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Canada

Rome-based Agencies Resilience Initiative

Strengthening the Resilience of livelihoods in
protracted crisis in the Democratic Republic
of Congo, Niger and Somalia

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Annual Report – Year 1
Reporting period: May 2017 – December 2017

Key Information

Contribution: CAD 50 million

Project Duration: May 2017 – March 2022

Selected Countries: the Democratic Republic of Congo, Niger and Somalia

Total planned beneficiaries (2017 – 2022): 27,000 families (168,000 people)

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List of Acronyms

3PA: Three-Pronged Approach

AJECDEKI: Association des Jeunes Cultivateurs et Éleveurs pour le Développement au Kivu

C2C: Communes de Convergence

CBAP: Community-Based Action Planning

CBI: Cash-Based Interventions

CBO: Community-Based Organization

CBPP: Community-Based Participatory Planning

CEDERU: Centre de Développement Rural

CFS: Committee on Food Security

COOCENKI: Coopérative Centrale du Nord-Kivu

DID: Développement International Desjardins

DRC: The Democratic Republic of Congo

DTPN: Participatory and Negotiated Territorial Development

FACA: National Recovery Committee & Food Aid Coordination Agency

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

FEWSNET: Famine Early Warning Systems Network

FFA: Food Assistance for Assets

FFS: Farmer Field School

FFT: Food Assistance for Training

FO: Farmer Organization

FSNAU: Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit

GAC: Government of Canada

GIS: Geographical Information System

HC3N: High Commissioner of the 3N initiative

HEA: Household Economy Approach

I3N: Initiative Nigériens Nourissent les Nigériens

ICA: Integrated Context Analysis

IDPs: Internally Displaced Persons

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development

INS: Institute of National Statistics

JRP: Joint Resilience Project

JRS: Joint Resilience Strategy

LOFEPACO: Ligue des Organisations des Femmes Paysannes du Congo

M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation

MCHN: Mother and Child Health and Nutrition programme
MOU: Memorandum of Understanding
P4P: Purchase for Progress
PMF: Performance Measurement Framework
ProDAF: Family Farming Development Programme
RB: Regional Bureau
RBA: Rome-based Agencies
RECA: National Network of Chambers of Agriculture of Niger
RIMA: Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis
SLP: Seasonal Livelihood Programming
TOC: Theory of Change
TOR: Terms of Reference
TSFP: Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme
UNICEF: United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WFP: World Food Programme

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1. Global Component

The Rome-Based Agencies (RBA) Resilience Initiative contributes to sustainably improve the food security and increase the resilience capacity to shocks and stressors of food insecure households, with a specific focus on vulnerable women and children, in protracted and recurrent crises affected-regions of the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC), Niger and Somalia.

1.1 Activities

During year one (January 2017 – December 2017), the Global RBA team focused on the initial planning, ensuring coherence and coordination of efforts as well as shared ownership of evidence-based gender sensitive interventions. The RBAs and other actors at the global, national and field level in the targeted regions harmonized their interventions, cooperating in the initial planning of innovative and resilience-building programming, with the aim of strengthening the quality of the joint interventions and sustainability of the impacts at field level.

As part of the RBA global-level engagement, FAO, IFAD, and WFP HQ teams supported the programme development through both in-country and remote assistance. For example, this was done by providing technical inputs and guidance to the development of the project formulation and design, baseline establishment and M&E log frames, documentation and reporting. Moreover, several field missions to support the inception phase of the project (further information provided below through specific immediate outcomes) were conducted.

In support of the ultimate outcome of this resilience initiative, the **RBA Master Logic Model** (Annex 1a) shows the global level RBA efforts focused on two main pillars: i) strengthening RBA, government and stakeholders' capacities to increase sustainable livelihoods resilience for food security and nutrition (1110); and ii) improving the capacity to manage knowledge management to develop an evidence-based approach to resilience and food security and nutrition (1120). Outputs of the first year for both pillars are presented below:

Pillar 1 – Strengthened RBA, government and stakeholders' capacities to increase sustainable livelihoods resilience for food security and nutrition (Immediate Outcome 1110)

- a) 1111 – Dedicated trainings on RBA analysis, programming and measurement tools and approaches for resilience provided to RBA, governments and partners.

Output 1111 contributes to strengthening RBA, government and stakeholders' capacities. During year 1, FAO implemented a support mission to the DRC for the RIMA roll-out as well coordination and backstopping missions to the DRC and Niger; WFP provided in-country technical trainings of trainers for SLP and CBPP implementation in the DRC, and supported Niger planning process through the Regional Bureau in Dakar.

- b) 1112 – Direct technical and operational support provided to country offices, national and local authorities and partners for the implementation of the programme through in-country missions or remote support.

Under this component and to complement Output 1111 (above), strategic and technical support was provided by all three Agencies to the RBA country teams in the use of the analytical and planning instruments to strengthen the formulation and design of the joint country programmes as part of the inception phase.

- c) 1113 – Technical and policy assistance for developing multi-year resilience strategies and programmes led by government and local authorities provided.

The first year of the joint RBA project was dedicated to initial planning and formulation of the

country programmes, thus assistance and development of multi-year resilience strategies and programmes for governments is premature. This activity is scheduled for later in the project.

Pillar 2 – Improved capacity to manage knowledge in the development of an evidence-based approach to resilience and food security and nutrition (Immediate Outcome 1120)

- a) 1121 – A shared toolbox of complementary RBA analysis, programming and measurement tools and approaches for resilience is developed and disseminated.

Initial meetings and stock-taking exercises to identify the main components of a shared RBA toolbox have been undertaken. This, together with the three-country experiences in using these instruments to plan and design their activities, will provide the basis on which to identify complementarities and establish operational and technical linkages that will be done (from Year 2).

- b) 1122 – Knowledge management activities to document and share good practices, learning and to build an evidence-base for measurements and policy development among RBA, governments and partners supported

Broad lessons learnt are reflected in Section 1.2 (below). The identification and documentation of best practices will be conducted once program implementation begins (and will run through the life of the project).

- c) 1123 – Advocacy and awareness raising on RBA partnerships, drawing on lessons learned and experiences, undertaken at the country and regional level

As part of the RBA advocacy efforts in 2017, a draft communication strategy was developed between the RBA (Global and Country level) and GAC, including the identification of future key events where the programme can be presented (e.g. the 2018 CFS), and various media (webpages, videos) that will be used to disseminate information during the life of the project. A joint RBA-Canada promotional leaflet describing the joint programme and the Canadian initiative was developed and published in both English and French and circulated at both HQ and Country levels.

More information on the planned vs. actual achievements are provided in the Global Performance Measurement Framework (PMF) at the end of this document ([p. 32](#)); as well as in the [DRC](#), [Niger](#) and [Somalia's](#) country specific PMFs (respectively at p. 38, 53 and 70 of this document)

Environmental sustainability

The strategy adopted in this project aims to build sustainable livelihoods and resilience with a climate sensitive lens, by linking vulnerability, adaptive capacity and social protection in the context of climate change. The intervention will help populations exposed to the impact of climate change and environmental degradation to diversify their sources of revenue and livelihoods, through the protection of assets, revenue and harvests, and improved access to markets for smallholder farmers. The program will also promote diffusion and adoption of good quality inputs (short cycle varieties adapted to climate change, including crops and varieties with nutritional qualities) and development of a sustainable inputs supply mechanism (for seeds, fertilizers, etc.) for sustainable agriculture. To achieve this goal, an integrated approach will combine Farmers Field Schools with Dimitra clubs to raise social awareness, allow better decision making and income generating activities such as gardening, horticultural production and pastoral activity development while improving gender equality. Additionally, the programme aims to support communities to better understand and be aware of the causes and consequences of climate change and environmental

degradation and their roles in mitigation and adaptation mechanisms. These issues will thus be mainstreamed throughout the planning process, from the situation analysis and needs assessment, the participatory planning, the project implication and the monitoring and evaluation phase.

Gender equality

The RBA Resilience Initiative places a great focus on gender equality, which will be strengthened through women empowerment and gender mainstreaming in all interventions. Activities will support equal participation of women and men and ensure that specificities of men, women, boys and girls are taken into account. During the first year of the project, women's active participation was encouraged through awareness raising campaigns at the village level in the planning and beneficiaries targeting phases to consider the specific needs and vulnerabilities of different target groups. The production of Seasonal Livelihood Calendars also allowed to plan activities in such a way to offer greater flexibility in terms of the time required at the work sites thereby making it easier for women to continue to carry out chores such as water collection and meal preparation. Specific activities and approaches will be identified according to the needs at community level, amongst others through the Dimitra clubs.

Governance

The RBA will work together with the local government, partners, all other actors and communities to develop their capacity in coordinating the activities and to progressively hand over ownership at the end of the project. The implementing NGO partners will report monthly on the progress and situation of the activities to the Sub-Offices and the country offices. At the department and commune levels, the RBA will plan and follow-up the activities through a strong involvement of local government technical services (planning, agriculture, livestock farming, environment, health/nutrition and education). Communities will be involved in the participatory planning, implementation and monitoring process, in line with the ownership priorities and Accountability to Affected Populations principles.

1.2 Key Highlights and Lessons Learned

At the global level, the RBA HQ teams have held regular coordination and project management meetings, both amongst the RBA at the HQ-level and at the country level as well as with Global Affairs Canada (GAC).

Differences in agencies' structures - The experiences from the first year of the RBA collaboration at the global level have provided some key lessons. For example, it was noted how the differences in the agencies' structures can impact joint resilience programming and coordination as RBA, especially when decentralized structures differ and processes are conducted in different ways; for example and in particular various domains of expertise (such as finance or communication) which are handled differently by each agency. This increases the number of stakeholders involved and, consequently, the complexity of such processes. This lesson learned has proven particularly useful, as it helped understand more thoroughly the way each agency implements different processes and how to harmonize them, not only in the framework of this joint RBA/Canada project, but also for future initiatives.

Communication challenges - Initial challenges on communication, coordination, and identifying roles and responsibilities were faced by the RBAs at HQ, and, in turn, by the regional and country teams. Primarily, this was the result of institutional differences in decentralization between the three

agencies and staff reassignment cycles at the HQ, regional, and country levels, which initially made knowing the roles and responsibilities of each staff member, and the tracking of implementation of tasks, a challenge. Subsequently, a more streamlined process of communication has been established.

Operational challenges - The inception year has enabled to share the differences in broad project planning and design, budgeting, financing, and coordination processes of the individual agencies, bringing these together, and finding operational ways of harmonizing them, as shown in the overall inception report and budgets.

Coordination Challenges - The coordination challenges cannot be underestimated, as the project involved three agencies, at three levels (country, regional, and HQ), each with their own procedures and systems. For example, as part of the leaflet development process, it was learnt that communication and joint agreement and/or endorsement from the three RBAs and the donor takes significant amounts of time. Thus, the lesson learned is that planning needs to be factored in as early as possible in the project lifespan.

Inception phase - Another key lesson learnt is the importance of an inception phase and having the dedicated time to jointly invest in establishing solid programme foundations without the pressure of simultaneous programme implementation, as this will lead to more streamlined, coordinated implementation from the outset. In this regard, an inception phase should be viewed as a best practice when looking at joint RBA programmes, where the programme design is done together from the outset. The timing needed for an inception phase should not be underestimated.

1.3 Explanation of financial variances

Cost category	Year 1 in USD		
	FAO	IFAD ¹	WFP
Staff and Personnel Costs	29,933	-	10,889
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	6,038 ²	-	-
Equipment	-	-	-
Contractual Services	-	-	-
Travel	8,600 ³	-	14,357
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	54,246 ⁴	-	-
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	174	-	-
Indirect programme support costs	6,929	-	8,557
Sub-Total	105,920 ⁵	-	130,803
Total	236,723		

¹ Due to the suspension of the IFAD investments in DRC since November 2017 (see Section on the DRC under Inclusive Financial Services), no in-county supportive activities were possible

² The expenses equivalent to USD 6 038 were wrongly recorded under this cost category. This was noticed in 2018 and moved to the right budget (DRC). This line should read 0.

³ The expenses equivalent to USD 3 295 were wrongly recorded under this cost category. This was noticed in 2018 and moved to the right budget (DRC). This line should read USD 5 305.

⁴ The expenses equivalent to USD 54 246 were wrongly recorded under this cost category. This was noticed in 2018 and moved to the right budget (DRC). This line should read 0.

⁵ Consequently, the sub total here at December 2017 should read USD 37 891.

Broadly, the 2017 financial report shows an under-expenditure of the tranche for the first year. At the global level, this is related to a greater focus on coordination and setting the project foundations before country implementations begin.

Note on IFAD: In December 2017, due to continuing suspension of the IFAD portfolio in DRC (please refer to DRC section: Inclusive Financial Services), it was agreed by the RBAs and Canada that the funds initially set out for DRC would be used in Niger, already part of this collaboration and a good performer in terms of activities, impacts and disbursements. Prior to this change, IFAD's contribution to this programme was funded through other resources, through the implementation of the Family Farming Development Programme in Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder Regions or PRODAF, which is also central to the activities of WFP and FAO in this collaboration. IFAD developed a concept note on key activities to be included in the RBA Canada project proposal, and the RBA team will ensure integration into the overall RBA Resilience framework

Due to this suspension of the DRC portfolio, IFAD has not spent any of the allocated budget and is therefore not reported on throughout this document. Any activity undertaken by IFAD in year one was financed by regular IFAD resources.

Expenditures for RBA Global Component for 2017 (Year 1)

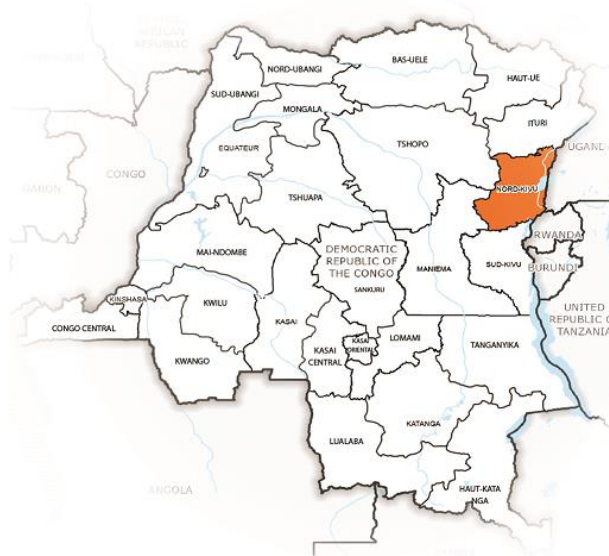
Explanation of how budget was used:

- **STAFF AND PERSONNEL:**
FAO's expenditures for staff and personnel costs (USD 29,933) account for staffing costs related to the Resilience Index Measurement Analysis (RIMA) across the three countries. This includes remote technical support and guidance in developing questionnaires, building the sample, in country training, data cleaning and analysis.
WFP's expenditures (USD 130,803 in total) account for staffing costs related to coordination and supporting the country-level RBA teams in their resilience programming efforts across three countries, as well as coordinating the engagement with the regional bureaus. Remote technical support and guidance in developing and formulating the project design, baseline establishment, M&E log frames, documentation, and reporting is all included in this cost.
- **SUPPLIES, COMMODITIES AND MATERIALS:**
Nothing to report on this line item for 2017 (see footnote 1).
- **TRAVEL:**
FAO's expenditures for travel (USD 8,600) account for RIMA support and roll-out mission to the DRC as well as for the coordination backstopping missions to the DRC and Niger.
WFP's expenditure on travel (USD 14 357) accounts for one SLP implementation and training in July 2017 and a CBPP training in October 2017 in Northern Kivu (the DRC) for one HQ-based personnel.
- **TRANSFERS TO COUNTERPARTS:**
Nothing to report on this line item for 2017 (see footnote 3).
- **GENERAL OPERATING AND OTHER DIRECT COSTS:**
This budget covers FAO's expenditures for general operating and other direct costs. In this particular case, the sum of USD 174 corresponds to an insurance cost related to the transport of staff.
- **INDIRECT PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS:**
These are standard support costs according to fixed rates.

2. The Democratic Republic of Congo

2.1 Context

The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) is endowed with a vast wealth of natural resources, including fertile and diverse soil which presents tremendous opportunities for agricultural production and rural development. Unfortunately, during the last two decades, the country has been exposed to successive waves of crises and shocks including violence and armed conflicts, resulting in mass displacements, infrastructure deterioration, and environmental shocks caused by abusive exploitation of natural resources. Today, the country is in a protracted crisis with widespread poverty and limited livelihood options: 65% of the population is in a status of chronic poverty, while chronic malnutrition rates are 43%. The determinants of food and nutrition insecurity in Eastern DRC include poverty, poor infrastructure, inadequate access to basic social services and markets, and poor eating habits. In addition, in Eastern DRC, conflicts and food insecurity are strongly interlinked. There is evidence that individuals, households and communities in Eastern DRC face serious constraints in coping with conflicts and maintaining adequate nutrition levels and food security



Map 1: DRC

In the context of Eastern DRC where men and women are both affected by conflict, when appropriately supported, women's organizations and local forms of collective action play an important role in contributing towards gender equality and peace in post-conflict situations. In this context, the RBA recognize that the DRC will be more peaceful and prosperous if women are accorded full and equal rights and opportunities. This project will give the opportunity to strengthen food and nutrition security outcomes jointly with gender equality. In the process of building resilience and safety nets in Eastern DRC, the full involvement of women in all aspects of promoting and maintaining resilience with a strengthened role in decision making is a key a key factor. These interventions will transform gender roles to address the causes of gender-based inequalities, by fostering changes in gender relations to improve women's positions and bargaining power within the household and the community, thereby contributing positively to resilience building.

