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United Nations



Canada 



Rome-based Agencies Resilience Initiative

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

Date: August 2020

Annual Report – Year 3

Reporting period: January 2019 – December 2019

KEY INFORMATION

Contribution: CAD 50 million

Project Duration: May 2017 – March 2022

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

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

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List of Acronyms

3PA: Three-Pronged Approach

AEA: Agroecosystem Analysis

AEDL: Educational Action for Local Development

AFCOD: Association of Concessionaires Farmers for Development

AHM: Agricultural Half Moon

AJECDEKI: Association of Young Farmers and Breeders for Development in Kivu

ANR: Assisted Natural Regeneration

APEBA: Association for the Promotion of Basic Education

APF: Agropastoral Field Schools

BCZ: Bureau Central de Zone, local health authority

C2C: Communes de Convergence

CAC: Community Animation Cell

CBAP: Community-Based Action Planning

CBI: Cash-Based Interventions

CBO: Community Based Organisation

CBPP: Community-Based Participatory Planning

CEPAC: 8th Community of Pentecostal Churches in Africa Central

CFS: The Committee on World Food Security

CNW: Community Nutrition Worker

CODESA: Health Development Committee

COGES: Management committee

COOCENKI: Central Cooperative of North-Kivu

CPA: Charcoal Producers' Association

DC: Dimitra Club

DRC: Democratic Republic of Congo

EB: Executive Board

EFP: Essential Family Practices

FAO: Food and Agriculture Organization

FFA: Food Assistance for Assets

FFS: Farmer Field School

FFT: Food Assistance for Training

FMD: Foot and Mouth Disease

FO: Farmer Organization

FSNAU: Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit

GAM: Global Acute Malnutrition

GAP: Good Agricultural Practices

GIIP: Integrated Production and Protection Management

GMP: motor-driven pumps

HC: Health Centre

HC3N: High Commissioner of the 3N initiative

HC3N: Ministry of Agriculture and the High Commissioner of the 3N initiative

HEA: Household Economy Approach

HH: Household

HIV: Human Immunodeficiency Virus

HPA: Health Poverty Action

HQ: Headquarters

I3N: Nigeriens Nourishing Nigeriens Initiative

ICA: Integrated Context Analysis

ICCN: Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature

IDB: development initiative at the base

IFAD: International Fund for Agricultural Development

IGA: Income Generating Activities

IMMAM: Integrated Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

INERA: National Institute for Agricultural Research

INS: Institute of National Statistics

IP: Implementing Partner

IPAPEL: Provincial Inspection of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock

IPC: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification

IPPM: Integrated Production and Pest Management

IYCF: Infant and Young Child Feeding

KM: Knowledge management

LOFEPACO: League of Peasant Women's Organizations of Congo

M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation

MAM: Moderate Acute Malnutrition

MARBEC: Moderate Ambulatory Rehabilitation and Nutritional Education Centres

MC: Management Committee

MCHN: Maternal Child Health Nutrition

MT: Metric ton

MUAC: Mid Upper Arm Circumference

NGO: Non-Governmental Organization

NRM: Natural Resource Management

OCC: Office of National Control

ODK: Open Data Kit

P4P: Purchase for Progress

PHM: Pastoral half-moon

PLWGs: Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls

PMF: Performance Measurement Framework

PPR: Peste du Petit Ruminant

ProDAF: Family Farming Development Programme

PU: Processing unit

Q2: Quarter 2

QR: Quick response

RBA: Rome-Based Agencies

RDPH: Regional Direction of Public Health

RIMA: Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis

RTBI: Real Time Biometric Identification

RUSF: Ready to use Supplementary Food

SAM: Severe Acute Malnutrition

SBCC: Social and Behaviour Change Communication

SECAP: Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures

SENASEM: National Seed Service

SLP: Seasonal Livelihood Programming

SOLNAC: Somaliland AIDS Commission

SSA: Standard Administrative Arrangement

SWALIM: Somalia Water and Land information Management

TB: Tuberculosis

TOC: Theory of Change

TOR: Terms of Reference

ToT: Training of Trainers

TSFP: Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme

TSP: Territorial Social Pact

UFO: Union of Farmers' Organizations

UN: United Nations

UNCDF: UN Capital Development Fund

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

VSLA: Village Savings and Loan Association

WFP: World Food Programme

WINGS: WFP Information Network and Global Systems

WSC: water and soil conservation

1. Global Component

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

1.1 Activities

During year three (January 2019 – December 2019) the Global RBA team worked on consolidating project achievements from the previous year and rolling out new activities such as the toolbox and communication activities. The logframes and related project documentation were finalized on completion of the country baselines and whilst this led to a number of refinements, deeper reviews in a number of these aspects are still required, for example, on issues related to supporting government resilience strategies (Output 1113: Technical and policy assistance for developing multi-year resilience strategies and programmes led by government and local authorities provided) where these either do not currently exist or where outcomes from the project to support change to government approaches can only be realized at the final stages of the project.

The year also saw the second annual Steering Committee Meeting being held in Niamey, Niger. This meeting had the objectives of i) bringing together the review of both strategic and technical aspects of the project with Canada and the RBA (Output 1122: Knowledge management activities to document and share good practices, learning and to build an evidence-base for measurements and policy development among RBA, governments and partners supported), ii) giving the opportunity to visit the project achievements in the project area in Niger; iii) providing the opportunity to dive into the lessons learnt and steer directions of the project and finally iv) to address some of the difficulties in implementation to continue improving the project.

If 2018 focussed on communications and the development of a strategy to raise the profile of the project for advocacy purposes amongst other donors (Output 1123: Advocacy and awareness raising on RBA partnerships, drawing on lessons learned and experiences, undertaken at the country and regional level), and the establishment of a technical RBA team to develop the workplan to unpack agency-specific analytical and programmatic instruments reflected in the RBA joint framework for resilience to enable the identification of synergies and complementarities (Output 1121: A shared toolbox of complementary RBA analysis, programming and measurement tools and approaches for resilience is developed and disseminated) these areas were further strengthened in 2019.

As part of the RBA global-level engagement, FAO, IFAD, and WFP HQ teams supported the country teams through both in-country and remote assistance, providing technical inputs and guidance where required (Output 1111: Dedicated trainings on RBA analysis, programming and measurement tools and approaches for resilience provided to RBA, governments and partners and Output 1112: Direct technical and operational support provided to country offices, national and local authorities and partners for the implementation of the programme through in-country missions or remote support).

The **RBA Master Logic Model**¹ shows the global level RBA efforts focused on two main pillars: i) strengthening RBA, government and stakeholders' capacities to increase sustainable livelihoods resilience for food security and nutrition (Immediate Outcome 1110); and ii) improving the capacity to manage knowledge to develop an evidence-based approach to resilience and food security and nutrition (Immediate Outcome 1120). Outputs of the third year for both pillars are presented below and in the Global Performance Measurement Framework table in Annex 1.

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

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

Output 1111 contributes to strengthening RBA, government and stakeholders' capacities. During Year 3, FAO continued to support DRC for the midline RIMA (Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis). A dedicated staff trained the enumerators before the data collection process and participated in the first part of the exercise.

The **DRC midline RIMA** faced challenges as compared to the baseline, 17.1% of beneficiary and 28.2% of the control group households were internally displaced due to conflict, community clashes and prevalence of kidnapping in the area. During the mid-term survey these households had to be replaced. As displacement was factored in since the baseline, the sample studied was overestimated by 20%. As a consequence, the attrition rate has been set at 25% of the surveyed households. This experience provides a number of opportunities for learning on both the programmatic and the M&E side, namely; (i) what are the implications for programmatic aspects (beneficiary selection criteria, duration and type of assistance package, etc.); (ii) what are the implications of this change of the sample on reporting outcomes of the project and how can this be messaged; (iii) what needs to be considered and what are the risk mitigation measures to take into account when selecting surveys over time using panel data in contexts with high-risk of displacements; and (iv) what are the adjustments and methodology development for displacement contexts.

FAO and WFP carried out the baseline in 2018 for the impact evaluation of the resilience RBA project. The territory of Rutshuru (North Kivu) was designated as treatment group, and the territory of Masisi (North Kivu) as control group. The whole territory of Rutshuru was designated as treatment group as the project was planned to be implemented into its six health zones (Bambo, Binza, Birambizo, Kibirizi, Rutshuru, and Rwanguba). The territory of Masisi was designated as control group since it presented a) similar socio-economic characteristics with Rutshuru; b) homogenous (internal) livelihoods characteristics; and c) the absence of interventions from other international organizations.

However, instead of six health zones, the actual implementation strategy eventually covered only two health zones (Rutshuru, and Rwanguba) of the planned six within Rutshuru territory due to the insecurity in the area limiting the access. The decision to implement in only two health zones of Rutshuru territory was taken after the baseline data had been collected and analysed. Therefore, all the analysis drafted in the inception report was based on the results

¹ Available at the end of this report and in the Annexes.

from the six health zones of Rutshuru territory. In order to accurately measure the impact of the project, a revision of the figures/numbers presented as baseline values and the corresponding targets was required and requested to Global Affairs Canada, in order to make it representative of the actual implementation area.

The **Niger midline RIMA** was planned for April 2020, with the final report expected in July of the same year. There was an expressed wish to capitalize on the experiences/challenges with RIMA in other countries – for example, the DRC midline RIMA and the difficulty in finding the same households surveyed in the baseline after two years due to displacement and technically how to address replacements, and to learn from these experiences.

b) Output 1112 – Direct technical and operational support provided to country offices, national and local authorities and partners to strengthen their capacities to implement the programme through in-country missions or remote support

The RBA HQ team provided continuous and remote support to the three countries through regular and targeted engagements and communications. Such support included issues related to Financing, for example determining any implications on project implementation timing resulting from changes to the financial disbursement dates reflected in the project addendum (SAA with Canada; Memorandum of Understanding between the RBA) to align financial contributions to the donor's fiscal years; in-country communications and advocacy support; and support to M&E queries and reporting, amongst others.

The Dimitra club backstopping mission initiated in 2018 and finalized in 2019 reviewed the interaction of the Dimitra club with the other community based approaches and in relation to WFP's operational approaches (notably Purchase for Progress or P4P). The mission highlighted the need to build more synergies, including integrated training sessions and visits, between the Dimitra Club and the Farmers Field Schools, the Village Saving and Loans and others. This would allow the participants to build strategies of collaboration in order to extend the sharing of their knowledge to the other members of the communities. The important role of the implementing partners of passing the right messages to the clubs has also been highlighted.

A one-month backstopping mission to Goma, DRC in June focused on reviewing work plan for the second half of 2019, supporting the organization of the midline data collection and the development of other funding (WFP/FAO/UNICEF) based on this RBA model. The Farmer Field School (FFS) approach in DRC benefitted from a backstopping mission, which looked at the quality of the FFS. The analysis focused on the learning tools and paths within the FFS learning cycle. It also emphasized the need of the proper follow up after the establishment of the FFS and the involvement of the implementing partners.

For IFAD support to the resilience initiative is provided in Year 3 in Niger through the IFAD financed Family Farming Development Programme (PRODAF) in Maradi and Zinder who is responsible for financing and overseeing the activities in collaboration with the IFAD office in Niamey and the Ministry of Agriculture of Niger. The RBA financing from IFAD only came into effect in January 2020 following some difficulties to conclude agreements. In DRC, the partnerships that should have been concluded with third parties for the implementation of IFAD activities have been postponed due to portfolio suspension, a new Ebola crisis in Goma, the delays in starting up the North Kivu Agriculture Sector Support Project and a change in

the DRC teams in Kinshasa.

For WFP, targeted support on technical standards for asset creation programming is provided through the Resilience Units of the Regional Bureau's, ensuring adherence not only to country but also to regional (i.e. Sahel, West, and East and Central Africa) standards.

