

## Section I: Identification and JP Status

### Pro-poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt

#### Semester: 2-10

Country	Egypt
Thematic Window	Development and the Private Sector
MDGF Atlas Project	00067258
Program title	Pro-poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt

Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-10
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2009-12-04

Participating UN Organizations	* ILO * UNDP * UNIDO * UNIFEM
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Implementing Partners	* Ministry of Investment * Ministry of Trade and Industry
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#### Budget Summary

##### Total Approved Budget

UNDP  
UNIDO  
ILO

UNIFEM

Total \$0.00

**Total Amount of Transferred To Date**

UNDP \$1,380,397.00

UNIDO \$639,310.00

ILO \$0.00

UNIFEM \$120,696.00

Total \$2,140,403.00

**Total Budget Committed To Date**

UNDP \$180,559.54

UNIDO \$108,816.29

ILO \$0.00

UNIFEM \$11,470.50

Total \$300,846.33

**Total Budget Disbursed To Date**

UNDP \$213,945.74

UNIDO \$366,737.81

ILO \$0.00

UNIFEM \$26,475.28

Total \$607,158.83

**Donors**

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided in 2010 for each programme as per following example:

Amount in thousands of U\$

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
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Parallel

Cost Share

Counterpart

## DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through UN agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

### Direct Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	450		450					6
Reached Number	24		45					3
Targeted - Reached	426	0	405	0	0	0	0	3
% difference	5.33	0	10.0	0	0	0	0	50.0

### Indirect Beneficiaries

	Men	Men from Ethnic Groups	Women	Women from Ethnic Groups	Boys	Girls	National Institutions	Local Institutions
Targeted Number	600		200					2
Reached Number								
Targeted - Reached	600	0	200	0	0	0	0	2
% difference	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0.0

## Section II: JP Progress

### 1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (250 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

#### Progress in outcomes

The Joint Programme is undertaking the necessary preparations in order to achieve expected results.

The baseline investigation is in its final stages, anticipated to be completed by the end of January 2011, delivering important information on the horticultural sector in Upper Egypt. Furthermore several study tours, Business to Business meetings, trainings were undertaken working towards outcome I of the project.

As for Outcome II, the baseline investigation deliver relevant information, a legal advisor has been contracted to provide legal advisory on contract forming, further activities are planned for year 2.

As for Outcome III, the JP is awaiting the finalization of the Baseline investigation, in order to take appropriate action

#### Progress in outputs

Awaiting the completion of the base line survey some activities have been undertaken towards progress in outputs.

Around 60 workers and agribusiness operators have been trained on post harvest, tripartite contracts have been signed by the Post Harvest Centers, the Project and Contractors to equip the PHCs, in order to comply with international standards, and partnerships are being brokered between the PHCs and the private sector.

#### Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

The task force is currently working in drafting capacity building programmes for the PHCs, a capacity building officer has been assigned to this task.

The project plans on establishing 3 Agribusiness centers in order to ensure project sustainability.

#### Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Coordination within the Government (s)

#### What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

- *Seasonality of Agricultural Produce*

Other. Please specify

- *Seasonality of Agricultural Produce*

#### Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Delay in implementation was caused partially by the delay in recruitment of PMU members

#### Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

- Seasonality of the agriculture produce.

- Intense involvement of the rural community in the Parliamentary elections held in November 2010.

**Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties**

- 1- The PMU staff will be complete starting from the 1st of Jan. 2011
- 2- The PMU has its own premises
- 3- The project technical staff supported the Baseline consultant to finalize the field investigation.

## 2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

**Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?**

Yes true  
No false

**If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?**

Yes  
No

**What types of coordination mechanisms**

Coordination Mechanisms

- PMC and NSC are fully functional. There is good representation from all the partners and the members have decision-making authority within their respective organizations.
- The programme manager ensures partners are working in sync to reach the 70% target
- RC office facilitates the coordination process and provides continues support to the programme manager, PMC and NSC.
- There is strong national ownership and interest.
- Bilateral and multilateral meetings are conducted to discuss progress, challenges and possible solutions.
- Decisions are taken jointly.
- Adjusting the Results and Resources Framework to eliminate redundancy to ensure better coordination in implementing activities.