As economic decline and lack of development creates a fertile ground for conflict and instability, between 2017 and 2021, **the project will focus on economic recovery to achieve its ultimate outcome (1000): increased food security and resilience for populations, especially women and children.**

2.2 Activities

2.2.1 Inception phase

The first year of the project focused on the inception phase, involving planning and design of project activities. More specifically, the 3PA, including its three tools - the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and the Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) - together with the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) were the key analytical processes used to lay the foundations for the implementation of the RBA Resilience Initiative.

Integrated Context Analysis (ICA)

In Eastern DRC, exposure to conflict has immediate effects on food and nutrition security, resulting in adverse legacies that are long-term, intergenerational and often irreversible. As a consequence, general vulnerability is exacerbated by conflict and population displacement, which are the major acute shocks affecting the area.

From May to June 2017, an ICA was conducted using historical food security data and Geographical Information Systems (GIS) analyses to determine risk to natural shocks. Due to a lack of complete national-level food security data, the ICA was conducted for the territories found in the Provinces of Ituri, North Kivu, and South Kivu. The ICA identified the geographical areas, and their various combinations, where exposure to natural shocks and recurrence of food insecurity converged (ICA combinations below, and full ICA Report in Annex 2a):

Exposure to Natural Shocks	Recurrence of Food Insecurity		
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
LOW	Area 5	Area 3B	Area 3A
MEDIUM	Area 4 B	Area 2 B	Area 1 B
HIGH	Area 4 A	Area 2 A	Area 1 A

The ICA confirmed that Rutshuru territory as one of two geographical areas that has had the highest levels of recurring food insecurity (using the IPC categories 3 and 4) and risks to natural shocks (floods and landslides). Furthermore, levels of chronic malnutrition are extremely high - 70%, well beyond the threshold set by the World Health Organization (40%). Based on these findings, Rutshuru territory, composed of two districts - Bwisha and Bwito – were selected for project implementation.

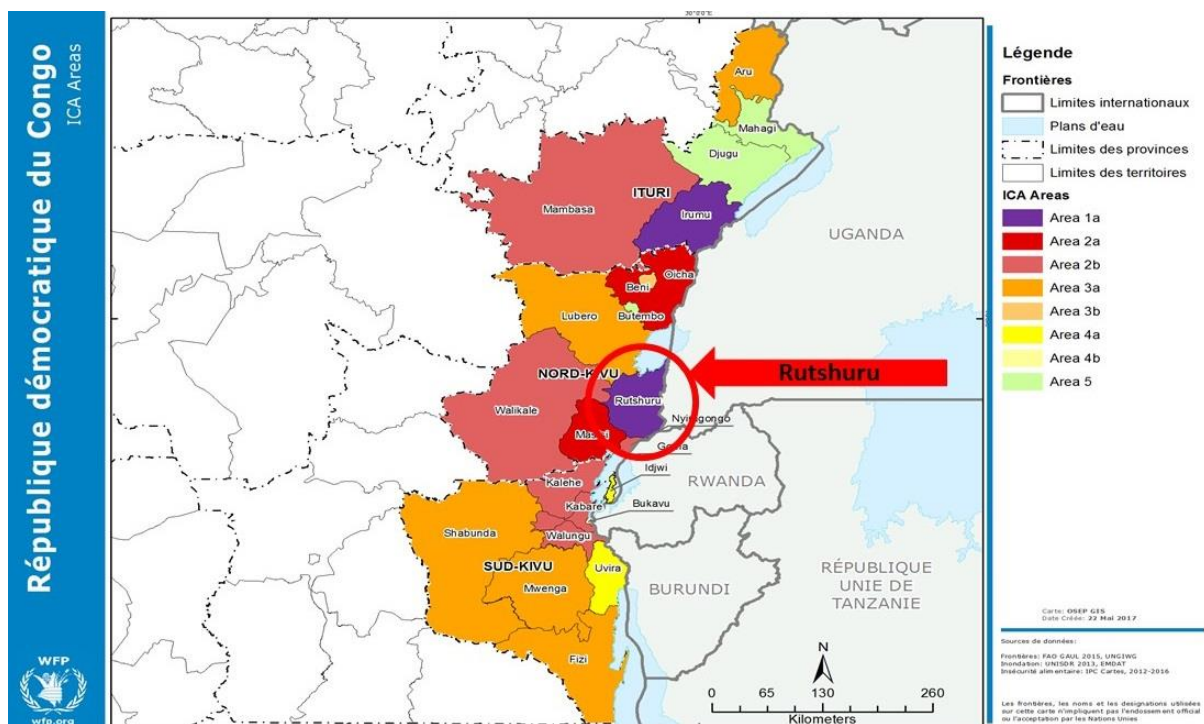


Figure 1: ICA zones (levels of food insecurity and exposure to shocks)

Map 2: DRC ICA zones (levels of food insecurity and exposure to shocks)

Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP)

Using the findings of the ICA, an SLP consultation (Annex 2b) was conducted in Goma from 3rd to 7th of July 2017 for Rutshuru territory. The SLP helped to define the historical chronology of shocks at the local level, their frequency and main causes - crucial information, since the increased frequency of shocks experienced by communities does not leave enough time to rebuild the assets and create new ways to diversify the sources of income, leading to the adoption of negative coping mechanisms, and eroding their existing resilience to these and other shock events.

The SLP consultation was used to find programme entry points, both in typical and bad years, by identifying the local livelihoods profiles and the time of the year when key events influencing livelihoods occur. In the Rutshuru Territory, there are two rainy seasons and by consequence two harvests, each preceded by a lean season where hunger is more acutely felt - and more people experience it.

SLP in Rutshuru Territory, North-Kivu	Typical year											
Seasonal indicators - Farmers	Déc 12	Jan 01	Feb 02	March 03	Apr 04	May 05	June 06	July 07	Aug 08	Sep 09	Oct 10	Nov 11
Seasons (rainy/dry)	Main r.s.	Dry season	Small rainy season				Dry season					Main rainy season
Main production cycles (A and B)	Production cycle A		Production cycle B						Production cycle A			
Main harvests (A and B)	Main harvests A						Main harvests B					
Worst times according to farmers - men	Worst times according to farmers - men						Worst times according to farmers - men					
Worst times according to farmers - women			Worst times according to farmers - women						Worst times - women			
Lean season among farmers			Small lean season among farmers						Main lean season among farmers			
Programming entry points - Farmers	INVESTMENTS			PROTECTION			INVESTMENTS			PROTECTION		

Gender roles in farming differ, which in turn impacts on when difficulties will be more acutely felt by men and women. Men perceive their most difficult periods to be when they are busy with land preparation and ploughing and their workloads are the highest; women on the other hand experience their most difficulties times following this, when they are responsible for sowing and weeding the fields which coincides with the lean seasons and the added stress of trying to keep their families fed.

From a programming perspective, the two lean seasons are critical entry points to protect food consumption and prevent the risk of increasing food-related undernutrition, and to protect farmers' assets and livelihoods thereby safeguarding any development gains being made (referred to as a protection phase in the SLP); the two harvest periods on the other hand reflect optimum periods to help farmers invest, strengthen, and diversify their livelihood strategies as pressures to meet basic needs during these times are reduced (and referred to as an investment phase in the SLP).

The SLP has provided the information required to align programme activities along a timeline to take all the above into consideration – optimum times for programme implementation and delivery against gender differentiated needs and workloads, to maximize periods of investment, and to protect assets and safeguard gains at the time they are most at risk.

At the end of the SLP, a calendar (Annex 2b) was produced indicating what activities need to be undertaken and in which months (i.e. sequencing and aligning of interventions), who would best be served by each of the activities (i.e. targeting based on gender and needs), and which partners were already implementing these and had the technical skills (i.e. opportunities for multi-disciplinary partnerships and convergence). Based on the seasonality, ten areas of intervention were identified: (i) environment; (ii) agriculture; (iii) livestock; (iv) fishing; (v) Income Generating Activities (IGA); microfinance and integration of youth in the labour market; (vi) health and nutrition; (vii) water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH); (viii) education; (ix) community infrastructures and information systems; and (x) prevention of conflicts and insecurity. This has provided a basis on which to identify partners, identify complementary measures, and advocate for their alignment of activities (or fill programmatic gaps) in these sectors.

Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP)

Following the implementation of the ICA and the SLP, three communities were identified for the implementation of CBPP exercises as a final step of the 3PA.

- **Kashwa** (12-16 December 2017) - Before the beginning of the exercise, a meeting was held with the local population to identify the community members who would be involved in the formulation of a development plan. The selected representatives, including 17 men and 18 women, collaborated in the drawing of an initial village map and were involved in a transect walk to further refine it. The representatives were later divided into three groups – women, men and youth – to identify main issues and challenges. The problems were ranked in order of priority and were used to inform the community action plan: i) insecurity; ii) difficult access to markets; iii) unemployment; iv) low revenues impacting access to health and education; v) difficult access to land; vi) conflicts between pastoralists and agriculturalists; vii) difficult access to veterinary products; viii) sexual violence; ix) lack of access to potable water; and x) impunity. The CBPP also identified widowers, elderly, orphans, handicapped, displaced, chronically ill people and those without cultivable land as the most vulnerable groups within the community. Finally, a vision for the future was developed by community members: habitat improvement, food self-sufficiency, availability of livestock, access to potable water, increased production, creation of employment, schools for children's education and establishment of processing centers for agricultural products.
- **Ruseke** (30 October-3 November 2017) – Before the beginning of the exercise, some preparatory activities were implemented, including sensitization of authorities and local actors; mobilization of technical services and NGOs; logistic arrangements and identification of community representatives to create a community planning team. The CBPP started with the realisation of a map of Ruseke, together with group discussions on livelihoods and a transect-walk. A poll was conducted to identify challenges and the main problems resulted being: i) poverty, low revenues and unemployment; ii) insecurity; iii) difficult access to markets; iv) climate change; v) crop diseases; vi) women's illiteracy; vii) health; viii) viability of roads; ix) lack of a primary schools; x) lack of access to credit; xi) low crop yields; and xii) livestock's diseases. The vulnerabilities' profiling identified four categories: 80% of the population experiences high food insecurity due to recent or recurring shocks; 10% of the population lives in general food security except in the case of a shock; 5% of the population lives in extreme food insecurity; and 5% of the population was defined as resilient. Plenary consultations on the community's vision for the future were used to inform the action plan, which focuses on improving access to services and infrastructure, strengthening the agricultural sector, improving access to employment and diversified sources of income, promoting literacy and children's education, ending hunger and malnutrition, strengthening societal structures, and increasing gender equality.
- **Tanda** (12-16 December 2017) – Sensitizing local authorities and local actors, gathering socio-economic information and mobilising technical services were key activities implemented in preparation of the CBPP exercise. Community members were then identified to represent every layer of the population. The newly established community planning team, composed of 14 women and 22 men (including also returnees and disabled) worked on the creation of a community map and participated in the transect walk. The CBPP highlighted 9 main problems: i) difficult access to health care; ii) low access to children and adults' education; iii) low crop and animal production; iv) lack of processing centres; v) extreme climatic events; vi) difficult access to markets; vii) bad conditions of roads; viii) lack of electricity; and ix) insecurity. The vulnerability profiling found that the most vulnerable categories are: widowers (50% of the vulnerable population), orphans (20%), returnees (10%), the elderly (10%), the indigent (5%) and disabled (5%). The vision which informed

the design of the action plan included better access to health care, better education for children, increased revenues, diversified sources of income and better access to market.

The implementation of three steps of the 3PA helped define the target number of beneficiary households and the strategy of intervention: 12,500 households to be supported primarily through community-based organizations as a driving force for community development.

Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA)

A RIMA was conducted to study the resilience capacity of households in Rutshuru and understand why some of them manage shocks and stressors better than others. This analysis provided some key findings and policy implications to further inform the design of long-term assistance and a development plan. For example, Rutshuru's households were found to have a Resilience Capacity Index (RCI) of 29, lower than Masisi, the control group who had a score of 31. The reason for this being that the latter has better access to credit and diversification of income sources. Based on this analysis, the target RCI to achieve by the end of the project was set at 33 ([DRC PMF](#) at the end of this document).

Moreover, it was found that farmers and agro-pastoral households are less resilient compared to traders, fishermen and minors. This is due to their dependency on agriculture, with related problems such as seasonality, input prices, access to land and deteriorating landscapes caused by inadequate agricultural practices. Another interesting finding was that when populations face conflicts, they increase their food expenditure, but decrease their Dietary Diversity Score (DDS). This happens because community members try to store food foreseeing difficult periods, focusing on quantity rather than on quality. It was also found that low access to credit reduces food expenditure as well as DDS and Food Consumption Score (FCS), while a higher level of education leads to increased quality and diversified food expenditure.

Inclusive Financial Services

The original description of activities in DRC included financial services and capacity building programmes to be provided by IFAD through the RBA resilience initiative. Due to the suspension of the IFAD investments in DRC since November 2017, no activities were possible in the field under IFAD. Despite the suspension, IFAD felt the need to respect commitments and agreed with Canada that a grantee, Développement International Desjardins (DID), would go to DRC to take stock of the situation in Goma and the targeted project areas in order to prepare for an eventual take-off of activities in DRC through the North Kivu Agricultural Support Project or PASA-NK.

The DID stocktaking identified the needs for financial services to be especially high in this area - so high that credit offers from NGOs (such as Care, MercyCorp) and other charitable organisations are essential to women and smallholders to maintain their economic activities. Still there is a gap between supply and demand of financial services, especially when additional liquidity is needed such as during the preparation of land before planting as well as when land rent must be paid.

In terms of legislation, DRC does have a framework in place. Its implementation and reinforcement, for traditional banking services are quite diverse and regulated. For inclusive financial services on the other hand, DRC is well behind as only 7% of the population holds a bank account, compared to an average of 25% for sub-Saharan Africa.

In Goma, there are 11 commercial banks; the rest of the region is largely unserved. Some of these banks offer microfinance services through a mobile platform but loans are small and short term. Furthermore, agriculture is considered risky. Overall, women and youth have difficulty accessing services even when delivered by small decentralized financial services. These are not the most

dependable services either, as over the past years, many have gone bankrupt and services are not regulated, with interest rates reaching 9% per month. In addition, solvability is a problem, and these institutions are often not able to reimburse savings. As a result, many potential customers look for solutions elsewhere.

Finally, there is also an informal sector where many people working in rural areas and agriculture are able to get financing. These organisations charge 10\$ per week interest on a 100\$ loan.

The goal of the RBA contribution is to support women, young people and other rural populations in expanding their economic activities with the appropriate financial services that will make their businesses viable and allow them to improve their livelihoods. To facilitate the closing of the gap between the demand and supply of financial services in rural areas, the intervention strategy proposed includes activities such as improving credit requests making them more 'bankable' and ensuring that financial institutions respond to the credit needs of rural customers. Capacity building through new financial opportunities (such as diversification of income sources and saving and loan/microcredit initiatives) for both financial operators and rural clients to facilitate communication and facilitating responses to needs of both clients and service providers will be part of the RBA strategy. If smallholder farmers are equipped for and trained in sustainable agricultural practices including post-harvest management as well as financial management and access to credit, agricultural productivity and availability of diverse foods year round will increase while food losses (in quantity and quality) will decrease. The volume and variety of commodities available for commercialization will therefore increase, leading to improved access to markets, and increased revenues. Provision of microfinance services at community level will reduce the cost of borrowing money from informal moneylenders and protect poor people from shocks that will otherwise push them into poverty and enable them to improve incomes and assets. It will also be a leverage to empower women (economically and socially) and build their autonomy. The combination of these components will induce an improvement of nutrition, food security and poverty reduction, therefore strengthening people's resilience.

2.2.2 Theory of Change and Year 1 programme implementation

The analytical processes implemented in the inception phase - 3PA and RIMA – helped define the theory of change (Annex 2d), based on the assumption that supporting beneficiaries through an integrated package of interventions in the technical, financial and social spheres is expected to produce a lasting impact on nutrition, food security and resilience. Supporting the Purchase for Progress (P4P) project will aim at helping farmers and farmer cooperatives to raise their food production and marketing through skills and capacity development. In this way, smallholder farmers will be able to increase their income, reduce debt burdens in times of crisis and ensure sustainable food and nutrition security. Increased income through agricultural production will also improve access to education, stimulate diversification of economic activities, and contribute to peacebuilding by providing employment opportunities, which in turn will discourage young people from joining armed rebel movements. In the context of Easter DRC, P4P will be used as a conflict mitigation instrument to develop a synergy with WFP's emergency and recovery responses. The combined strategic efforts to build resilience and generate incomes will contribute to stability, opening doors for development and eventual exit strategies.

The strategy to achieve this builds on three pillars (Logic Model in Annex 1b) and, although the first year of project implementation focused on gathering information and designing the strategy, some initial activities have also been implemented, as follows:

1) Pillar 1 - Increasing availability and equitable access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children (Intermediate Outcome 1200).

