

Annexes to RBA Report 2017

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SECTION 1: LOGFRAMES

Annex 1a: Global Component

ULTIMATE OUTCOME	1000 Improved nutrition, food security and resilience for vulnerable population groups, especially women and children, in targeted regions			
	↑	↑	↑	
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 targeted regions	1200 Increased availability and equitable access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for vulnerable population groups, especially women and children, in targeted regions	1300 Improved sustainable gender-sensitive governance of collective productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in targeted regions	1400 Improved essential family practices in nutrition, diet and food hygiene, and screening and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM), in targeted regions
	↑	↑	↑	↑
IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES	1110 Strengthened RBA, government and stakeholders' capacities to increase sustainable livelihoods resilience for food security and nutrition	1120 Improved capacity to manage knowledge in the development of an evidence-based approach to resilience and food security and nutrition	PLEASE REFER TO COUNTRY SPECIFIC SECTIONS	
OUTPUTS	1111 Dedicated trainings on RBA analysis,	1121		

<p>programming and measurement tools and approaches for resilience provided to RBA, governments and partners (including local re-search and academia institutions) staff.</p> <p>1112</p> <p>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 support¹</p> <p>1113</p> <p>Technical and policy assistance for developing multi-year resilience strategies and programmes led by government and local authorities provided²</p>	<p>A shared toolbox of complementary RBA analysis, programming and measurement tools and approaches for resilience is developed and disseminated</p> <p>1122</p> <p>Knowledge management activities to document and share good practices, learning and to build an evidence-base for measurement and policy development among RBA, governments and partners supported</p> <p>1123</p> <p>Advocacy and awareness raising on RBA partnerships, drawing on lessons learned and experiences, undertaken at the country and regional level</p>	<p><i>PLEASE REFER TO COUNTRY SPECIFIC SECTIONS</i></p>
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¹ 'National and local authorities' here will include government and public institution staffs or representatives from the national (Government), sub-national (regions/provinces/districts/departments, etc.) and local (communes, municipalities, villages, communities, etc.) levels. According to the specific contexts of the three countries, these can also include decentralized (elected) and/or community-based (community representatives) and/or traditional (e.g. chiefs, etc.) institution representatives

² This expertise will essentially be supporting public institutions, including central government ministries and agencies. This can however take various forms according to the specific contexts of the three countries, in particular at the local level (for instance: central government services at local level versus decentralized institutions, with formal devolution of responsibilities and elected representatives; varying sectoral and technical mandates; etc.).

Annex 1b: The Democratic Republic of Congo

ULTIMATE OUTCOME	1000 Increased food security and resilience for populations, especially women and children in targeted regions								
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 targeted regions	1200 Increased availability and equitable access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children, in targeted regions			1300 Improved sustainable gender-sensitive governance of collective productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in targeted regions		1400 Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene among beneficiaries, including screening and treatment of MAM, in targeted regions		
		<i>PLEASE REFER TO THE MASTER LOGIC MODEL</i>	1210 Improved capacity of selected beneficiaries in food production systems, post-harvest handling and market access	1220 Increased capacity of selected beneficiaries, especially women, for income and	1230 Increased access to gender-sensitive social and productive safety nets	1310 Improved capacity of community-based organizations in sustainable collective and	1320 Improved capacity of beneficiary organizations and institutions to influence local, provincial	1410 Improved knowledge of good food and nutrition practices among female and male beneficiaries in	1420 Improved knowledge of essential family practise in food hygiene among

OUTPUTS

		saving/credit source diversification	for vulnerable households, including pregnant and lactating women	productive resource management ³ with focus on women leadership	and national decision-making processes on the management of collective and productive resources ⁴ and agricultural policies development.	selected communities	female and male beneficiaries in selected communities
	1211 Technical support to sustainable production techniques and post-harvest handling, including the provision of climate-sensitive,	1221 Income generating activities promoted with focus on women groups (WFP)	1231 Gender-sensitive Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) ⁵ provided to vulnerable households, and Food Assistance for	1311 Gender-sensitive training in management and leadership provided to community-based organizations (FAO-WFP)	1321 Information sharing networks such as community listening clubs and market intelligence sharing systems organized	1411 Media-based community awareness raising campaigns on nutritional best practice conducted (FAO-WFP) 1412	1421 Community awareness and sensitization campaigns on food hygiene conducted (WFP)

³ Sustainable resource management/governance includes but is not limited to economic and financial management, sustainable land use, adoption of positive coping strategies

⁴ Indicator selection will allow for the measurement of land tenure, in addition to other elements.

⁵ Under the output 1231, vulnerable farmer groups and women association will be targeted through WFP Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT), and with additional transfers (FAO). These programmes will rehabilitate local social or productive infrastructure such a markets, seed and food reserve, seed production, feeder roads, etc. Transfers will be at two levels:

- WFP will provide transfers to cover immediate household food needs, removing the pressure of their trying to meet gaps thereby freeing up their time to rehabilitate and/or build community infrastructure.
- FAO will top-up the FFA transfer, which is to be invested in local community-based savings and loans systems, with the aim of longer term income generation activities (i.e. food and non-food crop productions, processing and trade, small processing technologies, small livestock, other rural non-agricultural small businesses).

The savings and loans are used by the group members to diversify their livelihoods and income resources with petty trade. This petty trade will facilitate diversification and accumulation of assets (including saving at household level) to improve coverage of social expenses, health services, diet diversification to reduce malnutrition risks.

	<p>agricultural inputs, nutrient-rich crops and varieties and tools provided (FAO & WFP)</p> <p>1212 Trainings on animal health and vaccination campaign against common animal diseases implemented (FAO)</p> <p>1213 Market related climate-sensitive infrastructure such as bridges, roads and storage facilities and facilities rehabilitated and/or constructed (FAO-WFP)</p> <p>1214 Training on commercialization provided to small-</p>	<p>1222 Trainings and small equipment provided to microfinance institutions and community-based savings and credit associations (FAO)</p>	<p>Training (FFT) to pregnant and lactating women (WFP)</p> <p>1232 Conditional transfers (cash, voucher or in-kind) ⁶ delivered to support nutrition and girls education (WFP)</p>	<p>1312 Gender-sensitive sensitization campaigns on women leadership roles and human rights conducted in targeted communities (FAO - WFP)</p> <p>1313 Women-centered functional literacy trainings implemented (WFP)</p> <p>1314 Capacity building in sustainable resources management, including sensitization on positive coping strategies to environmental hazards, climate-change adaptation, reforestation,</p>	<p>(FAO – WFP)</p> <p>1322 Capacity building provided to government technical departments (FAO -WFP)</p> <p>1323 Capacity building provided to existing umbrella organizations (FAO -WFP)</p> <p>1324 Institutional arrangements between beneficiaries and other social and economic stakeholders at local and national levels, such as umbrella organizations, professional organizations</p>	<p>Gender-sensitive training and awareness raising sessions on nutrition, including dietary diversity and culinary demonstrations, conducted in targeted communities (FAO-WFP)</p>	<p>1422 Sensitization campaigns on food hygiene conducted in beneficiary communities (WFP)</p>
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⁶ Take Home Ration (THR) for girls from the vulnerable households will be implemented by WFP to support nutrition and girls schooling. The modality of the transfer (cash, voucher or in-kind) will be determined after a market study.

	<p>holder farmers (WFP)</p> <p>1215 Capacity building provided to supply-side partners such as providers of seeds, fertilizers, veterinary products, packaging, spare parts. Etc. (FAO-WFP)</p>			<p>environmental protection, and climate-smart approaches to production, delivered to female and male beneficiaries and their organizations (FAO)</p>	<p>and networks implemented (FAO -WFP)</p>		
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Annex 1c: Niger

ULTIMATE OUTCOME	1000 Increased food security and resilience for populations, especially women and children in targeted regions							
	↑		↑		↑		↑	
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 targeted regions	1200 Increased availability and equitable access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children, in targeted regions			1300 Improved sustainable gender-sensitive governance of collective productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in targeted regions		1400 Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene, including screening and treatment of MAM, in targeted regions	
	↑		↑		↑		↑	
IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES	PLEASE REFER TO THE MASTER LOGIC MODEL	1210 Increased knowledge of and access to the agricultural inputs and assets required for sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agriculture	1220 Improved value chains for nutritious agricultural products within targeted communities	1230 Improved access to nutritious food or cash supply during shock periods and to social safety nets for beneficiaries in targeted communities	1310 Enhanced participatory and gender-sensitive community/stakeholder planning and management mechanisms	1410 Enhanced awareness of targeted communities of essential family practices	1420 Enhanced access to community-based screening and treatment of moderate acute mal-nutrition (MAM) for children aged 6-59 months and	

OUTPUTS

	production for beneficiaries in targeted communities					pregnant women (PW) within targeted communities
	<p>1211 Conditional cash/ food transfers through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) coupled with technical support to improve production capacities and unconditional cash/ food transfers provided to female and male beneficiaries (WFP)</p> <p>1212 Gender-sensitive training on sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agricultural techniques, nutrition and other issues provided to female and male beneficiaries (FAO)</p> <p>1213</p>	<p>1221 Gender-sensitive technical assistance and capacity building in sustainable conservation and transformation and marketing of agricultural products (FAO)</p> <p>1222 Linkages of agricultural and pastoral products from male and female targeted beneficiaries to market established (WFP)</p>	<p>1231 Gender-and nutrition-sensitive school feeding programs and complimentary activities such as school gardens implemented in targeted schools (WFP)</p> <p>1232 Food assistance and nutritious supplements for children aged 6-23 months provided to targeted households throughout the lean season (WFP)</p> <p>1233 Capacity building on nutrition provided to students and teachers in</p>	<p>1311 Technical assistance and support provided to communities for the development of gender-sensitive participatory community-based planning tools (WFP)</p> <p>1312 Support provided for the monitoring and operationalization of gender-sensitive management committees (FAO)</p> <p>1313 Negotiation of land tenure for targeted households undertaken with authorities (traditional, customary, communal etc.) (WFP)</p>	<p>1411 Communication plan for Essential Family Practices elaborated and implemented in targeted communities (WFP)</p> <p>1412 Awareness raising campaigns and capacity building on locally available micronutrient-rich foods, malnutrition prevention, and culinary techniques provided to beneficiaries in targeted communities (FAO)</p> <p>1413 Advisory support provided to community workers and state health workers on</p>	<p>1421 Support for the community based management of moderately acute malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months and malnourished Pregnant Women (PW) provided (WFP)</p> <p>1422 Support for the community based screening of malnutrition and referrals for children aged 6-59 months and PW is provided (WFP)</p>

	<p>Quality, climate and nutrition-sensitive agricultural inputs⁷ and small scale agricultural tools assessed and distributed to beneficiaries (FAO)</p> <p>1214</p> <p>Rainy season and off-season cropping system is strengthened (FAO)</p> <p>1215</p> <p>Promotion of innovative climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies⁸ undertaken in targeted communities (FAO)</p>		<p>targeted schools (FAO)</p>	<p>1314</p> <p>Technical support and capacity building in organizational structure, voluntary guidelines, land management, Dimitra clubs etc. provided to targeted communities, small holder farmers and women’s organizations (FAO)</p> <p>1315</p> <p>Gender-sensitive capacity building provided to relevant authorities (including government) and other relevant stakeholders on assessment and planning tools at regional and community level (WFP)</p>	<p>nutrition topics (FAO)</p> <p>1414</p> <p>Awareness raising campaigns on gaps in nutritious intake during pre-determined seasons provided to targeted communities (FAO)</p>	
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⁷ Agricultural Inputs include but are not limited to seeds and planting material, fertilizers, tools, livestock, and animal feed etc.