Coordination between different joint programmes

In Egypt there are 13 joint programmes in total, three of which are funded by the MDG-F. A joint programme assessment was conducted in December 2010; one of the recommendations was that other joint programmes should adopt the coordination mechanisms of the MDG Achievement Fund JPs. The JP Manager is working with the Managers of the Dahshour JP and the climate change JP to identify commonalities and synergies for better coordination and the efficient use of resources. They are providing him with lessons learnt and best practices. The programme plans to use the Team Works application as a communication tool to ensure joint delivery. The three programme managers have agreed to meet once every month to share information. They have shared their communication strategies with one another and plan to hire one communication officer/company to support them in implementing their plans.

**Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below**

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	0	8	Procurement manual, project document, PMC and NSC minutes of meeting	meetings and joint reports
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	3	Questionnaires, TORs, Baseline survey	meetings and joint reports
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	0	9	Mission Reports	Site visits

### 3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

**Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

Not involved      false  
 Slightly involved      false  
 Fairly involved      true  
 Fully involved      false

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?**

Policy/decision making  
*Recruitment*  
 Management: budget  
*Recruitment*  
 Management: other, specify  
*Recruitment*

**Who leads and/or chair the PMC?**

UNDP Representative starting from meeting #5

**Number of meetings with PMC chair**

5

**Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

Not involved      false  
 Slightly involved      false  
 Fairly involved      false  
 Fully involved      true

**In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?**

Policy/decision making

Management: service provision

**Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?**

Not involved false

Slightly involved true

Fairly involved false

Fully involved false

**In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?**

Policy/decision making

Management: service provision

**Where is the joint programme management unit seated?**

By itself

**Current situation**

## 4 Communication and Advocacy

**Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?**

Yes true

No false

**Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy**

The main Objective of the Salasel communication and advocacy plan is to raise awareness and strengthen broad-based support and action for the goals of the project through devising activities that aim at keeping the MDGs high on the political agenda. The plan works on educing a multiplier effect of the MDG-F investment in the country by highlighting the Salasel joint program as a model and a best practice suitable to replicate and learn from. The plan will also address citizen participation and empowerment, and work on policy.

The Target Audience

Group 1: The population of Farmers in Upper Egypt

- The Promotion of the entrepreneurial values.

- The promotion of gender equity values.

- Targeting some social inherent negative values such as strong tribal values. This is because such values often delimit and eventually prevent farmers from cooperating

together in joint activities.

- Addressing the declining standing of agriculture and agri-business in the eyes of the youth in the region. Promoting a view of land cultivation and agri-business as a lucrative opportunity holding the promise of a rewarding career.

Group2: Policy makers and the private sector

- Highlighting the importance of Upper Egypt as the land of opportunities ( or missed opportunities)
- Emphasize the importance of the agricultural sector as potentially the engine for poverty reduction in rural Egypt
- Underscore the gain and value of the establishment of equitable and viable partnerships between private investors and small farmers.
- Advocating any needed changes in government policies towards the establishment of an equitable business.

Group3: Civil society and the media

- Increase awareness of media professionals and civil society, advocate and mobilize support for the MDGs
- Alert the different civil society institutes and the media to the challenges that face up the rural population in Upper Egypt and the need to mobilize efforts to combat extreme poverty in this region
- Alert the different civil society institutes and the media to the challenges that face up women specifically in upper Egypt train and educate them in handling gender issues
- Alert the different civil society institutes and the media to the challenges that face up the horticulture sector in Upper Egypt and the need to mobilize efforts to restructure this important economic sector

#### **What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?**

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

*Outreach to international community to present the JP efforts as a model and lessons learnt for potential replication.*

Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice

*Outreach to international community to present the JP efforts as a model and lessons learnt for potential replication.*