- a) Improving the capacities of food production systems, post-harvest handling and market access, diversifying income sources and increasing access to productive assets is the foundation of this pillar. To achieve this immediate outcome⁶, in 2017, 32MT of agricultural inputs were delivered to community-based organizations to support quality production. To promote the self-reliance of beneficiaries, agricultural inputs were supplied to rural shops self-managed by the beneficiary Farmer Organizations (FOs) through gender-sensitive management committees. To ensure local ownership and sustainability of the results, trainings were delivered to 22 FOs on post-harvest handling and 30 producers were trained on Farmers Field Schools for behaviour change and on collection of quality food for collective sale. The 22 FOs received training aimed at improving their organization capacity and the management of community assets provided to them (mills, warehouse, drying area, hutches, etc.), and were also linked to WFPs formal market to sell their produce. In this framework, they complement the WFP School Meal programme, also funded by Canada, by providing 90 metric tons of maize flour and 23 metric tons of beans per month throughout the 2017/2018 academic year. Discussions were held with local authorities to have their approval for the provision of technical support to sustainable production techniques and post-harvest handling and for the construction/rehabilitation of market related climate-sensitive infrastructure such as bridges, roads and storage to start in year 2. During this first year, the structuring of FOs was finalized, allowing the beginning of social change behaviours activities in 2018 such as vaccination campaigns against common animal diseases.
- b) Increased and diversified sources of income⁷ were identified as a priority across all the three CBPPs conducted. In 2017, efforts focused on the recruitment of a nutritionist and the targeting of beneficiaries, especially women groups, who will receive trainings on livelihood diversification and assistance in conducting income generating activities. An activity implemented in 2017 which will contribute to better dietary practices is the distribution of small livestock kits. More specifically, 275 adult rabbits (250 females and 25 males) of improved breed were distributed to FOs together with adapted cages in order to support rapid reproduction and access to animal proteins to households with malnourished children. The adopted strategy is oriented towards a sustainable approach to support progressive reproduction of improved breeds, and a gradual access for the most vulnerable members of the communities. The beneficiaries were trained on reproduction techniques, cage construction and basic animal feeding and health practices to ensure a sustainable production centre at community level. Once the reproduction reaches a certain point, the first beneficiaries of the baby rabbits will be the families of malnourished children identified in close collaboration with the health centres.
- c) Community consultations also highlighted the need to increase access to social and productive assets⁸, especially for vulnerable farmer groups and women associations, including pregnant and lactating women. WFP Food Assistance for Assets (FFA), Food Assistance for Training (FFT), including nutrition education to promote nutritional best practices, and additional transfers (FAO) were the identified activities to achieve this.

⁶ Immediate outcome 1210 of the Logic Model (Annex 1b)

⁷ Immediate Outcome 1220 of the Logic Model (Annex 1b)

⁸ Immediate Outcome 1230 of the Logic Model (Annex 1b)

2) Pillar 2 - Improving sustainable gender-sensitive governance of collective productive resources by relevant authorities and other relevant stakeholders (Intermediate Outcome 1300).

- a) The first pathway to implement this pillar is improving the management capacity of community-based organizations (CBO) with focus on women's leadership⁹. Already in 2017, CBO committees were put in place to ensure gender balance in leadership positions and trainings on the organization of elections and basic financial management principles were provided. These activities were selected in response to the lack of gender equality highlighted in the community consultations, since, as proven by the study on the potential of Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) to empower women and improve women's nutrition¹⁰, they have a direct impact on women's status. For example, holding key leadership positions in community committees overseeing FFA works, food distributions, and asset management empowers women. Moreover, when women are trained in 'soft skills' such as leadership, management and conflict resolution, it increases their confidence in carrying out leadership roles. Another key finding of the study is that assets can create opportunities to generate income and significantly reduce women's workload and hardship, while also improving the nutrition of their households.
- b) The second pathway is the improvement of community-based organizations' (CBO) capacities in the management of financial and economic resources¹¹ through the establishment of information sharing networks and institutional arrangements between beneficiaries and other social and economic stakeholders. In 2017, 62 Dimitra clubs received solar radios to facilitate communication and were trained on sensitization and social cohesion. Market intelligence systems were put in place in each CBO to help farmers make informed marketing decisions by knowing the price of commodities every day and performing a cost-effectiveness analysis. Learning sessions were also delivered to the decentralized services of the Ministry of Agriculture at provincial, territorial and village level on resilience project implementation, farmers field schools, seeds multiplication, and Dimitra Clubs. Technical departments and umbrella organizations - AJECEDEKI¹², COOCENKI¹³, LOFEPACO¹⁴ and CEDERU¹⁵ - benefited from logistics and financial assistance to support the implementation of the activities. Moreover, all 22 CBOs and 62 Dimitra Clubs are now connected to the umbrella organizations to receive technical support on production, commercialization, management and seeds multiplication. For example, 22 ha of land have been made available to FOs to produce improved seeds.

3) Pillar 3 - Enhancing delivery of gender sensitive nutrition outreach activities to populations, especially women and children, by relevant authorities and stakeholders (Intermediate Outcome 1400).

In a context such as Eastern DRC, women and men constantly bear the effects of poor nutrition resulting from increased gender inequality and gender-based violence produced by violent conflicts. Moreover, nutrition interventions addressing the direct causes of undernutrition – inadequate dietary intake and disease – are necessary but not sufficient to tackle the problem, as

⁹ Immediate Outcome 1310 of the Logic Model (Annex 1b)

¹⁰ The study was conducted between June 2016 and April 2017 across Niger, Kenya, Zimbabwe, Guatemala and Sri Lanka and is available at [this link](#).

¹¹ Immediate Outcome 1320 of the Logic Model (Annex 1b)

¹² Association des Jeunes Cultivateurs et Éleveurs pour le Développement au Kivu

¹³ Coopérative Centrale du Nord-Kivu

¹⁴ Ligue des Organisations des Femmes Paysannes du Congo

¹⁵ Centre de Développement Rural

long-lasting change will also require the integration of a nutrition focus into many other areas of work to address the underlying causes of malnutrition. Agriculture, health, education and social protection programmes, for example, may not have nutrition as their primary objective, but have the potential to impact nutritional outcomes if nutrition is considered in the programme design.

In 2017, the project team focused on recruiting a nutritionist to support implementation and monitoring of the activities selected to reach this outcome. More specifically, the preparatory phase identified the need for: a) Improved nutritional dietary practices¹⁶ and; b) Improved essential family practices in food hygiene¹⁷. This has led to the inclusion of gender-sensitive nutritional training and awareness raising activities in the 2018 implementation workplan.

2.3 Key Highlights and Lessons Learned

Harmonization of effort - The collaboration between local authorities and project stakeholders, especially during the implementation of the 3PA and the pre-implementation discussions, avoided the duplication of efforts, leveraging on the comparative advantages of each of the cooperating entities. The 3PA also provided the opportunity to promote the use of integrated approaches and conflict transformative programming to address the threats posed by conflict, climate shocks and natural resource degradation. In the context of Eastern DRC, FAO and WFP will work together to strengthen the ability of communities to withstand threats and to adapt to new strategies in the face of shocks and crises in ways that preserve the integrity of individuals, households and communities (while not deepening their vulnerability) with a focus on merging humanitarian and development programming to better address overlapping risks and stresses.

Local mobilization for societal change – Directly involving the local community, for example through Dimitra Clubs, proved a powerful way to ensure local ownership, improve community mobilization and women’s empowerment. Thirty Dimitra Club (CD) animators were trained and 62 Dimitra Clubs were set up. The first training of Dimitra Club animators and agronomists focused on the main principles of the Dimitra Club approach and the use of sensitization tools to raise awareness on such principles, which include gender equality, participatory communication, social cohesion, structuring, collective action, empowerment, partnership, and good governance, etc.

Deep understanding of the local context and production of good practices: community involvement through the 3PA since the beginning of the project identified root causes of problems and solutions to address them, thereby producing good practices. For example, poor quality of agricultural inputs and non-compliance with good agricultural practices were identified as two of the major causes of low yields. The solutions adopted and shared to inform future programmes were (i) respect of the agricultural calendar; and (ii) respect of the density of sowing and the frequency of weeding.

The impact of eased access to agricultural inputs and tools: The agricultural input-shops have proven a smart solution to facilitate access of small producers to essential quality agricultural inputs, which they can purchase either directly or receive as a loan and reimburse after the harvest. While in the past beneficiaries used to rely upon money lenders who often deprived them of their assets, the new approach enabled them to undertake production activities and to choose the right agricultural inputs

¹⁶ Immediate Outcome 1410 of the Logic Model (Annex 1b)

¹⁷ Immediate Outcome 1420 of the Logic Model (Annex 1b)

at the right time, releasing them from the unnecessary pressure to buy inputs at unfavourable market prices. This approach has promoted sustainable agricultural activities and contributed to women's empowerment as their inclusion in the management of the stores is regarded as a guarantee of good management and success.

2.4 Explanation of financial variances

Actual expenditures are below what was initially planned - approximately 56% and 43% of the planned amount for FAO and WFP respectively. The main reason for this is that funds were received in May 2017 and consequently the project implementation covers only the second half of the year. Moreover, the first three to four months of the project implementation (June-September 2017) were mainly used for the inception activities including the baseline RIMA and 3PA, and the initiation of partnerships for the project implementation. Furthermore, there are two agricultural seasons in the project implementation areas. "Season A spans from September to December (*grande saison des pluies*)" and "season B from February/March to May (*petite saison des pluies*)". With the funding received in May, agricultural support activities could only be implemented during season A.

Explanation of how budget was used

- STAFF AND PERSONNEL:**
 The reported year covered mainly the implementation period and initial field activities in the second half of the year. Around 84% of the planned personnel budget was spent. The planned personnel cost was already slightly reduced considering the implementation phase. For the next years, an increased capacity at field level will be required to follow and scale up field activities. Current expenditure covered the establishment of an initial programme implementation team in Goma and a coordination unit in Kinshasa, including supporting functions.

Expenditures for RBA project in the DRC for 2017 (Year 1)			
Cost category	Year 1 in USD \$		
	FAO	IFAD ¹⁸	WFP
Staff and Personnel Costs	165,424	-	157,617
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	107,356 ¹⁹	-	-
Equipment	18,723	-	271
Contractual Services	8,930	-	-
Travel	40,715 ²⁰	-	67,428
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	- ²¹	-	82,948
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	183,712	-	59,150
Indirect programme support costs	36,740	-	25,719
Sub-Total	561,600²²	-	393,133
Total	954,733		

¹⁸ Refer to section on [Inclusive Financial Services](#).

¹⁹ The expenses equivalent to USD 6 038 were wrongly recorded under the global component while they should have been recorded under DRC. This has been corrected in 2018. This line should read USD 113 394.

²⁰ The expenses equivalent to USD 3 295 were wrongly recorded under the global component while they should have been recorded under DRC. This has been corrected in 2018. This line should read USD 44 010.

²¹ The expenses equivalent to USD 54 246 were wrongly recorded under the global component while they should have been recorded under DRC. This has been corrected in 2018. This line should read USD 54 246.

²² Due to the above foot notes, the sub total should be USD 629 630.

- **SUPPLIES, COMMODITIES AND MATERIALS:**
This budget line supported a first provision of agricultural kits including crop and vegetable seeds and tools, small livestock kits, and logistical material. The full planned amount was not reached as only one agricultural season could be covered, and for a limited number of beneficiaries after the inception phase. This activity has been scaled up for season A in 2018 and will cover its main expenses in season B 2019.
- **EQUIPMENT:**
The main equipment costs will be accounted for in 2018, including a vehicle and motorcycles and implementation equipment for government counterparts and implementing partners. The current amount covered only basic logistical and security equipment required for the initial launch of project activities. The unspent balance will be fully required in 2018 and might need a small increase considering the need for purchasing processing units for the farmer organizations.
- **CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:**
This covers some initial office maintenance and IT costs. There are less needs than planned and the total budget could be adapted based on the needs.
- **TRAVEL:**
An over expenditure can be seen on the travel budget line. During the implementation phase regular field missions were required. A considerable increase of the planned travel budget for the coming years should be considered to allow the country team to carry out its planned activities and to ensure regular monitoring and technical support at field level.
- **TRANSFERS TO COUNTERPARTS:**
This covers contracts with field implementing partners and the government counterparts. A field monitoring team has been put in place.
- **GENERAL OPERATING AND OTHER DIRECT COSTS:**
Expenditures as planned, covering mainly office rent and maintenance, vehicle maintenance and security costs.
- **INDIRECT PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS:**
Standard support costs according to fixed rates were applied.

3. Niger

3.1 Context

Niger is a land-locked, low-income and food-deficit country, which ranks **last of 189 countries** in the 2017 human development index. The population, predominantly rural, reaches 19 million, and growth rate is very high (3.5%), with more than half the population under 15 years of age. The main challenges of the country include persistent poverty (48% live on less than 1.25 USD per day), lack of infrastructure and basic services, land and environmental degradation, recurrent droughts, limited livelihood options, gender disparities (157th out of 159 countries in terms of gender inequality index) and high prevalence of food insecurity and malnutrition (40% stunting; 10.3% wasting).



Map 3: Niger

Given the pervasive nature of food insecurity and undernutrition as well as the depth of poverty in Niger, the RBA Initiative calls for a greater layering and integration of efforts to achieve the project's **ultimate outcome 1000: Increased food security and resilience for populations, especially women and children in targeted regions.**

3.2 Activities

3.2.1 Inception phase

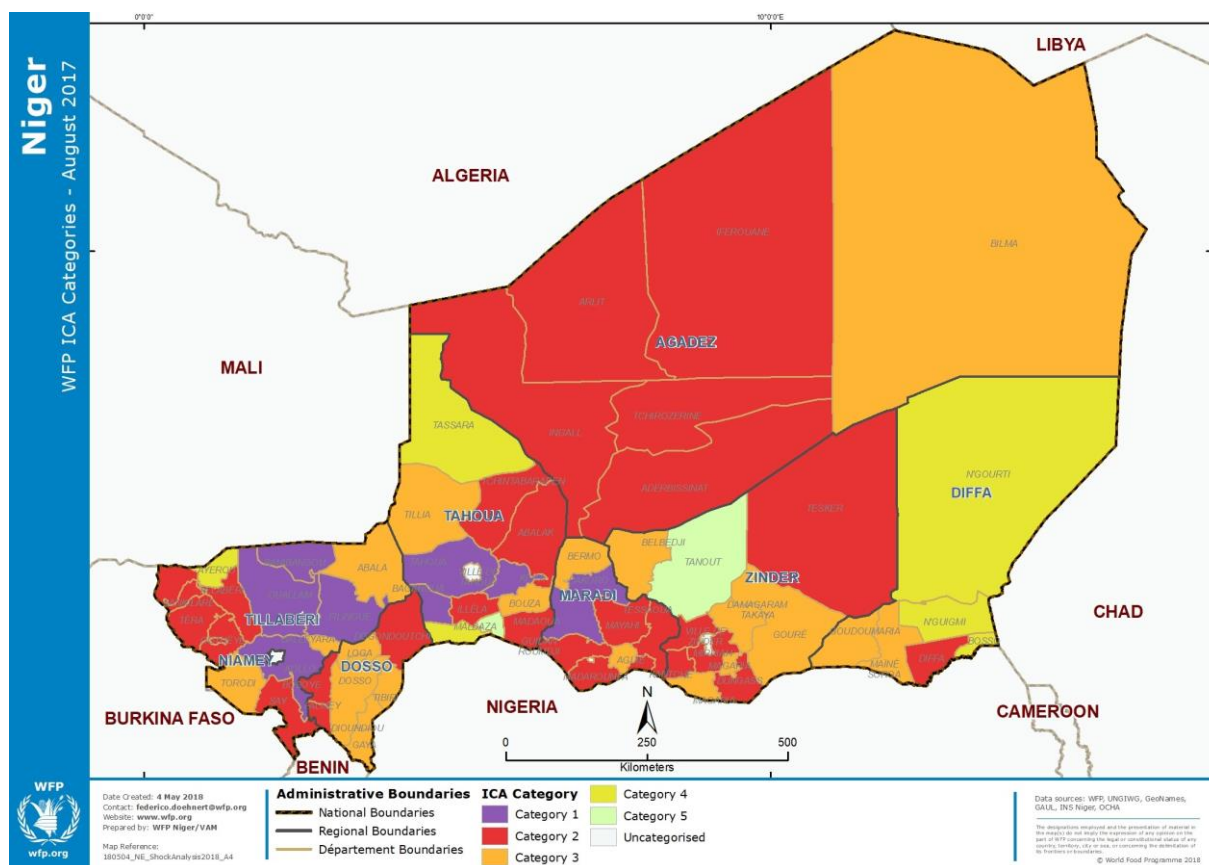
During this first year of the RBA project, the team in Niger has reinforced collaboration and focused mainly on the planning of activities – context-specific and based on community needs- adopting the Three-Pronged Approach (3PA), which includes the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA), the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and the Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP), all of which require joint efforts with partners, stakeholders and the targeted communities. This phase will be further strengthened with the results from the Resilience Index Measurement Analysis (RIMA), to be implemented in 2018.

Integrated Context Analysis (ICA)

The ICA exercise was undertaken in 2017 and identified areas where recurring food insecurity and risk and exposure to shocks (Annex 3a) converge. The technical consultations to analyse data were followed by programmatic discussions on defining different programmatic strategies in the country. All the results were achieved through broad consultations with governmental institutions, donors, NGOs, university and research institutions.

The ICA identified the geographical areas where exposure to natural shocks and recurrence of food insecurity factors converged (ICA combinations below):

Exposure to Natural Shocks	Recurrence of Food Insecurity		
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
LOW	Area 5	Area 3B	Area 3A
MEDIUM	Area 4 B	Area 2 B	Area 1 B
HIGH	Area 4 A	Area 2 A	Area 1 A



Map 4: Niger ICA zones (levels of food insecurity and exposure to shocks)

Based on the ICA findings, two Communes de Convergence (C2C) - Chakadori in the Maradi region and Dogo in the Zinder region – were selected for due to their high level of exposure to shocks and levels of food insecurity. The areas were also chosen to build on previous efforts by FAO and WFP to implement Purchase for Progress (P4P) activities in the territory over the past five years. Furthermore, data from the SMART assessment conducted in 2016 reported a high level of Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) in the selected areas.

Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP)

To design the programme, information from previous SLP exercises implemented in Zinder and Maradi between 2013 and 2014 were used (Annex 3b).

- 1) According to the SLP consultation conducted in **Zinder**, drought, flooding, locust and other infestations, political and military turmoil are the main shocks affecting the area. The SLP information was used to find programme entry points, both in typical and bad years, by identifying times of the year in which i) the population is engaged in different activities; ii) certain events affect their livelihoods and iii) the effects of such events are most severe. In the Zinder region, three main livelihood types were identified: agriculture, livestock and fishing.

From a programming perspective, the seasonal calendar resulting from the SLP allowed to set entry points for (i) the investment season, corresponding to the period when the workload is reduced, as communities can count on their own production to satisfy food needs and the pressure to cover other needs is lower than the rest of the year, (ii) protection of lives and livelihoods and (iii) preparation of households and communities to better manage risks and reduce protection phases in the future.

