execution official ³

² Name and Signature

³ Name and Signature

2 Analysis of the intervention

2.1 Context

2.1.1 General context

1. The spread of the important banana disease BXW and the decision of MINAGRI to increase the efforts to combat the disease has pushed the programme to implement community mobilization campaign on BXW control and banana rehabilitation rapidly and on a large scale.
2. Two food processing plants (one for cassava and one for soy bean) started their operation. This has influenced the seed operational plans, research and FFS priorities.
3. The Rwandan Government have invested in a professional seed processing plant (The Rwanda Seed Enterprise). Now the Rwanda Agricultural Board is responsible for the plant. The expected start of operation in March 2013 had an influence operational plans and on support to private sector.
4. The RAB has introduced a new extension approach: In every village, one farmer is selected as agro-promoter. The programme is ask to the link the FFS Facilitators.
5. Scarcity of potato seed has pushed RAB and the programme to promote the positive selection in farmer saved seed production.

2.1.2 Institutional context

1. RAB was created in July 2011, but the structure of RAB was only finalized in 2012. The focus in RAB lays on commodity programmes who implement research and extension activities. All activities are coordinated at zonal level (North, South, East, West).
2. Score: **Appropriate** based on existing structure and objectives
 - International Technical Assistants (ITA) and National Coordinators (NC) work close to RAB management (sustainability)
 - DELCO & DI work Close to MINAGRI management
 - DELCO/ TA work close to CICA management
 - The implementation is fully integration in RAB. This is good but might not be ideal for some of activities to support the private sector.

Note : The structure of RAB will undergo a reform in 2013

2.1.3 Management context: execution modalities

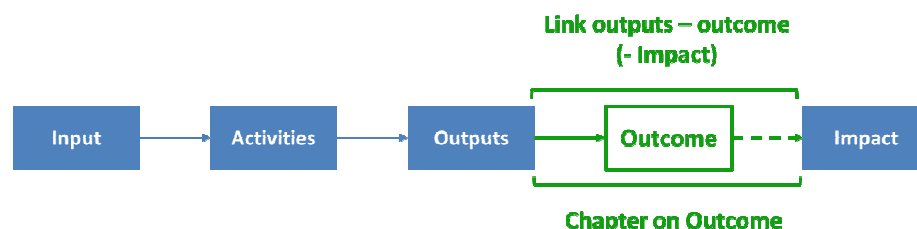
Score: **Appropriate** (except for public seed production)

1. MOU with RAB came in force in the beginning of 2012. This clearly improved the implementation of the activities and the achievement of the results.
2. We recognition that co-management cannot strictly be applied as the MOU allows zones to pay for expenditures without prior approval from BTC (Activity plans and budget are approved, but not every single expenditure). Especially for the public seed production, it is challenging to have control.

2.1.4 Harmo-context

1. The programme is fully aligned with Rwandan procedures and is well harmonized with other development partners.
2. BTC takes part in the Agricultural Sector Working group and the BTC/The SSPAT 2 programme is co-chair of the sub-sector working group on extension.
3. The FFS implementation is harmonisation with other organisations
4. The programme collaborates with other organisations who are active in seed sector
5. RAB/ BTC took the lead in developing a comprehensive overview of support to the potato value chain in Rwanda.
6. The ownership by Rwandan partners is high

2.2 Outcome



2.2.1 Analysis of progress made

Outcome: Improved access to advisory services for crops and livestock and access to and use of high quality planting materials and seed, for men and women						
Indicators	Baseline value ⁴	Progress year N-1 ⁵ (2011)	Progress year N ⁶ (2012)	Target year N (2012)	End Target ⁷	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of household farmers who received advice in the last 12 months disaggregated by gender 	32% (March 2012)	NA	NA	/	64%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline didn't disaggregate by gender Baseline will only be compared to the data from the End-Term Review These data are of all advisory services and not only those of this programme
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of farmers satisfied regarding access to relevant information and advisory services disaggregated by gender (answers to be very satisfied) 	33% (March 2012)	NA	NA	/	66%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Baseline didn't disaggregate by gender Baseline will only be compared to the data from the End-Term Review These data are of all advisory services and not only those of this programme
SEED						General comments: 1. all results below are from season 2012B, equal to baseline situation

⁴ The value of the indicator at time 0. Refers to the value of the indicators at the beginning of the intervention

⁵ The actual value of the indicator at the end of year N-1

⁶ The actual value of the indicator at the end of year N. If the value has not changed since the baseline or since the previous year, this value should be repeated.