⁸ Climate resilient agricultural practices include but are not limited to water and livestock management, crop protection, pest control, post-harvest technologies, agricultural calendar planning based on climate specificities etc.

Annex 1d: Somalia

ULTIMATE OUTCOME	<p>1000</p> <p>Increased resilience through improved food security and nutrition for populations, especially for women and children, in the Burco and Odweyne districts of Somalia</p>			
INTERMEDIATE OUTCOMES	<p>1100</p> <p>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 Burco and Odweyne districts</p>	<p>1200</p> <p>Increased availability and equitable access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children, in Burco and Odweyne districts</p>	<p>1300</p> <p>Improved gender sensitive governance of common productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in Burco and Odweyne districts</p>	<p>1400</p> <p>Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene, including treatment and monitoring of MAM, in Burco and Odweyne districts</p>

	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
↑	1110	1210	1220	1230	1310	1410	1420	1430
IMMEDIATE OUTCOMES	PLEASE REFER TO THE MASTER LOGIC MODEL	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	Productive, livelihood and disaster mitigation infrastructure expanded and/or rehabilitated in Burco and Odweyne districts	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	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	Improved knowledge of essential nutritional and dietary best practices for beneficiaries in Burco and Odweyne districts, especially pregnant and lactating women	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	Improved access to treatment and food support for men and women patients under TB and anti-retroviral treatment in Burco and Odweyne districts
↑								

OUTPUTS

<p>PLEASE REFER TO THE MASTER LOGIC MODEL</p>	<p>1211</p> <p>Farmers are supported with improved, climate-sensitive inputs and sustainable production technologies for increasing production and productivity and diversifying crops.</p> <p>(FAO & WFP)</p> <p>1212</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>1221</p> <p>Households in Burco and Odeweyne engaged in expansion/rehabilitation of productive, livelihood and disaster mitigation infrastructure such as water catchments and reservoirs etc.</p> <p>(FAO& WFP)</p>	<p>1231</p> <p>Gender and nutrition sensitive food assistance for assets provided to vulnerable households during the lean and agricultural off season</p> <p>(FAO& WFP)</p> <p>1232</p> <p>Households provided with training and technical support for the formation of savings groups</p> <p>(FAO& WFP)</p>	<p>1311</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(FAO& WFP)</p> <p>1312</p> <p>Communities supported for the implementation of plans for natural resource conservation/management including tree planting and re-seeding and building soil erosion structures.</p> <p>(FAO& WFP)</p> <p>1313</p> <p>Plans for hand-over, continuity, sustainability as well as community and government ownership of implemented projects developed and initiated</p> <p>(FAO& WFP)</p> <p>1314</p>	<p>1411</p> <p>Targeting and sensitization with nutrition education (including infant feeding) for all targeted communities in Burco and Odeweyne</p> <p>(FAO& WFP)</p> <p>1412</p> <p>Community Nutrition Workers (CNWs) trained on sensitizing women and men on infant feeding, and family nutrition, particularly for mothers and children.</p> <p>(WFP)</p>	<p>1421</p> <p>Moderately acute malnourished (pregnant and lactating women (PLW), U5 children PLHIV/PLTB) provided with treatment and food supplements.</p> <p>(WFP)</p> <p>1422</p> <p>Pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children under 2, and mothers delivering in MCHN Centres provided with malnutrition preventative interventions.</p> <p>(WFP)</p>	<p>1431</p> <p>People living with HIV and TB provided with training on treatment, nutrition education and identification of linkages to livelihood and other programs as appropriate</p> <p>(WFP)</p>
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	<p>(FAO & WFP)</p> <p>1213</p> <p>Male and female producers trained on the expansion of processing, value addition and marketing of agricultural products</p> <p>(FAO & WFP)</p>			<p>Communities provided with energy efficient options to conserve forest resources and fuel wood, including energy efficient stoves</p> <p>(FAO& WFP)</p>			
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SECTION 2: THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO

Annex 2a: [ICA Report](#)

Annex 2b: [SLP Report](#)

Annex 2c: [CBPP Reports](#)

Annex 2d: Narrative Theory of Change

DRRC presents a complex protracted situation composed of several crisis of different nature in various parts of the country. The humanitarian context is characterized by long standing violent armed conflicts, malnutrition and food insecurity, epidemic outbreaks and vast numbers of internally displaced people (IDPs) and refugees. Overall, economic decline and a lack of development, with 65% of the population facing chronic poverty, are a breeding ground for conflict and instability. In order to have a sustainable impact on food and nutrition security and people's resilience to recurrent shocks and stresses, a holistic livelihoods approach is required and an RBA partnership provides an opportunity to complement agency-specific interventions on food security and resilience. Three key assumptions for this joint programme to be successful are: strong collaboration with the national authorities to ensure ownership and durability; a common understanding of the three agencies of the needs and existing capacities of the targeted beneficiaries/partners; and lastly, multiyear funding that allows to plan towards a consolidation of resilience on longer term.

The joint programme will be implemented in Nord Kivu province, in Rutshuru territory of eastern DRC. Over 80 per cent of the population of Rutshuru depends on rain fed agriculture and pastoralism. However, whilst successive waves of violence and armed conflict during the last two decades has led to population displacements, disruption of production systems, and the destruction of the territory's infrastructure network, its economic and social dispositions still present opportunities to build the resilience of its population. The estimated number of beneficiaries that will be reached is 12,500 households that will mainly be supported through community-based organizations in order to make them driving forces for community development.

The project interventions combine short to medium term support to address food security and nutrition needs through risk reduction strategies such as food assistance for assets (FFA) using cash transfers whilst building people's adaptation capacities to recurrent shocks in the long-term through livelihoods oriented capacity development (through sustainable food production, post-harvest management, improved access to markets, access to credit, income diversification, income generating activities, women's leadership and improved nutrition knowledge and practices). Some of these activities have been already jointly implemented by FAO and WFP in other provinces such as the Tanganyika and Equateur through the "Purchase for Progress (P4P)" project during the last five years and have proved to be effective.

The theory of change is based on the assumption that if the beneficiaries are supported through an integrated package increasing their livelihood capacities in the technical, financial and social domain, there will be a long-lasting impact on nutrition, food security and resilience. The technical skillset (productivity and transformation of produce, natural resource management and sustainable agricultural practices) needs to be reinforced by financial opportunities (diversification of income

sources, saving and loan/microcredit initiatives). In order to ensure a sustainable impact on people's lives, the project also needs to work on social skills (gender sensitive governance, establishing community listeners' clubs for dialogue and social cohesion, improving knowledge on nutrition, hygiene and gender and supporting the most vulnerable through social safety nets of cash and food).

The ultimate outcome (1000) to increase food security and resilience of populations, in particular women and children in targeted regions, will be consolidated by a set of interventions in three main pillars:

- The first pillar (1200) of this project, leading to immediate outcomes 1210, 1220 and 1230 combines a set of livelihood interventions that increases people's access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply. If smallholder farmer beneficiaries 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. Smallholder farmers will therefore increase the volume and variety of commodities available for commercialization and have the necessary means for improved access to markets, and therefore increased revenues. Provision of microfinance services at community level reduces the cost of borrowing money from informal moneylenders and protects poor people from shocks that will otherwise push them into poverty and enables 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. A series of activities will be rolled out such as Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) (1231) and conditional cash transfers (1232) to support vulnerable households in accessing food; distribution of climate sensitive, agricultural inputs, nutrient-rich crops and varieties and training for farmer's organizations (FOs) on production and post-harvest handling (1211), on improving animal health (1212), rehabilitation of productive community assets (1213) combined with gender sensitive training on income generating activities (1221) and support to microcredit institutions and community-based savings and loan initiatives (1222). Lessons learned from similar activities elsewhere in Africa (e.g. Uganda) have provided opportunities for women to gradually build and diversify their own resources by accessing low cost credits⁹. These activities will provide safety nets for vulnerable groups, increase and sustain the agricultural and livestock production, promote diversified and nutritious diets, reduce post-harvest losses, promote diversification of income sources, and access to financial resources for improved access to markets.
- Interventions, through existing or to be created community-based committees, aiming to improve sustainable gender sensitive governance for improved collective productive resource management, including land tenure, through dialogue and improved decision-making by relevant authorities will constitute the foundation of the second pillar of this programme. Several studies have demonstrated that if women had the same access and ownership to productive resources as men, they would increase yields on their farms by 20-30 percent¹⁰. Studies have also shown that