- (i) **Investment season** – For pastoralists, the first months after the rain season, when water and animal feed are easily accessible again, are the best time of the year to make investments. This period starts from July and lasts six months. For agro-pastorals, the investment period is after the harvest, starting from November for a period of 5/7 months. For, fishermen, the investment period is from October to February.
- (ii) **Preparation activities** should be undertaken before the beginning of the lean season, starting in March for agro-pastorals and May/June for farmers. This period is marked by lack of water, as it follows the dry season, and requires a great amount of work. For fisherman, this time of the year corresponds to high fish catches and results into increased income and better nutrition.
- (iii) The period from the end of the dry season until the harvest is the most difficult one for agro-pastorals and farmers, as households depend on markets to get the food they need and it is the peak of agricultural and pastoral activities. During this period, **protection measures** should be implemented to preserve assets and make sure vulnerable populations manage to cover their basic needs.

Agro-Pastoralists	Typical Year - Zinder											
Months	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Rainy / Dry Seasons	Dry season (cold)						Dry season (hot)			Rainy season		
Difficult/best months	Best months									Most difficult months		
Cereal Production	Highest production & sales									Highest prod & sales		
Supporting Programmes	<p>Support HH's to make investments</p> <p>Can be labour-based: women (from January to March) & men (from January to February)</p> <p>Transfer modality preferences: Cash (women & men)</p>						<p>Strengthen HH's capacity to prepare for coming hardships, better manage risk and shorten protection phases in the future</p> <p>Women and men not able to contribute with work</p> <p>Transfer modality preferences: Cash (women & men)</p>			<p>Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains</p> <p>Women and men not able to contribute with work</p> <p>Transfer modality preferences: Cash (women & men)</p>		

Pastoralists	Typical Year - Zinder											
Months	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Rainy / Dry Seasons	Dry season (cold)						Dry season (hot)			Rainy season		
Difficult/best months	Best months									Best months		
Milk Production	Low production & sales									Highest production & sales		
Supporting Programmes	<p>Support HH's to make investments</p> <p>Can be labour-based: women & men</p> <p>Transfer modality preferences: Food (women) & cash (men)</p>						<p>Strengthen HH's capacity to prepare for coming hardships, better manage risk and shorten protection phases in the future</p>			<p>Support HH's to make investments</p> <p>Can be labour-based: women & men</p> <p>Transfer modality preferences: Food (women) & cash (men)</p>		

At the end of the SLP, a calendar was produced indicating what activities need to be undertaken and in which months. Based on the seasonality, nine areas of intervention were identified: (i) support to agricultural production; (ii) support to animal production; (iii) support to fishery production; (iv) support to sylvo-production; (v) health and nutrition services; (vi) water and sanitation; (vii) education services; (viii) other services or infrastructures; and (ix) crisis response operations. This basis was used to identify partners and advocate to align activities (or fill programmatic gaps) in different sectors.

2) In the **Maradi** region, during the SLP consultations three different livelihoods were identified – agro-pastorals, farmers and pastoralists – and the months of the year which should be devoted to investment, protection and preparation activities were defined.

- (i) The first months after the beginning of the rain season when water and livestock feed are available should be the **investment period** for pastoralists, which lasts 6 months starting from July as workloads are reduced compared to the rest of the year; for farmers and agro-pastoralists, investment activities should be undertaken in the post-harvest period starting from October for about 5 months.

- (ii) In the period before the lean season, starting in March for pastoralists and May/June for agro-pastorals and farmers, households usually try to generate more income, exhausting their stocks and economic resources. It is at this time of the year that **preparatory activities** should be undertaken to be ready for the difficult times of the lean season.
- (iii) The end of the dry season is the most difficult part of the year for pastoralists. For agro-pastoralists and farmers the most difficult time runs from the end of the dry season to the end of the rainy season until the harvest. During these periods, activities for farmers and agro-pastorals reach a peak and households rely on their remaining food stocks, on the sale of assets, or on work done for less vulnerable households. **Protection activities** for assets and livelihoods should be undertaken in this time of the year to ensure that vulnerable populations manage to cover their basic needs and preserve their assets.

Agro-Pastoralists	Typical Year-Maradi											
Months	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Rainy / Dry Seasons	Dry season		Very cold			Dry season	Very hot		Rainy season		Heavy rains	Rainy season
Difficult/best months	Best months								difficult months			
Cereal Production	Production & sales						Sale					
Supporting Programmes	Support HH's to make investments					Strengthen HH's capacity to prepare for coming hardships, better manage risk and shorten protection phases in the future			Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains			

Pastoralists	Typical Year-Maradi											
Months	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September
Rainy / Dry Seasons	Dry season		Very cold			Dry season	Very hot		Rainy season		Heavy rains	Rainy season
Difficult/best months	Best months						Difficult months		Best months			
Milk Production									Highest production & sales			
Supporting Programmes	Support HH's to make investments			Strengthen HH's capacity to prepare for coming hardships, better manage risk and shorten protection phases in the future			Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains			Support HH's to make investments		

Based on the seasonality and livelihoods profiles, five areas of intervention were identified:

- (i) Management of natural resources (water and soil conservation);
- (ii) Production (support to agriculture and livestock);
- (iii) Food security safety nets;
- (iv) Basic social services (education, health and nutrition, water and sanitation);
- (v) Other services, equipment and infrastructures.

Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP)

Following the implementation of the ICA and SLP, ten CBPP exercises were conducted in the areas identified for programme implementation in Maradi and Zinder (Annex 3c).

• **Maradi, Communes de Convergence Chadakori**

- 1) **Kouroungoussaou, Kouka Biyar, Wayé Kay, Daré, Bata Fadoua, Guidan Zoumba, Guidan Amani, Tambara et Makéra** (8-13 November 2017). The community planning group established for the consultation included 15 villagers - 7 men, 4 women, and 4 youth representatives. The vulnerability profiling reported that 10% of the population is well-off, 25% is average, 55% is poor and 10% very poor. The shared vision of the community focused on eight priority interventions: i) increasing the agro-sylvo-pastoral production;

- ii) improving the access to potable water; iii) improving medical coverage; iv) improving the quality of the education system; v) fighting against illiteracy; vi) reducing women's hardship; vii) providing professional training for the youth; and 8) strengthening the capacities of producers.
- 2) **Kiermo, Garin Kiabay, Bounjouji, Guidan Magagi et Rouga Kankaré** (16- 21 November 2017). In preparation to the workshop, a community planning team including 15 community members - men, 4 women, and 5 youth representatives - was formed. The vulnerability profiling identified 10% of the population as well-off, 25% as average, 50% as poor and 15% as very poor. Based on the main problems identified by the community planning team, the priority interventions were defined: i) Improving medical coverage; ii) enhancing and diversifying agro-sylvo-pastoral production; iii) improving the education system; iv) fighting against illiteracy; v) improving access to potable water; vi) Reducing hardships for women; vii) providing professional training to youth; and 8) building a feeder road.
 - 3) **Boussarague, Katoumma, Doumana Ara, Doumana Dan Badi, Rougga Kiara, Rougal Galeji** (5 May 2017). A community planning team of 46 community members - 20 men, 10 women, and 16 youth representatives - was established to identify everyday problems and to define an action plan tailored to local needs. The vulnerability profiling highlighted that 7% of the population is well-off, 20% is average, 60% is poor and 13% is very poor. Based on community discussions, the identified priority interventions were: i) adoption of land degradation measures; ii) improved access to water; iii) improved health care; iv) improved education; v) construction of a feeder road; vi) sensitization on coexistence between farmers and pastoralists; vii) access to water for vegetable crops; viii) establishment of literacy centres; ix) construction and rehabilitation of cereal banks and livestock feed; x) establishment of community-based organizations; xi) improved security of transhumance roads; xii) increased number of grain mills; and xiii) livestock reconstitution.
 - 4) **Note:** *Additional CBPP's were conducted in Botche, Roundouna, Ataley, Kankaran Waje, Koudoumouss, and Alfari et Rougga Kiara were conducted in early 2018, and will be covered in the 2018 Annual Report.*

- **Zinder, Communes de Convergence Dogo**

- 1) **Rigal Mantché, Gourougoubdji 1, Gourougoubdji 2, Maï Gao, Maï Tsamiya, Gobirawa, Garaké Babba, Djalawa, Bita 1,2 and 3** (9 to 15 November 2017). As part of the preparatory works for the workshop, a community planning team including 15 villagers - 5 men, 4 women, and 6 youth representatives - was established. A vulnerability profiling exercise was undertaken, and results showed that 10% of the population is well-off, 30% is average, 38% is poor and 22% is very poor. Based on the consultations, a vision of the community was elaborated, with seven key interventions identified: i) strengthening agricultural activities; ii) strengthening pastoral activities; iii) improving the education system; iv) fighting against illiteracy; v) improving access to quality health care; vi) ensuring women's empowerment; and vii) establishing community early warning systems.

Note: *Additional CBPP's were conducted in Inkoublé Magama, Majéma, Garin Abba, Rigal Seydou, Zané, Dagougi, Inkamawa, Kourfa Haoussa, Kourfa Bougagé, Dagougi peulh, Gangara, Rimawa, Garin Inna Jankou, Garin malam Karami, Bakoum, Zangon Bougagé, Garin Ama, Garin Malam Abdou, Garin Malam Illiassou, Tchamia/Garin Moudi, Angoal Alkali, Zounkouda, Angoal Farou, Zounkouda Peulh were conducted in early 2018, and will be covered in the 2018 Annual Report.*

The implementation of three steps of the 3PA helped define the target number of beneficiary households and the strategy of intervention: the needs of 5,500 households will be supported in terms of food; livelihoods; nutrition; governance; capacities and gender equality through enhanced collaboration between the RBA agencies.

Resilience Index Measurement Analysis (RIMA)

To complete the inception phase, the RIMA was conducted in July 2018 and will be covered in the 2018 Report.

3.2.2 Theory of Change and Year 1 programme implementation

The analytical processes implemented in the inception phase helped define the theory of change (Narrative ToC in Annex 3d and logic model in Annex 1c), based on following pillars:

- 1) **Pillar one - Increasing availability and equitable access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children²³.**
 - a) Increased knowledge of and access to the agricultural inputs and assets required for sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agriculture production was identified as the first outcome of this pillar. To achieve it, a range of activities including Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) using cash transfers to meet household consumption gaps, unconditional cash transfers during the lean season and provision of climate and nutrition-sensitive agricultural inputs such as stress-tolerant, nutrient-rich varieties of legumes and vegetables, have been selected. These activities will be implemented starting from 2018 to increase and sustain the agricultural production of the targeted communities through inputs and assets, across the rainy and off season cropping system, and, knowledge transfer on the climate sensitive agricultural inputs and techniques.
 - b) To strengthen value chains for nutritious agricultural products, in 2017, market facilities and infrastructures were built in the "Pôle de Développement Économique" (PDE) of Guidan Roungi and Sabon Machi in the commune of Chadakori. These infrastructures include the agricultural product collection centre (in Dargue) and 26 km of rural roads. The commune of Dogo is also benefiting from the market facilities developed in the PDE of Miriah. Moreover, IFAD is supporting the promotion of cross-border trade for agricultural products between Niger and Nigeria in the main trade corridors of Kano-Katsina-Maradi (relevant for Chadakori) and Zinder-Djigaoua-Kano (relevant for Dogo).
 - c) Progress towards improved access to nutritious food or cash supply during shock periods and to social safety nets was made in 2017 through IFAD's *Foyers d'Alimentation et de Recupération Nutritionnelle* (FARN) activities for nutrition and women support purposes. These include the establishment of cereal silos as well as women-headed household gardens to help provide nutrients for family consumption and poultry for egg production in the villages. Animal kits were also distributed to vulnerable women, thereby promoting adaptation and resilience to shortages of food and crop production. Most of these activities are currently being scaled up with other watershed management and production support activities.

²³ Intermediate Outcome 1200

2) **Improving sustainable gender-sensitive governance of collective productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in targeted regions²⁴.**

a) Enhanced participatory and gender-sensitive community/stakeholder planning and management mechanisms were put in place during the first year of the project through the implementation of Dimitra clubs and strengthening - or creating new - community-based management committees with a balanced composition of female and male members (at least 50%). This experience proved that woman leadership strengthens the management of the clubs and contributes to ensuring the sustainability of the clubs' activities. Concrete results were achieved at community level, such as improvements in hygiene and sanitation practices, land tenure and access to land for marginalized groups, nutrition practices, peace and conflict mitigation, equality between men and women, etc. Moreover, the ten CBPPs²⁵ implemented brought together community representatives, partners and government staff, providing a voice to women and the most vulnerable in the planning of activities for their own communities. The set-up of the management committees enhanced ownership throughout project implementation and monitoring. These initial activities laid the basis for further strengthening the community-based management committees with female and male members in the next phase of the project through knowledge transfer, organizational structure support and interaction with authorities at local, regional and national level.

3) **Improving nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene, including screening and treatment of MAM, in targeted regions²⁶**

a) As reported by previous analyses, malnutrition exists in Niger even when food production is average or good and the diet, based essentially on cereals, is often unbalanced. Additionally, it was found that the causes of malnutrition lie not only on food- and health-related issues but also other socioeconomic issues. Therefore, during the inception phase, a package of integrated interventions was designed to holistically and effectively tackle the complexities of the direct and indirect causes of malnutrition and thus improve the nutritional status of the beneficiaries. Activities promoting enhanced awareness of targeted communities of essential family practices were initiated at the end of 2017: a communication plan for Essential Family Practices was elaborated and implemented; awareness raising campaigns and capacity building on locally available micronutrient-rich foods, malnutrition prevention, and culinary techniques were provided to beneficiaries in targeted communities and advisory support was given to community workers and state health workers on nutrition topics.

b) Other activities agreed upon to be implemented jointly with UNICEF (yet starting from 2018) will focus on enhanced access to community-based screening and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant women (PW) within targeted communities.

3.3. Key Highlights and Lessons Learned

Considering the positive trends observed in the first year of project implementation it is possible to extract several good practices of the collaboration at the field level, its impacts on beneficiaries and

²⁴ Intermediate Outcome 1300

²⁵ CBPPs reports in Annex 3c

²⁶ Intermediate Outcome 1400

the added value brought by the collaboration with the perspective of scaling up this experience in the future. The identified factors of success and lessons learned are the following:

The formalization of the RBA collaboration by the joint operational plan clarified the division of labour of each agency and enabled to optimise financial and human resources. The existence of a joint objective enabled to frame the roles and the responsibilities of the agencies and to coordinate with actors such as decentralised technical services, micro finance institutions, and implementing partners with smooth internal and external communication.

Implementation of the integrated package of multi-sectoral multi-year activities coupled with the cross-cutting interventions will contribute to reinforce the resilience of vulnerable households by tackling diverse dimensions of the vulnerabilities. The coordination, division of labour and sequencing of the interventions amongst agencies turned out to be essential in the implementation of the activities and achievement of the results of the first year.

The adoption of a participatory planning approach through the Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) and Community Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) allowed to identify local needs and priorities, taking into account the characteristics of the land, the seasonality of the livelihoods, risk management and gender aspects. This enabled to obtain common understanding of the local context and to prioritize the risks based on experience, skills acquired and available means.

The alignment to the *Commune de Convergence* approach under the leadership of the authorities created strong ownership as the authorities and the technical services were heavily involved in the whole process: selection of sites with targeting, implementation and monitoring.

In terms of next steps, the following is envisioned for 2018 by the RBAs:

- Finalizing the project proposal integrating activities and inputs from IFAD, who will receive funding for this joint project from 2018;
- Revising and updating the workplan including IFAD activities;
- Starting the implementation of the integrated packages of interventions and implementing activities pending from the 2017 work plan.

3.4 Explanation of financial variances

Under-expenditures were experienced in 2017, representing 26% and 18% of the planned amount for FAO and WFP respectively. Given the arrival of funds in May 2017, expenses reflect a shorter (i.e. half year) implementation period. Furthermore, investments in the analytical and consultative work for the project design required in this first year took longer than planned, as all of these exercises were done together with the Government as part of the capacity building effort – so whilst this resulted in delays of activity implementation (beyond planning) at the community

Expenditures for RBA project in Niger for 2017 (Year 1)			
Cost category	Year 1 in USD \$		
	FAO	IFAD	WFP
Staff and Personnel Costs	181,078	-	-
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	327,552
Equipment	105,192	-	-
Contractual Services	-	-	-
Travel	2,210	-	-
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-	-	-
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	1,810	-	-
Indirect program support costs	20,320	-	22,929
Sub-Total	310,610	-	350,481
Total	661,091		

level in the short term, it reflects investments in capacity in the long-term.

In December 2017, due to continuing suspension of the IFAD portfolio in DRC, it was agreed by the RBAs and Canada that the funds initially set out for DRC would be used in Niger, already part of this collaboration and a good performer in terms of activities, impacts and disbursements. Before this change, IFAD's contribution to this programme was funded through other resources, through the implementation of the Family Farming Development Programme in Maradi, Tahoua and Zinder Regions or PRODAF, which is also central to the activities of WFP and FAO in this collaboration. IFAD has developed a concept note on key activities to be included in the RBA Canada project proposal, and the RBA team will ensure integration into the overall RBA Resilience framework.

Explanation of how budget was used

- **STAFF AND PERSONNEL:**

These costs are part of the expenses recorded by FAO following the recruitment of key personnel to ensure implementation of project activities in the field (agronomist expert, livestock expert), but also coordination at the national level (responsible for operations).

- **SUPPLIES, COMMODITIES AND MATERIALS:**

This budget line covers the finances used for the purchase of food products as well as storage and transportation. The food products purchased mainly consist of cereals, CBS, 'Plumpy' food supplement and oil. These supplies were purchased in view of the food distribution planned in 2018.

