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ຢູ່ເຂດພູດອຍພາກເໜືອ ສ.ປ.ປລາວ

FOOD SECURITY NORTHERN UPLANDS

Discussion Paper 2

Assessing the evidence on food security interventions in the north of Lao PDR

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Australian Government
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1. Introduction

Despite strong economic growth and reductions in poverty rates during the last decade, the prevalence of food insecurity in Lao PDR remains largely unchanged: 22% of the population was deemed food insecure in 2007/08, down 1% from 2002/03 (FAO 2012). Our own preliminary work, using LECS5 for the period 2012/13 (Santos and McLeod, 2016), suggests no meaningful change in this value. Food insecurity seems to be especially prevalent in the north of the country, with seven of the nine worst affected provinces situated in Northern Laos (WFP 2013).

The concept of food security is complex and encompasses numerous dimensions across its four main pillars: availability, access, utilisation and vulnerability. As a result, development projects that are designed to improve food security may target a diverse set of outcomes relating to livelihoods, resilience, markets, health, nutrition and equality at the individual, household and community levels. Similarly, the extent and depth of the information available on specific aspects of the projects and their success vary significantly across projects and outcomes. The objective of this study is to assess the extent and nature of the existing evidence on the impacts of such interventions. Understanding what has been tried, what has worked and what has not worked, constitutes a first step towards our goal of improving food security in Lao PDR in a systematic and sustainable way. The information summarized here should be useful for policy makers, practitioners and researchers who work to eliminate food insecurity.

We present the extent and nature of the existing evidence base on food security interventions in the north of Lao PDR as an Evidence Gap Map (EGM), where each pertinent project is represented by its intended outcomes and target level, ranging from individuals, to households, to enabling environments. In addition, a brief description of each project and its outcomes is embedded within the EGM. EGMs have been used to provide easy access to the best available evidence on outcomes of a range of areas of intervention, including primary and secondary education, peacebuilding activities and water, sanitation and hygiene initiatives (see 3ie (2016) for a collection of EGMs). Unlike existing EGMs, this EGM is both narrower in geographical scope (Northern provinces of Lao PDR) and broader in the scope of admissible evidence: in addition to impact evaluations, we also map published project reports that provide other forms of evidence on project outcomes. When assessing the nature of the evidence base we distinguish between projects that used counterfactual analysis to evaluate the impact of an intervention and projects that use less informative approaches to impact evaluation such as before-and-after comparisons of outcomes or other types of evidence to evaluate the success of the project (including a comparison between anticipated and realized project inputs, with no attention paid to outcomes).

Almost no intervention attempted to evaluate its impact using some form of counterfactual analyses (i.e., tried to answer the question: what would have happened to the beneficiaries of the intervention in its absence?). In a substantial number of interventions, we are also not able to quantify their impact of an intervention using before-and-after comparisons of food security outcomes, as usually a baseline was not collected as part of the project design. The implication is

that the true impact on food security of a large number of projects will never be known. We have, as a result, less guidance regarding what works when addressing the problem of stubbornly persistent high rates of food insecurity.

The remainder of this paper is organized as follows. The next section outlines the Evidence Gap Map approach and describes the five steps that were followed to develop the food security EGM presented here. The findings of the mapping exercise are discussed in Section 3 and Section 4 concludes.

2. Methods

Food security is a multidimensional concept and conducting an informative and user-friendly overview of past interventions targeting food security and their outcomes is a challenging task. The EGM framework was purposefully developed to overcome such challenges by visually mapping and cataloguing thematic collections of interventions in a systematic way (Gaarder 2010, Snilstveit, Vojtkova et al. 2013). Key to this exercise is the development of a framework of interventions and outcomes, whereby the rows of the framework contain the types of interventions, while the columns describe the outcomes that are targeted.