⁹ <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6244f.pdf>

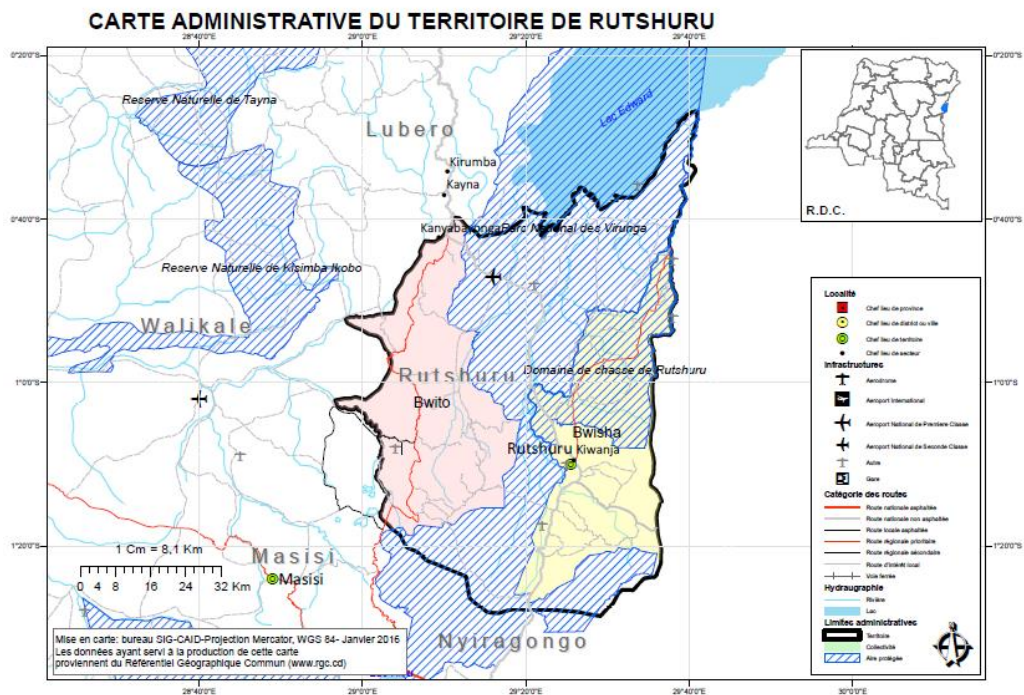
¹⁰ FAO, 2007. Good governance in land tenure and administration. Land Tenure Studies 9. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome; International Journal of African and Asian Studies, Women's Land Use Right Policy and Household Food Security in Ethiopia: Review, vol. 12 2015;

increasing women's access to and control over resources and inputs leads to improved household care and nutrition. Therefore, activities of this second pillar will focus at the one hand to improve governance of sustainable resource management and restructuring of farmer organizations to improve women leadership. This will be realized through gender-sensitive training in management and leadership of community-based organizations (1311), promotion of women leadership roles and human rights (1312), functional literacy sessions for women (1313) and capacity development on climate sensitive practices and natural resource management (1314). This will internally strengthen community-based organizations to better manage themselves and their resources (natural, productive and financial). In order to enable smallholder producers and rural communities to effectively influence decision making processes and to tackle some of the existing governance issues in the targeted area (limited decentralization and weak enforcement of law and regulations, limited government representation in rural areas, widespread harassment and illegal taxes), this project is aimed at reinforcing the capacity of community-based organizations (CBOs) and governmental extension services. It is assumed that the work achieved through CBOs and local authorities will increase the ownership of the project at local level and improve the sustainability of the results achieved. The project will promote information sharing and dialogue between key stakeholders through establishment of community listening clubs and market intelligence systems (1321), capacity building for technical services of the government (1322) and existing umbrella organizations (1323) and facilitating institutional arrangements such as access to land for women and other social and economic stakeholders (1324).

- In order to improve food security and resilience of beneficiaries to recurrent shocks that affect agricultural livelihoods, it is important that behavioral change takes place in the domain of nutrition and food safety. The last pillar of the programme, therefore works on improving nutritional and dietary practices and food hygiene among beneficiaries through immediate outcomes 1410 and 1420. The assumption around this pillar is based on the experience acquired in areas of DRC where malnutrition exists even when food production has been average or good but where the diet, based essentially on cassava or maize, is often unbalanced. It is assumed that the combination of awareness raising on healthy food and nutrition practices and locally available micronutrient-rich foods, culinary demonstrations and the setting up of community-based systems for the screening, referral and management of moderately acute malnutrition in children will prevent malnutrition and improve the nutritional status of the beneficiaries.

Finally, coherence, coordination and ownership of these evidence-based interventions is an important dimension of this joint project. The country team will ensure good coordination in project implementation in order to build on existing expertise and ensure synergy with other initiatives. In terms of monitoring, joint assessment tools will be developed and shared with partners to ensure a coherent consolidation of information, as described in the monitoring plan. Good practices and success factors will be identified, documented and shared for knowledge management through a participatory methodology at community level. The RBA through the project team will ensure the active engagement of the key stakeholders including implementing partners, the national, provincial and territorial authorities as well as the beneficiary communities themselves to realize the above pillars in order to reach the ultimate outcome.

Annex 2e: Map of Rutshuru



Annex 2f: Case Study



Organisation des Nations Unies
pour l'alimentation
et l'agriculture

ETUDE DE CAS pour le projet : « Renforcement de la résilience de petits producteurs ruraux dans le Territoire de Rutshuru, Province du Nord-Kivu, RDC»



Antoinette Sebigori

*Je m'appelle **Antoinette SEBIGORI**, modératrice du Club Dimitra Umoja à Ntamugenga dans le groupement de Bweza en Territoire de Rutshuru. Mon témoignage s'articule sur le club Dimitra dans Ntamugenga. En effet, avant la mise en place des Clubs Dimitra, je ne savais pas que les gens pouvaient se mettre ensemble en train de parler des problèmes de leurs communautés, chercher et trouver une solution. Chez nous, chacun comptait sur ses efforts personnels et ne pouvait pas s'associer aux autres pour un but commun, chacun se retrouvait dans son coin avec ses problèmes. Les défis de la communauté sont de la responsabilité des chefs coutumiers ou étatiques. Mais depuis que l'approche CD est intervenu dans Ntamugenga, (i) j'ai compris que le développement de mon village me concerne personnellement (ii) j'ai compris l'importance d'être en groupe mais aussi je suis devenue autonome et je développe des activités à travers l'expertise d'un membre de notre CD qui m'a appris la fabrication du savon. Je les vends et j'utilise la moitié pour les besoins du ménage et je parviens à satisfaire et à couvrir certains besoins de mon foyer. Je ne pouvais pas m'exprimer dans un groupe de personnes mais depuis que j'ai pris le rôle de modératrice, je parviens à donner mes opinions et même les hommes apprécient. Ce qui ne se faisait pas chez nous car la femme ne devait pas parler lors des réunions où se trouvent les hommes.*



ALICE BUZIGE

Je suis l'une des animatrices qui accompagnent les Clubs Dimitra au nom de la LOFEPACO. Je suis la plus jeune, pourtant je suis chargée du suivi et de l'accompagnement de plus de 10 clubs Dimitra dans les villages de Tanda, Bugina et Karwa. Très vite, je suis devenue un exemple car dans tous ces villages, je mobilise des adultes, des jeunes, toutes les couches de la population. Et, de façon particulière, les jeunes de ces milieux qui ne pouvaient pas se prendre en charge car ils étaient oisifs et attendaient tout de leurs parents ou simplement se livraient aux activités de banditisme, ont commencé à me dire qu'ils ont perdu leur temps. Et que depuis qu'ils participent aux activités de club ; ils commencent, peu à peu, à développer des activités d'auto prise en

charge. J'ai aussi remarqué que grâce aux échanges et des séances de sensibilisation des ménages, les hommes participent activement aux activités des ménages qui étaient laissées aux seules femmes, même quand elles sont fatiguées et même malades. Je n'ai jamais imaginé une seule fois que je pouvais en être capable. Que je pouvais être écoutée par toutes ces personnes adultes, tous ces jeunes, alors que je ne suis qu'une jeune fille, née et grandie ici. Des fois, je me demande comment expliquer le déclic qui m'a réveillé. Et plusieurs fois, après des sorties d'itinérance dans les villages, je me demande où je trouve des conseils à donner aux différentes questions qui nous sont posées. Sincèrement, Le P4P, et particulièrement l'Approche Club Dimitra m'a transformée. Je ne comprenais pas le projet P4P mais à partir des tâches quotidiennes du club je maîtrise le projet. Pour ce qui est des activités agricoles, les agriculteurs se décourageaient car ils produisaient sans marché rémunérateurs mais depuis que l'entrepôt existe, les cultivateurs ont emblavé de grandes superficies avec espoir d'entreposer en attendant un bon prix car ils ont pu améliorer aussi les techniques culturales. Ils cultivent les champs dans le but d'améliorer l'habitat et la scolarisation des enfants en âge scolaire.



MUSUBAO VIRIKUNZIRA

Je suis conseiller de la coopérative COOAP. Pour moi, le plus grand bénéfice du projet est qu'il a permis de rassembler les cultivateurs, ils cultivent ensemble les champs de leurs membres, ils récoltent et entreposent leurs récoltes à l'entrepôt pour attendre un bon marché rémunérateur. A part cela, ils accèdent aux outils aratoires et semence à bon prix ou à crédit. Et déjà, avec d'autres voisins de notre village, nous avons créé un club Dimitra composés des hommes, des femmes et les jeunes. Nous nous sommes fixé une vision : ouvrir, dans un délai relativement bref, une cantine pour les malnutris et les personnes de 3èmes âges. Pour cela, nous avons loué deux parcelles dans une des plantations ici et avons décidé de cultiver du Soja qui sera l'aliment de base en attendant l'augmentation des activités. Je recommanderai les entrepôts à proximité des cultivateurs pour leur permettre un accès facile car les autres ne savent pas accéder aux entrepôts car éloignés et n'ont pas de moyen de transport.



Annex 2g: Baseline Reports :

[-Nutrition Report Rutshuru](#)

[-Nutrition Report Masisi](#)

[-RIMA Report](#)

Annex 2h: Workplan

Outputs	Activities	2017				Achievement	Comments
		Fiscal year 1					
1211 Technical support to sustainable production techniques and post-harvest handling, including the provision of climate-sensitive, nutritious agricultural inputs and tools provided	Provide quality/nutritious agricultural and livestock input and quality assessment tools to beneficiaries				x	On schedule	Support planned for the first year done (32 MT de inputs delivered to CBO)
	Organize training on agricultural production and post-harvest management;		x	x	x	On schedule	22CBO trained on post-harvest handling Training of 30 producers on Farmers field school
	Rehabilitate productive community assets (wetlands, watershed etc.)		x	x	x	Delayed	Cause by the fact the activity depends on the structuration of FO
1212 Vaccination campaign against common animal diseases implemented	Implement vaccination campaigns against common animal diseases				x	Delayed	Cause by the fact the activity depends on the structuration of FO
1213 Market related climate-sensitive infrastructure such as bridges, roads and storage facilities and facilities rehabilitated and/or constructed	Build small bridges and rehabilitate feeder roads to facilitate commodity evacuation		x	x	x	Delayed	Due to the need to finalized all the CBPP in the villages and the approval of the priorities with the local authorities
	Rehabilitate/build market-oriented infrastructure (hangars, commodity storage units.					Delayed	Due to the need to finalized all the CBPP in the villages and the approval of the priorities with the local authorities
1214 Training on commercialization provided to small-holder farmers	Conduct training on business plan conception						
	Conduct training on commodity aggregation, quality management and collective sale;			x	x	On schedule	Done for 22 CBO