- **EQUIPMENT:**

This line refers to the purchase of two 4x4 vehicles by FAO to reinforce the mobility and the monitoring capacities of the activities at the antennas of Zinder and Maradi. For WFP, the expenditure on equipment are not recorded for the year 2017. These will be recorded in 2018.

- **CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:**

No expenditures in 2017

- **TRAVEL:**

Expenditures were incurred due to the monitoring missions launched in 2017, including participatory community planning, livelihood-based seasonal programming, targeting and so on. For WFP, the main costs associated with community planning of the mission, seasonal planning and household targeting will be recorded in 2018.

- **TRANSFERS TO COUNTERPARTS:**

No expenditures in 2017

- **GENERAL OPERATING AND OTHER DIRECT COSTS:**

These expenditures primarily cover general operating expenses (fuel, electricity, telephone, Internet for office Zinder and Maradi)

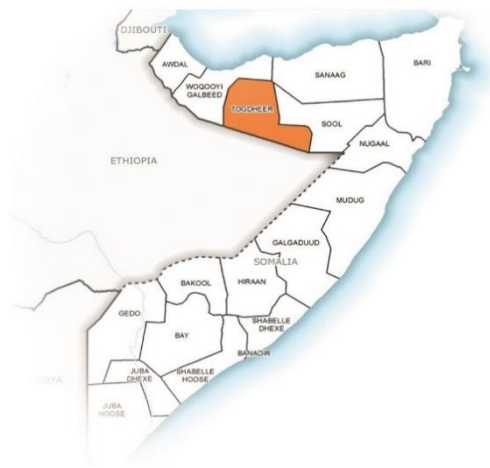
- **INDIRECT PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS:**

Whether for WFP or FAO, these expenditures are part of headquarters support missions in administration, IT and finance .

4. Somalia

4.1 Context

Somaliland has managed to secure peace and stability for over 20 years after more than a decade of civil war and state collapse. However, protracted conflict led to low levels of investment, with a consequent impact on economic growth. Both economic production and trade are dominated by livestock production, which has led to macroeconomic volatility. Poverty rates are higher and human development indicators are lower than other least developed countries in the region. The upsurge in displacement has increased protection concerns as well as disease outbreaks and has exacerbated existing vulnerabilities, particularly among women, children, elderly, persons with disabilities and marginalized communities. Inter-communal tensions over access to water and grazing lands are also on the rise. Because of all these factors, the number of people in need of assistance has increased significantly, going from 4.9 million in late 2015 to 6.2 million in 2017, i.e. more than half of the Somali population.



Map 5: Somalia

As the country continues to be affected by protracted and recurrent crises caused by climate change, conflicts and insecurity, food chain threats, economic shocks and poor governance of common resources and basic services, the project aims to address the vicious circle of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition to achieve **ultimate outcome 1000: Increased food security and resilience for populations, especially women and children.**

4.2 Activities

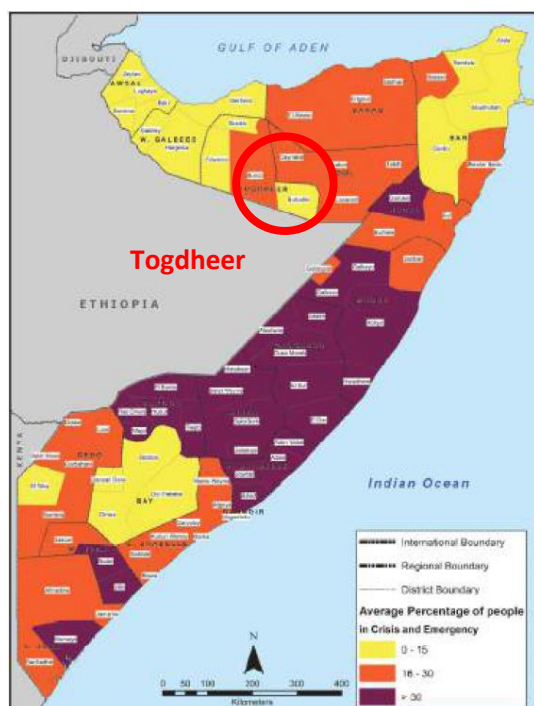
4.2.1 Inception phase

This project was approved in 2017 when most of Somalia was facing a severe drought affecting both rural and urban populations, and with many indicators warning of a looming famine. Four seasons of lower than normal rainfalls and harvests raised alarm with the governments, donors and humanitarian community, as an estimated 662,000 people had been displaced due to drought and drought-related factors between January and June 2017. Given the humanitarian situation and the duration required for consultative meetings with the government, the inception phase of the project was postponed and took place from August to September 2017. Direct programme implementation was also postponed due to the national elections that were slotted for October but were eventually held in December. These delays were discussed in advance with Canada representatives, who agreed on a temporary suspension of the activities.

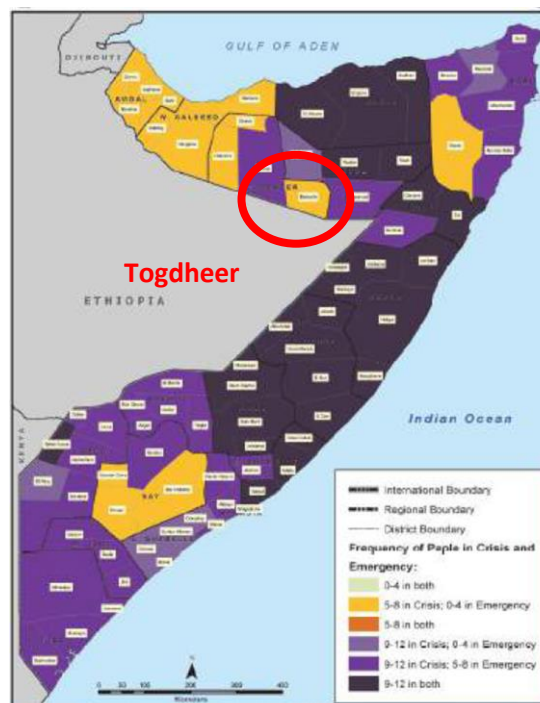
Integrated Context Analysis (ICA)

The RBA project builds upon the results of the Food and Nutrition Insecurity Trend Analysis 2007-2014 (Annex 4a), which serves as the *Integrated Context Analysis* in Somalia. Looking at how parameters change over time allowed the estimation of the number of people likely to require food assistance and the areas of project implementation. Based on this improved understanding of the likelihood and magnitude of shocks, Burco and Odweyene districts of the Togdheer region were the selected areas of this project.

Combining the map showing the **average percentage of the population** in Crisis and Emergency ([Map 6](#)) with the **frequency of the population** classified in Crisis and Emergency ([Map 7](#)) gives a clear indication of the districts requiring more significant levels of support along the entire spectrum of relief to recovery to strengthen resilience.



Map 6: average percentage of the population in Crisis and Emergency



Map 7: frequency of the population in Crisis and Emergency

Burao and Odweyne are characterized by recurrent food insecurity and high population density. Moreover, the Togdheer region is particularly affected by land degradation and experienced a high incidence of poor growing seasons in the last five to seven years. This finding is supported by the food security patterns which indicate that this livelihood area experienced several consecutive drought seasons. In addition to these reasons for targeting, Burao and Odweyne districts were chosen also to leverage on the results of previous investments made by FAO, UNICEF, and WFP as part of the Joint Resilience Strategy (JRS) - drafted in 2012 and still ongoing - towards the enhancement of food production and safety nets as well as improving access to basic services. This will allow to build on the already established relationships with communities in the area since 2013, including the ongoing support to agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation in the form of spate irrigation as well as support to cooperatives in improved food production and marketing.

Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP)

For programme design, the information of the ICA was integrated with information gathered during an SLP consultation held in Burao in 2012, for Burao and Odweyne Districts in the Togdheer region (Annex 4b). The SLP helped define which programme activities are to be implemented at which times of the year and identified new partnership opportunities as well as programme activity gaps. At the end of the exercise, events affecting livelihoods and vulnerability were captured along a monthly timeline in a seasonal calendar, both for typical and bad years, as well as for pastoralists, agro-pastoralists, and 'Barlawe' (i.e. pastoralists who lost assets to such a critical level that they are not considered to have a viable pastoral livelihood).

The main differences found among the three livelihood types were:

- **Agro-pastoralists:** there is one critical period of difficulty – during the Gu rains (April-June) and into the start of the Hagaa – which is the growing season before the harvest.
- **Pastoralists:** the critical periods of difficulties are the two dry seasons: Hagaa (July-September) and Jilaal (January-March).
- **Barlawe:** they face difficulties all year round, particularly if they have migrated to urban areas. Where they are still living within the pastoral livelihood system, difficulties become more acute in the dry seasons (Hagaa and Jilaal) as other community members start facing their own hardships. In agro-pastoral areas, these difficulties will peak during the Gu and into the start of the Hagaa.

The identified programme entry points are:

- **Agro-pastoralists:** the Gu rainy season into the start of the Hagaa –the growing season before the harvest- is the riskiest period of asset loss that can compromise future households’ capacities. This is a critical period to protect lives and livelihoods. For the rest of the year, programmes can be geared towards helping households invest (e.g. after the harvests in the Deyr) and prepare during the Jilaal for the coming difficult Gu.

Agro-Pastoralists	Typical Year													
	Months	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	
Rainy / Dry Seasons	Dry	Main rains (Gu)			Dry season (Hagaa)			Short rains (Deyr)			Long dry season (Jilaal)		(very hot)	
Difficult/best months	Difficult	Best months			Difficult	Best months			Best months			Best months		Difficult
Cereal Production	Highest production & sales						Highest production & sales							
Agro-pastoralists	Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers (women & men) / Cash (men) NB: Difficult period for women in June/July (labour-based projects can be an issue for women)						Support HH's to make investments (or support HH Recovery if following a failed Gu) Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Cash (women & men)			Strengthen HH's capacity to prepare for coming hardships Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers & Cash (women & men)		Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains		

- **Pastoralists:** the dry season present the greatest risks to households selling assets to meet basic needs, thus, programmes should be geared towards providing these and maintaining household asset ownership to avoid falling into deeper vulnerability. The productive period during the Gu can be used to maximize households’ investments for the coming year. The Deyr season can be used to support households preparing for the coming difficult season (Jilaal).

Pastoralists	Typical Year												
	Months	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Rainy / Dry Seasons	Dry	Main rains (Gu)			Dry season (Hagaa)			Short rains (Deyr)			Long dry season (Jilaal)		(very hot)
Difficult/best months		Best months						Best months				Difficult months	
Milk Production	Highest production & sales				Low production & sales			Highest production & sales			Low production & sales		
Supporting Programmes	Support HH's to make investments (or support HH Recovery if following a failed Deyr & severe Jilaal) Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Cash (women & men)				Protecting livelihoods & safeguarding investments Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Food (women) / Cash (men)			Strengthen HH's capacity to prepare for coming hardships (or support HH Recovery if following a failed Gu) Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Cash (women & men)			Protecting lives & livelihoods & safeguarding development gains Can be labour-based: (women & men) Transfer modality preferences: Vouchers (women & men) / Cash (men)		

Three broad thematic areas to address a range of underlying causes of vulnerability and strengthen livelihoods were identified during the SLP:

- (i) Natural Resource Management (soil conservation, water harvesting, environmental protection);
- (ii) Production Enhancement (agriculture, livestock);
- (iii) Social and Basic Services (health and nutrition, education, water and sanitation, capacity building & awareness, social protection conflict management).

Community-based Participatory Planning (CBPP)

Note: CBPP's were conducted in 2018 and will be covered in the 2018 Annual Report.

The implementation of the ICA and SLP helped define the target number of beneficiary households and the strategy of intervention: the needs of 9,000 households will receive support to achieve increased food security and resilience, with a specific focus on women and children.

Resilience Index Measurement Analysis (RIMA)

The programme in Somalia built on the achievements of the Joint Resilience Strategy (JRS) implemented in the country between 2013 and 2016²⁷. A 2016 RIMA used for the JRS impact evaluation was chosen as the baseline for the current RBA project (Annex 4c). The Resilience Capacity Index (RCI) is determined by five main pillars: (i) productive assets/income and food access, (ii) basic services, (iii) social safety nets, (iv) sensitivity, and (v) adaptive capacity.

The study provided evidence of how resilience capacity is impacted by shocks, especially drought. The household surveys showed that in normal years, resilience capacity was built over time through investment in livelihoods, social safety nets and basic social services, however, this capacity was eroded by the impacts of the 2016-17 drought.

Evidence indicated that households surveyed in 2016 had an increased RCI of 36.89 when compared to the 2013 baseline RCI of 23.37. The study also showed that between the two 2013 and 2016 surveys, beneficiaries showed an increasing RCI (by 3%) over non-beneficiaries. This increase for beneficiaries was mainly driven by better social safety nets and adaptive capacity, more diversified sources of income, and the adoption of less risky coping strategies.

The new RCI target to be reached by the end of the RBA project in 2021 is of a 20% increase from the 2016 baseline for both female and male-headed households. Additionally, the Food Consumption Score (FCS) was used as a proxy food security – the baseline has identified 34.9% households with acceptable FCS, and this project aims to achieve at least 80% of households with an acceptable FCS by the end of the project.

RIMA also found that households with more than one source of income cope better with shocks, a clear indication that livelihood support and diversification can play a key role in resisting the impact

²⁷ In 2016, FAO, UNICEF, and WFP began to transition from the JRS to a Joint Resilience Programme (JRP).

of drought and enhance recovery. This led to the policy recommendation to invest in livelihood support to enhance the number of household income sources, which will boost their ability to resist and bounce back to shocks.

Another finding from the 2016 study is that as a result of the drought which was accompanied by both human and animal disease outbreaks, most households lost their animals and did not harvest any crops, thereby reducing food consumption. This finding was used to inform programming and incorporate early warning systems and activities that promote the production of resistant crops as well as the use of climate smart agriculture techniques, such as improving soil fertility, crop diversification and rain water harvesting methods to boost agricultural production. This will generate surpluses to which households can turn in the event of food shortage.

4.2.2 Theory of Change and Year 1 programme implementation

The analytical processes used during the inception phase – the 3PA and RIMA – helped to define the three pillars of the theory of change, and the corresponding activities to achieve them (Narrative ToC in Annex 4d; and LM in Annex 1d). Whilst project implementation was severely limited during this reporting year due to the postponement until 2018 as a result of the 2017 emergency, the below reflects the expected actions in the project.

- 1) **1200 - Increased availability and equitable access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children.**
 - a) Increased capacity of rural productive sectors to enhance crop productivity, diversification and value addition of agricultural products will be achieved through procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs such as improved vegetable, assorted tools for nursery management and fodder seeds and provision of tractor hours for land preparation. Community mobilization will be an important component to introduce the project to the community: male and female cooperative members will be provided with gender-sensitive training and knowledge, training on managing and reducing pre- and post-harvest losses, and training on processing, value addition, and marketing of agricultural products.
 - b) Productive livelihood and disaster mitigation infrastructure will be expanded and rehabilitated through FFA activities with the rehabilitation of assets such as water catchments, shallow wells, flood barriers, canals and soil bunds. Training will be provided for the use and maintenance of infrastructure and fodder stores and honey processing structures will be built.
 - c) Access to safety nets will be ensured to meet basic needs for populations vulnerable to shock and the chronically destitute and at risk, especially women and children, through FFA during the lean and agricultural off season. More specifically, home vegetable gardens will be established, and nutrition education and training will be provided. Furthermore, training and technical support for the formation of saving groups will be provided.

2) 1300 - Improved gender sensitive governance of common productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders.

Natural resource conservation/management at the community level will be enhanced in line with regional and national priorities through improved capacity of female and male beneficiaries. To achieve this, technical support will be provided to communities for the development of integrated gender-sensitive community-based plans, and for the identification of priority actions. Communities will be supported for the implementation of plans for natural resource conservation/management including tree planting and re-seeding and building soil erosion structures. Plans for hand-over, continuity, sustainability as well as community and government ownership of implemented projects will be adopted, and communities will be provided with energy efficient options to conserve forest resources and fuel wood, including energy efficient stoves.

3) 1400 - Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene, including treatment and monitoring of MAM.

- a) Improving knowledge of essential nutritional and dietary best practices for beneficiaries, especially pregnant and lactating women;
- b) Community-based malnutrition preventive interventions as well as screening and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) will be enhanced for children and pregnant and lactating women. This will be implemented through the provision of food supplements and by reaching out to children and PLW under the Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSF) and the Mother and Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) programme.
- c) Access to treatment and food support for men and women patients under TB and anti-retroviral treatment will be improved by providing training on treatment, nutrition education and identification of linkages to livelihood and other programmes.

4.3 Key Highlights and Lessons Learned

Close collaboration between WFP and FAO staff was essential in the planning phase of the activities. Regular meetings were organized while waiting for the approval from government to start with the CBPP exercise at the field level.

Next Steps: Community-based participatory planning (CBPP) processes are scheduled for May 2018. The exercise will include training on tools and data collection processes across 19 villages that have been divided into four clusters. This will be followed by the identification of all cooperating partners, review of partners' proposals, and preparation of agreements for implementation – starting at the beginning of June 2018.

4.4 Explanation of financial variances

Due to the postponement of the start of the project to 2018, very limited funds were spent by FAO, attributed to travel and general operation expenses. Travel costs were incurred for staff participation in the inception workshop in Hargeisa, whilst general operating costs were incurred to hire the hall for the inception workshop, refreshments and lunch for the participants.

As per the agreement with Canada, unspent funds from the first year will be added to and used for the implementation of activities in year two (2018).

