



Organisation			Date		Reporting period			
Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Kigali, Rwanda			June 2016		2015			
Activity Number	Name	2015 Actual expenditure	Implemented by Name organisation	Channel	Result area Result area	Rio marker Mitigation/Adaption	Significant/principal	Gender marker Significant/principal
KIG 19940	Electricity Access Program	0	Ministry of Infrastructure	Government	Create ecologically sustainable food systems	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
KIG 24730	Linking Farmers to Markets	824.347	Private Sector Federation	PPP or network	Create ecologically sustainable food systems	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
KIG 24871	Capacity Building Food Security	1.528.529	National Capacity Building Secretariat	Government	General	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
KIG 25059	Consolidation Phase Marshlands	81.980	Welthungerhilfe	NGO	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
KIG 25454	Cooperatives Support Program	905.089	SPARK	NGO	Create ecologically sustainable food systems	Not applicable	Not applicable	Not applicable
KIG 25457	Access to food for young children	2.229.287	UNICEF	Multilateral organisation	Reduce malnutrition	Not applicable	Not applicable	Significant
KIG 25491	Improving market access program (feeder roads)	5.412.306	Ministry of Agriculture	Government	Create ecologically sustainable food systems	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
KIG 25542	Local demand driven Investment projects	10.564.447	LODA (was RLDSF)	Government	Create ecologically sustainable food systems	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
KIG 25673	Agri-Sector Development Facility	413.750	ICCO	NGO	General	Adaptation	Significant	Significant
KIG 25812	Support to Participatory Forest Management	3.756.135	RNRA	Government	General	Mitigation and adaptation	Significant	Not applicable

KIG 25978	Electricity Access Program	0	REG	Government	Create ecologically sustainable food systems	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
KIG 26928	Electricity Access Program	0	REG	Government	Create ecologically sustainable food systems	Adaptation	Significant	Not applicable
KIG 27644	Securing Land Rights II	175.948	RISD	NGO	General	[...]	[...]	[...]
KIG 23214	Land Tenure Program	0	RNRA through DFID	Government	General	Adaptation	Significant	Significant

Result Area 1				Reduce malnutrition				
Result question 1a: To what extent have hunger and malnutrition been reduced?				<p>In Rwanda, there is sufficient food available, so the SDG 2.1 sub-goal of ending hunger is not a priority. However, SDG sub-goal 2.2 ending all forms of malnutrition continues to be targeted. Malnutrition is being reduced, albeit not at the level envisaged by Rwanda. It is highly unlikely for Rwanda to meet its target of stunting prevalence of 33% by 2017. However, national level efforts are being intensified, e.g. by putting in place a National Food &amp; Nutrition Security Secretariat that should increase the reduction of malnutrition by applying an integrated approach across sectors. EKN Kigali intends to financially support this Secretariat in view of its new bilateral FNS program that focuses on an integrated approach to FNS.</p>				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Prevalence of undernourishment	55.6% (1991)		34.1%	33.8%	33%	31.6		FAO raport: The State of Food Security in the World 2015
Indicator 2: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale								Food Insecurity Experience Scale
Indicator 3: Prevalence of stunting (height for age <-2 standard deviation from the median of the World Health Organization (WHO) Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age						37%		CFSVA
Indicator 4: Prevalence of malnutrition (weight for height >+2 or <-2 standard deviation from the median of the WHO Child Growth Standards) among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and underweight)						1.7% wasting; 8.1% underweight		CFSVA
Indicator 5: Stunting prevalence under five	45% (2011)	33%	43%	44%	38%	37%		CFSVA
Indicator 6: Number of undernourished children under five (stunting)	0.59 mln children (2012, counting 1.3 mln < 5)	0.43 mln children	0.56 mln children	0.57 mln children	0.49 mln children			CFSVA/DHS
Indicator 7: Stunting prevalence boys vs girls	49% vs 42%	Gender equal reduction of prevalence	48% vs 41%	Not mentioned in FSNS	43% vs 33%	41% vs 33%		CFSVA, FSNS
Indicator 8: Stunting prevalence in children under two	48.3% (first quarter 2014, provisional)	41.4% (provisional)	n/a	n/a	not yet available	n/a		UNICEF reporting
Indicator 9: Reduction of number of undernourished children under five (stunting)						5% (between 2012 and 2015)		CFSVA