1215 Capacity building provided to supply-side partners such as providers of seeds, fertilizers, veterinary products, packaging, spare parts. Etc.	Provide quality/nutritious agricultural and livestock inputs and quality assessment tools to beneficiaries			x	x	On schedule	Support planned for the first year done (32 MT de inputs delivered to CBO) 22CBO trained on post-harvest handling Training of 30 producers on Farmers field school Done for 22 CBO	
	Conduct training on inputs production by FO among communities	x	x	x				On schedule
	Conduct training on commodity aggregation and quality management of inputs	x	x	x				On schedule
1221 Gender-sensitive training and support for sustainable livelihood diversification and income generating activities such as crop production for consumption and sales, processing and trade, small processing technologies, small livestock, other rural non-agricultural small businesses etc. provided to women's organizations/groups	Conduct trainings on livelihood diversification for women groups	x	x	x		Delayed	Due to delayed of the recruitment of a nutritionist for the project	
	Assist women groups in conducting income generating activities.				x	Delayed	Due to targeting of the beneficiaries	
1222 Trainings and small equipment provided to microfinance institutions and community based savings and credit associations	Provide trainings and small equipment to microfinance institutions and community based savings and credit associations;			x	x	Delayed		
	Linking the savings and credit associations to existing microfinance institutions (MFI) and banks							
1231 Gender-sensitive Food assistance provided to vulnerable households (FFA) and pregnant and lactating women(FFT)	Provide food assistance to vulnerable households through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA)				x	Delayed	Due to the need to finalized all the CBPP in the villages and the approval of the priorities of the assets with the local authorities	
	Provide gender food assistance to pregnant and lactating women through the Food Assistance for Training (FFT) modalities including nutrition education to promote nutritional best practices.							

1232 Conditional cash transfers delivered to support nutrition and girls education	Deliver conditional cash transfer to support girls education and nutrition			x	x	Delayed	Due to delayed of the identification of qualified beneficiaries
1311 Gender-sensitive training in management and leadership provided to community based organizations	Conduct training on management and leadership for community-based organizations			x	x	On schedule	Training has been conducted and continuous support is ongoing
	Conduct trainings for community based-organizations on basic financial management principles			x	x	On schedule	Training has been conducted and continuous support is ongoing
	Assist community based organizations in organizing elections to ensure gender-balance in their decision making bodies			x	x	On schedule	CBO's committees put in place ensuring gender balance in the members
1312 Gender-sensitive sensitization campaigns on women leadership roles and human rights conducted in targeted communities	Conduct sensitization campaigns on the utilization of community assets in a more productive and sustainable manner;			x	x	Delayed	Due the identification of a qualified partner in the implementation of Club DIMITRA's activities
	Conduct sensitization campaigns on women leadership roles in their community			x	x	Delayed	Due the identification of a qualified partner in the implementation of Club DIMITRA's activities
1313 Women-centered functional literacy programme implemented	Implementation of functional literacy activities						
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, to beneficiaries and their organizations	Conduct sensitization on positive coping strategies to environmental hazards, climate-change adaptation, reforestation, environmental protection, and climate-smart approaches to production, to beneficiaries and their organizations			x	x	Delayed	Due the identification of a qualified partner in the implementation of Club DIMITRA's activities

protection, and climate-smart approaches to production, de-livered to female and male beneficiaries and their organizations	Organize training on sustainable agricultural production approaches and post-harvest management environment sensitive			x	x	On schedule	Done for post-harvest management and also agricultural production for CBO
1321 Information sharing net-works such as community listening clubs and market intelligence sharing systems organized	Established market intelligence sharing systems in the targeted zone.		x	x	x	On schedule	Done through the implementing partners
	Organize community listening clubs;		x	x	x	On schedule	63 clubs DIMITRA provided with radio to facilitate communication and trained on the sensitization and social cohesion
1322 Capacity building provided to government technical departments	Provide technical training to territorial agriculture and rural development inspections		x	x	x	On schedule	Done for rural development inspections
	Provide territorial inspectors with tools supporting farmers organizations						rural development inspections provided in equipment
1323 Capacity building provided to existing umbrella organizations	Support umbrella organization for advocacies						
	Support partnership between small farmers organizations and umbrella organization						
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	Support local and provincial multi actors consultation platforms						

1411 Media-based community awareness raising campaigns on nutritional best practice conducted	Conduct awareness-raising campaign on nutritional best practices through the media							
1412 Gender-sensitive nutritional training and aware-ness raising, including dietary diversity and culinary demonstrations, conducted in targeted communities	Conduct gender sensitive culinary demonstrations in the targeted communities				X		Delayed	Due to delayed of the recruitment of a nutritionist for the project
	Conduct sensitization on diet diversification			X	X		Delayed	Due to delayed of the recruitment of a nutritionist for the project
1421 Community awareness and sensitization campaigns on food hygiene conducted	Conduct awareness-raising campaign on food hygiene			X	X		Delayed	Due to delayed of the recruitment of a nutritionist for the project
1422 Sensitization campaigns on food hygiene best practice conducted in beneficiary communities	Conduct sensitization campaigns on food hygiene best practices in the beneficiary communities.			X	X		Delayed	Due to delayed of the recruitment of a nutritionist for the project

Annex 2i: Outcome Analysis

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	PROGRESS STATUS
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 Index of MHH = 29.95 Index of FHH = 28.33 Treatment area: 32 Index of MHH=32.20 Index of FHH= 31.22	33 (TBD after midline) MHH/FHH: 33 33 MHH: 33 FHH: 33	On schedule
	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5	Territory:4.1% Treatment area:	Territory:3% Treatment area:	On schedule
	Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 5	Territory:56.5% Treatment area:	Territory:50% Treatment area:	On schedule
	Percentage of households with poor Food Consumption Score (disaggregated by sex of HH head)	Overall (territory) 35,58% MHH= 36,30% FHH=31,74% Treatment areas 32,1% MHH= 32,57% FHH=30,13%	Overall: 28% MHH=28% FHH= 28% Treatment: 25% MHH=25% FHH=25%	On schedule
Intermediate outcomes				
1200				

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	PROGRESS STATUS
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 Treatment area 40	Overall: 39 Treatment: 37	On schedule
	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (household level)	Overall (Territory) = 0.39 (range 0-6) Treatment area = .3842105	Overall (territory): 2 Treatment: 2	On schedule
	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15 – 49 years old) consuming Minimum Diet Diversity (MDD-W)	Overall (Territory): 23.22% Treatment area: 23.22%	Overall: 25% Treatment: 30%	On schedule
	Proportion of children aged 6-23 months consuming a Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)	Overall (Territory): 11%	Overall: 15%	On schedule
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 % of women with access to collective productive resources	0 Access to productive assets Territory: Access to productive assets FHH = 28% Treatment area =25.94%	10 Territory: 35% Treatment: 40%	On schedule

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	PROGRESS STATUS
	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	On schedule
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)	On schedule
Immediate outcomes				
1210				
Improved capacities of diverse nutrient-rich food production systems, post-harvest handling and market access	<p>% variation in yields in food production (kg/ha):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -maize -beans -soybeans <p>Percentage variation of the production of targeted nutrient-rich foods</p> <p>decrease in post harvest losses for supported beneficiaries</p> <p>volume of commodities sold by supported FOs</p>	<p>Maize:1923kg Beans: 1176 kg Soybeans: 795kg</p> <p>0</p> <p>45%</p> <p>0</p>	<p>Maize: 30% Beans: 20% Soybeans: 10%</p> <p>20%</p> <p>30%</p> <p>3000T</p>	<p>On schedule</p> <p>No harvest has taken place during the reporting period. Therefore the first data for this output will be available after the next harvest.</p>

EXPECTED RESULTS	INDICATORS	BASELINE DATA	TARGETS	PROGRESS STATUS
1220				
Increased and diversified income sources	income diversification (based on the participation index)	Overall (Territory): 36% Treatment area 38%	Overall: 40% Treatment: 45%	On schedule
1230				
Increased access to social and productive assets	Households with access to productive assets index	Territory 0.029 Treatment area: 0.029	Target: 0.050 Treatment are: 0.040	On schedule
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%	On schedule
1320				
Improved capacities of community-based organizations in financial and economic resources management	% of CBOs that receive trainings in financial management through the project % of supported CBOs with savings and loans systems in place	0 0	80% 50%	On schedule
1410				
Improved nutritional dietary practices	% of beneficiary HH who adopted improved nutritional dietary practices	0	50%	On schedule
1420				
Improved essential family practices in food hygiene	% of beneficiary HH who adopted improved food hygiene practices	0	50%	On schedule

Annex 2j: Photos of the Activities



Prise de repas par les élèves de EP Rubare à Kiwandja territoire de Rutshuru dont le maïs et le haricot achetés localement par le PAM auprès des petits producteurs encadrés par le projet P4P. Photo Tarat Crossley février 2018



Egrenage de semences de maïs pour la préparation de semis de saison B 2018 par les femmes membres de l'association AJECEDEKI encadrée par P4P dans le territoire de Rutshuru. Photo Tarat Crossley février 2018.



Formation dans le cadre de projet P4P par approche champs écoles des femmes des organisations paysannes de village Kalengera territoire de Rutshuru.

Démonstration en écriture et calcul au niveau de l'entrepôt de Kalengera territoire de Rusthuru par une femme alphabétisée dans le cadre du projet P4P. Photo Tarat Crossley février 2018.



SECTION 3: THE REPUBLIC OF NIGER

Annex 3a: [ICA report](#)

Annex 3b: [SLP reports](#)

Annex 3c: CBPP reports

- [Maradi CBPP reports](#)
- [Zinder CBPP reports](#)

Annex 3d: Narrative Theory of Change

Building, strengthening and sustaining the resilience of food insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people in relation to shocks that affect their livelihoods and food systems require multi-sectoral efforts and it has been learned that this cannot be achieved by a single agency over the past years. The pervasive nature of food insecurity and undernutrition as well as the depth of poverty in Niger calls for a greater layering and integration of efforts. These efforts need to target both those most food insecure and affected by malnutrition as well as those that are borderline or already reverting to negative coping strategies for their survival with a particular focus on bridging the humanitarian response and the long-term development. The conceptual Framework¹¹ for Collaboration and Partnership among the Rome-based Agencies (RBA) provides a way for the agencies to seek and build complementary alignment across existing agency-specific approaches to support the resilience of food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable people rather than develop new approaches. The assumption being made at the basis of this joint programme is that the national authorities, in particular the Haut-Commissariat à l'initiative "Nigériens nourrissent les Nigériens" (HC3N) and the Niger's National Mechanism for the Prevention and Management of Food Crises (DNP-GCA), the communities living in the "Communes de Convergence" (C2C) and the actors intervening in these communes including WFP, FAO and IFAD are aware of the various and articulated needs to increase the resilience of food security and nutrition to shocks.¹² This awareness would increase based on the priorities and community specific needs and interests shown by the respective stakeholders. The second assumption is that this prioritization would entail sound support to proper governance mechanisms and adequate financial resources to move the outcome statements from lower to upper level. In particular, the increased awareness and prioritization from the national authorities would require adequate political interest and leadership as well as proper human resources and funding to build an appropriate and enabling environment. At the same time, the programme will help build their assets and capacity to manage and cope with risks and enhance the production capacity of beneficiaries by increasing access to land, quality agriculture inputs and training and work on changing gender relations and behaviours that hinder girls, women and children having access to nutritious food, productive information and assets.