Expenditures for RBA project in Somalia for 2017 (Year 1)			
Cost category	Year 1 in USD \$		
	FAO	IFAD	WFP
Staff and Personnel Costs	-	-	-
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	-	-	-
Equipment	-	-	-
Contractual Services	-	-	-
Travel	3,053	-	-
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	-	-	-
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	510	-	-
Indirect program support costs	249	-	-
Sub-Total	3,812	-	-
Total	3,812		

Explanation of how budget was used

- **STAFF AND PERSONNEL:**

No expenditures in 2017

- **SUPPLIES, COMMODITIES AND MATERIALS:**

No expenditures in 2017

- **EQUIPMENT:**

No expenditures in 2017

- **CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:**

No expenditures in 2017

- **TRAVEL:**

Travel costs were incurred for staff participation in the inception workshop in Hargeisa.

- **TRANSFERS TO COUNTERPARTS:**

No expenditures during Reporting Year 2017

- **GENERAL OPERATING AND OTHER DIRECT COSTS:**

The budget under this line was used to hire the hall for the inception workshop and to pay refreshments and lunch for the participants.

- **INDIRECT PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS:**

Standard support costs according to fixed rates were applied.

GLOBAL COMPONENT – PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Ultimate outcome							
1000							
Improved nutrition, food security and resilience for vulnerable Population groups, especially women and children, in targeted regions	Resilience Index (RIMA/RIC) (disaggregated by sex of household head)	Between 29,72 and 36.85	Between 33 and 44 (DRC and Somalia) Niger: n/a	Study reports, survey reports, RIMA baseline/midline	Survey, RIMA study	Baseline, midterm and end term	WFP/FAO
	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5	Between 4,1% and 16,48%	<10% (DRC and Niger) Somalia: n/a	Study reports, survey report	Survey; literature review	Baseline, midterm and end term	WFP/FAO
	Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 5	Between 52,62% and 56,5%	≤50% (DRC and Niger) Somalia: n/a	Study reports, survey report	Survey; literature review	Baseline, midterm and end term	WFP/FAO
	Percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (disaggregated by sex of household head)	Between 32,1 and 52,68	Between 20 and 30% (DRC, Niger, Somalia)	Study reports, survey report, RIMA baseline/midline	Survey, PDM	Baseline, midterm and end term	WFP/FAO
Intermediate outcomes							
1100							
Improved coherence, coordination and shared ownership of evidence-based gender sensitive interventions, including innovative and resilience programming, by RBAs and other actors at global,	# of joint activities undertaken to support resilience programming	0	12 regular coordination meetings per year (Somalia) DRC: n/a Niger: n/a	Meeting minutes	Taking of minutes	Annually	RBA teams

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
regional, national and field levels in targeted regions	# of jointly developed reports and publications disseminated and promoted	n/a	5 per year				
1200							
Increased availability and equitable access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for vulnerable population groups, especially women and children, in targeted regions	Food Coping Strategy Index (household level)	42,95 DRC	39 DRC	Study reports	Survey	Baseline, midterm and end term	WFP/FAO
	Reduced Food Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	Between 8.1 and 11.31 (Niger and Somalia)	≥25% decrease (Niger and Somalia)				
	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (household level)	16.70 % DRC 48 % Niger 16.70% Somalia	2 DRC 75% Niger 0% Somalia	Study reports, survey report	Survey, partner report	Baseline, midterm and end term	WFP/FAO
	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15 – 49 years old) consuming Minimum Diet Diversity (MDD-W)	Between 23.22% and 31.7%	≥25% (DRC and Niger) Somalia n/a	Study reports, survey report	Survey, PDM	Baseline, midterm and end term	WFP/FAO
Proportion of children aged 6-23 months consuming a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)	Between 7.14% and 11%	Between 10% and 20% (DRC and Niger) Somalia: n/a	Study reports, Survey report	Survey, PDM	Baseline, midterm and end term	WFP/FAO	
1300							

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Improved sustainable gender-sensitive governance of collective productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in targeted regions	# of joint capacity development activities organized at country and field level	0	Between 5 and 10	Activity reports	Review/consolidation of activity reports, partner reports	Annual (2 joint per annum; 10 in total in the 5 years)	WFP/FAO
	Composition of community level management committees/ decision making bodies (disaggregated by sex)	0	Between 50% and 80% of community level management committees/ decision making bodies with at least 30% women effectively controlling access and maintenance of resources	List of the management bodies of participating community organizations disaggregated by sex, registration of committees and membership	Analysis of partner organizations' records/documents, survey, interview/focus groups	Baseline, midline and end line	WFP/FAO
1400							
Improved essential family practices in nutrition, diet and food hygiene, and screening and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), in targeted regions	Proportion of beneficiaries who have adopted at least 60 % of good nutrition practices (disaggregated by sex)	0%	Between 50% and 70%	Study report, literature review, survey report	Survey and comparative study, interview/focus group, collection of anecdotal evidence	Baseline, midline and end line	WFP programme staff
	Proportion of eligible population that participates in MAM treatment programme (coverage)	0%	Niger: 100% DRC: n/a Somalia: n/a	PDM report	PDM survey	Baseline, endline	WFP
	MAM treatment performance: recovery, mortality, default and non-response rate	n/a	Somalia: TSFP PLW / U5 recovery rates: more than 75%	CP reports, PDM	Partners monthly report, MUAC screening reports	Quarterly	Programme staff of WFP

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			DRC: n/a Nigeria: n/a				
	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women (mid-upper arm circumference) (Somalia)	17.9%	Malnutrition of PLW, measured by MUAC, reduced to less than by 10%.	Nurition Survey Report	WFP, UNICEF, Somaliland MoH Nutrition Surveys, FSNAU	Biannually	WFP
Immediate outcomes							
1110							
Strengthened RBA, government and stakeholder's capacities to increase livelihoods resilience for food security and nutrition	% increase of favourable perceptions on Strengthened RBA, government and stakeholders' capacities to increase livelihoods resilience for food security and nutrition	0	5% ²⁸	Survey results	SurveyMonkey	Annually	RBA team
1120							

²⁸ This figure will be calculated through a new indicator, extracted from a survey, to be sent out on a yearly basis through Survey Monkey to the members of the Global Steering Committee as well as to counterparts in the field (line ministries, specific institutes, provincial/regional authorities). As the survey will be perception-based, the indicator will track how the perceptions on RBA, government and stakeholders' capacities to improve livelihoods resilience for food security and nutrition change over the course of the programme by measuring the percentage increase in favourable responses.

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Improved knowledge management in the development of an evidence-based approach to resilience for food security and nutrition	% increase of favourable perceptions on Improved knowledge management in the development of an evidence-based approach to resilience for food security and nutrition	0	5% ²⁹	Survey results	SurveyMonkey	Annually	RBA team
Outputs							
1111							
Dedicated trainings on RBA analysis, programming and measurement tools and approaches for resilience provided to RBA, government and partner (including local research and academia institutions) staff	# of technical trainings organized	n/a	10 overall	n/a	n/a	As required in support of county operations	RBA team
1112							
Direct technical and operational support provided to country offices, national and local authorities and partners to strengthen their capacities to implement the programme	# of in-country missions and remote support interactions undertaken	n/a	4 in-country missions per year	n/a	n/a	Annually and/or as required in support of county operations	RBA team

²⁹ This figure will be calculated through a new indicator extracted from the same survey used for Immediate outcome 1110. The indicator will capture the perceived understanding of how knowledge management has improved in the development of an evidence-based approach to resilience for food security and nutrition and track this by measuring the percentage increase in favourable responses.

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
through in-country missions or remote support							
1113							
Technical and policy assistance for developing multi-year resilience strategies and programmes led by government and local authorities provided	# of multi-year resilience strategies and programmes developed	n/a	2 per year	Project documents	n/a	Annually	RBA team
1121							
A shared toolbox of complementary RBA analysis, programming and measurement tools and approaches for resilience is developed and disseminated	Shared RBA toolbox developed and disseminated	n/a	1 overall	n/a	n/a	n/a	RBA team
1122							
Knowledge management activities supported to document and share good practices to enhance learning of RBA, government and partners and to strengthen the evidence base for measurement and policy development	# of knowledge management activities undertaken	n/a	5 overall	n/a	n/a	n/a	RBA team
1123							
Advocacy efforts undertaken to create awareness and generate interest on RBA partnership drawing on lessons learnt and experiences at the country and regional level	# of events and meetings organized	n/a	15 overall	n/a	n/a	n/a	RBA team

DRC – PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Ultimate outcome							
1000							
Increased food security and resilience for populations, especially women and children in targeted regions	Resilience Index (RIMA/RIC) (disaggregated by sex)	Overall (territory)= 29.72	33 (TBC after midline)	Study reports	Survey	Baseline, midterm and end term.	WFP/FAO
		Index of MHH = 29.95	33				
		Index of FHH = 28.33	33				
		Treatment area: 32	33				
		Index of MHH=32.20	33				
		Index of FHH= 31.22	33				
	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5	Territory: 4.1%	Territory: 3%	Study reports	Survey Literature reviews	Baseline, midterm and end term.	WFP/FAO
	Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 5	Territory: 56.5%	Territory: 50%	Study reports	Survey Literature reviews	Baseline, midterm and end term.	WFP/FAO
% of households with poor Food Consumption Score (disaggregated by sex of HH head)	Overall (treatment areas) 32,1%	Treatment: 25%	Study reports	Survey	Baseline, midterm and end term.	WFP/FAO	

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
		MHH= 32,57%	MHH=25%				
		FHH=30,13%	FHH=25%				
		Overall (territory) 35,58%	Overall 28%				
		MHH= 36,30%	MHH= 28%				
		FHH=31,74%	FHH= 28%				
Intermediate outcomes							
1200							
Increased availability and access to a nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children, in targeted regions.	Food Coping Strategy Index (household level)	Overall (territory): 42.95	Overall: 39	Study reports	Survey	Baseline, midterm and end term.	WFP/FAO
		Treatment area: 40	Treatment: 37				
	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (household level)	Overall (Territory) = 0.39 (range 0-6) Treatment area = 0.3842105	Overall (territory):2 Treatment: 2	Study reports	Survey.	Baseline, midterm and end term.	WFP/FAO
Proportion of women of reproductive age (15 – 49 years old) consuming Minimum		Overall (Territory): 23.22%	Overall: 25%	Study reports	Survey	Baseline, midterm and end term.	WFP/FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	Diet Diversity (MDD-W)	Treatment area: 23.22%	Treatment: 30%				
	Proportion of children aged 6-23 months consuming a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)	Territory: 11%	15%	Study reports	Survey	Baseline, midterm and end term.	WFP/FAO
		Treatment: ZSRwanguba: 7.2%	Treatment: ZSRwanguba: 13%				
		ZSRutshuru: 10.2%	ZSRutshuru: 17%				
1300							
Improved sustainable gender sensitive governance of collective productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in targeted regions	# of joint (which stakeholders) capacity development activities organized at country and field level	0	10	Activity reports	Review/ consolidation of activity reports	Annual (two joint activities per annum; 10 in total for the five years)	WFP/FAO
	% of women with access to collective productive resources	Territory: Access to productive assets FHH = 28%	Territory: 35				
		Treatment area =25.94%	Treatment: 40%				

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	Composition of community level management committees / decision making bodies (disaggregated by gender)	0	70% of participating community organizations have achieved gender-balance in their management and/or decision-making bodies	List of the management bodies of participating community organizations disaggregated by sex	Analysis of the organizations' records / documents Survey Interview/Focus group	Baseline, midterm and end term.	WFP/FAO
1400							
Enhanced delivery of gender sensitive nutrition outreach activities to populations, especially women and children, by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in targeted regions	% of beneficiaries who have adopted good nutrition practices (disaggregated by gender)	0	50% of beneficiaries adopted best practices for gender sensitive nutrition activities (50% M; 50%F)	Study report Literature review	Survey & comparative study Interview/Focus group Collection of anecdotal evidence	Baseline, midterm and end term.	WFP/FAO
Immediate outcomes							
1210							
Improved capacities of diverse nutrient-rich food production systems, post-harvest handling and market access	% variation in yields in food production (kg/ha): -maize -beans -soybeans	Maize:1923kg Beans 1176kg Soybeans 795kg	Maize 30% increase Beans 20% increase Soybeans 10% increase	Household survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
	% variation of the production of targeted nutrient-rich foods	0%	20%	Household survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Baseline, midline, endline	

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	% of post-harvest losses for supported beneficiaries	45%	30%	Household	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Baseline, midline, endline	
	Volume of commodities sold by supported FOs	0	3000T	FO Survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Annually	
1220							
Increased and diversified income sources	income diversification (based on the participation index)	Overall (Territory) 36%	Overall:40%	Household survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
		Treatment area 38%	Treatment: 45%				
1230							
Increased access to social and productive assets	Households with access to productive assets index	Territory 0.029	Territory: 0.050	Household survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
		Treatment area: 0.029	Treatment area: 0.040				
1310							
Improved capacity of community-based organizations in management with focus on women leadership	% of supported CBOs who have women in leadership positions	77%	100%	FO Survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
1320							
Improved capacities of community-based organizations in financial	% of CBOs that receive trainings in financial	0%	80%	Farmer organizations	Counting	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
and economic resources management	management through the project			and partners' records			
	% of supported CBOs with savings and loans systems in place	0%	50%	Farmer organizations and partners' records	Counting		
1410							
Improved nutritional dietary practices	% of beneficiary HH who adopted improved nutritional dietary practices	0%	50%	Household survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
1420							
Improved essential family practices in food hygiene	% of beneficiary HH who adopted improved food hygiene practices	0%	50%	Household survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
Outputs							
1211							
Technical support to sustainable production techniques and post-harvest handling, including the provision of climate-sensitive agricultural	% of supported CBOs who received technical support for production through the project	0%	80%	FO and partners' records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
inputs, nutrient-rich crops and animal varieties and tools provided	% of supported CBOs who received technical support for processing and marketing through the project	0%	80%	FO and partners' records	Counting	Annually	
	% of HH benefiting from quality agricultural inputs through the project	0%	80%	PDM/Household survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Annually	WFP/FAO
	% of HH who received support for production of nutrient-rich foods including vegetable and animal protein through the project	0%	80%	PDM/Household survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Annually	WFP/FAO
	# HH which have access to nutrition-rich crops through the project	0%	80%	Activity report	Counting	Annually	
	# HH which have received nutrition-rich small livestock through the project	0%	80%	Activity report	Counting	Annually	
1212							
Trainings on animal health and vaccination campaign against common animal diseases implemented	% of supported CBOs that are trained on animal health through the project	0%	50%	FO Survey	Face to face interview	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	# of vaccination campaigns implemented through the project	0	3	Partner records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO
	# of animals that are vaccinated against common animal diseases	0	3,000	Partner records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO
1213							
Market related climate-sensitive infrastructure such as bridges, roads and storage facilities and facilities rehabilitated and / or constructed	# of market and infrastructures rehabilitated / constructed	0	7	Field technical visits	Observation/counting	Quarterly/Semi-annual	WFP/FAO
1214							
Training on commercialization provided to supported small-holder farmers organizations	% of supported small-holder farmer organizations who received training on commercialization through the project	0%	80%	FO Survey	Face to face interview	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
1215							
Capacity building provided to supply-side partners such as providers of seeds, veterinary products, packaging, spare parts, etc.	% of supported CBOs that received support on seeds multiplication through the project	0%	50%	Project records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	% of supported CBOs who have access to agricultural inputs shops through the project	0%	80%	Project records	Counting	Annually	
	# of veterinary stores put in place	0	6	Field technical visits	Observations/Counting	Annually	
1221							
Income generating activities promoted with focus on women groups	% of participating women groups supported to conduct IGAs through the project	0%	80%	FO survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
1222							
Trainings, cash transfer and small equipment provided to microfinance institutions and community-based savings and credit associations	% of supported community-based savings and credit associations that received training and small equipment through the project	0%	60%	Project records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO
	% of supported community-based savings and credit associations that received conditional cash transfers to support saving and loan systems through the project	0%	60%	FO survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Annually	WFP/FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
1231							
Gender-sensitive Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) provided to vulnerable households, and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) for pregnant and lactating women	# of participants in FFA activities through the project (disaggregated by sex)	0	1,000	Scope report	Counting	monthly	WFP/FAO
	# of participants in FFT activities through the project (disaggregated by sex)	0	500	Scope report	Counting	monthly	
1232							
Conditional cash transfer delivered to promote access to food and girls education	# HH receiving conditional cash transfer to promote access to food and girls' education through the project	0	100	Activity report and beneficiary list/records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO
1311							
Gender-sensitive training in management and leadership provided to community-based organizations	% of supported CBOs who participated in gender-sensitive organisational management trainings	0%	80%	Activity report/training records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO
1312							
Gender-sensitive sensitization campaigns on leadership roles and human rights conducted in targeted communities	# gender-sensitive sensitization campaigns on leadership roles and human rights conducted	0	4	Partner's records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
1313							
Women-centred functional literacy programme implemented	# of women participating in literacy and gender-sensitive trainings conducted under the project	0	1,000	Partner's records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO
1314							
Capacity building in sustainable resources management, including sensitization on positive coping strategies to environmental hazards, climate-change adaptation, reforestation, environmental protection, and climate-smart approaches to production, delivered to female and male beneficiaries and their organizations	% of supported CBOs who received training on sustainable resources management, including sensitization on positive coping strategies to environmental hazards, climate-change adaptation, reforestation, environmental protection, and climate-smart approaches to production through the project	0%	80%	FO Survey	Face to face interview	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
1321							
Information sharing networks such as community listening clubs	# of community listening clubs formed	0	100	Partner's records/Field visits	Observations/counting	Semi-Annually	WFP/FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
and market intelligence sharing systems organized	% of beneficiary FOs which have access to a market intelligence sharing systems	0%	80%	FO survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
1322							
Capacity building provided to government technical departments	# of trainings provided to technical state departments	0	10	Activity report	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO
	# of technical state departments (IPAPEL, SENASEM) that received equipment	0	2	Activity report	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO
1323							
Capacity building provided to existing umbrella organizations to improve their service delivery to members	% of umbrella organizations ³⁰ supported in technical, financial, legal or logistic aspects	0%	80%	FO survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
1324							
Institutional arrangements between beneficiaries and other social and economic stakeholders at local and national levels, such as umbrella organizations, professional organizations and networks implemented	% of targeted farmer groups that are connected to an umbrella organization	0%	80%	FO survey	Face to face interview with questionnaire	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
1411							

³⁰ Umbrella organizations are wider, provincial or national level organizations. They generally include tens or even hundreds of FOs.