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

After the first year of project design (inception phase) and two years of implementation, the wording of the output 1113 and in particular “led by the government and local authorities” still remains a limiting factor.

The reason for this is that National leadership of this output is premature and indeed it is not clear whether we would be able to see any difference in this output during the life of the project, but only a few years after the project has ended. This is due to the need to wait for the completion of the project (end of five years) and a final evaluation to determine the depth of success to support evidence-based discussions on the advantages and outcomes of the approach with national governments. Without demonstrable data and results, it may be difficult to convince governments on the value of this approach.

A deeper understanding of this issue will be gained through a survey developed this year, and to be implemented in 2020 at the midline of activity implementation. Conclusions from this survey will be used to inform whether any changes to this indicator are required, and if yes, how it could be adjusted.

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

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

Year 2 saw the completion of a stock taking exercise by the RBA analytical technical team to review and select the most relevant tools for joint programme design processes, finally settling on the RIMA (FAO), Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures or SECAP (IFAD), and the Three-pronged Approach or 3PA (WFP) – which are also reflected in the RBA Joint Resilience Framework. This was taken forward into the next phase of the shared toolbox for Year 3, in which the technical review and unpacking of these three instruments to identify technical complementarities was completed. This was a particularly interesting exercise, as a multitude of potential linkages have been identified at national, sub-national, community, household, and individual levels between the three instruments to either inform each other's analyses, or to be used to further contextualize the findings of the others.

With these analytical links now identified, the next phase of the activity (for Year 4) is to select which of these should be taken forward into field testing and documenting the added value when these instruments are aligned to complement each other, and how they further inform joint programming.

b) Output 1122 – Knowledge management activities supported to document and share good practices to enhance learning of RBA, government and partners and to strengthen the

evidence base for measurement and policy development

Broad lessons learnt are reflected in [Section 1.2](#) – “Key Highlights and Lessons Learned” of this report.

Knowledge management activities

As part of the objective to increase awareness of the RBA programme and its successes, each of the countries has been asked to closely document project activities with audio visual material. In addition to this, specialists have gone to support the country teams in acquiring additional material and giving support on how to prepare videos and success stories on project activities. In Year 3, two important missions took place, one in DRC and one in Niger. A mission visited each of the countries and the different activities the RBAs are implementing in each context and further documenting what teams on the ground have done, giving the information structure and editing it to produce i) short videos; ii) social media information; iii) photo albums. Ideally, these materials will be used to increase visibility of the initiative and mobilise funds from other donors. Links to some of the material can be found here:

- Dedicated WFP [webpage](#) on RBA resilience initiative²
- RBA [Sway Presentation](#) on RBA resilience initiative³

The 2nd Annual Steering Committee was held in September 2019, hosted by the RBA Niger team and attended by representatives of the DRC, Somalia, and HQ RBA teams, Canada, and representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and the High Commissioner of the 3N initiative (HC3N). The meeting was initiated with a three-day field visit to the RBA/Canada project sites in Maradi and Zinder, and was followed by a two-day meeting in the capital Niamey for the country teams to share experiences and lessons learnt with each other, and to identify and discuss areas where the project required further support or could be strengthened. The 2nd Steering Committee Annual report is available at [this link](#)⁴.

Key highlights of the field trip are covered under Pillar 1 Output 1112 (Direct technical and operational support provided to country offices, national and local authorities and partners for the implementation of the programme through in-country missions or remote support), whilst highlights of the meeting on knowledge management and experience sharing included:

- **Nutrition:** Niger’s experience of using local food products for community management of prevention and treatment of MAM through nutrition specific/sensitive activities (including mother support groups meeting weekly) generated interest amongst the DRC and Somalia colleagues, highlighting how learning from country/context specific approaches can be used to enrich activities in the other countries and to strengthen good practice visibility and sharing of experiences. Promoting experience sharing amongst each other possibly through field visits is an area to be explored in 2020, followed by developing good practices on nutrition.
- **Land tenure:** issues around land tenure, access rights and particularly in relation to the restoration of land and asset creation, including but not limited to land contract negotiation for FFA/works sites, were raised as a common challenge in all the three countries. To support

² <https://www.wfp.org/rome-based-agencies-resilience-initiative>

³ <https://sway.office.com/yqeihUCz9PntcvmZ>

⁴ <https://www.wfp.org/publications/rbacanada-2nd-steering-committee-meeting-february-2020>

this, the Global team will identify how to organize specific RBA work around issues of land tenure in the project activities, including the mobilization of expertise to support the country teams in strengthening this, in 2020.

- **Land restoration:** the rangeland management and pasture restoration for pastoralists, and farmer-assisted natural regeneration activities observed in the Niger project were seen as relevant for the Somalia context. The possibility to organize a learning/experience sharing field trip of Somaliland stakeholders that would include FAO, WFP, Government institutions and research to Niger will be explored for 2020.
- **Rural finance, Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLA), and local purchases:** as the DRC is more advanced in these activities, the Niger team would like to have an exchange with the DRC to learn from their experiences. This would also support Niger's an ongoing collaboration with UN Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) on financial inclusion using mobile money.
- **Consolidating evidence:** more evidence, both qualitative and quantitative, of the project's impact beyond those on beneficiaries and the implementation sites would be of interest. Such evidence could include if project beneficiaries applying the new techniques learnt in their own fields, if non-beneficiaries have also adopted some these techniques, what is required to scale up project activities, and what changes has this project brought in terms of RBA collaboration, for example. Additionally, the Niger team would like to explore the use of satellite imagery to conduct before and after analyses of the "*communes de convergence*", and changes brought about by FFA and other works in the project sites.
- **Knowledge Management (KM):** Given the lessons being learnt across the countries, KM should be scaled up and experiences shared. KM products can be harmonized by using the same templates by the agencies to document learning. Niger has developed and uses an RBA good practice template that was developed together with FAO/WFP HQ and the DRC has a success story format that they use, both of which are made available for use by the other countries. It was also noted that a common platform to store good practices would promote sharing across and beyond the countries.

c) Output 1123 – Advocacy efforts undertaken to create awareness and generate interest on RBA partnership drawing on lessons learnt and experiences at the country and regional level

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS): the RBA initiative was presented at the CFS 46 as a side event, hosted at FAO HQ in Rome on the 4th of November 2019 and opened by the Ambassador of Canada to the Italian Republic and the Permanent Representative to the FAO. The side event featured a panel comprising of RBA Somalia, Niger, and DRC representatives who shared project achievements and progress in their countries thereby providing a field perspective of the opportunities and challenges of the project. The main themes discussed centered on the recent increases of vulnerable people due to conflict and protracted crises, the adverse impact of climate shocks, the progress in the implementation of the Initiative at country level, the ongoing thematic exchanges and cross-fertilization between the three country components, the importance of gender-responsive approaches for resilience, the need to increase collaboration between the RBAs at country level as well as the partnerships with a broader range of actors to strengthen resilience at scale. A presentation focused on the

Dimitra Clubs, a gender-responsive and socially transformative approach promoted by the programme in the DRC and Niger, was also provided by the Dimitra Clubs Support Unit of FAO.

More information can be accessed at [this link](#)⁵.

The WFP November 2019 Executive Board: during the week of WFP's November EB (19th to 21st November) the RBA set up an exhibition with the aim to raise awareness among EB members on the Resilience Initiative and its innovative approach to building resilience in protracted crises; provide visibility to the Government of Canada as a donor while highlighting their leadership and commitment to strengthening resilience for food security and nutrition; and positioning the RBA Resilience Initiative approach and its RBA collaboration as a good practice and example for future programmes to donors. Featuring new images and videos from the first two years of the programme, visitors were able to browse through a selection of photos from targeted communities and view short videos on the impact of the programme, including interviews with beneficiaries. Quick Response (QR) cards were distributed to visitors enabling them to share and disseminate the materials further.

1.2 Key Highlights and Lessons Learned

After the third year of implementation, a number of lessons from the countries are beginning to emerge. Key highlights include:

Gender: Issues around gender need to be more concretely explained, in particular on how the RBA is collaborating on gender in this project and what changes, if any, the RBA collaboration brings on the gender dimension of the intervention. In the DRC for example, there is a recognition of the improvements in women leadership and the status of women in farmer organizations emerging in this project. It was recognized that more work in strengthening, monitoring, and evaluating the impact on gender is required, and Canada's representative raised the question on how the COs are planning to measure impact on gender. Moving forward, the RBA would like to document current work on gender in the three countries and identify how to measure impact on gender, likely through further quantitative and qualitative gender monitoring and evaluation and the use of common indicators.

Collaboration with UNICEF: the three countries cited the need to strengthen on-going and planned collaboration with UNICEF in the project sites, particularly on issues related to water and sanitation, education, and nutrition. In DRC, for instance, a new WFP-FAO-UNICEF programme building on the RBA model has been developed and received financial support from the German cooperation. Options to formalize UNICEF's participation in the RBA programmes should be explored, for example by inviting UNICEF to join the RBA/Canada Steering Committee meetings at the country/global level.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E): It was noted that countries have existing M&E systems in place, which are planned and executed based on seasonality and project delivery rather than on reporting timelines. This is for the most part out of sync with the Canada project, leading to conducting additional M&E in the RBA/Canada project areas outside of the regular M&E schedules but also to reporting delays. Work to review this issue and identify potential solutions to reach a better alignment between the M&E and the reporting timelines will be done in the coming year.

Messaging: at the country level, the need to have unified messaging on the RBA Canada initiative between the agencies themselves, and between the country capitals and the local levels, would

⁵ <http://www.fao.org/cfs/home/plenary/cfs46/cfs46se/se076/en/>

greatly facilitate communications with government and partners. Defining and developing clear, common messages at the country level will be supported by the HQ RBA team.

Community groups: whilst a number of groups and committees (e.g. women's groups; farmer groups; fishermen groups; etc.) have been created and/or supported for different/multi-sectoral activities in the project sites, connecting these committees together will bring more opportunities for greater value chain development. It was also found that groups and committees are not always used for the desired outcome. To overcome these challenges, a better framing of activities and providing more guidance and support to the committees will be pursued.

Project execution: IFAD encountered some difficulty in finalising the concluding agreements in 2019. Funds will only be disbursed for IFAD in early 2020 and activity implementation will start in Niger in the same year. In DRC, on the other hand, 2020 will serve to assess the situation with local authorities and providers to come up with a new proposal for 2021 to complement the activities of WFP and FAO. This assessment as well as the new proposal will be done in consultation with RBAs as well as local actors to ensure an actionable proposal for the remainder of the programme. There will also be an actionable proposal for Niger for the remainder of funds to ensure full disbursement and achievement of results as per the framework to be reviewed in the new proposal. The new proposals for both Niger and DRC will be discussed with Canada before they are implemented.

1.3 Explanation of financial variances

The table and narrative below provide the explanation on the budget used across various cost categories for all three RBA agencies.

Table 1: Expenditures for RBA project for the Global Component for 2019

Expenditures for RBA project for the Global Component for 2019 (Year 3)			
Cost category	Year 3 in USD \$		
	FAO	IFAD	WFP
Staff and personnel costs	89 404	13 679	49 221
Supplies, commodities and materials	3 207	0	0
Equipment	0	0	0
Contractual services	0	5 336	9 578
Travel	15 839	20 320	14 651
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	0	0	0
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	6 410	0	0
Indirect programme support costs	8 040	73 984	5 142
Sub-total	122 900	113 320	78 592
TOTAL	314 812		

Note: IFAD has claimed indirect costs on the entire amount received for the resilience programme and will rectify according to actual expenditures at the end of the programme.