The joint programme in Niger will be implemented in the two "Communes de Convergence" (C2C), namely Chadakori (Maradi region) and Dogo (Zinder region) in the first phase. The commune of Chadakori is characterised as an agro-pastoral zone and the commune of Dogo is an agricultural zone. Degradation of the arable lands is one of the biggest difficulties hindering agricultural production and thus food security and nutrition in both communes. Their agricultural production system is fundamentally affected by recurring droughts. Indeed, the aridification process caused by rainfall

¹¹ April 2015, online reference background can be found at http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp276477.pdf

¹² Studies conducted in several countries (Senegal (2016), Mauritania (2016)) in the region using the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) methodology have demonstrated this multidimensional approach.

deficits has negatively affected the soil fertility and land productivity exposed to all forms of water and wind erosion.

The estimated number of beneficiaries targeted in the first phase is about 39,000. Across the pillars the joint interventions encompass a response to short and medium term food and nutritional needs and risk reduction strategies through an integrated package of activities including asset creation via Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) and lean season unconditional transfers as well as adaptation to recurrent shocks through livelihoods oriented capacity development (sustainable conservation and transformation of agricultural and livestock products, marketing, supply chain, food production, climate sensitive agricultural techniques and the promotion of nutritional and other essential family practices). Treatment of malnutrition and school meals are also a part of the integrated activity package. The gender aspect will be integrated in the whole programme cycle with taking into account different needs of women, men, girls and boys.

The first pillar of this project, leading to the immediate outcomes 1210, 1220 and 1230, will be rolled out through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) using cash transfers to meet household consumption gaps, unconditional cash transfers during the lean season (1211), and climate and nutrition-sensitive agricultural inputs (1213) such as stress-tolerant, nutrient-rich varieties, legumes, vegetables, etc., accompanied by a strong capacity building component on sustainable conservation, transformation and marketing of agricultural and pastoral production (1221). These activities will increase the access to inputs and assets, across the rainy and off season cropping system (1214) and combined with the knowledge transfer on the climate sensitive agricultural inputs and techniques (1215), they will increase and sustain the agricultural production of the targeted communities.

The occurrence of repeated shocks affecting the communities living in the C2C has been identified as a risk that would hamper the achievement of the immediate outcomes (1210, 1220, and 1230) deriving from this pillar. Studies conducted by several research institutes and others (including World Bank) have demonstrated this¹³. The joint programme will aim at mitigating this risk by training communities on the use of climate sensitive seeds and land conservation techniques, by supporting diversification of livelihoods on- and off-farm, by closely monitoring existing early warning systems at national and local levels, and, if required, by advocating for an emergency response outside of this joint programme.

Furthermore, by strengthening the capacities of the communities on conservation, transformation and marketing of products, the project will support linkages with local markets (1222), by purchasing agricultural production from targeted beneficiaries, and improve the value chains of agricultural products (1220)¹⁴ and their nutrition-sensitiveness. In addition, during the lean season, as a prevention of malnutrition, food assistance and nutritious supplements will be provided to children aged 6-23 months (1232). Support for the government-led school meal programme at the targeted schools coupled with complementary activities and capacity development on nutrition will be provided during the academic year (1231 and 1233), including by linking school meal programme to local purchases to stimulate local production of nutritious foods. It is assumed that the targeted immediate outcomes (1210, 1220 and 1230) will contribute to achieve the intermediate outcome (1200). Additionally, the interventions implemented by IFAD (PASADEM, PPI Ruwanmu and ProDAF) in these two C2C will also contribute to the same outcome. Mainly, under the framework of these projects, IFAD has developed FARN (*Foyers d'Alimentation et de Recuperation Nutritionnelle*) activities for nutrition support purposes and women cereal silos under PASADEM. It also includes women-headed household gardens

¹³ World Bank, Improved Crop Productivity for Africa's Drylands, August 2016, <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/24818>

¹⁴ See in particular the studies carried out by IFAD on this matter, PARM, July 2016

to help provide nutrients for family consumption and poultry for egg disposal in the villages. Animal kits distributed to vulnerable women are also promoting adaptation and resilience to shortages of food and crop production. Most of these activities are currently being scaled up under ProDAF with other watershed management and production support activities.

A systematic coordination with IFAD will be sought to achieve more efficiently and effectively the resilience of the targeted communities. Partnerships with other actors, namely UNICEF in the domain of nutrition and sensitization on the essential family practices and NGOs (e.g., Save the Children and IDB in the domain of food security and nutrition, HAI, World Vision in the domain of water and sanitation) complement also the efforts of RBA thus contribute to resilience building of the targeted communities.

The physical and institutional access to markets is limited. Technical support on marketing to farmers' unions and promotion of local purchase, including for food assistance and school meal programmes, would improve the institutional access to market. Additionally, IFAD's support on construction of rural roads and market infrastructure will contribute to improve physical access to markets. The commune of Chadakori is benefitting from the set-up of market facilities and infrastructures built in the "Pole de Développement Economique" (PDE) of Guidan Roumgi and Sabon Machi. Specifically, in Chadakori, these infrastructures include the agricultural product collection center (Dargue) and 26 km of rural roads to be built under ProDAF. In addition to 20 km of rural road from Gada to Majema planned for construction, the commune of Dogo is also benefitting of the market facilities developed in the PDE of Miriah. Moreover, through ProDAF, 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).

Strengthening of existing or creating new community-based management committees with female and male members, through which knowledge transfer (land management, voluntary guidelines, Dimitra clubs, among others) and organizational structure support will constitute the foundation of the second pillar of this programme. In terms of governance, specific efforts will be made at local level through community-based participatory planning, aiming to identify community specific needs and tailor programme responses to local requirements with gender and environment lenses by ensuring prioritisation and ownership by communities and also through Dimitra clubs which helps rural populations participate in the development of both their communities and themselves. In addition, it is assumed that the interaction with authorities at local, regional and national level through the support on management tools and access to land will enhance their capacities and ownership of the results achieved. Several studies have demonstrated that if women had the same access and ownership to productive resources as men, they would increase yields on their farms by 20-30 percent¹⁵. Therefore, the project will also negotiate access to lands for targeted households, especially focusing on the women headed ones, which are generally neglected in Niger, in order to support the increase of agricultural production and women's empowerment.

This pillar will be rolled out using the participatory and gender-sensitive approaches as the main guide to strengthen community monitoring and management committees. Lessons learned from the implementation of Dimitra clubs so far in Niger have shown that woman leadership strengthens the management of the clubs but also contributes to ensure the sustainability of the club's activities. Dimitra clubs have led to very concrete results at community level such as improvements in hygiene

¹⁵ FAO, 2007. Good governance in land tenure and administration. Land Tenure Studies 9. Food and Agriculture Organization, Rome; International Journal of African and Asian Studies, Women's Land Use Right Policy and Household Food Security in Ethiopia: Review, vol. 12 2015;

and sanitation practices, land tenure and access to land for marginalized groups, nutrition practices, peace and conflict mitigation, equality between men and women, etc.

As mentioned above, while it is essential that a certain degree of the prioritization is decided at communal and regional level, it is also assumed that the agricultural policy implemented in Niger will not drastically change during the lifespan of the joint programme. The RBA will pursue the dialogue with the HC3N and relevant ministries to monitor this assumption.

The third pillar focuses on prevention and treatment of malnutrition by supporting the community-based screening and referral of malnutrition cases and provision of targeted supplementary feeding for malnourished children 6 to 23 months and pregnant women (1421 and 1422), coupled with sensitization and strengthening capacities on locally available micronutrient rich food, culinary techniques and essential family practices (1411 to 1414). The assumption around this pillar is based on the experience acquired in Niger where malnutrition exist even when food production is on average or good and where the diet based essentially on cereals is often unbalanced. Additionally, taking into account the fact that the causes of malnutrition lie not only on food- and health-related issues but also other socioeconomic issues, it is assumed that together with other activities to be implemented this programme will contribute to holistically and effectively tackle the complexities of the direct and indirect causes of malnutrition and thus improve the nutritional status of the beneficiaries.