⁷ The target value at the end of the intervention

						(from February – October 2012) 2. QDS is not included due to no set standards in 2012B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of pre-basic and basic (quality controlled) seed sold to seed multipliers 	204* ton	NA	204* ton	/	<u>Potato</u> Basic: 460 ton Pre basic: 2.300 ton <u>Banana</u> Pre basic suckers 1.200 Basic 80.000 plantlets	*True seed: 69.881 kg plus Potato: 134.819 kg No pre-basic seed sold Request for basic seed was higher than sold (no sufficient production)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of controlled quality seed (CS and QDS) of planting material produced by private sector 	CS: 79** ton	NA	CS: 79** ton	/	<u>Potato</u> 9.600 ton <u>Banana</u> suckers 1.200.000	**This figure only concern potato
Analysis of progress made towards outcome:						
<i>Relation between outputs and the outcome: (how) are outputs (still) contributing to the achievement of the outcome?:</i>	The link is very strong.					
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the outcome (on the basis of indicators):</i>	Increased access to advisory services has been achieved by our intervention and 147,117 farmers and other services like TUBURA, IMBARAGA, PADAB, World Vision, are also increasing their efforts to increase access (exact figures not measured). For seed it is too early to evaluate, but all plans are there.					
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	Positive: the figure of our baseline (32%) on access to advisory services is used as national baseline and has triggered public and private actors to increase the access.					
<i>Unexpected results:</i>	/					

2.2.2 Risk management

Risk Identification			Risk analysis			Risk Treatment			Follow-up of risks	
Description of Risk	Period of identification	Risk category	Probability	Potential Impact	Total	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline (for starting)	Progress	Status
Change from free advisory services delivery system to paid delivery system might not go easy	2012	Development Risk	High	Medium	C	Assess willingness to pay	RAB and programme team	Q1		
						Pilot payment systems		Q2		
						Crop specific road map		Q2		
Change from free seed delivery system to paid delivery system might not go easy (wheat, maize, soybean)	2012	Development Risk	Medium to high	Medium	C	No specific action needed as it is part of the innovative seed approach (creating effective demand) and sensitization/education of farmers in FFS	RAB and programme team	/		
Farmers payment systems might exclude the poorest farmers from access to services (advisory services)	2012	Development Risk	High	High	D	Identify the most suitable farmers to pay	RAB and programme team	Q2		
						Attracting other donors to fund FFS (FFS coverage mapping)		Q1		
As quality control is working more strict, there is a risk that a too high percentage of the seed production will be downgraded, resulting in lack of seed in higher grades	2012	Development Risk	Medium	Medium	B	Technical training of RAB staff	RAB and programme team	Q1		
						Sensitize RAB management to improve the system of public seed production.		Q1		
As seed production	2012		Medium	High	C	Sensitize RAB	RAB and			

(certified as breeder, pre-basic and basic seed) might be lower than planned, income in revolving fund might be not enough to finance seed production						management to improve the system of public seed production	programme team	Q1		
						Technical training of RAB staff		Q1		
Transferring funds after closing the previous quarters might leave a gap between financing and activities implementation	2012	Development Risk	Medium	Low	A	Better planning & communication	RAB and programme team	Q1		
						Review MoU		Q1		
						Training of staff in reporting		Q1		
Due to the low capacity of procurement staff in RAB and the programme, combined with planners who don't always take the long procurement processes into account in their planning, necessary inputs and equipment might not be available in time	2012	Development Risk	Medium	Medium	B	Better planning & communication	RAB and programme team	Q1		
						Training of staff in reporting		Q1		

2.2.3 Potential Impact

- Based on fact that we work on national scale,
- Based on fact that we work on key inputs: seed and advisory services,
- Based on fact that we work on the root causes,
- Based on the fact that we work on key areas of intervention,
- Based on the fact that there is a high level of ownership,
- Based on the fact that we have a comprehensive approach,

we are confident that the link between the outcome and impact is strong and therefore the potential impact very high.

2.2.4 Quality criteria

1. RELEVANCE: The degree to which the intervention is in line with local and national policies and priorities as well as with the expectations of the beneficiaries		
<i>In order to calculate the total score for this Q-criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>		
1.1 What is the present level of relevance of the project?		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Clearly still embedded in national policies and Belgian strategy, responds to aid effectiveness commitments, highly relevant to needs of target group.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Still fits well in national policies and Belgian strategy (without always being explicit), reasonably compatible with aid effectiveness commitments, relevant to target group's needs.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Some issues regarding consistency with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid effectiveness or relevance.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Contradictions with national policies and Belgian strategy, aid efficiency commitments; relevance to needs is questionable. Major adaptations needed.
1.2 As presently designed, is the intervention logic still holding true?		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Clear and well-structured intervention logic; feasible and consistent vertical logic of objectives; adequate indicators; Risks and Assumptions clearly identified and managed; exit strategy in place (if applicable).
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Adequate intervention logic although it might need some improvements regarding hierarchy of objectives, indicators, Risk and Assumptions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Problems with intervention logic may affect performance of project and capacity to monitor and evaluate progress; improvements necessary.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Intervention logic is faulty and requires major revision for the project to have a chance of success.
2. EFFICIENCY OF IMPLEMENTATION TO DATE: Degree to which the resources of the intervention (funds, expertise, time, etc.) have been converted into results in an economical way (assessment for the whole of the intervention)		
<i>In order to calculate the total score for this Q-criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>		
2.1 How well are inputs (financial, HR, goods & equipment) managed?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	All inputs are available on time and within budget.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Most inputs are available in reasonable time and do not require substantial budget adjustments. However there is room for improvement.