New/adopted policy and legislation that advance MDGs and related goals

*Outreach to international community to present the JP efforts as a model and lessons learnt for potential replication.*

Establishment and/or liaison with social networks to advance MDGs and related goals

*Outreach to international community to present the JP efforts as a model and lessons learnt for potential replication.*

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

*Outreach to international community to present the JP efforts as a model and lessons learnt for potential replication.*

Media outreach and advocacy

*Outreach to international community to present the JP efforts as a model and lessons learnt for potential replication.*

Others

*Outreach to international community to present the JP efforts as a model and lessons learnt for potential replication.*

#### **What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?**

Faith-based organizations

Social networks/coalitions

Local citizen groups



Private sector  
Academic institutions  
Media groups and journalist  
Other 3

**What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?**

Household surveys

*The JP has recruited a communication officer, starting January 2011, to develop a communication strategy.*

Others

*The JP has recruited a communication officer, starting January 2011, to develop a communication strategy.*

## Section III: Millenium Development Goals

### Millenium Development Goals

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Small farmers and agricultural workers are more equitably integrated into domestic and international value/supply chains of horticultural products through enhanced efficiency, productivity and viable business partnerships with private sector investors.	69	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•300 agricultural workers and agribusiness operators (including 75% women) trained</li> <li>•In harvesting and post-harvesting operations.</li> <li>•150 trained workers (including 75% women) gainfully employed by PHCs.</li> <li>•Partnerships between private investors, small firms and FAs established</li> <li>•Reduced loss in horticultural products by 50%.</li> <li>•PHCs system and capacity</li> <li>•Upgraded (complying to quality, food safety and traceability standards)</li> <li>•At least 1000 farmers and agribusinesses improve their business practices</li> <li>•PHCs systems and capacity upgraded to meet international standards (e.g. Traceability, ISO 22000, Leaf Global gap, Global Gap, Gender Equity Seal).</li> </ul>	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Small farmers and agricultural workers are more equitably integrated into domestic and international value/supply chains of horticultural products through enhanced efficiency, productivity and viable business partnerships with private sector investors.	45	150 trained workers (including 75% women) gainfully employed by PHCs.	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Small farmers and agricultural workers are 1 more equitably integrated into domestic and international value/supply chains of horticultural products through enhanced efficiency, productivity and viable business partnerships with private sector investors.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•More than 75% of crops purchased by high quality markets (export markets, major retailers, touristic establishments).</li> <li>•PHCs systems and capacity upgraded to meet international standards (e.g Traceability, ISO 22000, Leaf Global gap, Global Gap, Gender Equity Seal)</li> </ul>	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Entrepreneurial forms of organization established by small farmers.		•Number of entrepreneurial organizations established by small farmers with assistance from the project	

Target 1.A: Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than one dollar a day

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Policy and regulatory changes to promote pro-poor private sector-based growth in Upper Egypt's horticultural sector identified and discussed with the GOE.		Number and importance of identified policy and regulatory measures that are tackled by the GOE with assistance from the programme.	

## Additional Narrative Comments

### Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

In addition to the 3 MDGs mentioned above, the project will contribute to ensuring environmental sustainability (MDG-7) as tracing agriculture products has a positive impact on the environment and the quality of the produce. Furthermore, shifting the farmers' attention to serve higher quality markets and export markets will lead them to cleaner production (organic or just with monitored levels of pesticides).

### Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

This project is in line with the current Gov. orientation towards giving a priority to Upper Egypt in the investment and development programmes

## Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

### 1 Promote and support national and local policies and programmes in favor of enterprise development

#### 1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the Joint Programme related to the advancement of enterprises (including agro industry)

##### Policies

National  
Local

##### Laws

National        1  
Local

##### Strategies

National  
Local

#### 1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is going to be implemented

Clause 13 in the law #84 of the year 2002 gives the association a discount of 50% on water and electricity consumption. We were informed by the associations we are going to support, that this clause is not applied on their invoices. These associations own post harvest facilities and refrigeration equipment have high electricity consumption which is considered a big part of their service costs. We will contact the related parties in order to apply clause 13. This will help the association generate money to introduce better services to its members and reduce the cost of the service which will increase the income of beneficiaries.