This method has been applied successfully to map and provide easy access to the ‘best available evidence’ on the outcomes of programs that have targeted, for example, HIV/AIDS in low and middle income countries (Vojtkova 2011), smallholder agricultural development in Africa (Stewart, Erasmus et al. 2014) and peacebuilding (Cameron, Brown et al. 2015). The consideration and definition of what constitutes evidence of the impact of a project or program is an essential preliminary decision.

The key objective of evaluating the impact of a program is to determine the extent to which observed outcomes, such as changes in wellbeing of the targeted population, are attributable to the program. This emphasis on establishing a causal link between the program and its outcomes sets impact evaluation apart from other evaluation approaches, including monitoring & evaluation or operational evaluations, which tend to focus on evaluating the progress of a program against milestones and deliverables.¹

Isolating the effect of a program from other factors that may have contributed to the change in wellbeing would ideally require that wellbeing can be observed at a point in time post program, but in two states of the world: with and without having been exposed to the program. This situation is illustrated in Figure 1, where an outcome of interest for participants is observed before the program is implemented (Y_0) as well as post-program (Y_4), but not in the absence of the program (Y_2). A simple before and after analysis would attribute the difference between Y_4 and Y_0 to the program. This fails to take into account any changes in Y that would have happened regardless of the program. To isolate the impact of the program from trends and other factors affecting the outcome Y , a counterfactual needs to be identified. In Figure 1, the counterfactual is established using a control group whose

¹¹ See Khandker et al. (2010) for a comprehensive introduction to impact evaluation and its methodologies.

outcome Y is subject to the same trend as the participants', albeit being at a different level. Applying the initial difference between participant outcome level Y_0 and control group outcome level Y_1 , to the observed outcome level Y_4 , yields the impact of the program as the difference between the observed outcome level Y_4 and the counterfactual outcome level Y_2 .

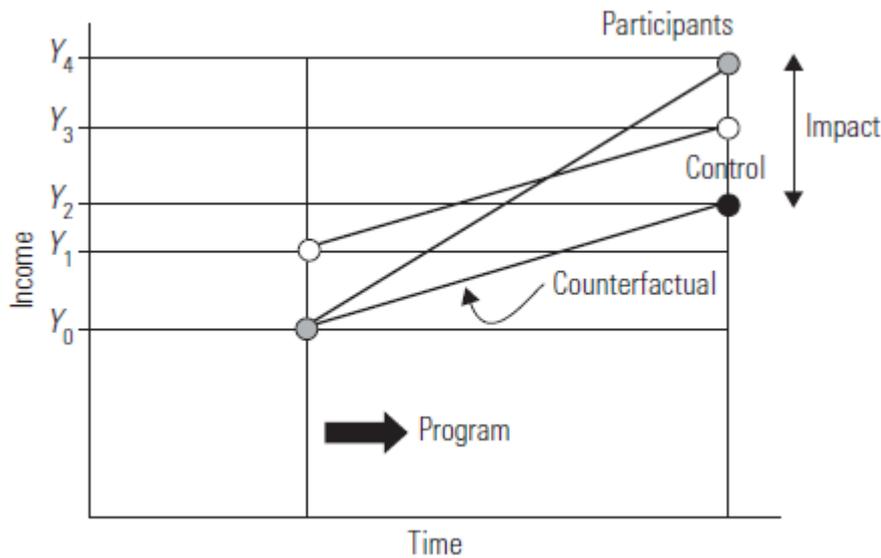


Figure 1: Impact evaluation using a counterfactual; source: Khandker, Koolwal et al. (2010), page 23.

Thematic EGMs usually limit admissible evidence to impact evaluations and systematic reviews of impact evaluations. A global geographical scope usually allows for a sufficient number of impact evaluation and systematic reviews to be identified to populate the EGM. The motivation behind the EGM that we present here is to identify, map and catalogue the considerable effort expended to improve food security in the Northern Uplands of Lao PDR. This is done by admitting a wider range of published evidence on outcomes than is common in EGM studies, including final and mid-term project reports.