<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Availability and usage of inputs face problems, which need to be addressed; otherwise results may be at risk.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Availability and management of inputs have serious deficiencies, which threaten the achievement of results. Substantial change is needed.
2.2 How well are outputs managed?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	All outputs have been and most likely will be delivered as scheduled with good quality contributing to outcomes as planned.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Output delivery is and will most likely be according to plan, but there is room for improvement in terms of quality, coverage and timing.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Some output are/will be not delivered on time or with good quality. Adjustments are necessary.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Quality and delivery of outputs has and most likely will have serious deficiencies. Major adjustments are needed to ensure that at least the key outputs are delivered on time.

3. EFFECTIVENESS TO DATE: Degree to which the outcome (Specific Objective) is achieved as planned at the end of year N		
<i>In order to calculate the total score for this Q-criterion, proceed as follows: 'At least one 'A', no 'C' or 'D' = A; Two times 'B' = B; At least one 'C', no 'D' = C; at least one 'D' = D</i>		
3.1 As presently implemented what is the likelihood of the outcome to be achieved?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Full achievement of the outcome is likely in terms of quality and coverage. Negative effects (if any) have been mitigated.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Outcome will be achieved with minor limitations; negative effects (if any) have not caused much harm.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Outcome will be achieved only partially among others because of negative effects to which management was not able to fully adapt. Corrective measures have to be taken to improve ability to achieve outcome.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Project will not achieve its outcome unless major, fundamental measures are taken.
3.2 Are activities and outputs adapted based on the achieved results in order to the outcome (Specific Objective)?		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	The project is successful in adapting its strategies / activities and outputs to changing external conditions in order to achieve the outcome. Risks and assumptions are managed in a proactive manner.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	The project is relatively successful in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in order to achieve its outcome. Risks management is rather passive.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	The project has not entirely succeeded in adapting its strategies to changing external conditions in a timely or adequate manner. Risk management has been rather static. An important change in strategies is necessary in order to ensure the project can achieve its outcome.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	The project has failed to respond to changing external conditions, risks were insufficiently managed. Major changes are needed to attain the outcome.

3. POTENTIAL SUSTAINABILITY: The degree of likelihood to maintain and reproduce the benefits of an intervention in the long run (beyond the implementation period of the intervention).		
<i>In order to calculate the total score for this Q-criterion, proceed as follows: At least 3 'A's, no 'C' or 'D' = A; Maximum two 'C's, no 'D' = B; At least three 'C's, no 'D' = C; At least one 'D' = D</i>		
3.1 Financial/economic viability?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Financial/economic sustainability is potentially very good: costs for services and maintenance are covered or affordable; external factors will not change that.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Financial/economic sustainability is likely to be good, but problems might arise namely from changing external economic factors.