- **STAFF AND PERSONNEL COSTS:**

FAO's expenditures for staff and personnel costs account for staffing costs related to the staff time support provided from HQ as well programming backstopping mission to DRC, to the farmer field school and Dimitra clubs approach experts deployed in DRC and to the Resilience Index Measurement Analysis (RIMA) across the Niger and DRC. IFAD's staff costs in time to support to the programme from HQ and backstopping to activities in the field. WFP's expenditures under this budget line account for time-bound and targeted staff support to the project. This included HQ staffing to provide technical, communications, and M&E support to the country offices, and annual reporting. This support was spread throughout the year, and thus financing used was a contribution to cost-sharing with other funding sources for this staff.

- **SUPPLIES, COMMODITIES AND MATERIALS:**

FAO expenditures shown on the table have been made at country level. Actions to rectify these expenses have been taken in 2020 hence FAO has nothing to report at global level under this budget line for 2019. For IFAD and WFP, there were no expenditures associated with this line item in 2019.

- **EQUIPMENT:**

There were no expenditures associated with this line item in 2019 for FAO, IFAD, and WFP.

- **CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:**

For FAO, there were no expenditures associated with this line item in 2019. For WFP, these expenditures relate to translation service costs at the CFS 46 side event, establishment of the RBA exhibition of the WFP November 2019 Executive Board, and contributions to the KM activities in the DRC and Niger. IFAD expenditures in this category are related to KM activities in DRC and Niger.

- **TRAVEL:**

FAO's expenditures for travel (airfare/per diem) account for all the backstopping missions in DRC (programme, Club Dimitra and Farmer Field Schools), participation and travel costs to attend to the 2nd Annual Steering Committee Meeting in Niger, and cost sharing of expenses/transport of participants to the Maradi and Zinder field trip. WFP expenditures are related to the travel costs to attend to the 2nd Annual Steering Committee Meeting in Niger, and cost sharing of expenses/transport of participants to the Maradi and Zinder field trip. IFAD expenditures for travel are for the KM missions, and participation and travel costs to attend to the 2nd Annual Steering Committee Meeting in Niger, and cost sharing of expenses/transport of participants to the Maradi and Zinder field trip.

- **TRANSFERS and GRANTS TO COUNTERPARTS:**

There were no costs associated with this line item in 2019 for FAO, IFAD, and WFP.

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

FAO expenditures shown on the table have been made at country level. Actions to rectify these expenses have been taken in 2020 hence FAO has nothing to report at global level under this budget line for 2019. For IFAD and WFP, there were no expenditures associated with this line item in 2019.

- **INDIRECT PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS:**

For FAO, IFAD and WFP, these are standard support costs according to fixed rates.



The Democratic Republic of Congo

2. The Democratic Republic of Congo

2.1. Context

The Rome-based Agencies programme to strengthen the resilience of livelihoods in protracted crisis situations has been implemented in the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) in the province of North Kivu since 2017, in the territory of the Rutshuru chiefdom of Bwisha. Activities are implemented in three of the seven administrative groupings of the Bwisha chiefdom (Bweza, Kisigari and Bukoma groupings).

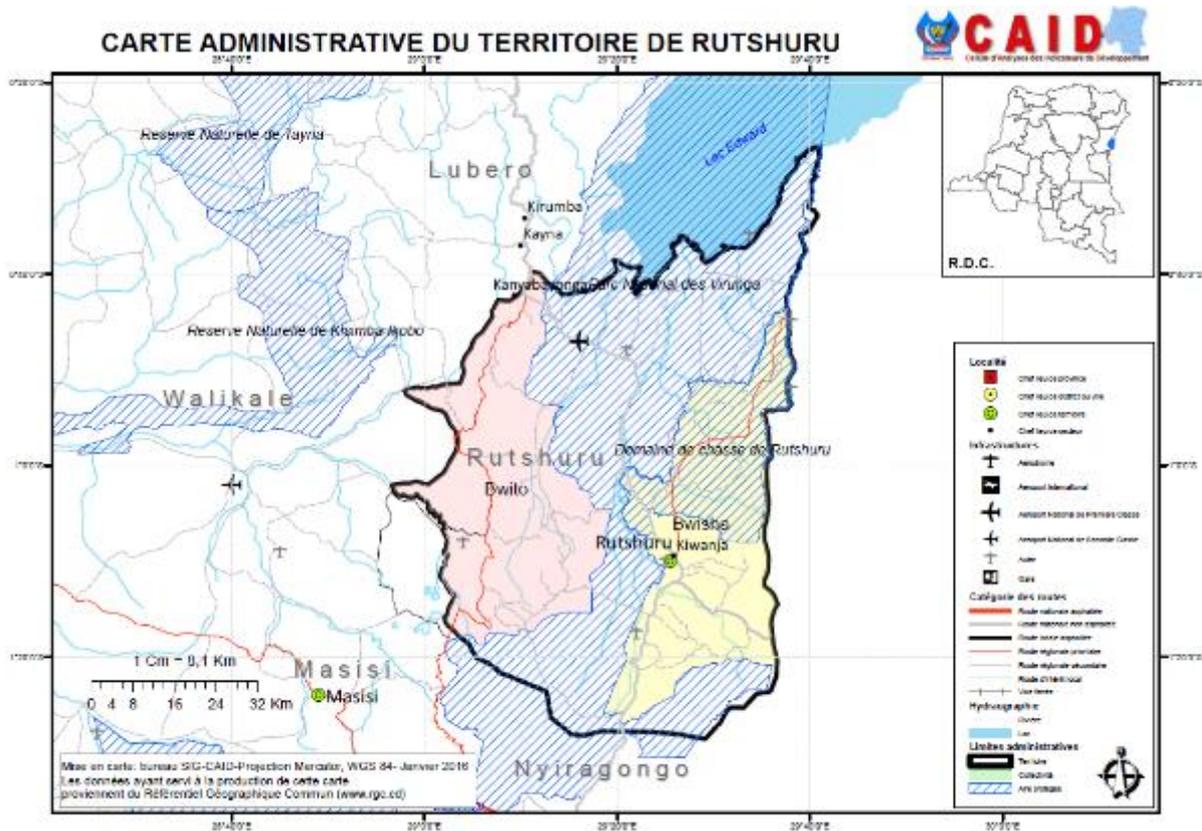


Figure 1: Map of Rutshuru

The territory of Rutshuru borders to the South with the Nyiragongo Territory and Rwanda, to the West with the Masisi and Walikale Territory, to the north with the Lubero Territory and Lake Edouard, and to the East with Rwanda and Uganda. Lubero Territory is affected by the Ebola virus, although no positive cases have been reported to date. In 2017, Rutshuru had an estimated population of 1 606 357 inhabitants, with an average density of 304 inhabitants/km.

With an average annual rainfall of 1 800 mm, Rutshuru has two rainy seasons: Season A, from September to December, and Season B, which starts in March and ends in July. Consequently, the territory also suffers two dry seasons, the first of which goes from January to mid-February and the second from June to August.

The main livelihood activities include agriculture, petty trade, animal husbandry, handicrafts and fishing. The territory is one of the agricultural breadbaskets of the North Kivu province and bordering countries such as Rwanda and Uganda. The market of Goma and that of neighbouring countries represent a great economic opportunity for this population.

For more than a decade, the territory of Rutshuru has faced climatic disturbances with a consequent uneven distribution of rainfall, mainly in the short rainy season. In spite of the presence of the Virunga National Park, the territory as a whole, and the project area in particular, are subject to deforestation activities due to the population's search for firewood without a consistent reforestation programme. Moreover, due to the particularly uneven land surface over a large part of the territory (Jomba, Bweza and Rugari groups), many cultivated areas are prone to water erosion, accelerating soil degradation and river pollution.

In 2019, the highly irregular distribution of rainfall and the army worm infestation of maize crops in Season B, as well as hail in Season A strongly contributed to the decrease in agricultural production in some areas, including the areas of implementation of the project. Armed conflicts and clashes in the project area led to the proliferation of armed groups, mainly in the neighbouring chiefdom of Bwito, and large-scale banditry and kidnappings. This has limited access to the fields due to security concerns, especially for women. The availability of arable land is limited also by a number of other factors, including the increasing population density and the land tenure system, whereby the vast majority of arable land belongs to big landowners who impose disadvantageous conditions of access for small producers. In addition, the abandonment of fields located in isolated areas, particularly on the edge of the Virunga National Park, is very common. Significant population displacements have also been observed due to armed conflicts, with some 100 000 people displaced, mainly in the territories of Béni and Masisi, according to the Commission Populations' Movements.

In 2019, all of these elements contributed to the classification of the Rutshuru territory to Phase 3 (crisis) of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)⁶.

2.2. Activities

Between January 2019 and December 2019, WFP, FAO and their implementing partners conducted the following activities:

- Structuring⁷ and capacity building of Farmers Organization (FOs), as well as legalization of farmers and producers' organizations (Farmers Organization or FOs, Unions of Farmer's Organizations or UFOs and Cooperatives);
- Creation and supervision of Dimitra Clubs;
- provision of quality agricultural inputs through local input shops managed by farmers' organizations (crop seeds, market gardening, farming tools and distribution of small livestock);
- Technical support to households and farmers' organizations through the Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and seeds' multiplication workshops on successful negotiations between land owners and small farmers for access to land;
- Literacy trainings to 926 adults (out of which 860 were women, representing 93% of all participants);
- support to Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and nutrition sensitization sessions through cooking demonstrations;

⁶Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) can be accessed here:

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Fiche%20de%20communication%20IPC%2017%C3%A8%20cycle-1.pdf>

⁷ Structuring refers to the process of capacity building, good governance and legalization of FOs, which then are organized into UFOs and finally into cooperatives in order to strengthen their capacity of provide a service to their own members.

- Targeting 100 girls for education and nutrition in primary schools not already assisted by WFP's school-feeding programmes. In 2020, the activities will continue by providing a conditional transfer of USD 30 per month to the identified adolescent girls to access education and nutrition. This will help tackle the disadvantage that very often these girls have in education as a result of the primary focus being placed on their household chores;
- Purchase of agricultural products from supported Cooperatives for school canteens;
- Construction of two complexes (community infrastructure complexes composed of a warehouse, a drying area, an inputs shop and a transformation unit shelter) and one local market. These complexes aim at strengthening the capacity of the community to safely store their harvest (thus reducing post-harvest losses); access good quality agricultural inputs at a lower price; and encourage transformation of food to diversify diets and improve income

2.3 Expected Outcomes

Pillar 1 - Intermediate Outcome 1200: Increased availability and access to a nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children, in targeted areas.

To increase and diversify households' production of nutrient rich food, the project provided technical support for production (Output 1211: Technical support to sustainable production techniques and post-harvest handling, including the provision of climate-sensitive, agricultural inputs, nutrient-rich crops and varieties and tools provided), seeds multiplication (Output 1215: Capacity building provided to supply-side partners such as providers of seeds, veterinary products, packaging, spare parts, etc.) and transformation to all 220 farmer organisations through 2019. It also distributed 21,5T of improved seeds, 86 kg of vegetable seeds and 1 752 agricultural tools, giving access to quality seeds and tools to every beneficiary through inputs shops, to increase production and productivity.

An overall decrease of yields can be observed for the year 2019, caused by the poor results of Season B. However, as the average cropping area increased from 0.34 HA per household per year in the baseline to 0.74 HA per household per year, the average yearly production per household also increased, up to 810 kg. Data collected during the midterm evaluation⁸ showed that, on average, households grow two different food crops each year, which represent a slight improvement compared to the baseline (1.6 food crops on average). Therefore, positive results in terms of food production and diversification were achieved despite the decrease of yields.