In order to minimize the potential for bias in the identification, review and mapping stages, a step by step process was defined *a priori* and followed throughout. The first step involves defining the review question, scope and EGM framework. The second step involves searching for projects within the scope of the review. Impact evaluations and final reports on identified projects are sourced in a third step, while the critical appraisal of each report, its summary and mapping into the EGM constitute the fourth step. The fifth and final step involves interpreting results and drawing conclusions. Each of these steps is explained in more detail below.

Step 1: Defining the objective, scope and EGM framework

The objective of this review is to identify and summarise pertinent interventions and their outcomes for food security in the north of Lao PDR and to provide an assessment of the strength of the evidence presented. Hence the geographic scope of the review includes projects that were

implemented in one or more of the Northern provinces: Bokeo, Huaphanh, Luang Namtha, Luang Prabang, Oudomxay, Phongsali, Sayabouli, Xieng Khouang. As our research is motivated by the recent lack of improvements in food security we limit our review to projects and interventions that were completed in or sometime after 2005 and are therefore likely to have targeted drivers of food insecurity that are still of relevance today.

The food security EGM framework is grounded in the food security literature and is the result of consultation with members of the research team as well as local stakeholders, who were in attendance at the inaugural FSNU workshop held in Vientiane in November 2015. The structure of the EGM framework is shown in Figure 2. The rows contain the types of interventions, grouped by target level: enabling environment, households or individuals. The columns cover the six dimensions of food security, ranging from improved livelihoods to resilience, markets, nutrition, natural resource management and equality. The dimensions and specific outcomes or indicators of these are adapted from the Food Security Learning Framework (Gates Foundation, DfID et al. 2013) and encompass the four pillars of food security, access, availability, utilization and stability (FAO 2001)². Taken together, the dimensions of the EGM represent the universe of important interventions and food security outcomes, with the exception of interventions aiming to improve policies and institutions as well as targeting research and development into food security. These latter categories were excluded from the EGM as the programs tended to be national in focus and their outcomes difficult to define and evaluate.

The first dimension of food security is improved livelihoods from agricultural production. This dimension is included as it leads directly to greater physical food availability as well as greater economic and physical access to food. Livelihoods can be improved in a variety of ways. These include increasing agricultural yields and production for own consumption or sale, adopting new innovations, expanding productive asset ownership and diversifying income generating activities.

Increasing the resilience to shocks that negatively impact food security is the second dimension in the food security EGM framework. This dimension is directly linked to stability, the fourth pillar of food security. Effective *ex ante* risk management strategies and *ex post* risk coping mechanisms increase resilience as do investments in human and social capital.

The third food security dimension is defined around expanded markets and value chains. This dimension is particularly important in the context of Lao PDR, where agricultural markets and commercial agriculture have been priority areas for the economic development for the Government of Laos for some time (MAF 2010). Market opportunities can be created by providing access to output markets and markets for improved inputs, supporting the production of high value

²Improved research and innovation and improved policies and institutions are potential dimensions of food security that were excluded from the EGM framework as the outcomes of such interventions are very hard to measure and may only become apparent long after the implementation.

outputs, introducing quality standards and minimising post-harvest losses. Conveying an understanding of market price movements is similarly important.

Vertical: target levels of intervention	Horizontal: dimensions and outcomes of food security					
	1. Improved livelihoods	2. Increased resilience	3. Expanded markets and value-chains	4. Enhanced nutrition and dietary quality	5. NRM & CC	6. Equality
Enabling environment	> Agricultural yield / production > Adoption of innovations > Ownership of productive assets	> Coping strategies > Risk reduction > Social capital > Human capital	> Access to output markets > Access to improved inputs > Production of high value outputs > Effect on prices: level and variability > Quality standards > Post-harvest loss	> Food consumption > Diet Diversity > Feeding, nurturing, mothers' health > Anthropometric gains > Water & health practices > Health service provision / training / access > Access to clean water	> Biodiversity > Forest management > Water management > Erosion	> Gender > Social
Household	> Production for own consumption > Diversification of income generating					
Individual						

Figure 2: Food Security EGM framework.