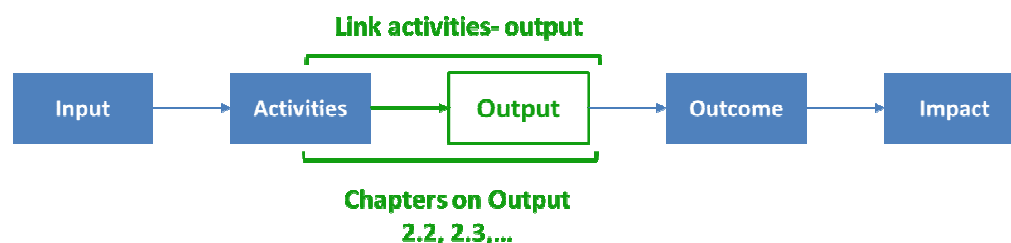
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	C	Problems need to be addressed regarding financial sustainability either in terms of institutional or target groups costs or changing economic context.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Financial/economic sustainability is very questionable unless major changes are made.
4.2 What is the level of ownership of the project by target groups and will it continue after the end of external support?		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	The JLCB and other relevant local structures are strongly involved in all stages of implementation and are committed to continue producing and using results.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Implementation is based in a good part on the JLCB and other relevant local structures, which are also somewhat involved in decision-making. Likelihood of sustainability is good, but there is room for improvement.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Project uses mainly ad-hoc arrangements and the JLCB and other relevant local structures to ensure sustainability. Continued results are not guaranteed. Corrective measures are needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Project depends completely on ad-hoc structures with no prospect of sustainability. Fundamental changes are needed to enable sustainability.
4.3 What is the level of policy support provided and the degree of interaction between project and policy level?		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	A	Policy and institutions have been highly supportive of project and will continue to be so.
<input type="checkbox"/>	B	Policy and policy enforcing institutions have been generally supportive, or at least have not hindered the project, and are likely to continue to be so.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Project sustainability is limited due to lack of policy support. Corrective measures are needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Policies have been and likely will be in contradiction with the project. Fundamental changes needed to make project sustainable.
4.4 How well is the project contributing to institutional and management capacity?		
<input type="checkbox"/>	A	Project is embedded in institutional structures and contributed to improve the institutional and management capacity (even if this is not a explicit goal).
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	B	Project management is well embedded in institutional structures and has somewhat contributed to capacity building. Additional expertise might be required. Improvements in order to guarantee sustainability are possible.
<input type="checkbox"/>	C	Project relies too much on ad-hoc structures instead of institutions; capacity building has not been sufficient to fully ensure sustainability. Corrective measures are needed.
<input type="checkbox"/>	D	Project is relying on ad hoc and capacity transfer to existing institutions, which could guarantee sustainability, is unlikely unless fundamental changes are undertaken.

Note: for 4.1. Half of the groups voted B and the other half C. In fact, we all agreed that the actions that need to be taken to increase the economic sustainability are already addressed in the action plans, but several important ones are not yet implemented. So, the difference is that half of the group considered that the issues were already addressed as they appear already in the action plans (scoring B), while the other half of the groups considered that as the changes are not yet implemented, they still need to be addressed (scoring C). Since we were unable to come to a consensus, we decided to stick both B and C.

Note 4.2. Half of the groups voted A and the other half B. In fact, we all agreed that the likeness for sustainability is good, but the ones who voted B, found that some elements require us to be cautious. For example, most of the activities are implemented by RAB staff who are paid by the programme. There indeed a commitment from RAB to take over the staff after two years, but the total number of RAB staff is not decided by RAB itself, buy by another ministry. Therefore, the group who voted B finds that only when the staff is effectively paid by RAB, it could be A. Since we were unable to come to a consensus, we decided to stick B and C.

Criteria	Score
Relevance	A
Effectiveness	A
Sustainability	B
Efficiency	B

2.3 Output 1



2.3.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 1: Seed production chains of specific groups of food crops with a market value are professionalized						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year N-1 (2011)	Progress year N (2012)	Target year N (2012)	End Target	Comments
						General comments: 1. all results below are from season 2012B, equal to baseline situation (from February – October 2012) 2. QDS is not included due to no set standards in 2012B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of quality seed (CS and QDS) inspected fields in compliance with required standards disaggregated by gender 	Female CS: 74% Male CS: 75% Average: 74.5% (Cooperative CS: 82%) Overall average: 80%	NA	Female CS: 74% Male CS: 75% Average: 74.5% (Cooperative CS: 82%) Overall average: 80%	/	100%	This is only active registered seed multipliers who declared their production in season 2012 B (127 out of 511 registered seed multipliers). One cooperative is equal to one registered seed multiplier and cannot be disaggregated by

						gender
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of certified seed lots in compliance with required national standards 	67%	NA	67%	/	100%	<p>Of the 80% inspected field with required field standards, only 67% have been certified</p> <p>This shows that only 53.6% of all declared production fields were certified</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of seed lots that have sufficient germination at planting time (of the former seed lots tested) 	NA	NA	NA	/	80%	Seed lots are not yet planted out, so this data is not available for this reporting period
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantity of quality seed (CS and QDS) purchased by farmers 	CS: 176* ton	NA	CS: 176* ton	/	<p>True seeds: 5,700 ton</p> <p>Potato 9,600 ton</p> <p>Banana suckers 1.410.000</p> <p>Forage root tillers 96,000,000</p> <p>Horticulture scions 757,000</p> <p>Cassava cuttings 8,000</p>	*True seed: 142 ton plus Potato: 34 ton
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of quality seed (CS and QDS) of new released varieties sold to farmers 	CS: 23%	NA	CS: 23%	/	46%	No information on new released varieties of maize in 2010-2011