Result question 1b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?	The EKN UNICEF Nutrition program continues to contribute to improved food security and resilience. Through the development of kitchen gardens, the diversity of food, the quality of food (enriched vegetables) and the resilience of the population are simultaneously enhanced. Cooking demonstrations and the addition of Micro-nutrients Powders help improve the nutritious value of the food with a high reach.							
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Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Total number of undernourished people reached (m/f/child)						18 Rwandese districts (children)		Project report UNICEF
(direct)								
(indirect)						18 Rwandese districts		Project report UNICEF
Indicator 1a: Reached number of people with improved access to appropriate food (direct)						4 million		Project report UNICEF
(indirect)						18 districts		Project report UNICEF
Indicator 1b: Reached number of people whose nutritional situation became more resilient to possible stresses and/or shocks (direct)						110,088		Project report UNICEF
(indirect)								
Indicator 1c: Reached number of people (m/f/child) with improved food intake (direct)						NYA		
(indirect)						NYA		
Indicator 2: Decrease in number of people that are vulnerable to food crisis: proxy: number of people trained on kitchen gardens through farmer Field Learning Schools					57,538	more than 100,000 households		Project report UNICEF
Indicator 3: The number of malhourhsed children (m/f) reached with nutritious food - Proxy: number of districts in which children 6-23 months receive Micro-nutrient powders	2 districts (2014)				2 districts	18 districts		Project report UNICEF

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 1	Reduce malnutrition
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved:	The EKN UNICEF nutrition program is on track and continues reaching a large number of beneficiaries.
Implications for planning:	none

Result Area 2				Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)				
Result question 2a: To what extent has inclusive and sustainable growth in the agricultural sector been realised?				<p>Poverty continues to decline, showing the success of the inclusive development policies of Rwanda. Especially social protection programs, e.g. labour-intensive public works, and inclusive local economic development contribute to this result. However, development is still driven by public rather than private investments and far less jobs are created than needed. The envisaged (and required) agricultural transformation process is slow due to the lack of a long-term profitable value chain pull factor (e.g. a large consumer/market for specific agricultural products that require innovation, transformation, youth, investments and private and public infrastructure). The upcoming new investments by Dutch companies could provide the right trigger to consider this (value chain development) business model.</p>				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Volume of production per labour unit by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size								
Indicator 2: Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status								
Indicator 3: Production of cereals in metric tons			572.000	999.000	767.000	869.000 (estimated)		FAO/GIEWS
Indicator 4: Number of new jobs created (increased employment in off-farm sector)		↑	n/a	n/a (see date baseline; nr over 2013/14 in fall '14)	not systematically tracked	A Labour Force Survey is underway (expected before end of 2016)		NEP
Indicator 5: Percentage of people above the poverty line	55% (2010/11)	70%	n/a	n/a	EICV available in july 2015	30,9 %		EICV
Indicator 6: GDP per capita (RWF, constant prices)	377,058 (2011)	542,516	398,476	405,684	422,496	518,000		NISR
Indicator 7: GDP growth (%)	8.2% (2011)	Growth of 11.5% p.y.	8.0%	4.6%	7.0%	6.9% (in the first three quarters of 2015)		Worldbank Rwanda Economic Update
Indicator 8: Number of district infrastructure projects (demand driven)	291 (2008-2011)	581	391	430	755	1108		LODA reporting
Indicator 9: Volume of FDI (mln USD)	106 (2011)	313	160	111	213	303		MF
Indicator 10: Volume of imports (mln USD)	1,971 (2011)	n/a	2,491	2,263	2,399	2011.5 (BNR)		International Trade Centre (UNCTAD, WTO)
Indicator 11: Volume of exports (mln USD)	1030 (2012)	2054	1030	683	600	567 (BNR)		BNR
Indicator 12: Private Investment (mln USD)	694 mln USD (2012/13)	Increased private sector investment	694 mln USD (is baseline)	result 2013/14 available in fall	??	1,102		RDB