Dimension four, enhanced nutrition and dietary quality, directly addresses the symptoms of food insecurity, such as deficiencies in food consumption, lack of dietary diversity as well as poor maternal health and feeding and nurturing practices. This dimension also addresses other causes of food insecurity that are not related to food shortages, such as improving water and health practices, providing clean water and access to health services and health service training. As such, enhanced nutrition and dietary quality is directly linked to the utilization pillar of food security.

The interconnectedness between natural resource conservation and food security is captured by the fifth dimension. Good management practices of soils, local forests and water resources as well as the timely adaptation to climate change contribute to the maintenance of local biodiversity – potentially, an important source of dietary diversity of poor rural people.

Achieving gender and social equality are seen as key facilitators towards achieving food security. It is the women who are mostly responsible for the household food consumption and it is anticipated that empowering women will reduce the incidents of malnutrition and hunger. Achieving social equality would create similar opportunities to lead healthy, food secure lives regardless of background.

The EGM framework is complemented by a summary template, designed to provide a brief description of each project of intervention. The template is shown in figure A1 in the Appendix. It contains information on the details of the project and the source of this information, an overview of the scope and a classification of the activities undertaken and their outcomes. Importantly, it also contains a brief description of the methodology used to evaluate the project outcomes.

Interventions and outcomes are categorized into three groups: one that evaluates outcomes on the basis of baseline and counterfactual data; another that evaluates outcomes using baseline but not counterfactual data; and a final group that provides other evidence for the purpose of evaluating the success of the project, including data on project inputs. It is important to note that the key distinction between these groups is not between qualitative versus quantitative approaches to assessing project outcomes. Instead, we emphasize the need to assess against a counterfactual as a pre-condition for learning from past interventions.

Step 2: Searching for interventions

The scope of the EGM defines the search parameters that were used to identify candidate projects and interventions. Specifically, we searched for projects or interventions that i) target one or several of the food security dimensions described in Figure 1, ii) were implemented in one or more of the Northern provinces of Lao PDR and iii) were completed sometime after 2005. Between May and August 2015 we searched for relevant projects and interventions on project and literature data base searches as well as in the grey literature. We also conducted targeted searches of key donor and implementing agencies' websites.

We first sought to identify relevant projects and interventions by conducting filtered searches of relevant project databases. A search for Official Development Cooperation projects was conducted on the GIS interface of Lao DECIDE (Lao DECIDE 2015). The search was filtered by selecting "Food Security" as relevant sector. The province boundaries were identified via the geographical overview function and projects within the geographical scope were selected and their project name, department name, status, donor agency and implementing agency and relevant provinces recorded. The Lower Mekong food security database (Mekong Institute 2015) was searched for projects in "Laos" that matched the search parameters on location and timeframe and available information on relevant projects was downloaded. We also conducted a filtered search by country of CORDIS (CORDIS 2015), the Community Research and Development Information service of the European Union and filtered the search results manually according to the search parameters.

To identify projects and interventions via published studies, reports or articles we conducted targeted searches of general and thematic literature databases, including the 3ie database, Google Scholar, the Monash University journal database, the Melbourne University journal database and LaoFab (<http://www.laofab.org>). The search terms used in this process included different combinations of geographical parameters such as "Lao", "Lao PDR", "Laos" and "northern uplands", as well as key parameters such as "food security" and "nutrition". We also conducted grey literature searches using the same search terms and combinations in the Google search engine.

As a third strategy for identifying relevant projects and interventions we compiled a list of all donor and implementing agencies and Lao Government Departments that are known to operate in the food security space. We searched the agencies' websites for information on pertinent projects as well as directly contacting the Agencies and Government Departments via email and follow up phone calls.