Main activities during year 2012 (January – December 2012)					
Progress of <u>main</u> activities ⁸	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
1 Public seed production in RAB-stations		x			
2 Support to quality control		x			
3 Prepare tailor made strategies and action plans for main crops (operational plan 5+ years, budget 18 months)		x			
4 Research (fast track variety testing)		x			
5 Support private seed multipliers (including baseline assessment of private sector, training and coaching of staff and seed multipliers)		x			
6 Development adaption of quality control systems appropriate for the different groups of crops (seed action plan elaborated, QDS, staffing requirements of NSL, first OECD consultancy prepared)		x			
Analysis of progress made towards output:					
<i>Relation between activities and the Output: (how) are activities contributing (still) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such)?:</i>	As we just developed the seed strategy, we are confident that the link between activities and output is strong.				
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	Baseline is from this year, so comparison with previous year is not possible. There is some time lapse between activities and capturing results in indicators (particularly because the data are from completed seasons).				
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	Positive: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government (through MINAGRI) is putting more pressure on RAB to deliver in the seed sector - Private sector (companies, seed multipliers and farmers) increasingly expresses their demand from RAB to deliver 				
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>	/				

⁸ A: The activities are ahead of schedule
 B: The activities are on schedule
 C: The activities are delayed, corrective measures are required.
 D: The activities are seriously delayed (more than 6 months). Substantial corrective measures are required.

2.3.2 Budget execution

Budget execution rate = 27%. Mainly achieved thanks to implementation of Memorandum of Understanding. Major expenses relate to the production of seeds.

2.3.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	B
Effectiveness	A
Sustainability	A

2.4 Output 2

2.4.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 2: Increased private sector involvement in the seed sector						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year N-1 (2011)	Progress year N (2012)	Target year N (2012)	End Target	Comments
						General comments: 1. all results below are from season 2012B, equal to baseline situation (from February – October 2012) 2. QDS is not included due to no set standards in 2012B
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of active registered seed multipliers disaggregated by gender (for CS and QDS) 	Female CS: 19 Male CS: 56 Total: 75 Coop. CS: 52 Overall total: 127	NA	Female CS: 19 Male CS: 56 Total: 75 Coop. CS: 52 Overall total: 127	/	NA	One cooperative is equal to one registered seed multiplier and cannot be disaggregated by gender The total number of seed multipliers is high because some seed multipliers work on more than 1 crop and are counted more than 1 time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of active registered seed multipliers satisfied with service delivery from RAB disaggregated by gender 	NA	NA	NA	/	80%	No questionnaire on satisfaction was done
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of Agro dealers/wholesalers selling small packages of CS to farmers and outlets (true seed) 	5%	NA	5%	/	50%	To date we have not sensitized seed traders on small packages due to they are not registered and gazetted as to the law
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of Rwanda seed traders/seed companies selling CS 	0	NA	0	/	15	Law reinforcement is under process, but there are some traders selling certified seed

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of active registered seed multipliers in CS who used credit for new investments disaggregated by gender 	Female: 33% Male: 31% Average: 32% Coop.: 21% Overall average: 27%	NA	Female: 33% Male: 31% Average: 32% Coop.: 21% Overall average: 27%	/	60%	One cooperative is equal to one registered seed multiplier and cannot be disaggregated by gender		
Main activities during year 2012 (January – December 2012)								
Progress of <u>main</u> activities				Progress:		Comments (only if the value is C or D)		
				A	B		C	D
1 Support to Rwanda Seed Enterprise						x		Construction of plant delayed and institutional set-up not yet decided
2 Support to private seed multipliers (including baseline assessment of private sector, sensitization on importance of associations)					x			
3 Support to Genebank						x		Detailed action plans and budget for Genebank are developed, but implementation didn't start due to delayed staff appointment
Analysis of progress made towards output:								
<i>Relation between activities and the Output: (how) are activities contributing (still) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such)?:</i>			As we just developed the seed strategy, we are confident that the link between activities and output is strong.					
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>			Baseline is from this year, so comparison with previous year is not possible. There is some time lapse between activities and capturing results in indicators (particularly because the data are from completed seasons).					
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>			/					
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>			/					

2.4.2 Budget execution

Budget execution = 16%. This has been reached thanks to hiring of professional staff for supporting the private sector.

2.4.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	B
Effectiveness	B
Sustainability	B

2.5 Output 3

2.5.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 3: Sustainable mechanisms for demand articulation and responsiveness of market-oriented advisory services						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year N-1 (2011)	Progress year N (2012)	Target year N (2012)	End Target	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of FFS Facilitators being member of a Facilitators' cooperative/company disaggregated by gender 	Female: 6% Male: 8% Total: 7%	NA	Female: 6% Male: 8% Total: 7%	/	Female: 50% Male: 50% Total: 50%	We consider only those already accepted at district or national level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of Facilitators' cooperatives/companies being paid for the advisory services they provide 	0%	NA	0%	/	100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of FFS Facilitators providing paid services in agriculture disaggregated by gender 	Female Fac.: 6% Male Fac.: 7%	NA	Female Fac.: 6% Male Fac.: 7%	/	Female: 30% Male: 30% Total: 30%	A non-expected result was that some trained farmers were also paid for service delivery
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of FFS groups paying for the advisory services received from qualified trainers (from 2nd season) 	0%	NA	0%	/	75%	All the FFS groups are benefiting from program support up to now
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of FFS groups selling more than 50% of the production to the market 	50%	NA	50%	/	90%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of FFS groups that are registered as cooperative (at least at district level) 	3%	NA	3%	/	60%	In some cases, several groups formed one cooperative