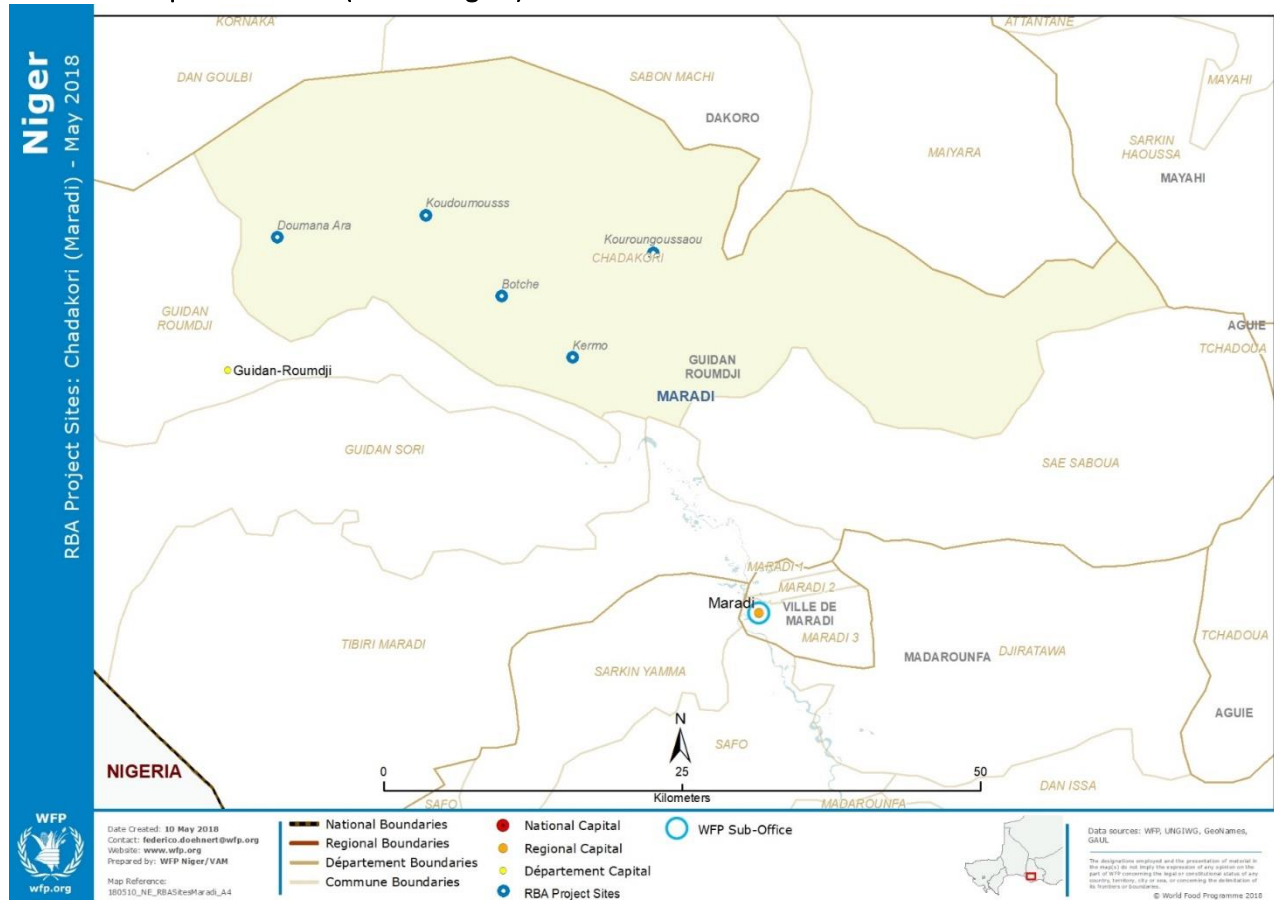
The above activities will be carried out also in collaboration with UNICEF. The treatment of acute malnutrition will be carried out jointly between UNICEF (severe acute malnutrition) and WFP (moderate acute malnutrition). The FAO, WFP, and IFAD will collaborate with UNICEF also in awareness raising on essential family practices at the community level. UNICEF will provide technical support and trainings as well as sensitization material for partner NGOs. The collaboration with UNICEF will be extended also in seed distribution, gardening sites, school feeding, and school gardens.

The strengthening of coherence and coordination amongst the three agencies in close collaboration with the government counterparts constitutes an important dimension of this joint programme. In order to facilitate the coordination and ensure the alignment with the national strategies and policies, a steering committee will be established under the leadership of national authorities. At the country level, based on the RBA joint strategy of knowledge management, the RBA seek evidence-based tools and capacities by analysing the lessons learned and good practices in order to identify the most appropriate models and to capitalize them for this joint programme and scale them up. Capacity development and improvement of ownership at all levels (national, regional, communal) are the key elements of the programme, with the view of progressive reduction and eventual move out of assistance and towards handover to national counterparts for further scale. Good practices and learning from this programme will also be collected and shared among stakeholders and will be capitalized in the coming years. It is assumed that during the lifespan of this joint programme, exchanges with other actors, national or international levels will continue, and efforts of streamlining coherence pursued.

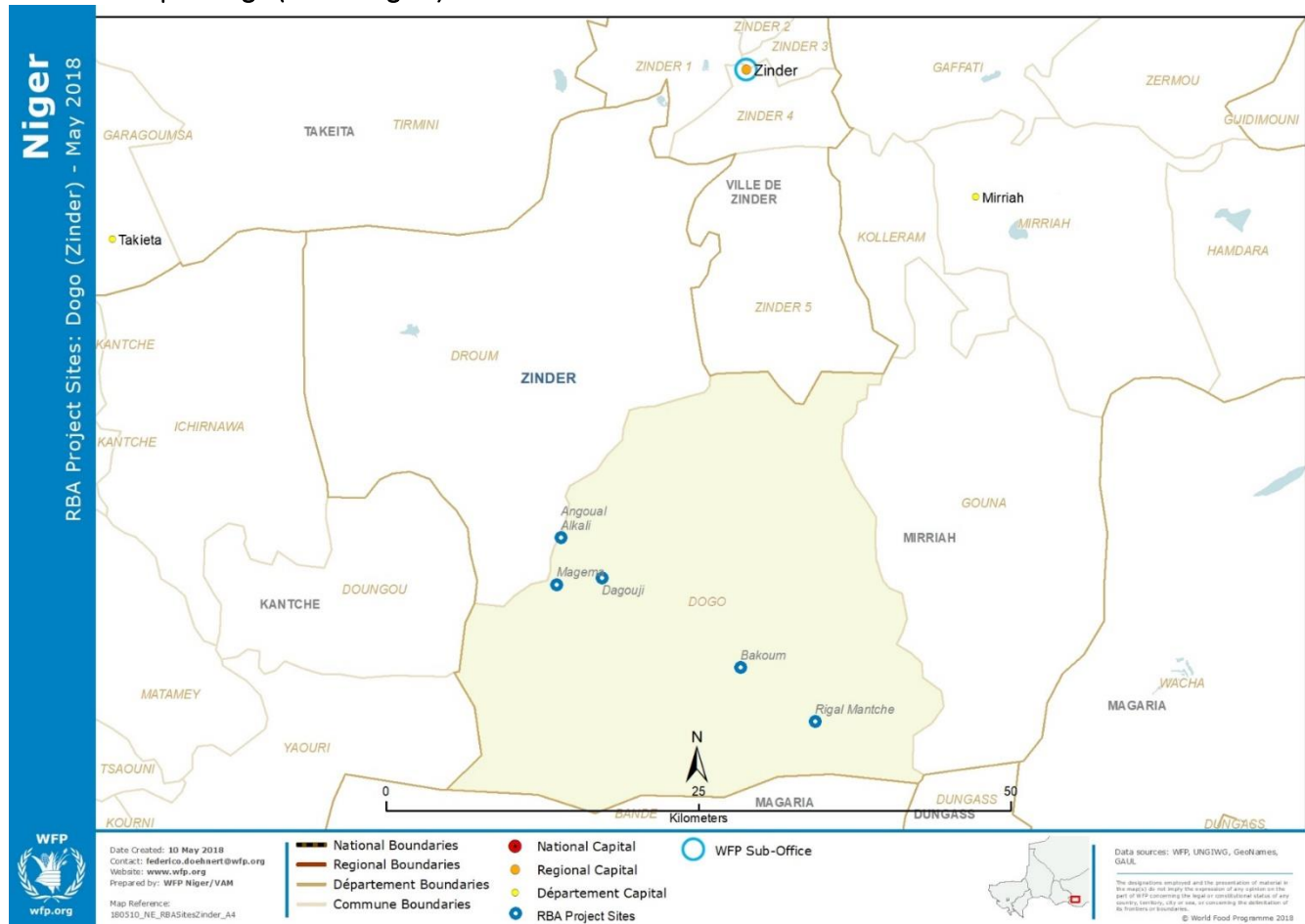
The programme will build up the mechanism of community-based monitoring and evaluation in which the community members play a key role in terms of advocacy and complaint mechanism to reinforce accountability to the beneficiaries.

Finally, each of the above mentioned immediate outcomes will contribute to achieve their respective intermediate outcome (1200, 1300 and 1400) which will subsequently contribute to the ultimate outcome (1000).

Annex 3e: Map of Chadakori (Maradi region) and new RBA sites



Annex 3f: Map of Dogo (Zinder region) and new RBA sites



Annex 3g: [RBA good practices and lessons learned](#)

Annex 3h: [RBA – INS Memorandum of Understanding \(MOU\)](#)

Annex 3i: [RBA coordinator Terms of reference](#)

Annex 3j: HC3N RBA Project Steering Committee statement

REPUBLIQUE DU NIGER

Arrêté n° _____ / SG

Fraternité - Travail – Progrès

du _____ 2017



Portant Création, attributions du comité de pilotage
 du projet *de renforcement de la résilience et des moyens
 de subsistance dans les contextes de crise prolongés au
 Niger »*

 PRESIDENCE DE LA REPUBLIQUE

HAUT-COMMISSARIAT A L'INITIATIVE 3N

LE HAUT COMMISSARIAT A L'INITIATIVE 3N

- Vu la Constitution du 25 novembre 2010 ;
- Vu la loi N°2011-20 du 08 août 2011, déterminant l'organisation générale de l'administration civile de l'Etat et fixant ses missions ;
- Vu le décret N°2011-407/PRN du 06 septembre 2011, portant création d'un Haut-commissariat à l'initiative 3N,
- Vu le Décret N° 2011-526/PRN/MFP/T du 26 octobre 2011 portant modalités d'Organisation des Services Centraux des Ministères et déterminant les attributions de leurs responsables ;
- Vu le Décret N°2011-240/PRN du 02 avril 2016, portant création d'un Haut-commissariat à l'initiative 3N,
- Vu le décret N°2012-139/PRN du 18 Avril 2012 portant approbation de la stratégie de l'initiative 3N « Les Nigériens Nourrissent les Nigériens» pour la sécurité alimentaire et Nutritionnelle et le développement agricole durable
- Vu le Décret N°2016-164/PRN du 11 Avril 2016 portant nomination des membres du Gouvernement et les textes modificatifs subséquents ;
- Vu le Décret N°2016-207/PRN du 11 mai 2016, portant Organisation du Gouvernement et fixant les attributions des Ministres d'Etat, des Ministres et des Ministres Délégués, modifié et complété par le Décret N°2016-296/PM du 09 juin 2016 ;
- Vu le Décret N°2016-572/PRN du 19 octobre 2016 portant remaniement des membres du gouvernement,

- Vu le Décret N° 2016-603/PRN du 03 novembre 2016 pour l'organisation et le fonctionnement du Haut-commissariat à l'initiative 3N,
- Vu l'accord-cadre entre l'Etat du Niger et les donateurs, relatif au renforcement du dispositif national de prévention et de gestion des crises alimentaires
- Vu les nécessités de service.**

ARRETE :

Article 1 : De la création :

Il est créé sous la tutelle du Haut - Commissariat à l'Initiative 3N, un Comité de Pilotage dénommé, « Comité de pilotage du projet de *renforcement de la résilience des moyens de subsistance dans les contextes de crise prolongés au Niger* ».

Article 2 : Le Comité de Pilotage (CP) est l'organe d'orientation, et de suivi de la mise en œuvre des activités prévues dans le cadre du projet RBA.