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Media-based community awareness raising campaigns on nutritional best practice conducted	# of community awareness campaigns on nutritional good practices conducted	0	4	Partner records	Counting	Baseline, midline, endline	WFP/FAO
1412							
Gender-sensitive training and awareness raising sessions conducted in targeted communities on nutrition, including promotion of dietary diversity, and culinary demonstrations,	# of women and men participating in trainings and awareness raising sessions on nutrition	0	10,000	Partner records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO
	# HH which have access to nutrition-rich animals through the project	0	4000	Partner records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO
1421							
Community awareness and sensitization campaigns on food hygiene conducted	# of awareness and sensitization campaigns on food hygiene conducted	0	4	Partner records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO
1422							
Sensitization campaigns on food hygiene best practice conducted in beneficiary communities	# of good practices divulgation campaigns conducted	0	4	Partner records	Counting	Annually	WFP/FAO

NIGER – PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Ultimate outcome							
1000							
Increased food security and resilience for populations, especially women and children in Targeted regions	Resilience Capacity Index (RCI)	Targeted Total: 24.55 Dogo: 37.74 Chadakori: 27.57 Control Total: 32.85 Bandé: 19.95 DanGoulbi: 28.84	Targeted Total: 35 Dogo: 40 Chadakori: 30	Survey Report	RIMA study	Baseline Endline	FAO
	% of households with poor Food Consumption Score (disaggregated by sex of HH head)	Targeted: 63,85% Head_M: 63.98% Head_W: 63.31% Dogo: 60.90% Chadakori: 67.00% Control: 62,76% Head_M: 62.79% Head_W: 62.60% Bandé: 85.1% DanGoulbi: 42.30%	Targeted Dogo: 50% Chadakori: 55%	Survey Report	Baseline survey PDM	Yearly	WFP
	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5	Targeted 16,48% Dogo: 11.46% Chadakori: 19.53% Control: 20,45% Bandé: 21.17% DanGoulbi: 19.91%	Targeted Dogo: <10.0% Chadakori: <15%	Survey Report	Baseline survey	Baseline Endline	WFP
	Prevalence of chronic malnutrition	Targeted 52,62% Dogo: 61.81% Chadakori: 45.65% Control: 49,82%	Targeted Dogo: <50.0% Chadakori: <45.0%	Survey Report	Baseline survey	Baseline Endline	WFP

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	among children under 5	Bandé: 53.07% DanGoulbi: 47.28%					
Intermediate outcomes							
1200							
Increased availability and equitable access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children, in Targeted regions	Obtained agricultural production	Millet: Targeted 212.6 kg/ha Control:169.8 kg/ha Cowpea: Targeted 48.25 kg/ha Control:62.9 kg/ha Sorghum: Targeted 60.82 kg/ha Control:58.29 kg/ha	Millet Dogo: 600 kg/ha Chadakori: 600 kg/ha Cowpea Dogo: 500 kg/ha Chadakori: 450 kg/ha Sorghum: Dogo: 550 kg/ha Chadakori: 500 kg/ha	Survey Report	Baseline survey PDM	Baseline Midline Endline	FAO
		Lettuce: Dogo: 113,13 kg/ha Bandé: 21.45 kg/ha Tomato: Chadakori: 3.5 kg/ha Dogo: 213.13 kg/ha Bandé : 51.76 kg/ha Onion: Bandé: 166.84 kg/ha Chadakori: 5.0 kg/ha Dogo : 203.19 kg/ha Potato: DanGoulbi: 15.0 kg/ha	Lettuce: Dogo: 211 kg/ha Chadakori: 78 kg/ha Tomato: Dogo: 302 kg/ha Chadakori: 182 kg/ha Onion: Dogo: 75 kg/ha Chadakori: 200 kg/ha Potato: Dogo: 100 kg/ha	Survey Report	Baseline survey PDM	Baseline Midline Endline	FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			Chadakori: 100 kg/ha Cabbage: Dogo: 539 kg/ha Chadakori: 624 kg/ha Carrot : Dogo: 45 kg/ha Chadakori: 12 kg/ha Corn: Dogo: 534 kg/ha Chadakori: 396 kg/ha				
	Food-based Reduce Coping Strategy Index (disaggregated by sex of head of household)	Targeted: 11.31 M: 10.91 W: 13.00 Control: 12.68 M: 12.76 F:12.38	Targeted X Dogo: <5 Chadakori: <5 M<5 F<5	Survey Report	Baseline survey PDM	Yearly	WFP
	Women's Empowerment in Agriculture index (index going from 0 to 1)	Target: 0.423 Dogo: 0.404 Chadakori: 0.443 Control: 0.48 Bandé: 0.577 DanGoulbi: 0.392	Targeted 0.6 Dogo: 0.6 Chadakori: 0.6	Survey Report	Baseline survey PDM	Baseline Midline Endline	FAO
	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (%) (Disaggregated by sex of head of HH)	Targeted No Strategy: M= 48,41% W= 48,46% Stress strat:% M= 65,62%	Targeted No Strategy: M≥ 75% W≥ 75% Emergency strategies	Survey Report	Partner reports	Yearly	WFP

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
		W= 71,79% Crisis strat: M= 55,07% W= 66,67% Emergency strat: M= 39,66% W= 34,48% Control: No strat: M= 51,59% W= 51,54% Stress strat: M= 34,38% W= 28,21% Crisis strat: M= 44,93% W= 33,33% Emergency strat: M= 60,34% W= 65,52%	M<10% F<10%				
	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15-49 years old) consuming Minimum Diet Diversity (MDD-W)	Targeted 31,17% Dogo: 37.13% Chadakori: 26.70% Control: 19,22% Bandé: 30.57% DanGoulbi: 10.47%	Targeted % Dogo: >50.0% Chadakori: >40.0%	Survey Report	Baseline survey PDM	Yearly	WFP
	Proportion of children aged 6-23 months consuming a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)	Targeted 7,14% Dogo: 14.29% Chadakori: 3.36% Control: 1,70% Bandé: 1.66% DanGoulbi: 1.75%	Targeted % Dogo: 20.0% Chadakori: 10.0%	Survey Report	Baseline survey PDM	Yearly	WFP

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
1300							
Improved sustainable gender-sensitive governance of collective productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in Targeted regions	# of joint (IFAD-FAO-WFP) capacity development activities organized	0	8	Report	Partner report	Yearly	WFP
	Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity/committees, boards, teams	0%	>50%	Report	Partner report	Yearly	WFP
1400							
Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene, including screening and treatment of MAM/MAS, in Targeted regions	% of beneficiaries who have adopted at least 75% of essential family practices (disaggregated by sex)	Targeted 32.64% Control: 26.27%	Targeted 50% Dogo: 50.0% Chadakori: 50.0%	Survey Report	Baseline survey	Baseline Endline	WFP
	% of beneficiaries who have been screened for MAM/MAS (disaggregated by sex)	Dogo: 84.3% Chadakori: 84.3%	Targeted Dogo: 100% Chadakori: 100%	PDM Report	PDM survey	Baseline Endline	WFP
Immediate outcomes							
1210							
Increased knowledge of and access to the agricultural inputs and assets required for sustainable, nutrition-	% of beneficiaries who have adopted at least 3 innovative	Targeted 0.09% M= 0.09% W=0% Control: 0.17% M=0.17%	Targeted 20%	Survey Report	Survey questionnaire	Baseline Midline Endline	FAO/WFP

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
sensitive agriculture production for beneficiaries in Targeted communities	technologies divulged (disaggregated by gender)	W=0%					
	# beneficiaries having benefitted from trainings in nutrition	0	7,800	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO/WFP
	# beneficiaries having benefitted from trainings in agriculture technologies	0	7,800	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO/WFP
	# beneficiaries having received ag inputs or productive assets for nutrition smart agriculture	0	7,800	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO/WFP
	# of HH who have used new agricultural inputs	0	1,115	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO/WFP
1220							
Improved value chains for nutritious agricultural products within Targeted communities	Quantity (Tons) of products from food process technologies sold by Targeted	M= 0 W= 0	M= 10 W= 5	Report	Partner report PDM	Midline, Endline	FAO/WFP

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	(disaggregated by sex)						
	# of products from food process technologies sold by Targeted (disaggregated by sex)	M= 0 W= 0	M= 1,200,000 W= 600,000	Report	Partner report PDM	Midline, Endline	FAO/WFP
1230							
Improved access to nutritious food or cash supply during shock periods and to social safety nets for beneficiaries in Targeted communities	% of eligible population who participated in programme	0%	66%	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	FAO/WFP
	# HH with access to nutritious foods during shock periods	0	2,300	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	FAO/WFP
	# HH with access to cash supply during shock periods	0	1,800	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	FAO/WFP
	# HH with access to safety nets during shock periods	0	10,000	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	FAO/WFP
1310							
Enhanced participatory and gender-sensitive community/stakeholder	# of Targeted communities having in place	10	15	Reports	Partner report	Yearly	FAO/WFP

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
planning and management mechanisms	participatory planning tools (e.g., CBPP, SLP)						
	# women heading management	0	32	Reports	Partner report	Yearly	FAO/WFP
1410							
Enhanced awareness of Targeted communities of essential family practices	% of beneficiaries who have changed their dietary practices	0%	70%	Report	Survey questionnaire	Midline Endline	FAO/WFP
1420							
Enhanced access to community-based screening and treatment of moderate acute mal-nutrition (MAM) for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant women (PW) within Targeted communities	% of people receiving MAM treatment (disaggregated by beneficiary categories, sex, age, as % of planned)	Dogo: 0% B: 0% G: 0% Chadakori:0% B: 0% G: 0%	Dogo: 85% B: 85% G: 85% Chadakori: 85% B:85% G:85%	Survey	Survey questionnaire	Yearly	FAO/WFP
	# children receiving treatment	Dogo: 0 B: 0 G: 0 Chadakori: 0 B: % G: 0	Dogo: 2,242 B: 1,132 G: 1,110 Chadakori: 2 392 B: 1 208 G: 1 184	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO/WFP
	# pregnant women receiving treatment	Chadakori: 0 Dogo: 0	Chadakori: 350 Dogo: 500	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO/WFP
	MAM treatment performance: recovery,	0%	Recovery rate > 75% Death rate < 3% Default rate < 5%	Report			

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	mortality, default and non-response rate		Non-response rate < 5%				
	Recovery rate	Dogo: 0% Chadakori: 0%	Recovery rate > 75%	Report	Partner report; Statistic report/Platform	Yearly	WFP
	Death rate	Dogo: 0% Chadakori: 0%	Death rate < 3%	Survey	Partner report; Statistic report/Platform	Yearly	WFP
	Default rate	Dogo: 0% Chadakori: 0%	Default rate < 5%	Survey	Partner report; Statistic report/Platform	Yearly	WFP
	Non-response rate	Dogo: 0% Chadakori: 0%	Non-response rate < 5%	Survey	Partner report; Statistic report/Platform	Yearly	WFP
Outputs							
1211							
Conditional cash/ food transfers through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) coupled with technical supports to improve production capacities and unconditional cash/ food transfers provided to female and male beneficiaries (WFP)	% of actual vs. planned beneficiaries benefitting from FFA (disaggregated by sex)	0%	M: 100% W: 100%	Report	Partner report	Yearly	WFP
1212							

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Gender-sensitive training on sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agricultural techniques, nutrition and other issues provided to female and male beneficiaries	# of people participating to the FFS/APFFS	0	26.000	Report APFFS Curricula	Partner report	Yearly	FAO
	# people participating in Dimitra clubs (disaggregated by sex)	M=270 W=450	Targeted 11,520 M= 3,840 W= 7,680 Dogo: 6,840 M= 2,280 W= 4,560 Chadakori: 4,680 M= 1,560 W= 3,120	Report APFFS Curricula	Partner report	Yearly	FAO
1213							
Quality, climate and nutrition-sensitive agricultural inputs ³¹ and small scale agricultural tools assessed and distributed to beneficiaries	% of beneficiaries benefiting from quality inputs (seeds, fertilizers, etc.) (disaggregated by sex and type of inputs)	Millet: M:93% W:7% Cowpea: M:93% W:7% Sorghum: M:93% W:7% Fertilizers M:93% W:7%	Millet: M:80% W:20% Cowpea: M:80% W:20% Sorghum: M:80% W:20% Fertilizers M:80% W:20%	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO
1214							

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Rainy season and off-season cropping system is strengthened	# of kg/ha (yearly productivity)	Millet Dogo: 539 Chadakori: 572 Cowpea Dogo: 468 Chadakori: 374 Sorghum: Dogo: 498 Chadakori: 445	Millet Dogo: 600 Chadakori: 600 Cowpea Dogo: 500 Chadakori: 450 Sorghum: Dogo: 550 Chadakori: 500	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO
	# people trained in off season cropping	0	600	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO
	# of months of availability of diverse foods on-farm	1 month	3 months	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO
1215							
Promotion of innovative climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies undertaken in Targeted communities	# of communities with community-based plans that include preparedness and prevention activities to climate related shocks	10	26	Report	Partner report	Midline Endline	FAO
	# Trainings in climate resilience	0	26	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	# People trained disaggregated by sex	0	Total 520 (M = 390; W = 130)	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO
1221							
Gender-sensitive technical assistance and capacity building in sustainable conservation and transformation and on marketing of agricultural and pastoral products provided to beneficiaries	# of women who participate in food processing activities	0	Targeted 200 Dogo: 100 Chadakori: 100	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	FAO
	# of people participating on training sessions (disaggregated by sex and age)	0	Targeted 1.200 M= 600 W= 600 Dogo: 300 M= 150 W= 150 Chadakori:300 M= 150 W= 150	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	FAO
1222							
Linkages market of agricultural and pastoral products	Quantity (tons) of processed food sold by Targeted through marketing channels (disaggregated by sex)	M= 0 W= 0	M= 20 W= 10	Report	Partner report PDM	Midline, Endline	WFP
1231							
Gender- and nutrition-sensitive school feeding	# of beneficiaries receiving healthy	Girls: 3,326 Boys: 4,062	Girls: 6,966 Boys: 7,388	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	WFP

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
programs and complimentary activities such as school gardens implemented in Targeted schools	school meals (by sex)						
	# of girls receiving take-home rations	Girls: 922	Girls: 1,580	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	WFP
	# school gardens implemented in schools	12	20	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	WFP
1232							
Food assistance and nutritious supplements for children aged 6-23 months provided to Targeted households throughout the lean season	% of children or HH receiving supplements	0%	100%	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	WFP
1233							
Capacity building on nutrition provided to students and teachers in Targeted schools	# of children participating on training sessions (disaggregated by sex and age)	Girls: 3,326 Boys: 4,062	Girls: 6,966 Boys: 7,388	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	WFP
	# of teachers participating on training sessions (disaggregated by sex and age)	W: 20 M: 30	W:50 M: 50	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	WFP
1311							
Technical assistance and support provided to communities for the	% of women participating in	Dogo: 37.5% Chadakori: 25.4%	Dogo: 48.6% Chadakori: 50.8%	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	WFP

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
development of gender-sensitive participatory community-based planning tools	community-based planning tools						
1312							
Support provided for the monitoring and operationalization of gender-sensitive management committees	% of monitoring and management committees who meet at determined timing based on their work plan	0%	≥80%	Reports	Partner report	Yearly	FAO
	# of training sessions provided to committees	0	26	Reports	Partner report	Yearly	FAO
1313							
Negotiation of land tenure for Targeted households undertaken with authorities (traditional, customary, communal etc.)	# of women benefiting from land through negotiation process with local authorities	0	50	Report	Partner report	Yearly	WFP
	# of negotiation processes closed with local authorities	0	50	Report	Partner report	Yearly	WFP
1314							
Technical support and capacity building in organizational structure, voluntary guidelines, land	# of persons trained in organizational structure and land	0	Targeted 15,000 M= 5,000 W= 10,000 Dogo: 8,900	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
management, Dimitra clubs etc. provided to Targeted communities, small holder farmers and women's organizations	management (disaggregated by sex)		M= 3,000 W= 5,900 Chadakori: 6,100 M= 2,000 W= 4,100				
	# of Dimitra club's members (disaggregated by sex and age)	0	Targeted 11,520 M= 3,840 W= 7,680 Dogo: 6,840 M= 2,280 W= 4,560 Chadakori: 4,680 M= 1,560 W= 3,120	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO
1315							
Gender-sensitive capacity building provided to relevant authorities (including government) and other relevant stakeholders on assessment and planning tools at regional and community level	# of participants in trainings provided to stakeholders on assessment and planning tools (disaggregated by Targeted zone and sex)	Dogo: 79 M: 51 W: 28 Chadakori: 124 M: 94 W: 30	Dogo: 95 M: 0 W: 95 Chadakori: 306 M: 151 W: 155	Report	Partner report	Yearly	WFP
1411							
Communication plan for Essential Family Practices elaborated and implemented	# of trainings delivered on Essential Family Practices in Targeted communities	0	Dogo: 5 Chadakori: 9	Report	Partner report	Yearly	WFP