The project also provided technical support for the multiplication of small livestock distributed in 2018, permitting 363 additional households to receive small livestock nucleus. In addition, 6 744 animals were vaccinated against common animal diseases through one vaccination campaign, to preserve the livestock distributed (Output 1212: Trainings on animal health and vaccination campaign against common animal diseases implemented).

As a result, the food security situation of beneficiaries evolved positively, with a significant improvement in the food consumption score and a slight improvement in the food diversity score. Furthermore, the proportion of children aged 6-23 months consuming a Minimum Acceptable Diet increased from 8.5% to 25% (see Annex III of this report).

⁸ Available in the Annexes

1) Immediate outcome 1210 - Improved capacity of selected beneficiaries in food production systems, post-harvest handling and market access

Output 1211: Technical support to sustainable production techniques and post-harvest handling, including the provision of climate-sensitive agricultural inputs, nutrient-rich crops and animal varieties and tools provided.

Activity 1: Support to agricultural production provided

a) Training in agricultural production techniques through the Farmer Field School (FFS) approach

The Farmers' Field School (FFS) approach is an innovative approach which promotes the adoption of efficient production techniques by calling on producers to look for the best solutions for their own production constraints.

The Farmer Field Schools bring together 20 to 30 people, men and women, who meet once a week around a plot of land used to experiment the solutions proposed by the members. Once the major production problems have been identified and their causes analysed, the members of the Farmer Field School groups set up experimental plots to compare different proposed solutions, including those based on local knowledge, in order to identify the most effective ones.

All the FFS members within the framework of the Agroecosystem Analysis (AEA) visit the experimental plots on a weekly basis under the guidance of an external facilitator.

In 2019, the learning themes identified following the analysis of major production constraints included (i) the staking period for voluble beans (ii) the period and frequency of weeding beans and corn (iii) productivity (yield) of improved bean, corn and soybean varieties compared to local or older varieties (iv) the sowing date of beans and corn. By encouraging the abandonment of plant debris in the field rather than its incineration, FFS also contribute to environmental protection, particularly by conserving soil water. The current practice in the project area is to incinerate plant debris and organic crop waste, which leads to the exposure of the soil surface thereby accelerating the evaporation of the soil water. In a situation of scarcity of rain, this practice has the consequence of reducing the availability of soil water and the wilting of plants.

Following a Training of Trainers (ToT) approach, the project forms two types of trainers for the FFS: external and internal facilitators. The former are professional agronomists, usually coming from Provincial Inspection of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock (IPAPPEL)'s technical supervision partners and inspectors. Each external facilitator supervises four internal facilitators, who farmers are trained to lead the experiments' exercises mentioned above. Their role is to maintain the enabling conditions for successful learning, notably through weekly FFS meetings by promoting exchanges between participants.

The final project plan foresees the establishment of 100 FFS. However, only 60 (60%) FFS certified trainers have been trained so far, and the gap of 40 (40%) will be filled during the next farming season in March 2020. To mitigate this delay, the beneficiary households of the FOs not yet covered by the activity are supported by facilitators from neighbouring villages who have already received the training.

It is also important to point out that the program has started a process of training certified FFS resource persons (master trainers), with the aim of facilitating in the future several training cycles in a short period of time.

b) Support and advice from State agronomists

In parallel to the FFS, households receive the support of 30 agricultural technicians from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Livestock.

In addition, in 2019, beneficiary households received support through close monitoring in the field from 20 rural leaders and agricultural monitors sent by two partner NGOs, one for the Bweza group (COOCENKI) and the other for the Kisigari group (AJECEDEKI).

In 2019, these partners deployed 20 agricultural monitoring staff (monitors) and rural leaders in the field to provide local supervision for the benefit of farmer households, in collaboration with 30 IPAPEL technicians, in order to support them improving their agricultural production and productivity.

c) Increased agricultural production

The project gives particular importance to increased agricultural production. The objective is to reach at least a 30% increase against the project baseline for the three main crops supported through the project, namely maize, beans and soya.

The increase in production achieved for food crops (bean, maize and soya) and vegetable gardening (cabbage, onion, tomato, amaranth, eggplant and leek) is the result not only of a series of technical support activities to enhance production (technical supervision, close monitoring, facilitating access to land, etc.) but is also due, to a large extent, to the use of quality seeds.

During the two cropping seasons (A and B), 12 479 households supported through the RBA project produced a total of 10 121 MT of food, as shown in the Table 2. The average production per household per cropping season is thus estimated at 405 Kg; which is less than the 500 Kg/household foreseen by the project. Limiting factors of agricultural production in the project area generally include, the narrowness of the arable areas, the use of poor-quality seeds and the use of inadequate cultivation techniques (bad sowing date, high sowing density, inappropriate staking period for twining beans, etc.). Through different activities, the project is working on increasing access to arable land, improving the quality of seeds and introducing better performing techniques. These components try to limit the consequences of poor and irregular rainfall, which is the major factor limiting production. As a proof, the yields obtained in the long rainy season (Season A) are always significantly higher than those of Season B under the same conditions (same cultivation techniques, quality of seed, etc.)

Table 2: 2019 Production

Crop	Yield (T/HA)		Production (T)		Yearly result	
	Season 1 (2019 B)	Season 2 (2020 A)	Season 1 (2019 B)	Season 2 (2020 A)	Average yield (MT/HA)	Total production (MT)
Maize (Variety ZM 625)	0.90	2.56	1 303.06	4 288.90	1.73	5 591.96
Voluble beans (Variety G59/1-2)	0.60	1.15	907.06	1 224.60	0.88	2 131.66

Dwarf bean (Variety Kasoda)	0.28	0.70	225.24	634.00	0.49	859.24
Soya (Variety Imperial)	0.54	1.13	983.46	554.76	0.83	1 538.22
Total			3 418.82	6 702.26		10 121.08

The shortfall in production is more pronounced in the early rainy season with an average of 274 kg/household/crop season compared to an average of 536 kg/household/crop season in the main rainy season. The same trend can be observed in terms of significantly better yields in the main rainy season (Season A) than in the short season (Season B).

In Season B, rains have irregular patterns and the onset is difficult to predict. In 2019, in particular, the rains had a delay of several weeks in the project areas, affecting yields for all the households that had sown in the usual period. On the contrary, Season A was characterized by regular and sufficient rains. The challenges were mainly related to hail for the voluble beans, violent winds causing the maize to fall and the fall of stakes. In 2019, this situation mainly affected the Kisigari and Bweza groups as they live in high-altitude areas. These are the villages of Rumangabo, Kabaya and Kanyabusoro for the Kisigari group and Rutsiro and Kabasanza for the Bweza group. The mitigation measures put in place consist in adjusting the planting date, particularly in the short rainy season (Season B), which is generally the most affected by climatic disturbances.

Activity 2: Support to vegetable production

In 2019, support to vegetable production was provided through the distribution of vegetable seeds, phyto-sanitary products (like dithane, Ridomil and Delthametrine) and technical supervision. It was not possible to estimate production because the beneficiaries sold the crops very early, before the agronomists arrived to estimate production, due to the arrival of traders from Uganda who precipitated the harvest. While these traders do not usually take this route, the Ebola virus that spread in the Béni region pushed them further south to look for supplies. The project will take these factors into account at the next harvest season in order to better quantify production. More specifically, these measures will include strengthening the follow-up by IPAPEL agronomists and sensitization of producers to collaborate with them. The number of beneficiary households was also better distributed to agronomists to ensure that each beneficiary household is systematically followed by a precise agronomist.

Table 3: Quantities of inputs distributed to shops in 2019

Description	Unit	Total
<i>Phyto-products (items)</i>		
Dithane	Kg	10
Ridomil	Kg	10
Deltametrine	Litre	25
Total	Kg	20
Total	Litre	25
<i>Vegetable seeds</i>		
Eggplant (Black beauty variety)	Kg	16.35

Head cabbage (Copenhagen variety)	Kg	46.35
Leek (Large American variety)	Kg	1.35
Tomato (Roma variety)	Kg	6.35
Red onion (Red Creole variety)	Kg	16.35
Total		86.75

Farming tools		
Hoe	Piece	438
Beak	Piece	219
Rake	Piece	219
Sprayer	Piece	219
Hoes*	Piece	438
Watering cans	Piece	219
Total		1 752

School gardens were established in 73 schools in Rutshuru (Kiwandja, Central Rutshuru, Kako, Rubare and Jomba). FAO provided spinach, cabbage, eggplant and amaranth seeds to produce vegetables in the schools to diversify the food rations of the WFP-supported school canteens.

FAO also supported schools in teaching efficient market gardening techniques (setting up nurseries, transplanting on beds, maintenance, etc.) to schoolchildren as part of their practical educational programme. As a result, 43 000 pupils (22 978 boys and 20 854 girls) were reached across the 73 schools.

Activity 3: Support for the processing of agricultural products

In order to reduce women's workload and to give added value to farmers' crops, the project purchased four mixed corn-manioc mills whose installation and operationalization are scheduled for May 2020. This will mark the end of the ongoing construction of processing units.

The processing units in operation play a considerable role in household food security and nutrition, especially for children as they allow to have better access to and availability of processed products.

In 2019, the RBA project supported households in the maintenance and management of the four processing units (PUs) set up the previous year by providing training to four cooperatives. On the other hand, 60 Farmers' Organizations (FOs) were trained on the handling of the grinders provided to the FOs to facilitate the processing of certain foods important for children's nutrition (groundnut, soya, etc.).

The assessment of PU's functioning in 2019 shows that 10 957 people have used the processing units (members and non-members of the POs combined) and 383.1 MT of product was milled across 12 months (maize, soybean, cassava, sorghum, livestock and wheat).

The results of the project have shown that strengthening food processing capacity helps to reduce post-harvest losses and increase the economic value of agricultural production. By increasing the availability and access to food products, processing plays an important role in enhancing food and nutrition security and increasing the incomes of small producers.

Activity 4: Support for small animal breeding to fight malnutrition

This activity is part of the interventions aimed at improving the nutritional status of targeted communities in the project area (Rutshuru territory) with a chronic malnutrition rate of 52%.

In 2019, the project support included: (i) monitoring the delivery of a kit of rabbits and guinea pigs from the first beneficiaries to other members of the community, following the revolving loan system. In 2018, the activity started with the provision of an initial animal stock including 275 rabbits (250 females and 25 males) and 550 guinea pigs (500 females and 50 males) to farmers groups (20 persons/FO). In 2019, these initial recipients gave the first offspring from their animals to others in the community. (ii) Vaccination of livestock against the main epizootics in the project area, namely *Peste du Petit Ruminant* (PPR), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD) and coccidiosis in poultry.

At this stage 4 143 households (41%) out of the 10 000 targeted have already received either two adult rabbits or guinea pigs. The low implementation rate (41%) is due to the lack of sufficient rabbit and guinea-pig brood stock in the local market that meet the technical specifications sought by the project. Compliance with the technical specifications is important to ensure that the activity is sustainable, as the breeds selected influence productivity (litter size) and the adaptation of the animals to the environment. In the future, the programme will carry out a market prospection well before the publication of the invitation to tender by the FAO technician, and subsequently progressively purchase brood stock taking into account market availability.

In 2019, 363 households received at least one animal to breed thanks to the revolving credit. The rabbits were delivered to households that demonstrated commitment to the activity, including by making their hutch using locally available materials, thanks to training provided by FAO's technical support partners. This commitment and participation in the activity will benefit the system which is a revolving mechanism through which all households can then access the livestock.

Output 1212: Trainings on animal health and vaccination campaigns against common animal diseases implemented.

Activity 1: Implement vaccination campaigns against common animal diseases

One out of three vaccination campaigns planned by end of the project against common animal diseases was carried out in 2019, reaching 6 744 heads of livestock. The animals vaccinated belong to 4 192 pastoralist households, who rely on livestock as their main livelihood. The target of 3 000 heads of livestock (goats, cows, chickens) was exceeded in a single campaign as the cost to purchase vaccines was much lower than expected.