Step 3: Sourcing missing information, evaluation and final reports on identified interventions

The next step involved finding and removing duplicates from our compiled database of identified projects and searching for missing information and published project evaluations. Our initial focus was on finding any missing project details, such as completion date or project locations that would result in certain project being excluded from further analysis. The search then focused on finding reports of project impacts and information on how these impacts were evaluated. We searched for relevant intervention information in a variety of sources, including academic studies published as working papers or journal articles, published or unpublished project reports and information posted on project websites. A range of different search strategies were deployed, including searching project websites as well as the implementing and donor agencies' websites for final project reports and impact evaluations. We also conducted refined searches of the literature databases and the grey literature using the project name and other identifiable information from the intervention database as search terms. In an effort to source remaining reports or impact evaluations, we personally contacted the lead researchers and relevant staff at the implementing and donor agencies via email and phone to ask for relevant published material to be shared. Lastly, meetings with key donor and implementing agencies took place to introduce the purpose and intended use of the EGM analysis of food security interventions and ask for access to final reports and impact evaluations.

Gaining access to the final reports and impact evaluation studies proved to be challenging. We were able to source written reports only for about half of in-scope projects identified in steps 2 and 3. In many instances the reports are not made public on the donor or implementing agencies' website or elsewhere and while many agencies were very helpful in providing the reports upon request, in other cases evaluation reports were either not available or could not be shared. As representation in the evidence gap map and inclusion in the evidence base on food security interventions requires that scientific information on achieved outcomes can be assessed, we did not include the 38 projects for which no final or evaluation reports could be accessed.

As a result, the findings that are summarized below reflect the in-scope projects for which we were able to access evaluation or final reports or mid-term reviews. The selection of these studies was conditional on the availability of reports, and no other criterion (that could have biased the patterns revealed in the EGM) played a role.

Step 4: Critical appraisal and population of EGM

The critical appraisal of each project listed in the intervention database for which final reports or impact evaluations could be found started by confirming that all scoping criteria for inclusion in the food security EGM were met. This involved completing the summary template reproduced as Figure A1 in the Appendix, for each project and assessing the methodology used to evaluate the impacts of the project. The project was then mapped into the EGM by entering a short identifier of the project in each applicable cell in the map and color coding the entry to reflect the evaluation

methodology used. Outcomes that were evaluated using a baseline and counterfactual are color coded green, while outcomes that are evaluated using a baseline but no counterfactual are color coded blue. All outcomes using other types of information for their evaluation are colored orange.

Any mapping process of this sort necessarily involves judgements: the demarcations between the dimensions and outcomes within the dimensions of food security are fluid and decisions need to be made which outcomes, target level and intervention type are applicable. Sometimes the description of the type of activities undertaken are vague as are their outcomes and evaluation methodologies. Similarly, with respect to the strength of the evidence presented, while differences in evaluation methodologies used can be mapped to some degree, any differences in how well the methodology was applied cannot easily be assessed or mapped. To minimize the potential for systematic biases, each study was catalogued and mapped by two researchers independently. The project summary and EGM mapping for each project were then compared. In the case of discrepancies, the reasons for and against specific mapping or cataloguing decisions were discussed until a consensus was reached.

Step 5: Interpreting results and drawing conclusions

The review of interventions food security EGM is designed to provide two types of insights. Firstly, what type of interventions are being implemented and which dimensions of food security are being targeted? Combined with information about the methodology used to evaluate the impact of the project allows us to conclude the degree to which strong conclusions about successes and failures of interventions can be drawn. Secondly, the gaps in the EGM reveal the dimensions of food security that have not been subject to an intervention.

3. Findings

Our search for relevant projects within the scope of the review initially identified 198 projects. After reviewing available project information, 121 of these were deemed to be outside the scope for diverse reasons. Common reasons for exclusion were that the project has a national or regional focus and did not specifically target the northern provinces; that the project is primarily concerned with research and/or development or institutional change and policy making; that the projects is a food aid project; that the project was completed prior to 2005.

Of the 77 projects within scope, 6 projects were ongoing at the time of analysis. We were able to source sufficiently detailed final project or evaluation reports for 31 completed projects and mid-term reviews for an additional 4 completed projects. We also mapped 4 ongoing projects on the basis of their mid-term review reports. In total, 39 projects are summarized and mapped in the EGM.