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	# of community workers identified and trained on MUAC screening, key essential family practices and communication	0	Dogo: 60 M = 24 W = 36 Chadakori: 52 M = 21 W = 31	Reports	Partner report	Yearly	WFP
1412							
Awareness raising campaigns and capacity building on locally available micronutrient-rich foods, malnutrition prevention, and culinary techniques provided to beneficiaries in Targeted communities	# of persons trained on nutritional practices in Targeted communities (disaggregated by sex)	Dogo: 0 M: 0 W: 0 Chadakori: 0 M: 0 W: 0	Dogo: 6,840 M: 2,280 W: 4,560 Chadakori: 4,680 M: 1,560 W: 3,120	Report	Partner reports	Yearly	FAO
1413							
Advisory support provided to community workers and state health workers on nutrition topics	# of community workers and state health workers trained on diet diversity and nutritious foods	0	Dogo: 16 state health workers 60 community workers Chadakori: 16 state health workers 52 community workers	Report	Partner report	Yearly	FAO
1414							
Awareness raising campaigns on gaps in nutritious intake during pre-determined	# of awareness trainings on diet balance provided to communities	0	Dogo: 38 Chadakori: 26	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
seasons provided to Targeted communities							
1421							
Support for the community-based management of moderately acute malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months and PW provided	# of people receiving MAM treatment (disaggregated by beneficiary categories, sex, age)	0	Dogo: 2,242 G = 1,132 F = 1,110 PW = 500 Chadakori: 2,392 G = 1,208 F = 1,184 PW = 350	Report	Checklist Partner report	Yearly	WFP
1422							
Support for the community-based screening of malnutrition and referrals for children aged 6-59 months and PW is provided	% of boys and girls and PW who are screened as malnourished and referred to health centres	0%	Dogo: 100% G = 100% F = 100% PW = 100% Chadakori: 100% G = 100% F = 100% PW = 100%	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	WFP
	# of mothers trained on screening techniques (MUAC)	0	Dogo W = 5,132 Chadakori W = 3,190	Report	Partner report PDM	Yearly	WFP

SOMALIA – PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT FRAMEWORK

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Ultimate outcome							
1000							
Increased resilience for populations, especially women and children in Burco and Odweyne districts of Somalia	Resilience Index (RIMA)/RCI (disaggregated by sex of head of household)	Overall: 36.85 MHH: 38.10 FHH: 34.25	Improve RCI by 20% for MHH and FHH	Resilience Report from Somaliland RIMA baseline/Midline study	RIMA study	Baseline 2016 Endline 2020	FAO
	Food consumption score (disaggregated by sex of head of household)	34.9 % Households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score MHH; 39.5% FHH: 19.0%	FCS ≥ 80% households with acceptable Food Consumption Score for both MHH and FHH	Resilience Report from Somaliland RIMA baseline/Midline study	PDM	Annually	WFP
Intermediate outcomes							
1100							
Improved coherence, coordination and shared ownership of evidence-based gender sensitive interventions, including innovative and resilience programming, by RBAs and other actors at global, regional, national and field levels in in Burco and Odweyne districts	# of regular coordination meetings	0	12 per year	Meeting Minutes	Taking of minutes	Annually	RBA teams

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
1200							
Increased availability and access to a nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children in Burco and Odweyne districts	Household with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	34.9 % Households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score MHH: 39.5% FHH: 19.0%	FCS ≥ 80% households with acceptable Food Consumption Score	Food Security Assessment Reports	FAO, WFP Assessments	Annually	WFP/ FAO
	Diet diversity score (individual)	4	25% increase	Food Security Assessment Reports	FAO, WFP Assessments	Annually	WFP/ FAO
	Household Diet Diversity Score	4.7	25% increase	Food Security Assessment Reports	FAO, WFP Assessments	Annually	WFP/ FAO
	Food Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	8.1	25% decrease	Food Security Assessment Reports	FAO, WFP Assessments	Annually	WFP/ FAO
	Livelihood Coping Strategy (Household using emergency coping strategy)	16.70%	0%	Food Security Assessment Reports	FAO, WFP Assessments	Annually	WFP/ FAO
1300							
Improved gender sensitive governance of common productive resources by relevant	# of joint capacity development activities organized at country and field level	0	5	Project report	Reports of the WFP/FAO field officers	Biannually	Programme staff of WFP and FAO

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in Burco and Odweyne districts	% of Resource management committees registered with at least 30% women participants effectively controlling access and maintenance of resources	0%	80%	Registration of committees and membership	Reports of the WFP/FAO field officers	Biannually	Programme staff of WFP and FAO
	% of communities with Resource Management Agreements	0%	100%	Progress reports and agreements signed	Reports of the WFP/FAO field officers	Biannually	Programme staff of WFP and FAO
1400							
Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene, including treatment and monitoring of MAM, in Burco and Odweyne districts	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as percent)	GAM Rate as per Gu 2017 is 9.2%	GAM ^[1] rate reduced by 10%	Nutrition Surveys Reports	WFP, UNICEF, Somaliland MoH Nutrition Surveys, FSNAU	Biannually	Programme staff of WFP
	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women (mid-upper arm circumference)	17.9%	Malnutrition of PLW, measured by MUAC, reduced to less than 10%.	Nutrition Surveys Reports	WFP, UNICEF, Somaliland MoH Nutrition Surveys, FSNAU	Biannually	Programme staff of WFP
	% of beneficiaries who have adopted at least 3 good nutrition practices leading to better nutritional status (disaggregated by gender)	n/a	70% of beneficiaries who have adopted at least three good practices	KAPS	WFP, UNICEF, Somaliland MoH Nutrition Surveys, FSNAU	Annually	Programme staff of WFP
Immediate outcomes							

^[1] Global Acute Malnutrition

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
1210							
Increased capacity of rural productive sectors in Burco and Odweyne districts to access and manage resources enhancing crop productivity, diversification and value addition of agricultural products	# of people adopting new technologies (disaggregated by type of the activity and sex)	0	14,400	Crop Yield and Use Assessments	Household surveys	Biannually	Regional teams
	# of agricultural production systems Introduced at HH level	0	At least 2 agricultural production systems for the programme	Post Distribution Assessments	Focus Group Discussions	Annual	Regional teams
	# of local cooperatives established and supported	0	2 new cooperatives established, operational and supported	Project reports	M&E assessments/ surveys	Annually	M&E/Regional teams
	# of market linkages introduced between public & private sector	0	1 per targeted village	Project reports	M&E assessments/ surveys, Call centre surveys	Annually	M&E/Regional teams
1220							
Productive, livelihood and disaster mitigation infrastructure in Burco and Odweyne districts	# of households benefitting from the infrastructure rehabilitated by type of infrastructure	0	TBD after CBPP	Project Reports	Partner Reporting	Quarterly	WFP/FAO
	% of population in targeted communities benefitted from assets created/rehabilitated (Asset Benefit Indicator)	0%	80%	FGDs report	Field Monitoring visits report		WFP/FAO
1230							

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Increased access to safety nets to meet basic needs for populations vulnerable to shock and the chronically destitute and at risk, especially women and children in Burco and Odweyne districts	# of communities and households receiving CBI	0	TBD after CBPP	Project reports	M&E; Call Center	Annually	Programme staff of WFP and FAO
	# of group saving established	0	2 groups per village	Project reports	Field monitoring reports	Annually	WFP/FAO
1310							
Natural resource conservation/management at the community level enhanced in Burco and Odweyne districts, in line with regional and national priorities through improved capacity of female and male beneficiaries	Areas protected, rehabilitated, afforested (hectares)	0	20 hectares, rehabilitated, protected reforested per district	FM Reports from Community sessions	Programme Field Reports FGDs	Biannually	Programme staff of FAO
1410							
Improved knowledge of essential nutritional and dietary best practices for beneficiaries in Burco and Odweyne districts, especially pregnant and lactating women	# of trained HHs recalling 3 nutritional practices	0	70% of trained HHs	Nutrition Surveys Reports	PDM	Annually	Programme staff of WFP and FAO
1420							

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Enhanced access to community-based malnutrition preventive interventions as well as to screening and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children and pregnant and lactating women within targeted communities in Burco and Odweyne districts	# of accessible health facilities, providing malnutrition preventative and treatment interventions	0	Increase by 5 facilities from baseline	WFP/UNICEF Nutrition reports	WFP, UNICEF, Somaliland MoH Field assessments	Annually	Programme staff of WFP
	TSFP PLW recovery rates	n/a	More than 75%	CP reports, PDM	Partners monthly report, MUAC screening reports	Quarterly	Programme staff of WFP
	TSFP U5 PLW recovery rates	n/a	More than 75%	CP reports, PDM	Partners monthly report, MUAC screening reports	Quarterly	Programme staff of WFP
1430							
Improved access to treatment and food support for men and women patients under TB and anti-retroviral treatment in Burco and Odweyne districts	# of TB/HIV Comprehensive Care Centres (CCC) supported	0	3 Centers supported	WFP/UNICEF Nutrition reports	WFP, UNICEF, Somaliland MoH Surveys, Field assessments	Annually	Programme staff of WFP
Outputs							
1211							
Farmers are supported with improved, climate- sensitive inputs and sustainable production technologies for increasing production	# of households receiving quality agricultural inputs, services and/or training on good agricultural practices (sex disaggregated)	0	120 HHs (60 MHH and 60 FHH) per year in nutrient dense vegetable productions per year	Crop Yield and Use Assessments	Household surveys and Focus Group Discussions	Biannually	FAO &WFP programme staff

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
and productivity and diversifying crops.	# of Households participating in training on dryland farming techniques with focus on fruit trees/fodder production (sex disaggregated)	0	500 HHs (lead farmers) trained per year in fodder production 300 HH in total in fruit trees production	Post Distribution Assessments	Household surveys and Focus Group Discussions	Annually	FAO &WFP programme staff
	# of households receiving quality inputs, services and/or training on diversification of good agricultural production (sex disaggregated)	0	250 HHs per year for honey production ^[2]	Post Distribution Assessments	Household surveys and Focus Group Discussions	Annually	FAO &WFP programme staff
1212							
Male and female processors and cooperative members are provided with gender-sensitive training (including on nutrition) and knowledge dissemination on reduction of pre and post-harvest losses.	# of households trained on good agronomic practices with particular focus on pest and disease control, post-harvest loss reduction, preservation and storage of crop produce (sex disaggregated)	0	200 HH trained per year on improved seeds, crop diversification, water management, crop rotation and post-harvest technologies	Project report	Partner reporting	Annually	Regional teams
	# of households trained on fodder processing and storage (sex disaggregated)	0	300 men and 200 women per year in fodder	Project report	Partner reports	Annually	Regional teams

^[2] Targets for achievement of some of the activities will be determined (TBD) following community prioritization of activities (completed May 2018) following consultations and on final resource allocation for each geographical area.

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
			processing/storage activities				
	# of new cooperatives are supported for establishment	0	2 Cooperatives	Project report	Partner reports	Annually	Regional teams
1213							
Male and female producers trained on the expansion of processing, value addition and marketing of agricultural products	# of households trained in value addition (sex disaggregated)	0	120 HHs lead farmers (60 MHH and 60 FHH) trained per year in vegetable processing and value addition	Crop Yield and Use assessment (including monitoring increase in income per year)	Household Surveys	Seasonal	Regional teams
			250 HHs (150 MHH and 100 FHH) in total trained for honey value addition and marketing	Crop Yield and Use assessment (including monitoring increase in income per year)	Household Surveys or FGDs	Annually	Regional teams
	# of local productive sector stakeholders trained on rural commercialization	0	100 HHs in total trained for milk processing and storage	Post Distribution assessment	Household Surveys	Seasonal	Regional teams

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
		0	300 HH per year (3 years) supported in value addition 8 groups in total	Post Distribution assessment	Focus group discussion	Annually	Regional teams
1221							
Households in Burco and Odeweyne engaged in expansion/rehabilitation of productive, livelihood and disaster mitigation infrastructure such as water catchments and reservoirs, etc.	# of HHs directly engaged in Cash for work/Food for Assets activities	0	3,640 HHs supported through FFA (3,140 HHs) and CFW (500 HHs) over the 5 years 2600 HH (1502 female, 1098 HH supported in first year)	Project Reports FGDs report	Partner Reporting Field Monitoring visits report	Quarterly	WFP/FAO
	# of infrastructure rehabilitated (e.g. canals, water catchments)	0	TBD after CBPP	Project Reports, Field Monitoring visits report, FGDs report	Partner Reporting Field Monitoring visits report	Annually	WFP/FAO
1231							
Gender and nutrition sensitive food assistance for assets provided to vulnerable households during the lean and agricultural off season	# of households supported with FFA, home garden kits and training (sex disaggregated)	0	300 HH participating per year (180 women, 120 men)	Project Reports Field Monitoring visits FGD	Programme Reports, Field Monitoring visits FGD	Monthly/Quarterly Annually	Programme teams M&E Regional teams
1232							
Households provided with training and technical support for the formation of savings groups	# of new savings groups formed	0	2 per village	Project report & Monitoring data	Project Monitoring data	Annually	FAO/WFP

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
1311							
Technical support provided to communities in Burco and Odeweyne for the development of integrated gender-sensitive community-based plans, and for the identification of priority actions, in line with regional recovery and development plan.	# of community projects activities that have been jointly planned	0	2 joint activities in at least 1 village per cluster	Project report & Monitoring data	Project report & Monitoring reports	Quarterly	FAO & WFP programme staff
	% of implemented activities in line with Somaliland development objectives	0%	100%	Project report & Monitoring data	Project report & Monitoring reports	Quarterly	M&E and regional team
	# of Seasonal Livelihood Programming Calendar supported for updating	0	1 SLP updated per district	Project report & Monitoring data	Project report & Monitoring reports	Once	FAO & WFP programme
	% of community that have priority projects identified preceded by community based participatory planning (CBPP) exercise	0%	100% of targeted communities	Project report & Monitoring data	Project report & Monitoring report	Biannually	FAO & WFP M&E staff
1312							
Communities supported for the implementation of plans for natural resource conservation/management including tree planting and re-seeding and building soil erosion structures.	Community based management bodies established.	0	1 CBPP body established per village	Progress reports	Field monitoring visits	Biannually	FAO/WFP Programme Staff
	# of villages which have Natural Resources Management (NRM) Plan developed and implemented	0	One NRM per cluster Planned /implemented	Progress Updates FM reports	Programme Reports	Quarterly	Programme teams/ M&E
1313							

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
Plans for hand-over, continuity, sustainability as well as community and government ownership of implemented projects developed and initiated	% of community projects and assets that have been created/rehabilitated and benefitting the community are handed-over	0%	80%	Community Based Plans, Handover records, M&E reports	Annually	M&E and Regional teams	FAO & WFP M&E staff
	# of community members and representatives of local authorities trained for asset maintenance (sex disaggregated)	n/a	200 (120 women, 80 men)	Project report	Annually	M&E and Regional teams	FAO & WFP Programme staff
	# of asset maintenance agreements signed	n/a	1 per cluster	Project report	Annually	M&E and Regional teams	FAO & WFP Programme staff
1314							
Communities provided with energy efficient options to conserve forest resources and fuel wood, including energy efficient stoves	# of households trained on SAFE (sex disaggregated)	n/a	500 HH trained per year (400 women 100 men) trained	Programme Monitoring	Programme Monitoring Missions	Biannual	FAO M&E
	# of Charcoal Producers Association (CPA) established (# of men and women members)	n/a	2 CPA groups established per village	FM reports	Field Monitoring visits	Biannual	FAO M&E
	# of HH receiving efficient cooking stoves (sex disaggregated)	n/a	500 HH receiving efficient cook stoves per cluster	FM reports from community sessions	Field Monitoring visits	Biannual	FAO M&E
	# of Artisans trained on manufacture and repair of efficient cook stoves (disaggregated by sex)	n/a	40 artisans trained (32 men and 8 women)	FM Reports from Community sessions	Field Monitoring visits	Biannual	FAO M&E

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
	# of villages receiving briquette manufacture machines and training	n/a	10 villages	FM Reports from Community sessions	Field Monitoring visits	Biannual	FAO M&E
	# of efficient charcoal production kilns provided and to which village	n/a	2 charcoal kilns per village	FM Reports from Community sessions	Field Monitoring visits	Biannual	FAO M&E
1411							
Targeting and sensitization with nutrition education (including infant feeding) for all targeted communities in Burco and Odeweyne	# of women and men receiving nutrition training	n/a	3500 women and 1500 men per year (disaggregated)	Training Reports	CNW training reports	Biannual	WFP programme staff
1412							
Community Nutrition Workers (CNWs) trained on sensitizing women and men on infant feeding, and family nutrition, particularly for mothers and children.	# of CNWs trained on nutrition education	n/a	35 CNW per year	Training Reports	Training reports and Evaluations	Quarterly	WFP programme staff
1421							
Moderately acute malnourished (pregnant and lactating women (PLW), U5 children and PLHIV/PLTB provided	# of new admissions per month in TSFP programme	n/a	2,500 U5 reached in TSFP	CP monthly report	Registration Logs, MUAC screening reports	Quarterly	Regional teams/Partners
	PLHIV and PLTB reached	n/a	950 PLW reached in TSFP	CP monthly reports, M&E analysis	Registration Logs, MUAC screening reports	Quarterly	Regional teams/Partners

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	DATA SOURCES	DATA COLLECTION METHODS	FREQUENCY	RESPONSIBILITY
with treatment and food supplements.			150 people per year (90 men and 60 women)	CP monthly reports	Partners monthly report, MUAC screening reports	Quarterly	Regional teams/Partners
1422							
Pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children under 2, and mothers delivering in MCHN Centres provided with malnutrition preventative interventions.	# of new admissions per month in MCHN	n/a	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2500 U2 children • 2500 PLW • 100 mothers reached through MCHN Delivery 	CP monthly report	Registration Logs, MUAC screening reports, Partners monthly report	Quarterly	Regional teams/Partners
1431							
People living with HIV and TB provided with training on treatment, nutrition education and identification of linkages to livelihood and other programs as appropriate	# of people living with TB and/or HIV trained and sensitized on treatment options, nutrition education and Livelihoods	n/a	150 (90 men and 60 women) people per year	CP monthly reports, M&E analysis	CNW site visits report,	Biannually	WFP programme staff
	# of HHs with PLTB and PLHIV people enrolled in livelihoods, through referral system	n/a	50 HHs per year	CP monthly reports	Project report	Biannually	FAO & WFP programme staff