Result question 2b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?				EKN Kigali does not currently work directly with farmers, indirectly through the Rural Feeder Roads program. EKN Kigali invests heavily in Local Economic Development and connectivity (feeder roads). Through the Agricultural Counsellor, much effort is being put in supporting potential Dutch investors in creating a profitable and inclusive business model. In the next phase of the bilateral FNS program, a specific value chain development program will be implemented that would focus on supporting the inclusive and sustainable growth of the agricultural sector.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Total number of farmers reached (m/f/young) (direct)								
(indirect)								
Indicator 1a: Reached number of farmers (male/female/young) with increased productivity and income (direct)								
(indirect)								
Indicator 1b: Reached number of farmers with improved access to input/output markets (direct)								
Proxy indicator: % of households in RFRP sending permanent crops to the market, example bananas for cooking	11%					11%		
Indicator 1c: Reached number of farmers whose farming enterprise became more resilient to possible stresses and/or shocks (direct)								
(indirect)								
Indicator 2: Increase of volume (in Euro) of trade with the Netherlands	26,808,000 EUR (2011), volume of trade	n/a	+ 1,903,000 EUR, compared to 2011	+4,384,000 compared to 2012	- 6,500,000 EUR, compared to 2013	-1,881,000 compared to 2014		CBS
Indicator 3: Increase of volume (in Euro) of Dutch investments in Rwanda	6.812.151 USD (2010)	n/a	+ 7.664.836 USD	not yet available	not available	+ 44,500,000 USD		RDB
Indicator 4: Number of investment projects through Dutch business instruments or through EKN intermediation (measured per year, not cumulative)	n/a	2 per year	2 PSI	4 PSI	5	2: DGGF/Grofin, DSM/Africa Improved Foods Rwanda		RVO/FMO reports
Indicator 5: Number of business questions answered by Embassy (measured per year, not cumulative)	135 (2011)	n/a	100	101	104	107		Embassy reporting
Indicator 6: Number of electricity connections	20000	60000	30000	40000	45000	0 (project ended in 2015)		EARP reporting
Indicator 7: Number of land titles issued (cumulative)	0,5 mln	10 mln	4,5 mln	6,1 mln	7,1 mln	7,2 mln		RFRP and LTR project reporting, Quarterly report of Land Tenure Regularization Program submitted by PAREF
Indicator 8: Number of cooperative members trained	0	300 (S), 190 (H)	177 (H), Spark progrmme signed in 2013	204 (H), Spark programme signed end 2013		120 SPARK programme		Spark reporting
Indicator 9: Number of local government officials trained	213 (L), 0 (H)	550 (L), 240 (H)	320 (L), 176 (H)	308 (L), 248 (H)	308 (L), 248 (H)	439 (L), 283(P&H)		LODA (L) , Helpage (H)and PAREF (P) reporting
Indicator 10: Number of km of feeder roads rehabilitated and maintained (maintenance is included as it indicates the sustainability of the investments)	0 (2011)	75 (461)	24 (424)	72.5 (521,3)	92.3 (684,3)	342(2014)		LODA reporting

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 2	Promote agricultural growth (included livestock and fish)
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	C. Results achieved poorer than planned
Reasons for result achieved:	Delays occurred in the implementation of the Rural Feeder Roads program due to harmonization processes across donors and ministries. Instead of each donor developing and applying its own methodologies, the donors supported the GoR in the development of a national methodology to be adopted across the country, by all donors. This required many discussions and hence delayed implementation.
Implications for planning:	The Rural Feeder Roads (RFR) program needs to speed up implementation now that the national framework is almost completely in place. Results not achieved by the end of the programs (LODA and RFR) may be included in the next phases of those programs that are currently being prepared within the framework of the new bilateral FNS program.