It should be noted that all the livestock in the targeted area were vaccinated and not just those of the beneficiaries, since vaccination only has a positive effect if all the animals in the same geographical area are vaccinated. In addition, 147 agricultural organisations also received training on animal health under this activity.

Output 1213: Market related climate-sensitive infrastructure such as bridges, roads and storage facilities and facilities rehabilitated and / or constructed.

Activity 1: Roads rehabilitation and warehouses construction

WFP and FAO had to seek clearance from the authorities for the construction of the warehouses and market stalls. The construction was done by 393 individuals identified through FO's. They were ensured proper training, protection and were assisted with USD 3 /person/day.

As a pre-cautious measure in order to ensure the implementation of the community assets in 2020, the project plans to recruit a law firm to obtain all required legal documentation on perpetual occupation from the Congolese administration.

The following assets were built in 2019 (as compared to planned values):

- **Construction of four complexes:** located in the villages Kashwa group of Bukoma, Tanda and Kinihira group of Bweza and Gasiza group of Kisigari.
Each complex includes a warehouse with a surface area of 137.28 m² capable of storing 280 T of food, an office, a drying area of 225 m², a processing unit shelter of 20 m², a shop for agricultural inputs and a toilet.
At this stage, the works are 45% completed. This is largely due to slight delays in the cooperating partner selection process, challenges in obtaining the legal documentation for accessing the land and delays in the completion of the works by the selected companies. Nonetheless, construction is progressing and should be completed in the second half of 2020.
- **Market construction:** Kinihira market in the Bweza group was completed in December 2019.

Due to the ongoing selection of partners through the WFP portal, other planned assets are postponed to 2020:

- The construction of a market in Kanyabusoro (Kisigari community), where the delay was due to the process of identifying suitable land in term of size, accessibility and receiving the land certificate from the local Authority (Chief of Groupement).
- Rehabilitation of two agricultural feeder roads (in total length of 25 kms) in the Bweza (16 km) and Kisigari (9 km) communities.
- The construction of the market in Kanyabusoro.

Output 1214: Training on commercialization provided to smallholder farmers organizations

Activity 1: Purchase of food by WFP from small producers

In 2019, WFP supported smallholder farmers, through the local partners LOFEPACO, COOCENKI and AJECEDEKI, to sell 1 123 175 MT of food consisting of maize and bean flour. This was done through the group sales approach to serve 43 000 students and teachers from 73 schools with school meals programmes. Purchasing food locally from cooperatives resulted in savings that allowed the number of schools to increase from 43 to 73 in 2019 (70% increase).

As a precautionary measure, the Office of National Control runs food quality checks by taking samples of agricultural products before they are delivered to schools. Once WFP has made the payment, each agricultural producer receives money according to the volume of the transaction carried out in the group. A total of 1 314 MT of food was sold for an amount of USD 895 681.

Table 4: Tonnage of food purchased by WFP from small-scale producers in 2019

Products	Quantities purchased in MT	Amount USD
Beans	279.33	216 523
Maize flour	1034.85	679 157.5
Grand Total	1314.18	895 680.5

In addition to WFP purchases, the two cooperatives under the partners' supervision provide food to other buyers in the Rutshuru area, notably ICCN (Institut Congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature), and organize sales of products to different buyers in the area. 10% of the target was reached in 2019,

as the cooperating partners' selection process was ongoing. Implementation will increase in 2020, following the selection of partners and the strengthening of links with other traders in Rutshuru.

Output 1215: Capacity building provided to supply-side partners such as providers of seeds, veterinary products, packaging, spare parts, etc.

Activity 1: Supply quality agricultural inputs through local agriculture tools and input shops

In 2019, four out of the six planned shops were operational. These are two shops built under a previous project and two other shops operating in premises made available by the members of the FOs. Pending the completion of the construction of the four new shops by the project, all beneficiary households will be able to buy their supplies in the functional shops.

In 2019, 55 285 input purchase operations were carried out in the four functional shops by direct and indirect beneficiaries. The main inputs purchased in 2019 were soybean, bean, maize, vegetable seeds (cabbage, onions, eggplant, leeks), and hoes. About half of these purchases were made on credit as it is more accessible to a larger number of people. However, purchase in cash is still the preferred option to reduce the risk of non-recovery.

With regard to the seeds made available to the input shops, the option chosen by the project is to multiply them from a limited quantity of basic seeds obtained from the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INERA). This approach not only reduces the cost of purchases, but also helps to perpetuate the project's achievements through the strengthening of the beneficiaries' capacities to produce their own seed. Thus, through this support, the project strives to propose a sustainable solution to the problem of seed degeneration.

In order to minimize the climate-related risks (such as irregular rainfall), certified seeds were supplied directly to the FOs through the input shops. This means that seeds were available for the FOs to potentially be planted if the irregularity of rainfall had badly impacted the season. The catalogue of bean, corn and soybean seed varieties provided by National Seed Service (SENASA) in DRC does not contain varieties that are "drought-tolerant". Our solution to the disturbance of rain that often occurs in Season B remains the adjustment of the sowing date through farmer experiments in the framework of Farmer Field Schools (FFS). This will allow the sowing date to be modified to adapt to the time lag observed for several years in Season B. For the future, the programme will start a process of request of integration of drought-resistant certified seeds on the national seeds catalogue, which needs to be first approved by the national institute for the research in seeds multiplication (INERA).

In 2019, as part of this project 21.5 MT of seeds were distributed (19.4 T of basic seeds and 2.1 T of R1 certified seed). See *Table 5* for more information.

Table 5: Quantities of inputs distributed

Crop	Variety	Category	Quantity provided by the project (Kg)		
			Season 1 (2019 B)	Season 2 (2019 A)	Total
Maize	ZM 625	Base seeds	2 100	900	3 000
Bean voluble	G59	Base seeds	3 400	700	4 100

Bean voluble	Namule nga	Base seeds	1 700	0	1 700
Dwarf bean	Kasoda	Base seeds	4 700	0	4 700
Soya	Imperial	Base seeds	4 500	1 400	5 900
s/total base seeds					19 400
Maize	ZM 625	Certified seeds	0	300	300
Bean voluble	G59	Certified seeds	0	600	600
Bean voluble	Namule nga	Certified seeds	0	0	0
Haricot Nain	Kasoda	Certified seeds	0	600	600
Soya	Imperial	Certified seeds	0	600	600
s/total Certified seeds					2 100
TOTAL					21 500

Seed production in 2019, summarised in the following table, amounts to 106.5 T, of which 74.9 T are maize, 5.7 T are dwarf beans, 17.8 T are beans and 8.1 T are soya beans.

Table 6: Seed production achieved in 2019

Groups	Product	Actual Production (Kg)		
		Season 1 (saison B)	Season 2 (Saison A)	Total
Kisigari and Bukoma	Maize	6 975	4 700	11 675
	Dwarf bean	1 508	3 841	5 349
	Bean voluble	1 876	1 840	3 716
	Soya	1 500	0	1 500
Bweza	Maize	17 901.5	45 375	63 276.5
	Dwarf bean	0	350	350
	Bean voluble	8 652.5	5 400	14 052.5
	Soya	3 364	3 300	6 664
Total		41 777	64 806	106 583

The exploitation of large tracts of land through seed multiplication could potentially have a negative impact on the environment⁹, particularly as a result of deforestation initiatives to gain access to land.

⁹ The project had planned an average of 3 HA per PO, i.e. a total of 660 HA per growing season.

The project's area of intervention is mainly grassy savannah and the opening of fields involves almost exclusively clearing (without incineration following the recommendation of the FFS). The project also encourages the distribution of the planned areas on different sites held by different FOs and the systematic application of soil protection measures (contour cultivation, erosion control ditches, etc.) on all areas located on steep slopes. As good-quality seeds multiplication is one of the basis to increase production and productivity, the activity cannot be avoided, but in order to mitigate its potential impact, the project plans to put in place activities that aim at increasing the arable surface, such as drainage of wetlands and earth levelling or moving. It is important to note that if the production of good quality seeds is encouraged and therefore the productivity increased, a smaller surface will produce more, therefore less land will be needed. Last but not least, the project invests also in reforestation activities.

2) Immediate outcome 1220 - Increased capacity of selected beneficiaries, especially women, for income and saving/credit source diversification

Output 1221: Income generating activities promoted with focus on women groups

Activity 1: Women's Literacy and Income Generating Activities

One of the reasons why women rarely play leadership roles in the communities within the project intervention areas is the high illiteracy rate, which has a direct correlation to high levels of food insecurity in female-headed households. This is evident in the various Emergency Food Security Assessments (EFSA) undertaken by WFP. Additional details are contained in Annex IV of this report on EFSA for North Kivu for 2019). As a response, functional literacy trainings were provided as a way to contribute to reducing social inequalities between men and women, promote the active participation of women in community life and strengthen their capacity to manage their income-generating activities.

The activity targets members of the farmers' organizations, with particular emphasis on women. Some men volunteers were also admitted. In 2019, 1 000 beneficiaries (including 934 women and 66 men) were identified at FO level according to the following criteria:

- be a member of a farmer organization targeted by the project;
- not knowing how to read and write;
- be between 19 to 60 years of age;
- be registered within WFP's digital beneficiary registration platform (SCOPE).

Out of the 1 000 people selected, 926 beneficiaries (including 860 women and 66 men) completed the full nine-month cycle in 29 identified literacy centres (circles) in the project area.

In addition to the literacy training, participants received sensitization on cross-cutting themes such as the role of women in society, good practices in nutrition, hygiene, child rearing, family planning, which are essential to improve the quality of life.

With the aim of diversifying income sources and empowering women, those who completed the literacy cycle were provided with a kit for off-farm income-generating activities worth USD 100. These IGAs were the subject of a cost-benefit study by the partner to guide the beneficiaries in their choices. The kits include locally produced products such as beans, potatoes, butcher's products (goat and pork), manufactured products (salt, wheat flour, tomato boxes, etc.) and sewing (sewing machines, fabrics, etc.).

The monitoring carried out among the beneficiaries of this activity indicate that:

- 80% of beneficiaries can read basic things (names, time, messages), 78% can write and 88% can count numbers from 0 to 100;
- 78% of IGA beneficiaries have managed to diversify their income and have been able to pay their children's school fees, 76% have had access to medical care and 99% have created other types of activities or businesses and have invested in other activities such as fields, livestock breeding, house rehabilitation, house construction, buying plots, etc.
- 100% of the beneficiaries are registered in the Village Savings and Loans (VSLAs) created in the literacy centres.

This activity also aimed to improve social cohesion between people from different tribes. However, the implementation of IGAs faced some challenges:

- The monetary instability and the increase in the prices of agricultural products on the market do not allow beneficiaries to reconstitute the same kits.
- Extremely high taxes in the markets.
- The high cost of transporting products from the places of purchase to the places of sale due to the poor state of feeder roads.
- Beneficiaries are victims of discrimination due to the jealousy of the former sales people who force them to pay taxes in order to have the right of access to a market activity.

Output 1222: Trainings, cash transfer and small equipment provided to microfinance institutions and community-based savings and credit associations

The absence of microfinance institutions and/or the limited conditions of access to credit for small farmers in the area of implementation justifies the project's support to the Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs).

None of the 100 planned VSLAs has been set up yet due to difficulties in identifying implementing partners with proven expertise in the field. However, in order to mitigate the delay the project proceeded with purchasing supplies and equipment to support the VSLAs and selecting the best experts as implementing partners for the activity. The setting up of the VSLAs and related activities will be completed over the coming years of the project.