#### 1.3 Number of entrepreneurs and/or entities that the law, policy or strategy directly affects

**Farmers**

Total  
Urban  
Rural

**Entrepreneurs**

Total  
Urban  
Rural

**Micro enterprises**

Total  
Urban  
Rural

**Small enterprises**

Total  
Urban  
Rural

**Medium enterprises**

Total  
Urban  
Rural

**Large enterprises**

Total  
Urban  
Rural

**Financial providers**

Total  
Urban  
Rural

**Business development providers**

Total  
Urban  
Rural

**Other, Specify**

Total 6  
*Farmer Associations*  
Urban  
*Farmer Associations*  
Rural 6  
*Farmer Associations*

**1.4 Please indicate the sector of focus of the law, policy or plan**

Agro-industry

**1.5 Government's budget allocated to support enterprise development before the implementation of the Joint Programme**

National Budget

Total Local Budget(s)

**1.6 Variation (%) in the government's budget allocated to programmes or policies on enterprise development from the beginning of the joint programme to present time**

**National Budget**

% Overall  
% Triggered by the Joint Programme

**Local Budget**

% Overall  
% Triggered by the Joint Programme

## 2 Promote and support national and local policies and programmes in favor of enterprise development

### 2.1 Type and number of programmes or interventions supported by the joint programme aiming to improve enterprises' capacities, competitiveness, and / or access to market:

#### Technical Assistance

Total  
Microenterprises  
SME 3  
Farms  
Cooperatives  
Other

#### Business Development Services

Total 0  
Microenterprises  
SME  
Farms  
Cooperatives  
Other

#### Access to finance

Total 0  
Microenterprises  
SME  
Farms  
Cooperatives  
Other

#### Certification

Total 0  
Microenterprises  
SME  
Farms  
Cooperatives

Other

**Other, Specify**

Total

*Business to Business Meetings with private sector*

Microenterprises

*Business to Business Meetings with private sector*

SME 5

*Business to Business Meetings with private sector*

Farms

*Business to Business Meetings with private sector*

Cooperatives

*Business to Business Meetings with private sector*

Other

*Business to Business Meetings with private sector*

**2.2 Total number of individuals directly assisted through those interventions**

**Technical Assistance**

Farmers

Entrepreneurs

Employees

Other

Women 10

Men 7

**Business Development Services**

Farmers

Entrepreneurs

Employees

Other

Women

Men

**Access to finance**

Farmers

Entrepreneurs



Employees  
Other  
Women  
Men

**Certification**

Farmers  
Entrepreneurs  
Employees  
Other  
Women  
Men

**Other, Specify**

Farmers  
Entrepreneurs  
Employees  
Other  
Women  
Men

**2.3 What impacts have these interventions had?**

Access to new markets: national  
Adoption of new technologies

**3 Creating or strengthening organizations and partnerships to contribute to enterprise development and competitiveness**

**3.1 Type and number of organizations created or strengthened**

**Clusters**

Total

Participating Business  
 Total participating individuals  
 Participating men  
 Participating women

**Cooperatives**

Total  
 # Participating business  
 Total participating individuals  
 # participating men  
 # participating women

**Farmers Associations**

Total	3	
# Participating business	1	
Total participating individuals		6
# participating men	6	
# participating women		

**Business groups**

Total  
 # participating business  
 Total participating individuals  
 # participating men  
 # participating women

**Other, Specify**

Total  
*Participating in Fresh Gate Exhibition*  
 # Participating business  
*Participating in Fresh Gate Exhibition*  
 Total participating individuals  
*Participating in Fresh Gate Exhibition*  
 # participating men  
*Participating in Fresh Gate Exhibition*  
 # participating women  
*Participating in Fresh Gate Exhibition*