Progress of <u>main</u> activities	Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
	A	B	C	D	
1 Sensitization of ToT trainees to form cooperatives		B			
2 Sensitization of farmers during FFS sessions to form cooperatives		B			
3 demand articulation – district agricultural platforms				D	To be addressed to steerco
Analysis of progress made towards output:					
<i>Relation between activities and the Output: (how) are activities (still) contributing to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such)?:</i>	Formation of cooperatives of facilitators and of farmers is a direct result of our field activities and should contribute to a better organization of production and extension service provision.				
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	Cooperative formation is a long process to go through as (i) farmers need to first see the results for their own, (ii) they are grouping after seeing the benefit of being part of a group, (iii) the legal and administrative processes are time consuming and requires approval by the Authorities (Sector, District, and National levels).				
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	Legal constraints limiting the number of cooperatives.				
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>					

2.5.2 Budget execution

Budget execution of 5%. We have mainly focused to the result 4 and there are some concerns to be addressed to the SMCL regarding some activities mentioned in the TFF.

2.5.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	C
Effectiveness	C
Sustainability	C

2.6 Output 4

2.6.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 4: Proximity agricultural advisors capable of delivering responses to the demands of farmers, livestock keepers and their organizations						
Indicators	Baseline value (2012)	Progress year N-1 (2011)	Progress year N (2012)	Target year N (2012)	End Target	Comments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of FFS groups that report an increase in production of the priority commodities through the use of ICM-FFS practices 	99%	NA	Decrease: 1%, Increase < 50%: 11%, 50%<Increase <100%: 61% and Increase>100 %: 27%	/	100%	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of trained farmers through FFS and CMC disaggregated by gender 	24500 (end 2010)	35000	FFS 67276, Female:49% Male: 51% CMC 79841 Female: 46% Male: 54% TOTAL: 147,117	/	FFS: 120,000 (50% F and 50% M) CMC: 200,000 (45% F and 55% M) TOTAL: 320,000	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of trained farmers who adopted the appropriate production practices disaggregated by gender 	68%	NA	Female: 66% Male: 71% Total: 68%	/	Female: 80% Male:80% Total: 80%	During the 1 st season FFS, many farmers are waiting for the results of FFS plot before implementing in their own plots.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of identified varieties (genetic resources) maintained and appropriately used through FFS 	82	NA	82	/	110	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % increase in crop income for farmers organized in FFS groups disaggregated by gender 	+94%	NA	Female: +99% Male: +89% Total: +94%	/	Female +90% Male +75% Total +80%	Data collected from only 20 FFS members and 20 non FFS members per crop.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of district and sector agronomists 	0%	NA	0%	/	75%	

trained and really involved in FFS monitoring							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> % of projects/ programmes which adopted and use the FFS approach in RAB 	40%	NA	40%	/	60%	6 out of 15 programmes of RAB (Horticulture, potato, cassava, rice, banana and maize) are the RAB programmes which adopted FFS	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of projects/programmes who received FFS technical advice from RAB 	6	NA	6	/	12	LHW, PADAB, World Vision, RSSP, KWAMP, FXB	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hectare of land with banana rehabilitation (and BXW control) through CMC-FFS practices 	Rehab.: 2524 ha BXW control: 1229 ha Total: 3753 ha	NA	Rehab.: 2524 ha BXW control: 1229 ha Total: 3753 ha	/	Rehab: 30,000 ha, BXW control: depending on the infected areas (current figures not known)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hectare of land under control for striga through Integrated Control Methods 	4338 ha	NA	4338 ha	/	10,000 ha		
Progress of main activities			Progress:				Comments (only if the value is C or D)
			A	B	C	D	
1 Participatory selection of candidate FFS trainers (facilitators/co-facilitators)				B			
2 Gap analysis prior to FFS activities				B			
3 Training of trainers + practical establishment of learning plots				B			
4 Training of farmers + implementation of the good agronomic practices			A				
5 Implementing CMC activities				B			
Analysis of progress made towards output: <i>Analyse the dynamics between the activities and the probable achievement of the Output (see Results Report Guide).</i>							
<i>Relation between activities and the</i>			The various training of trainers are contributing to increase significantly the				