An interactive version of the EGM is available on the FSNU website (FSNU 2016). The size of the circle in each cell represents the number of projects that aim to address the particular food security outcome with the respective intervention. The color coding of the circles represents the type of data that was collected for evaluating the outcomes of the project, reflecting the strength of the evidence presented. Hovering over a circle produces the list of projects that are pertinent to that circle and

hyperlinks to their summaries with information on donor and implementing agencies, the particulars of the intervention, its impacts and the evaluation methodology. The map also has two filtering functions, one by food security pillar targeted, the other by province.

Size and nature of the evidence base

Of the 39 mapped projects, 24 collected some form of baseline data, but only one project used a counterfactual analysis to evaluate its impacts. A total of 15 projects relied on other types of data, including program inputs or intermediate outputs as opposed to project outcomes in their final assessment. The mapping exercise translates into 800 mapped outcomes in the food security EGM. Of those 4 outcomes are evaluated using a baseline and counterfactual. Around 27% of outcomes were evaluated against baseline data. This means that almost three quarters of reported outcomes cannot be compared against a baseline and less than 1% of outcomes are evaluated using a counterfactual. The implication for researchers and policy makers whose objective is to improve food security in the north is that the true impact of these projects on food security will not be known.

Areas of intervention

A closer investigation of the distribution of interventions across the food security dimensions reveals that all six dimensions and almost all outcomes within each dimension were the target of some project intervention in recent years. Interventions that target capacity building at the enabling environment level have been implemented to increase capacity in each food security dimensions.

Certain focal points also become apparent upon closer examination of the EGM. Across the six dimensions of food security, improved livelihoods from agricultural activities and expanded markets and value-chains were targeted more often than other dimensions of food security. This is in line with greater market access and better functioning of agricultural markets being key objectives for the Government of Laos (MAF 2010).

Within the dimension of improved livelihoods from agricultural activities, the majority of interventions had some enabling environment components often aimed at capacity building or increasing credit access in conjunction with households being introduced to new varieties, new technologies as well as receiving standards and technical training. Interventions that were aimed at expanding markets and value chains were more often concerned with improvements to the enabling environment, for example via infrastructure investments, creating physical market access and access to market information and establishing farmer collectives than they were with preparing individual households to be successful participants in markets.

A third dimension that was often targeted by food security interventions is enhanced nutrition and dietary quality. This occurred mainly at the enabling environment level, for example with interventions targeting capacity building and infrastructure development. This dimension was also the one that attracted most interventions that targeted the individual rather than the household via food and nutritional education programs for example.

Evidence Gaps

We distinguish between two types of evidence gaps; firstly blank areas in the map and secondly areas that have been targeted but there is little information as to the success of the efforts. The former may not always be a concern as not all types of interventions and target levels are equally well suited to address a specific food security dimension or outcome. However, blank areas may be problematic where they involve specific outcomes that have not yet been targeted although they are known to be drivers of food security. In the food security EGM there are two such gaps. The first relates to risk coping strategies, where we found no intervention that specifically targeted strategies for communities and household to cope with probabilistic adverse events once they occur. This gap could potentially be important, given the findings in the literature on poverty traps, whereby poor households are often less able to cope with shock in a way that does not lead to long term decreases in household income (REF). The second blank area gap in the EGM relates to post harvest losses. Our own preliminary analysis of LECS 4 and 5 also clearly points to post harvest losses being an area of concern for food insecure households (*confirm and if true REF*).

The second type of evidence gap relates to specific outcomes having been targeted but the evidence of impact provided is weak. In light of the discussion of the size and nature of the evidence base this type of gap seems to be a concern for the food security EGM. While the interventions that collected at least baseline data for comparison with end line data are concentrated within the improved livelihood and expanded market dimensions, almost none of the outcomes on natural resource management and equality can be compared against a baseline. As a result, answering the question of what has worked in terms of interventions targeting natural resource management and equity is near impossible.