### 3.2 Number of target enterprises who realize a financial benefit as a result of the joint programme's contribution

#### Clusters

Total

# Participating Business

Total participating individuals

# participating men

# participating women

#### Cooperatives

Total

# participating business

Total participating individuals

# participating men

# participating women

#### Farmers Associations

Total

# participating business

Total participating individuals

# participating men

# participating women

#### Business groups

Total

# participating business

Total participating individuals

# participating men

# participating women

#### Other, Specify

Total

# participating business

Total participating individuals

# participating men

# participating women

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
More than 75% of crops purchased by high quality markets (export markets, major retailers, touristic establishments)	Percentage of crops purchased by high quality markets	On going	75% of production	0	Evaluation, PHC and FA records	Seasonal (pending crop cycle), Project reports.	UNDP	Difficulty in ensuring 75% sales to high quality markets due to economic-financial crisis  Private sector limited capacity and experience in managing PHCs
300 agribusiness workers (including 75% women) trained in harvesting and post harvesting operations	Number of workers and working women acquiring new skills.  % of increase in productivity.		300	23 Males, 45 Females,	Project records evaluation, training evaluation, PHC records, and project reports.	Project reports	UNIDO	Agricultural Workers reluctance to participate in training
150 trained agribusiness workers (including 75% women) gainfully employed in PHCs	Number of men and women workers graduates of the training courses employed by PHC		150	0	Project records, Evaluation, PHC records, project report	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNIDO	MOSS is not supportive of project and FAs are restrained from working with private sector.

PHCs equipped and the sustainability plans being implemented	Equipment obtained for PHCs  Cost recovery ratio for PHCs		Fence around Facility Air Conditioning System	Tripartite Contracts have been signed	PHC records, Project Reports	Quarterly and Annual Project Reports	UNDP	Private sector limited capacity and experience in managing PHCs,  MOSS is not supportive and FAs are restrained from working with private sector.
PHC systems and capacity upgraded to meet international standards	Number of PHCs complying with international quality standards and management systems	PHCS are not certified	Not determined yet	Infrastructural adjustments planed	Evaluation, PHC records, Project reports	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNIDO	MOSS is not supportive and FAs are restrained from working with private sector  This component of the programme envisages the significant expansion of testing, technology and information services and capabilities. The impact would depend on the availability of qualified staff and the willingness to utilize the assistance rendered to enhance the development of agribusiness.  Negative reactions to the implementation and adoption of GES
FA capacity enhanced to sustainably deliver services to their members	Number of services provided to members  Number of recipients of	Baseline still ongoing	Not determined yet	0  0	FA records, project reports, client satisfaction survey, evaluations	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNIDO	MOSS is not supportive of project and FAs are restrained form working with private sector.  The capacity development of the FAs

	<p>each service</p> <p>Degree of client satisfaction</p> <p>At least 1000 farmers and agribusiness operators improve their agribusiness practices</p> <p>Progression of cost recovery of services</p>							<p>can be achieved only if the selected counterparts show ownership of the development work and cooperate closely with the project management unit and the field project coordinators to achieve the project target and reach independency and sustainability by the end of the programme.</p>
Partnerships between private investors , small farmers and FAs established	Number of existing and renewed contracts between farmers and private investors		At least 3	0	Evaluation PHC records project reports	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	<p>MOSS is not supportive of project and FAs are restrained from working with private sector.</p> <p>Private sector companies reluctance to work with small farmers.</p>
Feasibility and potential of incorporating farmers in collective entrepreneurial forms assessed	Feasibility study			Planned for year 2	Feasibility Study	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	
500 Farmers receive entrepreneurship training to enhance their entrepreneurial skills and	Number of farmers receiving training		500	0	Project records	Quarterly and annual project reports	ILO	Farmers reluctance to attend training