<i>Output. (how) Are activities contributing (still) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such?):</i>	number of Service Providers in advisory services. The farmers reached through the present intervention are reporting a significant increase of productivity and income thanks to enhanced technical skills/knowledge.
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	Progress faster than foreseen at the beginning of year.
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>	Positive factors: i) Rwandan authorities believe in FFS approach and are committed for implementing it with the program, ii) A strong commitment from the agricultural communities.
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>	Positive results: i) Development of CMC concept is an unexpected side effect of FFS success, ii) Neighbours and other organizations recognize skills of the farmers trained by the program and are using them

2.6.2 Budget execution

Budget execution: 39%. There is a strong commitment of Rwanda and a request to speed up FFS and to increase number of beneficiaries. Moreover, there has been an innovative concept of community mobilization campaign (CMC) developed and implemented for specific topics such as BXW and striga management. This latest was not foreseen in TFF but is successful and is complementary to the FFS approach.

2.6.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	B
Effectiveness	A
Sustainability	B

2.7 Output 5

2.7.1 Analysis of progress made

Output 5: Lessons learned on agricultural advisory services and seed documented and used in policy and decision making						
Indicators	Baseline value	Progress year N-1 (2011)	Progress year N (2012)	Target year N (2012)	End Target	Comments
Number of documented programme lessons referred to in policies, strategies and action plans	Not relevant	NA	NA	/		Programme is clearly involved at policy level in both seeds and advisory services. However counting documents is not capturing the output.
Progress of <u>main</u> activities			Progress:		Comments (only if the value is C or D)	
			A	B	C	D
1 Seed Task Force			x			
2 Development of innovative seed approach				X		
3 Sub-sector working group of ASWG on agricultural extension				X		
4 CMC concept				X		
5 Seed strategy including operational plans				X		
6. Genebank				X		
7.Potato value chain document				X		
Analysis of progress made towards output: <i>Analyse the dynamics between the activities and the probable achievement of the Output (see Results Report Guide).</i>						
<i>Relation between activities and the Output. (how) Are activities contributing (still) to the achievement of the output (do not discuss activities as such?):</i>	Influencing policy and decision making is the result of a continuous effort.					
<i>Progress made towards the achievement of the output (on the basis of indicators):</i>	The programme is very much involved in policy and decision making with regard to seed and advisory services					
<i>Issues that arose, influencing factors (positive or negative):</i>						
<i>Unexpected results (positive or negative):</i>						

2.7.2 Budget execution

Budget execution=17%. This execution rate is mainly due to the realization of the baseline study. Other activities carried out for this result do not specifically request budget for the moment.

2.7.3 Quality criteria

Criteria	Score
Efficiency	A
Effectiveness	B
Sustainability	B

3 Transversal Themes

3.1 Gender

The programme has a good balance with 49% of the FFS beneficiaries and 46% of CMC beneficiaries being women. With being member of a FFS group, women are economically empowered and this also strengthens their position in the family and within the community.

Where relevant, the indicators are collected with gender disaggregation. This for example showed that less women pick up innovation introduced through FFS, but that increase in productivity is higher for women than men. This data will be further analysed at crop specific level.

In seed we do not have a gender balance but the performance of men and women is the similar.

In 2013, specific gender activities planned. The focus will be positive masculinity and family dialogue in order to achieve economic empowerment of women and decrease gender based violence. In QDS production, the programme will aim at 50% female producers.

3.2 Environment

1. The program has been training/sensitizing farmers to use less pesticides and this has a beneficial effect on the biodiversity and quality of air and water.
2. Conservation of genetic resources (plant varieties) has been applied and adopted/implemented by our beneficiaries.
3. Organic fertilization improves the biological activity in the soil and soil structures.
4. Crop rotation and integrated production methods contribute to preserving soil fertility and productivity.

3.3 Other

HIV/AIDS:

1. The program is empowering HIV affected farmers through the FFS training process and like that they are not excluded. They use skills from FFS trained to increase the production and contribute to improve the nutrition status.
2. During the FFS session, a special lesson to sensitize about HIV is provided to the different FFS groups.