3) Immediate outcome 1230 - Increased access to gender-sensitive social and productive safety nets for vulnerable households, including pregnant and lactating women

A total of 495 beneficiary households participated in asset creation activities, with 102 involved in reforestation activities and 393 beneficiaries involved in construction activities (Output 1231: Gender-sensitive Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) provided to vulnerable households, and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) for pregnant and lactating women). Cash transfers were provided to participants to enable themselves and their households to meet their immediate food and basic needs, while engaging in the activities. Reforestation activities contributed to reducing soil erosion, thus having a positive environmental impact.

While FFT activities (Output 1232: Conditional cash transfers provided to support girls' education and nutrition) could not start in 2019, conditional cash transfer to promote access to food and girls' education were effective before the beginning of 2020 and the project manages to support school meal programmes and school gardening in 73 schools (43 000 students) in Rutshuru. As a result, the increased access to social and productive assets outcome indicator slightly increased from 0.219 to 0.222.

Output 1231: Gender-sensitive Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) provided to vulnerable households, and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) for pregnant and lactating women

Activity 1: Reforestation of 100 hectares of forest

In the effort to halt deforestation and create sources of fuel wood for the beneficiary community, but also with the aim to stabilize certain areas prone to erosion, the project envisions the reforestation of two sites with a total area of 100 HA in the localities of Kinihira (Bweza groupement) and Kashwa (Bukoma groupement). As cutting trees cannot be completely prevented, our vision is (i) to encourage the planting of trees at the same time (ii) sensitize beneficiaries on the protection of trees located on erodible sites in areas with hilly terrain. The methodology used for reforestation aims to associate the beneficiaries in order to obtain a transfer of technologies relating to reforestation with a view to promoting the sustainability of the reforestation.

In December 2019, two nurseries¹⁰ were set up with the participation of 102 beneficiary households through the FFA programmes with cash modality. The participation of communities was essential for the selection of the tree species. The trees will be transplanted as soon as the rains start in March 2020.

The project provides cash assistance (USD 3/person/day) to those participating in the activity both at the nursery and transplanting stages. The criteria used to select households for these activities are: being members of the FOs, being registered as beneficiaries in SCOPE, being permanent inhabitants of the village and being a vulnerable household validated by the community¹¹.

While the transfer will allow participants, and their households, to meet their immediate food and other basic needs, the reforestation activities will contribute to reduce soil erosion, thus having a positive environmental impact. Afforestation activities in the villages will also prevent households from cutting trees in the Virunga National Park for fuel wood which still occurs despite the ban.

In anticipation of the drainage of the marshland that will be implemented in 2020, the project has conducted an assessment of the marshes in order to define the most appropriate and efficient drainage technique. The drainage works will be coupled with measures to prevent the flooding of the land surrounding the marshes, with the consequent proliferation of mosquitoes and negative impact on communities' health. Likewise, this internal feasibility study paid particular attention to the capacity of the marshland's watercourses to effectively drain water from the marshes. Finally, the drainage network includes a water level control system to prevent any possible draining of the marshes during the dry season and thus protect as much as possible the fauna and flora of the marshes.

Output 1232: Conditional cash transfers provided in support of girls' education and nutrition

Activity 1: Cash transfers for 100 girls in support of education and nutrition

In 2019, the project targeted 100 primary school girls for assistance of USD 30 per month for a period of ten months to support the related costs of their schooling (school fees, purchase of uniforms and notebooks, etc.) and to improve their nutrition (food for all household members). The selection of the 100 girls took place in the three groups of the project according to the following criteria set by WFP:

- Being a girl enrolled in the 4th or 5th grade of primary school, which are the years with the highest drop-out rate;

¹⁰ The selected seeds are: caliandra, acacia mélanoxylon, laucaena leucocephala and grevelia robusta.

¹¹ Vulnerability criteria were: household of at least 5 people, household with malnourished children, female-headed/widow-headed households, and households with at least 5 children.

- Belonging to a household supported through the Resilience Project in Rutshuru;
- Not being able to afford school fees (the economic situation is assessed at the school level);
- Belonging to a very vulnerable household (as per the vulnerability assessment);
- Attending a school not already supported by WFP's school-based programmes.

The targeting exercise was conducted in collaboration with members of farmers' organizations and school authorities and resulted in the selection of: 32 girls in Bukoma, 28 girls in Bweza and 40 girls in Kisigari.

The major challenge for this activity was identifying financial partners capable of providing very limited transfers in the context of DRC. This caused a delay in the delivery of cash transfers to households, which will occur in 2020 instead of the initial planned date of September 2019.

Pillar 2 - Intermediate outcome 1300: Improved sustainable and gender-sensitive governance of collective productive resources by competent authorities and other relevant stakeholders in targeted regions

1) Immediate Outcome 1310: Improved capacity of community-based organizations in sustainable collective and productive resource management with focus on women leadership

Sustainable resource management was encouraged through the support to negotiation for better access to land (one territorial social pact was signed) and the participation to Farmer Field Schools (60 FFS) which train beneficiaries in sustainable resources management and good agricultural practices (Output 1314: Capacity building in sustainable resource management, including awareness of positive coping strategies for environmental hazards, climate change, reforestation, environmental protection and climate smart approaches to production, provided to men and women). This contributed to an improved asset base and supported the adoption of good agricultural practices among beneficiaries. An improved asset base strengthens beneficiaries' agricultural capacity and encourages increased production through productive resource management. Good agricultural practices are critical to enhancing agricultural production. An example is the frequency of weeding corn and bean crops. In local farmers' practices, corn and beans are weeded only once (usually a week after emergence) with a negative impact on the yield. Through the FFS approach, this traditional practice was compared with an alternative approach, foreseeing two weeding sessions (Integrated Production and Protection Management- GIPP) (one week after emergence and two weeks before harvest). The production doubled in the case of the two weeding sessions, as observed by the members of the FFS groups who carried out the experiment.

The women with access to collective productive resources significantly increased (the index increased from 12% to 53%), driven by the access to agricultural equipment. This includes hoes and other tools, and access to seeds and tarpaulins. Through the enhanced access to productive resources, women have the opportunity to increase their overall agricultural productivity, which in turn, improves their food security.

Specific capacity building was also provided to 860 women through literacy trainings (Output 1313: Women-centred functional literacy programme implemented), and a sensitization campaign on leadership roles and human rights was carried out by Dimitra clubs (Output 1312: Gender-sensitive sensitization campaigns on leadership roles and human rights conducted in targeted communities) to support women empowerment.

As a result of capacity building and sensitisations, women's access to leadership positions increased, with 60% of management committee's achieving gender equality and 95% of FOs, UFOs and cooperatives having at least one woman in their management committee. This demonstrates significant behavioural changes within communities where women are usually not allowed to occupy decision-making positions. Examples of such behavioural changes are as follows:

- (1) Women participate more actively in discussions during training workshops. This was not the case before, as they were used to only listening to men;
- (2) Women are now better represented in the Farmers' Organizations' Management Committees;
- (3) Men now spontaneously take part in sessions to raise awareness on gender equality;
- (4) Women feel more empowered to openly denounce cases of gender inequality, which may be due to local customs and habits; and
- (5) Women's access to productive resources also improved, as shown by the results of the mid-term evaluation (the RIMA report).

Output 1312: Gender-sensitive sensitization campaigns on leadership roles and human rights conducted in targeted communities

Activity 1: Conduct sensitization campaigns on women leadership roles in their community

In the project area, like in the rest of the province, cultural constraints limit women's participation in the management of public affairs at the local level. Several project features and activities, such as the Dimitra Club approach, a gender-inclusive structuration of FOs, literacy trainings, IGAs and awareness-raising campaigns, aim to trigger change in the mind-set and behaviour of beneficiaries regarding the role and capacities of women.

Awareness-raising campaigns on gender equality were conducted throughout the year through the 150 Dimitra Clubs, as well as through the organisation of the International Day of Rural Women, and the 16 days of activism on the fight against sexual and gender-based violence.

Output 1314: Capacity building in sustainable resource management, including awareness of positive coping strategies for environmental hazards, climate change, reforestation, environmental protection and climate smart approaches to production, provided to men and women

Activity 1: facilitate access to land

Access to land is one of the major factors limiting agricultural production for households. The activity aims to facilitate secure access to land on profitable conditions for smallholder farmers. FAO is addressing this issue with a double action: improving conditions for access to land/rental of lands and increasing the surface of available arable lands.

FAO is operating through the FAO approach of PNTD (participatory and negotiated territorial development) in order to improve the conditions of access to land for smallholder farmers. This process aims at creating a platform for negotiation where all the stakeholders are represented, namely smallholder farmers and landowners. The expected result is an improvement in the rental conditions of access to land for small producers.

To this end, the project organized two fairs, each bringing together 55 participants, including 15 large landowners, 25 small farmers renting land for cultivation, and 15 local authorities and representatives of civil society. The landowners are grouped in the Association of Farmers Concessionaires for

Development (AFCOD) while the tenants are grouped in the Farmers' Organizations (FOs). Women were globally represented at 29%. In future workshops, the number of women participating in the workshops will be fixed in advance by the FAO staff responsible for the project's implementation. This provision cannot be applied to the list of participating landowners who are more than 95% men.

The negotiations conducted in February and August 2019 under the facilitation of FAO, led to the signing of a collective agreement called Territorial Social Pact (TSP), which defines the conditions of land tenancy agreed by all stakeholders, with the presence of local authorities.

The main results of the discussions can be summarized as follows:

- (i) Landowners agreed to a 30% reduction in rental costs.
- (ii) The area planted per crop season increased from 20 acres (before negotiations) to 30-50 acres after negotiations.
- (iii) Landowners committed to protect the tenants' fields from their animals raving around the farm.
- (iv) Both parties involved in the negotiation (smallholders renting land and landowners) agreed to comply strictly with the clauses of the land lease agreements.
- (v) Both parties agreed to put in practice good agricultural practices compatible with soil protection.

Monitoring committees were set up to oversee the implementation of all the clauses of the TSP. The committees are composed of 10 people (50% concessionaires and 50% small farmers) and include both men and women, who represent around 32% of the total. In addition, a TSP evaluation workshop is planned to assess compliance with the TSP clauses and identify the difficulties encountered to seek possible solutions.

Improving access to land is expected not only to increase agricultural production, but also to strengthen social cohesion by reducing tensions between small producers over access to land. Moreover, uniting and structuring small producers into organizations helps rebalance the distribution of power and strengthen landowners' accountability.

As for increasing arable land, FAO has planned activities such as wetlands drainage, with the purpose of developing marginal lands, of which the territory is rich through, drainage and the development of marshes/wetlands. A surface of 200ha has been identified in the Bweza and Kisigari groupements for this activity, which will be carried out through the Food for Asset modality starting from the year 2020.

2) Immediate Outcome 1320: Improved capacity of community-based organizations in sustainable collective and productive resource management with focus on women leadership

Capacities at community level are strengthened through different activities. The project achieved the structuration and capacity building in management of 220 Farmers' Organizations, 70 unions and 6 cooperatives (Output 1323: Capacity building provided to existing umbrella organizations to improve their service delivery to members and 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). As a result, the project reinforced communities' capacities in every link of the value chain, connecting every beneficiary to FOs, UFOs and cooperatives to support production, transformation and trade.

In addition to supporting communities in agricultural value chains, 88 additional Dimitra Clubs (Output 1321: Information sharing networks such as community listening clubs and market intelligence sharing systems organized) were created (reaching the number of 150 clubs for the project and 4 178 beneficiaries) within farmer organizations and supported by implementing partners. They create spaces for dialogue to find solutions to community problems and act for their own development. Various successes were recorded in the intervention area thanks to the work of the various committees and clubs. These include, among others, roads rehabilitation, advocacy campaigns and income generating activities.