A ce titre il est chargé de :

1. Définir les orientations stratégiques du projet en lien avec le contenu du document de projet
2. Examiner et approuver le plan de travail et le budget annuel du projet ;
3. Examiner et valider les rapports périodiques et financiers ;
4. Organiser les réunions périodiques de suivi, de planification et de validation des plans d'action et du budget conformément au contenu du document du projet ;
5. Assurer la cohérence entre les activités du projet et les stratégies nationales en matière de résilience ;
6. Veiller au suivi du respect des dispositions contenues dans l'accord de coopération entre le Gouvernement du Niger et les agences des Nations unies basées à Rome dans le cadre de la mise en œuvre du projet RBA ;
7. Veiller à la cohérence des interventions du projet RBA avec le Plan de Développement Economique et Sociale ainsi que les orientations stratégiques de l'Initiative 3N,
8. Veiller à la complémentarité et à la synergie entre le Projet RBA et les autres projets et programmes intervenants dans le secteur de la résilience des communautés ;
9. Prendre les décisions stratégiques permettant de maintenir une cohérence entre le projet et l'évolution du contexte sectoriel ;
10. Formuler des recommandations aux agences de mise en œuvre (FAO, FIDA, PAM) et le bailleur de fonds du projet RBA;
11. Approuver les recommandations issues des revues conjointes du projet et veiller au suivi de leurs mises en œuvre ;

Article 3 : Le Comité de pilotage du RBA est composé ainsi qu'il suit :

- **Président** : Monsieur le Haut-commissaire à l'Initiative 3N ou son représentant
- **1^{er} Vice-Président** : Monsieur le Représentant et Directeur pays du PAM, ou son représentant
- **2^{ème} Vice-Président** : Monsieur le Représentant Résident de la FAO, ou son représentant

Le Rapporteur :

Le coordonnateur du projet RBA

Les autres Membres du comité sont :

- Un représentant de la FAO ;
- Un représentant du PAM ;

- Un représentant du FIDA ;
- Un représentant du Ministère de l’Agriculture et de l’Elevage ;
- Un représentant du Ministère de l’Environnement et du développement durable ;
- Un représentant du Ministère de la promotion de la femme et de la protection de l’enfant ;
- Un représentant du Ministère de l’aménagement du territoire et du développement communautaire ;
- Un représentant du Gouvernorat de Maradi ;
- Un représentant du gouvernorat de Zinder
- Le Maire de la commune de Dogo ou son représentant
- Le Maire de la commune de Chadakori ou son représentant,
- Les représentants des services techniques déconcentrés de l’Etat au niveau régional (Environnement, Agriculture et Elevage, Santé Public, Education, Promotion de la femme),
- Deux (2) représentants des ONG partenaires
- Deux (2) représentants des communautés bénéficiaires

Article 4 : Le Comité peut faire appel à toute compétence nécessaire dans l’accomplissement de sa mission.

Article 5 : Le Comité se réunit en session ordinaire une fois par semestre sur convocation de son Président, au besoin les membres peuvent se réunir en session extraordinaire sur un ordre du jour bien déterminé. Le comité peut se réunir en session extraordinaire autant de fois que la situation l’exige.

Article 6 : Les coûts de l’organisation des réunions du comité sont pris en charge par le projet RBA et à ce titre il l’inscrit à son budget.

Article 7 : Le Secrétaire Général du Haut-commissariat à l’initiative 3N est chargé de l’application du présent arrêté qui sera publié au journal officiel de la République du Niger et communiqué partout où besoin sera.

HCI3N

Ampliations :

- CAB/HC3N.....1
- MAT/DC.....1
- MAG/EL.....2
- ME/DD.....1
- MSP.....1
- MPF/PE.....1
- REGIONS.....2
- Commune.....2
- ONG Partenaires2
- J O.....1
- Chrono.....1

Annex 3k: RBA Niger Communication plan

	Agencies	Comm products/ activities Year 1	Comm products/ activities Year 2	Comm products/ Activities Year 3	Comm products/ activities Year 4	Comm products/ activities Year 5
Niger	WFP; FAO; IFAD	Factsheet and Brochure; Video story; Collect photo material for potential exhibition (and to document the situation “before” the intervention); Social media posts	Infographic; Video story (continued); Photos (using drones/satellite imagery as well if possible); Good practices; Social media posts	Update of factsheet and brochure; Video story (continued); Photos; Social media posts	Infographic; Video story (continued); Photos (using drones/satellite imagery as well if possible); Good practices; Social media posts	Update of factsheet and brochure; Full Video story – documentary-style and shorter version; Photo exhibition showing the “before” and “after” the intervention; Good practices series; Social media posts

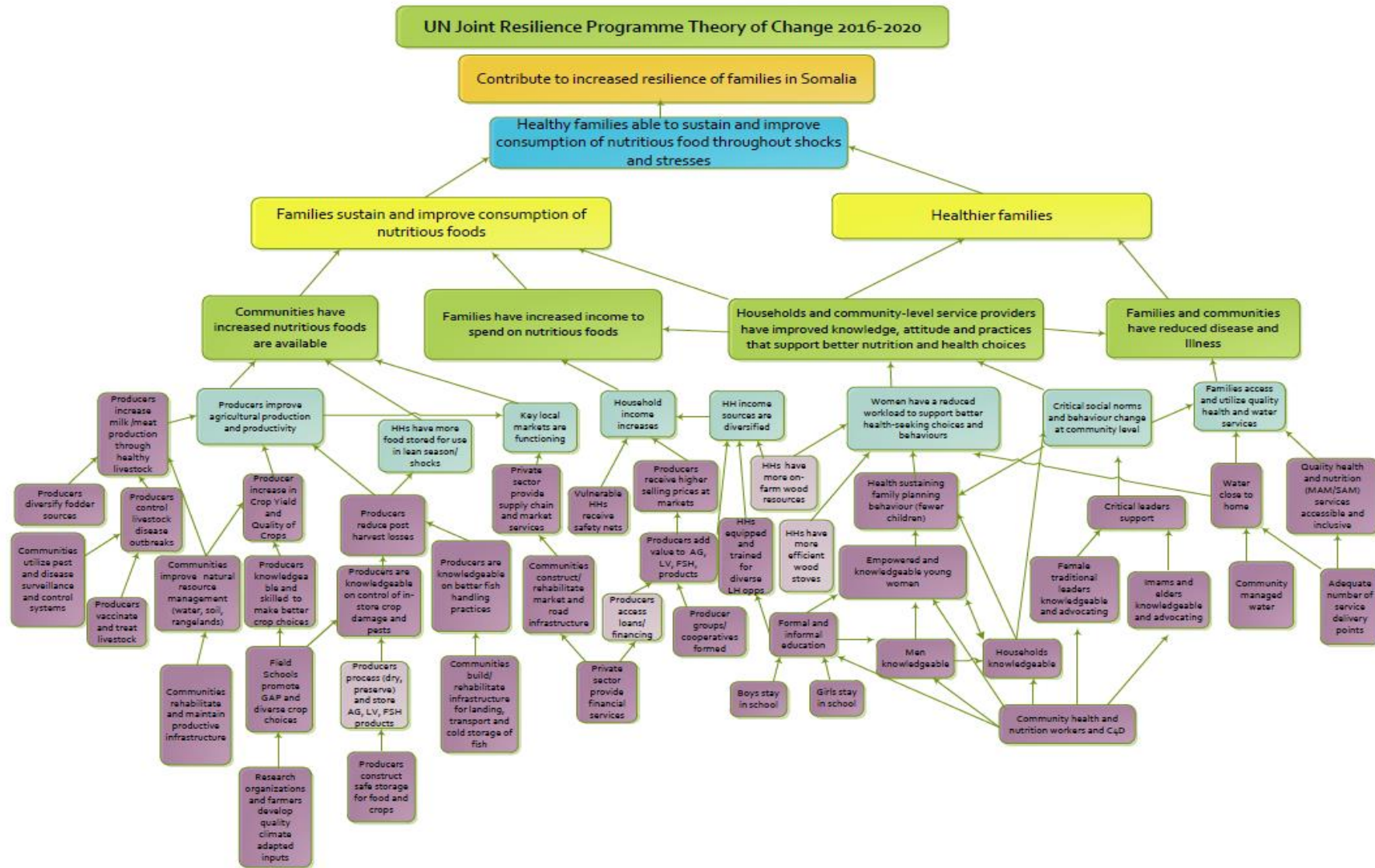
SECTION 4: THE REPUBLIC OF SOMALIA

Annex 4a: [ICA report](#)

Annex 4b: [SLP report](#)

Annex 4c: [RIMA report](#)

Annex 4d: Theory of Change



Annex 4e: Workplan

RBA SOMALIA WORK PLAN

Outputs	Activities	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			Agency Lead	Notes for Collaboration
		Fiscal year 1			Fiscal year 2			Fiscal year 3			Fiscal year 4			Fiscal year 5				
1211 Farmers are supported with improved, climate-sensitive inputs and sustainable production technologies for increasing production and productivity and diversifying crops.	Community mobilization to introduce the project to the community and identify the target individuals/ groups				x												FAO & WFP	This activity will be done jointly.
	Procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs such as improved vegetable, assorted tools (hoes, wheel barrow, etc.) for nursery management and fodder seeds.					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				FAO	Choice of nutrient rich crops will be done in consultation with WFP.
	Provision of tractor hours for land preparation.				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		FAO	
	Undertake Post Distribution Survey and Crop Yield Assessments					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			FAO	
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	Establishment and Support of Farmer Field Schools and Pastoral Field Schools as the basis for training on the use of improved seeds, crop diversification, water management, crop rotation and post-harvest technologies					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			FAO	
	Training in local fodder seed production, conservation, planting and harvesting;				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		FAO & WFP
1213	Develop and support linkages with markets and the private sector				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				FAO	

Outputs	Activities	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			Agency Lead	Notes for Collaboration
		Fiscal year 1			Fiscal year 2			Fiscal year 3			Fiscal year 4			Fiscal year 5				
Male and female producers trained on the expansion of processing, value addition and marketing of agricultural products																		
	Establishment and support of cooperatives for enhanced markets																FAO	
	Strengthen existing cooperatives/groups in improved production, hygiene, standardization, packaging and marketing of their products.						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			FAO	
	Support Identification and training of agricultural products and other materials suitable for processing and value addition						x	x		x	x		x	x			FAO&WFP	
1221 Households in Burco and Odeweyne engaged in expansion/rehabilitation of productive, livelihood and disaster mitigation infrastructure such as water catchments and reservoirs etc.	Implementation of CFW/FFA activities and rehabilitation of disaster management and other assets such as water catchments; Shallow wells, flood barriers, canals, soil bunds, etc. where appropriate;						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	FAO &WFP	
	Training and set-up of committees for use and maintenance of infrastructure.						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	FAO & WFP	
	Construction of fodder stores and honey processing houses						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			FAO	