In terms of evidence presented it is also surprising that only a small number of studies record and compare direct outcomes of food insecurity, such as, for example, anthropometric outcomes. Instead, many projects are evaluated based on more indirect measures of food security such as agricultural yield or household income, where the link between output and household food security is assumed rather than demonstrated.

4. Conclusion

In this research the evidence gap map methodology was used to provide easy access to the information about the impact of recent projects and interventions targeting food security in the north of Lao PDR as well as to assess the size and nature of the evidence base.

A five step process was followed to i) define the scope and EGM framework, ii) search for projects and interventions within the scope, iii) source impact evaluations or project reports and iv) assess each report and map it into the EGM. The final step involved interpreting the results and drawing conclusions.

The food security EGM framework comprises of six dimensions ranging from improved livelihoods, increased resilience, expanded markets, health and nutrition, to natural resource management and equity. In total, 39 recent projects and interventions targeting at least one of the food security outcomes within the framework in the north of Lao PDR were mapped and summarized.

Inspection of the EGM revealed some interesting aspects amongst development projects targeting food security in the Northern Uplands of Lao PDR. The majority of interventions focused on improving livelihoods through agricultural interventions as well as through better functioning of agricultural markets, especially improving access to output markets. This is perhaps not surprising given that these are the dimensions of food security that have been traditionally thought of as being the most important to household food security. These are also the areas for which the evidence base seems strongest as a significant proportion of projects evaluated impacts on the bases of at least baseline and end line data comparisons and in some rare cases counterfactual analysis. Interventions in the areas of nutrition and health are comparatively less frequent.

Overall the evidence base is rather weak with very few counterfactuals being identified for evaluation purposes across all the projects. In terms of evidence presented it is also surprising that only a small number of studies actually record and compare physical manifestations of food insecurity, such as, for example, anthropometric outcomes as an indicator of nutrition adequacy. Instead, many projects are evaluated based on more indirect indicators such as agricultural yield or household income, where the link between the indicator and household food security is assumed rather than demonstrated.

As a direct consequence of interventions focusing on livelihoods and markets, households and the enabling environment were the levels at which the interventions were most often directed. At the individual level most interventions were in the area of health and nutrition.

The EGM is particularly well suited to reveal gaps in the evidence base. The Food Security EGM shows that comparatively little is known about the effectiveness of interventions targeting natural resource management and equity. Interventions in health and nutrition at the household level are also largely absent. Within categories, there is no evidence on the effect of increasing resilience by helping food insecure communities and households to develop coping strategies. There is also no evidence on the effectiveness of interventions that aim to minimize post-harvest losses.

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Appendix

Project	ID		
	Name of Intervention		
	Implementing Agencies		
	Funding Agencies		
	Budget		
Report	ID		
	Title of Report		
	Publication Date		
	Authors		
	URL if available		
	Contact Person		
Project Overview	Main objective of Intervention		
	Activities		
	Dimension of food security targeted	Livelihoods	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Resilience	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Markets and value chains	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Policies and institutions	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Nutrition and Dietary Quality	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Natural Resource Management and Climate Change	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Equality	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Food security pillar targeted	Availability	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Access	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Utilization	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Stability	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Who was targeted?	Enabling environment	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Households	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Individuals	<input type="checkbox"/>	
Scope	Timeframe		
	Region		
	Province (Districts)		
	Number of villages		
	Number of households/individuals		
Methodology	Evaluation methods employed		
	Baseline data collected?		
	Endline data collected?		
	Data collected on which outcomes?		
	Counterfactual identified?		
Key results	Results		
Other Results	Includes: - Qualitative results - Unintended outcomes		
Comments			

Figure A1: Project summary template.