Communities' capacities in the value chain and in social cohesion have therefore been strengthened, with 100% of supported FOs, UFOs and cooperatives trained in financial management. However, no progress have been reported yet on the indicator of the percentage of supported Community Based Organizations (CBOs) with savings and loans systems in place, as the activities on VSLA will start in 2020.

Output 1321: Information sharing networks such as community listening clubs and market intelligence sharing systems organized

Activity 1: Social Mobilization by Dimitra clubs

Dimitra Clubs (DCs) are groups of about 30 people who operate on a self-help basis and do not receive any financial assistance from the project.

The Dimitra Clubs serve as:

- A way of promoting the participation of communities in local governance through advocacy with local authorities, thereby strengthening social cohesion;
- A forum to discuss the socio-economic problems of communities and propose ideas to address them using the resources mobilized by members or implementing activities that generate the resources needed to finance the identified solutions;
- A safe space for discussion, especially for women.

In 2019, 88 new Dimitra Clubs were set up in addition to the 62 already created as part of this project over the previous years, for a total of 150 DCs, 50 more than the final project target of 100 clubs. The 150 DCs bring together 4 178 people, 79% women and 21% men. They are managed in a participatory manner by a management committee, with strong encouragement of women's inclusion in decision-making positions. The committees are usually composed of 7 members, with an equal composition of men and women.

Table 7: Representation of women in the bodies of the Dimitra Clubs

Gender	Moderator	Vice/ Moderator	Secretary	Vice/ secretary	Treasury	Counsellors
Men	96 (64%)	54 (35%)	103 (69%)	116 (77%)	17 (11%)	148 (32%)
Women	54 (36%)	101 (65%)	47 (32%)	34 (23%)	133 (89%)	302 (68%)

This activity supported new and old clubs in their activities, particularly with a view to ensuring that the basic principles¹² of the clubs were respected. As the approach is based on self-empowerment, the support of the FAO team consisted of advisory support and sensitization.

The 150 clubs were sensitized on topics related to social cohesion, gender equality, and good nutrition with hygiene practices.

In addition, the clubs received support for their agricultural, livestock, entrepreneurial and sanitation activities, according to the priorities identified by the clubs. The main achievements in 2019 are listed in the table below, which reports on the assets that the clubs obtained as a result of joint activities carried out by the members, without financial support from the project.

Table 8: Number of Dimitra Clubs supported

Activities	Number of clubs involved	Production/results in 2019
Community Livestock (number)		
Cows	2	2
Goats	9	76
Sheep	7	28
Pigs	11	45
Small animals (rabbit, ducks, chicken, guinea pig)	28	392
Fish (kg)		
Fish	2	2 076
Infrastructures		
Km of roads rehabilitated	14	25
Pharmacies constructed	1	1
Other		
Income Generating Activities	35	126
Advocacy ¹³	17	49
Community Work Sessions for Village Sanitation	150	200

In addition to strengthening social cohesion and gender equality, Dimitra Clubs play a key role in strengthening the accountability of the various administrative (group leaders, territory administrators, etc.) and customary (chiefdoms, village chiefs, etc.) officials to the community. By enabling communities to identify common problems and by strengthening the advocacy capacities of members, the DCs create spokespersons able of structuring the community's demands and holding accountable those who are responsible.

Within the framework of the project, the implementation of a market information system depends on the construction of marketing infrastructures, therefore only two (in Ntamugenga and Rwanguba) of the six market information systems were set up and are functional. The other market information

¹² These basic principles include: 1) How a Dimitra Club works; 2) Principles and characteristics; 3) Gender and Rural World; 4) Discuss and act; 5) Empowerment and Ownership of a club; 6) Community resilience; 7) Roles of the NGO partners for Dimitra Clubs and of FAO; 8) Prepare the return.

¹³ Various advocacy actions are involved: with a large concessionaire in the area to obtain space for the construction of a market, with village chiefs for effective management of multiple cases of theft and looting, with market managers to fight against illegal taxes that undermine the efforts of small agricultural producers.

systems will be put in place once the other market infrastructures are completed and handed over to the cooperatives.

Output 1322: Capacity building provided to government technical departments

Activity 1: Capacity building of state partner service

Within the framework of the project, IPAPL's agronomists are responsible for providing technical support to production activities. Their technical and operational capacities were strengthened through training and equipment. More specifically, in 2019, 30 agronomists benefited from a series of training/refresher courses on Good Agricultural Practices, other 30 on the FFS approach and the last group of 30 agronomists on livestock vaccination techniques, seed multiplication, and FAO's approach to facilitating community-based negotiations for access to land. The training courses underline the importance of holding state services accountable to the population, thereby strengthening the link between the State and local communities. In 2019, the Provincial inspection for Agriculture, Fishery and Livestock of the State also received equipment, 125 motorcycles with fuel, 26 bikes, 30 tape measures.

Output 1323: Capacity building provided to existing umbrella organizations to improve their service delivery to members and Output 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

Activity 1: Conduct training on management and leadership for community-based organizations

Strengthening the organisational and operational capacities of agricultural producers' associations is a priority, as these are the gateway to all project interventions.

The approach chosen is structured across three levels, namely:

1. grouping 20 - 30 households into Farmers' Organizations (FOs);
2. federating FOs into Unions of Farmers' Organizations (UFOs); and
3. Grouping member households of UFOs into Cooperatives by free membership.

The number of FOs, UFOs and Cooperatives planned were 100, 40 and 6 respectively. However, this distribution implied a theoretical average of 125 households per FO, which is high compared to the recommended figure of 20-30 people per FO. The project FOs were thus encouraged to divide themselves to come closer to the recommendations, reaching the number of 220. This had an impact on the number of FOs, which increased from 40 to 70.

FOs and UOPs were grouped into six cooperatives. The number of cooperatives is related to the number of complexes (input shops, drying areas, shelters for processing units and warehouses) to be administered. As each cooperative is responsible for one complex, their number is fixed and does not change according to the number of FOs or UOPs.

Table 9: Number of FOs, UFOs and Cooperatives

Groups	FO	UFO	Cooperatives	Beneficiary households		
				Women	Men	Total
Kisigari	52	15	2	3 036	948	3 984
Bweza	104	47	3	3 945	2 305	6 250

Bukoma Sud	64	8	1	1 656	589	2 245
Total	220	70	6	8 637	3 842	12 479
%				69	31	100%

In response to the organizational challenges faced by Community Based Organizations (CBOs), such as the lack of internal regulations, low participation of members in the decision-making process, low technical and action capacities, the project supported CBOs through local NGOs and the Provincial Inspectorate of Rural Development. The support provided includes: (i) structuring through the establishment of elected management committees, as well as support for the drafting of internal regulations and statutes (ii) improving the technical capacities of farmers' organizations through training on the management and organization of a farmers' association movement and the management of community assets, and (iii) legalization of structures.

In 2019, the project structured all the organizations (FOs, UFOs and Cooperatives) and organized general assemblies for the election of members of the Management Committees. All the FOs and UFOs were also trained on the management and organization of a farmers' association movement.

Finally, the project continued the process of legalizing community organizations, adding 24 FOs and two cooperatives to the two cooperatives already legalized before 2019. The remaining organizations will be legalized in 2020. Continuous support will be provided throughout the whole project to these different grassroots structures. Elections were held for all the members of the management committees of the 220 FOs, 70 UFOs and six cooperatives. The gender-disaggregated composition of the management committees is shown below.

Table 10: Management committee of the FO, UFO and Cooperatives

Structures	Number of women presidents	% of women president	% of women members of the management committee
Farmers Organizations	60	27	48
Union of Farmers Organizations	17	24	44
Cooperatives	1	17	39
Average		27	47

The results are encouraging, but sustained efforts are still needed to increase the number of women who take up a presidency role, i.e. the highest leadership position in the farmers' association movement. This will involve raising the awareness of beneficiary communities on gender equality when structuring activities and Dimitra Clubs, as well as strengthening the socio-economic status of women by providing literacy trainings and supporting IGAs.

Messaging on good governance, leadership and management of community based organisations is mostly done through the Dimitra Club meetings and sensitization. However, a specific training will be organised next year.

Pillar 3 - Intermediate outcome 1400: Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene among beneficiaries, including screening and treatment of MAM, in targeted regions

1) Immediate outcomes 1410 - Improved knowledge of good food and nutrition practices among female and male beneficiaries in selected communities

The project supported the adoption of good nutrition practices through awareness campaigns (Output 1411: Media-based community awareness raising campaigns on nutritional best practice conducted with one campaign in 2019) and training sessions (Output 1412: Gender-sensitive training and awareness raising sessions conducted in targeted communities on nutrition, including promotion of dietary diversity, and culinary demonstrations, with 2 500 beneficiaries reached).

Interesting results were achieved with the percentage of beneficiary households who adopted improved nutritional dietary practices increasing from 38.3% to 45.2% and the food diversity score also increasing from 4.06 to 5.59. Based on the impact evaluation report, significant progress has been made in nutritional practices at the household level. The minimum acceptable diet for children aged 6 to 23 months has drastically improved in the intervention group, from 8.47% in 2017 to 25% in 2019.

Through culinary demonstrations, beneficiaries were able to witness the preparation of foods that are easily available in communities, but not usually consumed. This includes fruits and vegetables, such as eggplants, leading to an improvement in food diversity. The small change in the dietary diversity score can be explained by the fact that changes in food consumption behaviour take time, and that the nutrition interventions had only recently begun at the time the survey began. Additional details are available in the impact evaluation report.

Output 1411: Media-based community awareness raising campaigns on nutritional best practice conducted

Activity 1: Conduct awareness-raising campaign on nutritional best practices through the media

Nine (9) broadcasts and 72 re-broadcasts were made on the three local radios in three local languages (Swahili, Kinyarwanda and Kinshanda). The topics covered include messages relating to recipes for children from 6 to 8 months and from 9 months to 24 months, the ideal composition of the food ration based on local foods, dietary diversification as well as food, body and environmental hygiene.

As part of the promotion of food diversification, seedlings of cabbage, tomato, amaranth, spinach, leek and eggplant were distributed to 2 500 beneficiaries grouped in the villages of the 10 health areas integrated in the three project clusters. The health areas are: Murambi, Rutshuru, Rubare, Kalengera and Katale for the Rutshuru health area; and Kabaya, Kazuba, Ntamugenga, Rutsiro and Shangi for the Rwanguba health area.

Output 1412: Gender-sensitive training and awareness raising sessions conducted in targeted communities on nutrition, including promotion of dietary diversity, and culinary demonstrations

Activity 1: Conduct gender sensitive culinary demonstrations and sensitization on diet diversification in the targeted communities

These activities were based on the results of the nutrition survey conducted as part of the baseline. The survey indicated a prevalence of acute malnutrition (3.7%) and chronic malnutrition among children under five years of age (56.1%), indicating serious chronic malnutrition in the area, as indicated in the 2018 annual report.

Thus, for six months, sensitive nutrition activities were carried out as preventive measures.

- A total of 2 500 beneficiaries (including 2 033 women, corresponding to 81.3%, and 467 men, corresponding to 18.7%) were identified and targeted in collaboration with members of farmers' organizations and health authorities in three groups based on the following criteria:
 - Being a member of a farmers' organization targeted by the project;
 - Being registered in the SCOPE database of targeted beneficiaries;
 - Being a pregnant or breastfeeding women;
 - Having a child (or children) between 0 and 23 months of age;
 - Having a malnourished child or children.
- In total, 100 culinary demonstrations based on local foods were organized for 25 people, 80% of whom were women.
- 10 Community Animation Cells (CACs), each with 15 people from the members of the FOs and 10 Health Development Committees (CODESA) were set up. The former received capacity strengthening SBCC. While authorities and local leaders, members of the BCZ (Bureau Central de Zone, local health authority, CS, CODESA and CACs, were sensitized on the project during joint consultation meetings.
- 2 500 image boxes containing images on good nutrition practices provided by WFP were distributed to 2 500 beneficiaries for sensitization sessions. The themes covered include: diet diversification and best practices in food hygiene, vaccination, breastfeeding mother's diet, complementary feeding, balanced diet, breastfeeding, consumption of fortified foods, family planning etc.