Outputs	Activities	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			Agency Lead	Notes for Collaboration	
		Fiscal year 1			Fiscal year 2			Fiscal year 3			Fiscal year 4			Fiscal year 5					
1231 Gender sensitive food assistance for assets provided to vulnerable households during the lean and agricultural off season	Establishment of home/vegetable gardens						x		x			x		x			WFP & FAO	This activity will be done jointly	
	Nutrition education and training						x	x		x	x			x	x			WFP with FAO	This activity will be done jointly
1232 Households provided with training and technical support for the formation of savings groups	Orientation and training of savings members									x	x			x	x			FAO and WFP	
	Formation of savings groups											x	x		x	x		FAO and WFP	
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	Facilitating stakeholder consultation and Updating SLPs using gender, seasonal lens									x								WFP & FAO	This activity will be done jointly
	Facilitating community consultations, to identify priority actions, using gender and seasonal lens to update and develop CBPPs in targeted communities						x	x										WFP & FAO	This activity will be done jointly
	Selection/Validation of on Activities including formation of Project Coordination committee (Local administration, NGOs, community, etc.)						x	x	x	x	x	x	x					WFP & FAO	This activity will be done jointly
	Formation of and operationalization of community joint programme coordination and implementation committee (Local administration, NGOs, community, etc.)						x	x										WFP & FAO	This activity will be done jointly

Outputs	Activities	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			Agency Lead	Notes for Collaboration
		Fiscal year 1			Fiscal year 2			Fiscal year 3			Fiscal year 4			Fiscal year 5				
	Preliminary joint selection of location, proposed activities and implementation timelines of activities				x	x											WFP & FAO	This activity will be done jointly
	Presentation & Approval of Proposed Activities by the relevant ministry					x											WFP & FAO	This activity will be done jointly
	Implementation of joint programme (e.g., water reservoir, irrigated crops (fruit trees, vegetables)/fodder, bee keeping,)					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	WFP & FAO
1312 Communities supported for the implementation of plans for natural resource conservation/management including tree planting and re-seeding and building soil erosion structures.	Facilitate community consultations, identify priority NRM needs and actions and develop plans					x	x										WFP & FAO	This is one activity that should be done together.
	Training to community on NRM and conservation					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	FAO & WFP	This is one activity that should be done together.
	Community consultation meetings to establish the village(s) community NR management plans and teams					x	x	x									FAO and WFP	This should be done together so as to plan and sequence activities.
	Participatory NR mapping					x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	FAO & WFP	This is one activity that should be done together.

Outputs	Activities	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			Agency Lead	Notes for Collaboration	
		Fiscal year 1			Fiscal year 2			Fiscal year 3			Fiscal year 4			Fiscal year 5					
	Community stakeholders consultation meetings to discuss and draft tree nursery and NR management by law					x	X										FAO		
	On site hands on trainer of Trainers training on Tree nursery establishment and management and Importance of NRM				x	x	X	x										FAO	
	Training on NRM entrepreneur skills, book keeping, financial management Record keeping of distribution and Nursery records					x						x	x	x	x	x	x	FAO	
	Community tree nursery /wood lots, soil buds etc establishment (fodder trees, fuel wood (multi-purpose tree species), fruit trees), including procurement of tree nursery equipment				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	FAO		
1313 Plans for handover, continuity, sustainability well as community and government ownership of implemented projects developed and initiated	Preparation of training materials on integrated natural resource management and conservation (with emphasis on e.g., economic benefits, such as job creation and etc.,)				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	FAO		
	Training to community (all gender) on integrated natural resource management and conservation					x	x	x	x	X							FAO and WFP	This activity will be done jointly	
	Handover ceremony or programme to community											x	x	x	x	x	FAO &WFP		

Outputs	Activities	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			Agency Lead	Notes for Collaboration	
		Fiscal year 1			Fiscal year 2			Fiscal year 3			Fiscal year 4			Fiscal year 5					
	Development of Manuals, bylaws & training materials for the handover											x	x	x	x			WFP & FAO	
	Training of committees on maintenance & management of community managed project including linkage with government ministries						x	x	x		x			x	x	x	x	x	WFP & FAO
	Ceremonial handover of projects to community members															x	x	x	WFP & FAO
1314 Communities provided with energy efficient options to conserve forest resources and fuel wood, including energy efficient stoves	Awareness creation workshops and trainings on SAFE						x	x	x	x	x	x							FAO & WFP
	Procurement and distribution of clean and efficient cook stove						x	x	x		x			x		x			FAO
	Vocational Training of artisans on manufacture and repair of clean and efficient cook stoves							x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		FAO & WFP
	Distribution of briquette manufacture machines							x	x	x		x			x		x		FAO
	Procurement and distribution of efficient charcoal production kilns							x	x	x		x			x		x		FAO
	Training on efficient briquette production, efficient charcoal production and use of cleaner and more efficient energy consumption								x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		

Outputs	Activities	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			Agency Lead	Notes for Collaboration					
		Fiscal year 1	Fiscal year 2	Fiscal year 3	Fiscal year 4	Fiscal year 5	Fiscal year 6	Fiscal year 7	Fiscal year 8	Fiscal year 9	Fiscal year 10	Fiscal year 11	Fiscal year 12	Fiscal year 13	Fiscal year 14								
1411 Training and sensitization with nutrition education (including infant feeding) for all targeted communities in Burco and Odeweyne	5000 women and men trained and sensitized on Nutrition including IYCF						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		WFP & FAO	All beneficiaries enrolled will have access to training.	
1412 Community Nutrition Workers (CNW) trained on sensitizing women and men on infant feeding and family nutrition particularly to mothers and children	35 CNWs trained on Nutrition and IYCF as TOTs in Odeweyne (25) and Burco (5)						x	x	x	x				x	x	x	x				WFP		
	At least one refresher and evaluation training provided to CNWs once a year																					WFP	
1421 Moderately acute malnourished pregnant and lactating women, (PLW), children under 5 and PLHIV/TB Treatment and food supplements	2500 U5 children and 950 PLW reached with food supplements under TSF Programme						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		WFP	
	150 PLHIV and PLTB reached in the Food by Prescription programme						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		WFP	
1422 Pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children under 2, and mothers delivering in MCHN centres provided with malnutrition preventative interventions	2500 U2 children and 2500 PLW reached through MCHN programme						x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		WFP	

Outputs	Activities	2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		Agency Lead	Notes for Collaboration								
		Fiscal year 1	Fiscal year 2	Fiscal year 3	Fiscal year 4	Fiscal year 5	Fiscal year 6	Fiscal year 7	Fiscal year 8	Fiscal year 9	Fiscal year 10										
	100 women reached through MCHN delivery annually				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	WFP
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	At least 150 PLHIV and TB trained and sensitized on treatment options, nutrition education and livelihoods				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	WFP
	50 households of PLHIV and PLTB enrolled in livelihoods programmes				x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	WFP

Annex 4f: Risk Table

1. Risk (Definition)	2. Risk Response	3. Initiative LM Outcome Statement	4. Residual Risk (1 to 4 scale)
Development risks			
Risk 1: Drought or another shock affects the programme areas	<p>Response 1: Preparedness and mitigation measures to be built into capacity development</p> <p>Response 2: Substitute rain dependant productive activities with activities geared to disaster mitigation such as water reservoirs and irrigation systems to be used in subsequent seasons.</p>	<p>1221. Households in Burco and Odeweyne engaged in expansion/rehabilitation of productive, livelihood and disaster mitigation infrastructure such as water catchments and reservoirs etc. 1231 Gender and nutrition sensitive food assistance for assets provided to vulnerable households during the lean and agricultural off season. 1232 Households provided with training and technical support for the formation of savings groups.</p>	<p>Impact: 4</p> <p>Likelihood: 3</p>
Risk 2: Security threats to the staff of partners and FAO/WFP Staff	<p>Response 1: Inform local authorities prior to conducting any field work: Staff communicate with the local authorities to inform them of the objectives of the type of intervention / assessment and their plans for fieldwork.</p> <p>Response 2: FAO/WFP recruits its National Staff ensuring that they have the clan protection in the area of duty.</p> <p>Response 3: UN Minimum Operational Security and Safety procedures and requirements complied with by all staff in areas of operation.</p>	<p>All community-based activities.</p>	<p>Impact: 4</p> <p>Likelihood: 2</p>
Risk 3: Infrastructure will be rehabilitated or created and not maintained by the community and/or new technologies and practices not adopted.	<p>Response 1: Projects designed through adequate consultations and prioritisation with the communities to ensure that the selected projects/assets are in line with the needs of the communities.</p> <p>Response 2: Mobilise communities to create asset management committees, organise management structures including local authorities that will prepare and agree with community on asset management guidelines.</p>	<p>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. 1312 Communities supported for the implementation of plans for natural resource conservation/management including tree planting and re-seeding and building soil erosion structures. 1313 Plans for hand-over, continuity,</p>	<p>Impact: 3</p> <p>Likelihood: 2</p>

sustainability as well as community and government ownership of implemented projects developed and initiated.

Risk 4: Cultural beliefs and practices limit the participation of women in the project	Response 1: Sensitisation and deliberate effort for affirmative and proactive action to ensure women participation. Participatory and inclusive planning would also reduce the risk of having women excluded or insufficiently participating in the project.	Impact: 4 Likelihood:2
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Overall initiative risk level	Overall Residual Risk Rating
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The drought affecting the greater Horn of Africa in 2016-7 has led to drought conditions in Somaliland. Continued persistence of the drought conditions could affect some of the planned agricultural activities. Should this be the case, in consultation with Canada DFATD, the RBAs would reallocate resources for such activities to the creation/rehabilitation of disaster mitigation assets and other activities. The security situation in Somaliland has generally been stable in the recent past, however, it remains fragile especially with the recent infiltration of extremist elements. Security measures to ensure protection of men, women and children as well as safety of staff are paramount. A complete deterioration of security could affect the whole implementation of the project. Limited or none involvement of communities in the prioritisation and design of projects creates risk of low adoption and neglect of assets that will be developed. The approach for this project will heavily rely on community participatory approaches such as the Three-pronged Approach (3PA) that places communities and partners at the center of planning through SLP and CBPP approaches. Recognising that gender inequality is an issue, with high levels of gender based violence, child marriage, as well as child and maternal mortality, the RBAs have emphasised the consideration of gender as a key crosscutting issue in all their programming and implementation.

Medium