awareness								
Willingness of farmers to incorporate into entrepreneurial forms increased	Percentage of farmers willing to establish a collective enterprise	Baseline ongoing		0	Post training evaluation  Post awareness campaign opinion survey	Post training evaluation  Evaluations	UNDP	
At least one company established by small farmers	Number of enterprises established by small farmers with assistance from the project		1	0	Evaluation, project report	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	FA not willing to explore and change into different organizational forms
Policy and regulatory constrains to incorporate small farmers and workers especially women in value chains on equitable basis identified	Number and importance of identified policy and regulatory measures			0	Policy study, project reports, GOE officials correspondences with the programme evaluation	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	MOSS is not supportive of the project and FA are restrained from working with private sector
FAs advocacy capacity and involvement in policy dialogue with the GOE strengthened	Frequency and effectiveness of the participation of FAs in the identification and discussion of policy and regulatory issues wit the GOE			0	Policy study, project reports, GOE officials correspondences with the programme evaluation	Quarterly and annual project reports	ILO	MOSS is not supportive of the project and FA are restrained from working with private sector

Success stories and lessons learned promoted	Number and significance of lessons learned complied and promoted  Number of publications			0  0	Project reports	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	MOSS is not supportive of the project and FA are restrained from working with private sector
Policy issues disseminated and discussed with the GOE	Number and importance of policy issues that are tackled by the GOE			0	Policy study, project reports, GOE officials correspondences with the programme evaluation	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	GOE reluctant to engage in policy dialogue



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PHC systems and capacity upgraded to meet international standards	Number of PHCs complying with international quality standards and management systems	PHCS are not certified	Not determined yet	Infrastructural adjustments planed	Evaluation, PHC records, Project reports	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNIDO	MOSS is not supportive and FAs are restrained from working with private sector  This component of the programme envisages the significant expansion of testing, technology and information services and capabilities. The impact would depend on the availability of qualified staff and the willingness to utilize the assistance rendered to enhance the development of agribusiness.  Negative reactions to the implementation and adoption of GES
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Partnerships between private investors , small farmers and FAs established	Number of existing and renewed contracts between farmers and private investors		At least 3	0	Evaluation PHC records project reports	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	<p>MOSS is not supportive of project and FAs are restrained from working with private sector.</p> <p>Private sector companies reluctance to work with small farmers.</p>
Feasibility and potential of incorporating farmers in collective entrepreneurial forms assessed	Feasibility study			Planned for year 2	Feasibility Study	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	
500 Farmers receive entrepreneurship training to enhance their entrepreneurial skills and	Number of farmers receiving training		500	0	Project records	Quarterly and annual project reports	ILO	Farmers reluctance to attend training

awareness								
Willingness of farmers to incorporate into entrepreneurial forms increased	Percentage of farmers willing to establish a collective enterprise	Baseline ongoing		0	Post training evaluation  Post awareness campaign opinion survey	Post training evaluation  Evaluations	UNDP	
At least one company established by small farmers	Number of enterprises established by small farmers with assistance from the project		1	0	Evaluation, project report	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	FA not willing to explore and change into different organizational forms
Policy and regulatory constrains to incorporate small farmers and workers especially women in value chains on equitable basis identified	Number and importance of identified policy and regulatory measures			0	Policy study, project reports, GOE officials correspondences with the programme evaluation	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	MOSS is not supportive of the project and FA are restrained from working with private sector
FAs advocacy capacity and involvement in policy dialogue with the GOE strengthened	Frequency and effectiveness of the participation of FAs in the identification and discussion of policy and regulatory issues wit the GOE			0	Policy study, project reports, GOE officials correspondences with the programme evaluation	Quarterly and annual project reports	ILO	MOSS is not supportive of the project and FA are restrained from working with private sector

Success stories and lessons learned promoted	Number and significance of lessons learned complied and promoted  Number of publications			0  0	Project reports	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	MOSS is not supportive of the project and FA are restrained from working with private sector
Policy issues disseminated and discussed with the GOE	Number and importance of policy issues that are tackled by the GOE			0	Policy study, project reports, GOE officials correspondences with the programme evaluation	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	GOE reluctant to engage in policy dialogue