Outcomes

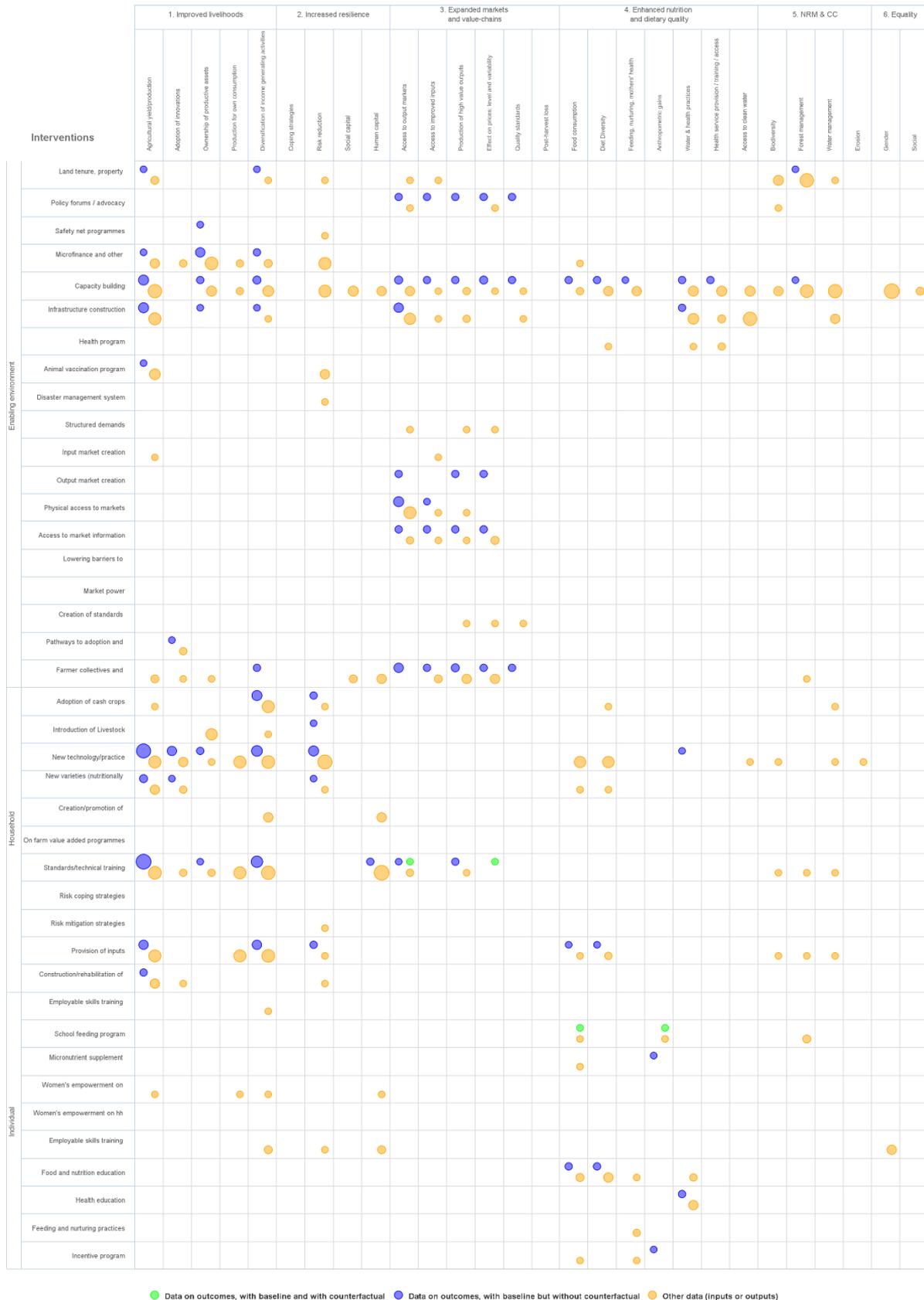


Figure A2: Food security EGM (URL: www.....)

List of mapped project and evaluation reports

- ACF Food Security Project for Ethnic Minorities living in Mountain area of Long District, Luang Namtha Province, European Commission, Action Contre la Faim.
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