

Food and Nutrition Security

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Result area 1 - Enabling conditions Food and Nutrition Security

RESULTS

Various projects have been working on enabling conditions in different ways by (1) developing methodologies in self-advancement; (2) developing innovative forms of extension (through digital platforms and the like); (3) supporting inclusive value chains, agribusinesses and incubators; (4) supporting cooperatives and microfinance institutions (5) support to the seed and fertilizer sector; (6) land ownership registration and resolution of land conflicts. Women empowerment have been strong ingredients in (1), (3) and (6). The development of the self-advancement approach and of innovative forms of extension has gone well and now need to be capitalized on. The development of inclusive

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
ST_Number of businesses co-investing in FNS activities	NA	5	5	26412; 25927; 400002008
ST_Number of businesses involved in FNS activities	NA	5	5	400002008; 25452
ST_Number of farmers that adopt research results / knowledge / new technologies	0	76100	37468	400002008; 27741; 28727
ST_Number of FNS-relevant research departments/faculties/institutes and institutes for technical, vocational, higher education and training that perform better	NA	2	2	25927; 26412; 400002008
ST_Number of FNS-relevant trainers trained	0	0	184	400001255
ST_Number of jobs supported in agricultural chains/sectors	NA	0	1324	400002008; 25452
ST_Number of micro entrepreneurs and SMEs supported in agricultural chains/sectors	NA	5	5	400002008; 25452; 26412
SP_Number of PIP farmers trained and strengthened to train others by means of peer to peer training	NA	0	2377	27741
ST_Number of value chains and/or sectors performing better	NA	4	8	25452; 26412; 25927
ST_Number of women directly reached	NA	60	47	28727; 25927
ST_Number of women that benefitted from FNS interventions	NA	38080	21519	27741
ST_Quality of knowledge-innovation systems for FNS	NA	2	2	25927

Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 1

Assess achieved results compared to planning:	B
Reasons for result achieved.	Where results were achieved approaches were better designed (thanks to e.g. a systemic approach, strong business concepts, an appropriate involvement of government institutes) and the local context taken into account (seed sector, land certification) and results lagged behind where this was not the case (incubators, micro-finance).
Implications for planning.	Project designs need to be well thought through very much adhering to self-advancement, entrepreneurship and working with the institutional environment. Where concepts are proven there is more scope for scaling up or even mainstreaming. In all this, value chain development is needed to have a greater impact in the other three result areas.

Result area 2 - Nutrition Food and Nutrition Security

RESULTS

A school feeding programme is the main contributor to results in this result area. In this programme children receive one hot nutritious meal per school day. In other projects nutrition may have improved in farm households due to better farm production and higher farm incomes, but effects on nutrition is not systematically monitored. Local sourcing, transport of food products, school canteen management, preparation of meals, the use of clean cooking stoves, and nutrition awareness raising activities in and around the schools are all part and parcel of the school feeding programme. The school feeding programme managed to reach a larger number of children than was planned.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
ST_Number of people for whom adequately fortified food became available	NA	130000	250655	28727
ST_Number of people with improved food intake	NA	130000	250655	28727
ST_Total number of undernourished people reached directly 1.1.1	0	130000	251909	28727; 400001255

Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 2

Assess achieved results compared to planning:	A
Reasons for result achieved.	The school feeding programme has been managed efficiently also due to effective interaction between embassy and WFP to discuss the best way in addressing constraints.
Implications for planning.	The self-advancement approach will be used as a vehicle to assist farm households in not only improving production but also integrating nutrition objectives and activities in Integrated Farm Plans.

Result area 3 - Productivity Food and Nutrition Security

RESULTS

Projects working in this result area have reached famers directly and supported them variously, through (1) integrated farm planning, (2) enabling access to improved seed, (3) enabling access to fertilizers; (4) technical support for storage; (5) enabling access to micro-finance. All results refer to crop production only (no livestock or fish production). The number of family farmers with increased productivity and/or income is expected to increase over time. Assisting farmer households in self-advancement is a fundamental component of the embassy's food security programme. The level of adherence of farmer households to self-advancement have exceeded expectations. Large scale

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
ST_Number of family farms (crop/livestock/fish producers) with improved access to input and/or output markets	NA	1620470	873372	400002008; 25452; 27741; 28727
ST_Number of family farms (crop/livestock/fish producers) with increased productivity and/or income	NA	192260	84843	28727; 27741; 25452; 400002008
ST_Total number of family farms (crop/livestock/fish producers) reached directly [2.1.1]	25627	1815471	1939526	26412; 25452; 28727; 27741; 400002008
ST_Total number of family farms (crop/livestock/fish producers) reached indirectly 2.1.2	NA	3087	3087	400002008; 25452

Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 3

Assess achieved results compared to planning:	A
Reasons for result achieved.	The self-advancement approach has an enormous appeal to farmer households and, as a consequence, it has, to a large extent, been spread spontaneously by trained farmers households to neighboring communities. Farmers willingness to pay for improved inputs proves to be quite high. Savings have increased and groups of farmers also found outlets for their produce.
Implications for planning.	Spontaneous replication of the self-advancement approach is positive but it poses the risk of dilution. Scaling up will have to deal with the question of how to preserve quality of the approach. It should also look into the question how the approach can incorporate new themes such as nutrition, family planning, etc. Scaling up also implies embedding the approach in the policies, strategies and practices of national institutions and organizations. The approach now has to be capitalized on by developing inclusive value chains to improve access to profitable markets. Better access to micro-finance is part of this.

Result area 4 - Sustainability Food and Nutrition Security

RESULTS

Improving and managing land and water resources are core to the self-advancement approach. Family farms have taken up digging ditches along contour lines, protection of bunds and terrace risers, agroforestry, use of compost, mulching and reforestation. This has improved the productive capacity of farms and capacity to cope with climatic shocks. The school feeding programme has had a beneficial environmental effect by stimulating schools to adopt improved stoves fueled by non-wood biomass as fuel. Like in Result Area 3, the high level of adherence of farmer households to self-advancement has led to much better soil and water management.

INDICATORS	Baseline	Target	Result	Source
ST_Number of hectares of farmland (including pastures and fishing grounds) used more eco-friendly	NA	38080	18734	28727; 27741
ST_Total number of hectares of farmland (including pastures and fishing grounds) reached directly 3.1.1	NA	38080	18734	27741

Assessment of the results achieved across the entire result area 4

Assess achieved results compared to planning:	A (see Result Area 3)
Reasons for result achieved.	Self-advancement explains the large uptake of land management. There is however much scope for improvement of soil and water conservation and soil fertility management practices.
Implications for planning.	In order to assist farmers in taking one step further in sustainable land and water management, more evidence on its benefits needs to become available and widely shared, also to convince government institutes and other development actors to adopt and support the self-advancement approach, in their policies, strategies and practices. Land tenure should be part of / embedded in the total landscape management as well a strong link to value chain development.

* Find more information on the projects on Openaid.nl with the activity numbers listed under 'Source'