Result Area 3				Create ecologically sustainable food systems				
Result question 3a: To what extent have ecologically sustainable food systems been created?				The ecological sustainability of food systems is being pursued by Rwanda, but technologies and skills to predict and translate may still be insufficiently available. Planning and building for extremities is a concern (e.g. huge landslides as a result of unusually heavy rainfall early 2016).				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture						EKN does not focus on primary agriculture, however EKN does work on capacity building via our programs (SPARK, PSF). Regarding productivity --> underperforming of agriculture, and regarding sustainability --> this is not defined, climate smart agriculture is intention for Rwanda.		
Indicator 2: Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long term conservation facilities						TPGA : Ministry of Economic Affairs sponsored in 2014/2015 two trainings on how to conserve genes and manages genebank.		
Indicator 3: Proportion of local breeds, classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or unknown level of risk of extinction						The Netherlands supports the conservation of wildlife, e.g. by bringing back species to Akagera, such as lions and rhinos.		
Indicator 4: The amount of land in hectares under integrated landscape management arrangements	10,000 ha (2013)	13,500 ha		10,000 ha	12,828 ha	16742		PAREF
Result question 3b: To what extent has your programme contributed to this result?				The IWRM program is taking off this year and will contribute to ecologically sustainable systems, including food systems. The (agro-)forestry program continues to contribute to erosion reduction and improved soil quality. As from 2017, EKN Kigali will invest in the improvement of food systems through its value chain development program and a natural resources management and productivity program, which will apply a landscape approach. Within the public infrastructure for economic development strategic direction (LODA and RFR), ecologically sustainable infrastructure continues to be promoted. This has become all the more important in view of the more frequent occurrence of extreme effects of climate change (e.g. huge landslides due to unusually heavy rainfall).				

Assessment of results achieved by NL across the entire Result Area 3	Create ecologically sustainable food systems
Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B. Results achieved as planned
Reasons for result achieved:	The MTR of PAREF showed that the program is on track in terms of the number of trees planted to reduce erosion and increase soil quality. However, landslides in 2016 triggered our concern in terms of planning for extremities, which will be addressed in the upcoming NRM program.
Implications for planning:	none

The broader picture								
<b>To what extent have general enabling conditions for food and nutrition security (incl. private sector development conditions) been strengthened?</b> (please report here only the type of results that cannot fit under the three food and nutrition security objectives)				EKN Kigali continues to invest in the enabling environment for food security, including PSD. However, its program on capacity building of the Agricultural Chamber of the Private Sector Federation and its program on capacity building foor food security through the National Capacity Building Secretariat are not, as yet, delivering the results expected. The targeted institutions do not as yet seem to fulfill their role in creating the envisaged enabling environment. This will be addressed and improved upon in 2016. The SPARK program continues to contribute to stronger farmers' cooperatives that increase their incomes and their access to finance. The majority of the targeted cooperatives have entered fair supply contracts. The Business Development Support ntework (with public and private BDS services providers) is also gaining momentum, with youth finding profitable and sustainable employment in the services sector. In terms of policy development, the draft National Rural Feeder Roads Policy & Strategy are a major outcome of joint efforts, incl. Dutch, in 2015. Several specific harmonized policies (e.g. on labour-intensive works, on prioritization, on baseline studies and M&E, on training on labour-intensive technologies, on costing of rehabilitation & maintenance) have been developed and integrated into the policy and strategy.				
Indicator	Baseline	Target 2017	Result 2012	Result 2013	Result 2014	Result 2015	Result 2016	Source
Indicator 1: Number of persons (m/f/young) reached/trained with improved technology/skills (direct)								
	(indirect)							
Indicator 2: Number of collaborations established or strengthened (in dedicated programmes)								
Indicator 3: Number of institutions strengthened (in dedicated programmes)						6: National Capacity Building Secretariat (NCBS), Ministry of Trade and Industry (MINICOM), Rwanda Cooperative Agency (RCA), Rwanda Standards Board (RSB), Rwanda Agriculture Board (RAB) and the Chamber of Farmers.		Reports LIFAM and NCBS
Indicator 4: Number of land titles secured (persons (m/f/young) and hectares)						7,164,230		Quarterly report of Land Tenure Regularization Program submitted by RNRA
Indicator 5: Number of farmers/value chain actors strengthened organisationally						16 associations (crop based) of the Chamber of Farmers		LIFAM reports
Indicator 6: Number of substantial policy changes/reforms contributed to (plus effects)								