4 Steering and Learning

4.1 Action Plan

Action plan	Source	Actor	Deadline
<i>Description of the action/decision to be taken</i>	<i>The sub-chapter to which the action refers (e.g. 2.4)</i>	<i>The person responsible for taking the decision/taking action</i>	<i>e.g. Q1, Q2, Q3 or Q4 of year N+1</i>
Steering Committee to approve that we will not support the set-up of the district agricultural platforms (result 3)	Output 3	Steering Committee	Q1
Strengthen crop-specific seasonal review by facilitators and their link to RAB programmes and sectors/districts to improve demand-articulation	Output 3	Steering Committee	Q1
Approve piloting payment models for FFS	Risks	Steering Committee	Q1
Discuss the possibility to limit number of commodities for FFS from 2013B	Output 4	RAB + programme	Q1
Approve targets by Steering Committee	All	Steering Committee	Q1
Complete a road-map on how FFS can reach each village with 1 crop, later with 3 crops	Output 4	Steering committee	Q1
Approve action plan for private seed sector	Output 2	Steering Committee	Q1

4.2 Lessons Learned

Capture important Lessons Learned from the intervention's experience. Lessons Learned are new insights that must remain in the institutional memory of BTC and partners. The lessons learned can be drawn from activities, outputs, outcome (or a combination of levels or any other aspect of the intervention and its environment).

Lessons learned	Target audience
Description of the lesson learned.	The audience that may be interested in the lesson learned. (Project, Representation, BTC HQ department, partner department...).

<p>Community Mobilization Campaign as a spin-off of the FFS approach is successful to rapidly increase agricultural production for a large number of beneficiaries. It is also particularly useful for disease control.</p>	<p>Rwandan Partners, BTC, other seed interventions</p>
<p>Farmers can become professional extension workers. The impact that the FFS facilitators have at farm level is truly amazing. By using thousands of trained facilitators, several hundred thousand families can be reached at an affordable cost.</p>	<p>Rwandan Partners, BTC, other seed interventions</p>
<p>In the seed industry, it is essential to work with public and private sector in a comprehensive approach.</p>	<p>Rwandan Partners, BTC, other seed interventions</p>
<p>A revolving fund should be established from the moment an intervention start with financing seed production to ensure sustainability</p>	<p>Rwandan Partners, BTC, other seed interventions</p>

5 Annexes

5.1 Original Logical framework

Include the original Logical framework

5.2 Updated Logical framework

Include the updated logical framework if it has changed in the last 12 months, or if this Results Report proposes a new and updated Logical Framework.

5.3 MoRe Results at a glance

Logical framework's results or indicators modified in last 12 months?	yes
Baseline Report registered on PIT?	no
Planning MTR	Q 4 2013 or Q1 2014
Planning ETR	Q4 2015
Backstopping missions since 01/01/2012	1 st Backstopping Jan 9 – Jan 15, 2013

5.4 “Budget versus current (y – m)” Report

Provide “Budget versus current (y – m)” Report (this can be annexed to this document and doesn't have to be included in the report as such.)

5.5 Resources

In this optional annex, interventions should mention any material on the effects of the intervention on the beneficiaries that is available. Material that uses methods that focuses on the beneficiaries is highly appreciated (“story telling”, ...). Also indicate whether audio-visual material, studies, capitalisation reports or (scientific) publications which highlight the effects of the intervention on the beneficiaries, has been produced and is available.

5.6 Decisions taken by the JLCB and follow-up

Provide an overview of the important strategic decisions taken by the JLCB and the follow-up of those decisions.

Decision to take					Action			Follow-up	
Decision to take	Period of identification	Timing	Source	Actor	Action(s)	Resp.	Deadline	Progress	Status
The SC requested the programme management and RAB to submit a clear and concise document that shows how the seed initiative approach is different from previous interventions in the seed sector.	2 nd SC				Strategy was approved in 3 rd SC				
The SC requested to the programme management to present complete spending plan up to the end of the programme	2 nd SC				Done, approved in 3 rd SC				
The SC approves to outsource the production and broadcasting of agricultural radio shows and radio sketches and the SC approves to recruit one new staff for CICA to ensure good coordination and quality control of the products produced by private radio stations	2 nd SC				Radio show contract was awarded. Recruitment in process.				
The SC advises the programme to collaborate with APEL to discuss how the lessons learned from APEL can be integrated in the SSPAT programme. Consultative meetings should be initiated in the current quarter.	2 nd SC				FFS will take care of the beneficiaries of APEL in terms of training.				
The SC approves to create a new website focusing on farmers and extension workers	2 nd SC				Ongoing				
SC approves programme is submitting a request for a value chain & marketing expert through the Trade for Development	2 nd SC				Request submitted & request rejected by Belgian Embassy. Programme will investigate				

Centre					how to adapt the concept and finance it directly under the programme.				
The SC requests RAB and the programme to finalize the concept note for a research fund as it can attract other funds (national and international).	3 rd SC				To be submitted to the next SC				
The SC request the programme will investigate how to adapt the concept of farmer business schools in the programme.	3 rd SC				To be submitted to the next SC				
The SC requests the programme and RAB to submit a clear roadmap for the support to the private seed sector.	3 rd SC				To be submitted to the next SC				
The SC requests the programme and RAB to submit a clear operationalization note regarding the implementation of the revolving fund	3 rd SC				To be submitted to the next SC				