Table 11: Distribution of beneficiaries in the 3 groups

N°	Groups	Number of beneficiaries		
		Women	Men	Total
1	Bukoma	414	85	499
2	Bweza	774	188	962
3	Kisigari	845	194	1 039
TOTAL		2 033	467	2 500

The activities aimed at improving households' access to nutrient-rich animals could not be fully implemented in 2019, due to the limited availability in the local market of small number of livestock meeting FAO's specifications. Implementation in 2020 will be adjusted¹⁴ to catch up on this year's shortfall.

2) Immediate outcomes 1420 - Improved knowledge of essential family practices in food hygiene among female and male beneficiaries in selected communities

The project supported the adoption of essential good practices on food hygiene through one sensitization campaign on food hygiene (Output 1421: Community awareness and sensitization campaigns on food hygiene conducted) and one campaign to raise awareness on good practices

¹⁴ The implementation will be adjusted as follows: by prospecting the market before launching the tender and in order to increase the number of submissions, the potential suppliers will be sensitized to register on the UN portal. In addition, the beneficiaries will be consulted through the implementing partners to promote the change of the species of livestock to be supplied, by focusing on guinea pigs which are more available on the local market, or by integrating chickens or ducks.

(Output 1422: Sensitization campaigns on food hygiene best practice conducted in beneficiary communities).

So far, improvements were observed in terms of percentage of beneficiary households who adopted improved food hygiene practices, though this improvement remains moderate (8.5% to 12.0%). This improved knowledge of essential family practices in food hygiene among beneficiaries has resulted in improved hygiene practices, such as handwashing and sanitation.

Output 1421 Community awareness and sensitization campaigns on food hygiene conducted and Output 1422: Awareness-raising campaign on food hygiene best practices conducted

Activity 1: Conduct awareness-raising campaign on food hygiene.

The activity relied on local radio stations to broadcast messages on food hygiene. The messages disseminated included: the impact of personal hygiene and good food storage techniques on health and the nutritional value of food. Overall, 126 programmes were broadcasted by three community radio stations in 2019. The broadcasts reached all three clusters covered by the project, as well as part of the adjacent clusters in Jomba and Rugari, and they were done in 3 languages (Swahili, and two local languages).

2.4. Key Highlights – Telling the results story

This section presents the most important and significant achievements of the project. Regular monitoring will be necessary in order to ensure their sustainability over time. In 2019, we can report on widespread adoption of the following good agricultural practices:

- Use of improved varieties of beans (especially the voluble G59) and maize (ZM 625). Before the implementation of the project, producers in the area used mainly local varieties with very low yields, while now the use of improved varieties has become more regular.
- Row sowing with the advantage of controlling sowing density with a positive impact on the yield. While farmers were aware of this practice, they rarely used it. It is through the comparative experiments of the Farmer Field Schools that the comparative advantage of this practice was recognized and is now widespread.
- Improving the conditions of access to land for small producers through the facilitation of community-based negotiations is part of the activities to be highlighted. The improvements recorded are mainly in the following areas: (i) a reduction in rental costs by 30% on average compared to the pre-project situation; (ii) harmonization of relations between landowners and small farmers. Prior to the project, tenant smallholder farmers were not respected by landowners and were treated as their vassals. Much remains to be done for the sustainability of the results achieved, but things are gradually changing in this area.
- Equality between men and women, an issue to which before the project was not attributed much relevance in the project area, is now one of the most important topics in the exchanges between the project beneficiaries. Although gender equality remains an objective to be pursued, there is a better representation of women in the composition of the FOs, especially thanks to the Dimitra Club approach.
- The presence of the mills provided by the project in some isolated villages (case of Rutsiro in Bweza group) is very much appreciated by the population, especially women, who reported that it made their daily tasks easier, as they are responsible in the household for preparing meals.

- Combining the objectives of increasing production with new opportunities for group sales, through WFP purchases, draws smallholder farmers' interest to agriculture. This is proven by the gradual increase in the area cultivated by households.

2.5. Success Stories

Tailoring and literacy trainings

*“My name is **IZABAYO AGNES** and I live in Ntamugenga. I was a farmer with financial difficulties during previous cultivation periods. In the past, I have tried to undertake income generating activities related to the sale of fish, but the capital was insufficient and I was experiencing financial shortages. Thanks to the RBA project, I have participated in the training on what a sustainable IGA is, as well as in literacy trainings in the NTAMUGENGA circle. I have also learned tailoring and today I have no debts and all my three children are enrolled in school.”*



Figure 2: A beneficiary woman working in her tailoring business. Photo credit: LOFEPACO/Mugabo Djimy .

Selling surplus rice



Figure 4: A beneficiary woman selling rice thanks to the numeracy skills training provided by the RBA project. Photo credit: LOFEPACO/Mugabo Djimy

*“My name is **ZAWADI MELCHIOR**. I would like to thank WFP for teaching us how to calculate selling prices for rice, as the most demanded commodity. Before, I was afraid to market non-farm produce, but with the training I learnt to take the purchase price of a bag of rice, see how many portions it contains and set the selling price based on the multiplier. I'm doing financially fine now because I gain a profit of at least USD 50 per month. “*

Running a kiosk

*“My name is **SIFA NYAKAHINGA** and I thank you all WFP and LOFEPACO for teaching me to write, read and calculate. Before I chose to sell the vegetable oil as an IGA but I noticed that I was earning very little so I switched to another IGA. I had tried several times to sell various products but I failed because the capital was little. Today, my kiosk is running very well. The students of the Ntamugenga Institute are great customers because I am at their front door. Thank you for strengthening my capital, it allows me to diversify my products and to retain my small number of clientele.”*



Figure 5: Beneficiary woman working at a kiosk that she was able to set up thanks to the RBA support. Photo credit: LOFEPACO/ Emmanuel Kaburabuza

Nutrition

*“I am **RIZIKI NSIMIRE MULOPWE**, mother of seven children. I am a widow, my husband died 10 months ago when I was seven months pregnant. Since April 2019, I have participated in the activities of “MALISHO BORA” on the various types of food, education on food hygiene, corporal, environmental and culinary demonstrations organized within the framework of a project led by WFP and FAO.*



Figure 6: MUAC screening undertaken as part of the RBAs activities. Photo credit: CEPAC/Josephine Moza

Before this project, all the six children I gave birth to had low birth weight, 2-2.5 kg, but since I started to follow the lessons on good nutritional practices and participate in the cooking demonstration, I gave birth for the first time to a 4kg child. You can see he is in a very good health because applying the knowledge gained through the cooking demonstrations, I started to diversify the recipes for the benefit of my household. Now, I mix soy and sorghum flours to make porridge for my children and mix groundnuts with cassava leaves.

These nutrition education sessions have helped me understand the nutritional value of local foods and their contribution to the body. I share this information with my neighbours who are not members of farmers' organizations to spread better nutrition practices across the village.”

2.6. Lessons Learned

Land access process: Negotiations between powerful landowners and vulnerable smallholder farmers are yielding encouraging results in a political-administrative environment marked by a weak state administrative authority. This is confirmed by the gradual reduction of rental costs and the improvement of rental conditions (mutual respect). The presence of an association of landowners in the project area is a major asset for the sustainability of the territorial pacts signed. It is important,

however, to regularly evaluate this collaboration in order to ensure its effective implementation in the long term.

Complementarity of the collaboration between the two agencies: The joint planning of the two agencies' activities was critical for the success of the project and therefore deserves to be encouraged. This requires more regular consultations and information exchange meetings. The same applies to the harmonization of implementation strategies. The joint FAO-WFP nutrition activities have given good results because the sensitization campaigns made through the radios of Rutshuru were able to reach those layers of the population who could not attend the SBCC sessions and culinary demonstrations given by WFP.

Project execution from IFAD: IFAD could not implement any activity in 2019 due to some difficulties in finalizing the concluding agreements and funds will only be disbursed early next year. In 2020, the situation will be assessed with local authorities and providers to come up with a new proposal for 2021 and complement the activities of WFP and FAO. This assessment as well as the new proposal will be done in consultation with RBAs and local actors to ensure an actionable proposal for the remainder of the programme. The new proposal will be discussed with Canada before it is implemented. **The duplication of identities in SCOPE:** The registration of beneficiaries in WFP's biometric beneficiary management system, SCOPE, has at times led to the duplication of beneficiary details. To mitigate against this, going forward, WFP is using a tool known as Real Time Biometric Identification (RTBI), which prevents the duplication of identities, improving the SCOPE registration process.

Community-based livestock production: The organization of community hutches, goat or chicken coops is more sustainable with small groups of beneficiaries as larger groups tend to have problems in the distribution of responsibilities, which complicates the daily management (maintenance, feeding, breeding management, etc.) of the livestock units.

The great involvement and support of local authorities (territorial, chiefdom, grouping and health facilities) allowed the resolution of several problems on the ground, such as the concession of sites for construction, securing sites for IGA kit distributions, facilitation during donor visits, etc.

The delay in the cash transfers leads to a delay in the implementation of certain activities, particularly FFA. Strong financial planning will ensure timely disbursement of funds by reducing the risk of delays in the implementation of activities. A more flexible system for the transfers to FFA beneficiaries should also be adopted. The lengthy process of identifying appropriate modalities of cash transfer to support nutrition and education for 100 girls' households delayed the implementation of this activity, when the project was planning to support these girls throughout their school cycle. One solution to facilitate implementation could be to support partners in the cash transfer with WFP monitoring.

The structuring of cooperatives and the construction of complexes is a long process, which delays the implementation of certain activities, particularly post-harvest management. The structuring of cooperatives is ongoing, after FOs were also structured as UFOs, and subsequently as cooperatives. On the other hand, the construction of the complexes should chronologically be the first activity to be undertaken in resilience building projects, to be started at the beginning, before the purchase and delivery of agricultural inputs. To facilitate training in post-harvest management, it will be necessary to speed up the recruitment process of post-harvest management partners to anticipate post-harvest management training before the end of the construction of four complexes.

2.7. Explanation of financial variances

As of December 31, 2019, USD 1 075 320 were spent out of a contribution of USD 1 136 542 received by FAO from the donor for the year (a completion rate of 94.6%). For WFP, in 2019, the expenditure was 366 909 out of a forecast of USD 946 011, i.e. 39% of the planned amount. It should be noted however, that WFP operates under multi-donor projects and under cumulative pots concept, which allows the operational efficiency and flexibility under humanitarian context. Because of this unique design and set up of WFP projects, financial figures prior to WFP's project closure may be subject to change and therefore, the level of the expenditures presented in the financial section of this report might deviate from annual narrative report.

Moreover, several signed contracts and services in progress could not be closed at the end of the year, which means that most of the commitments entered into were not converted into actual expenditure, as the various services had not been not fully rendered at the close of the 2019 fiscal year. The commitments made during the year 2019 amounting to USD 683 575.60 will be rendered and closed during the first half of the year 2020.

For 2020, WFP also forecasts a budget consumption of nearly 1.6 million USD with the scale up of FFA activities that will allow the achievement of the objectives.

Table 12: Expenditures for RBA project for the DRC for 2019

Expenditures for RBA project for the DRC for 2019 (Year 3)			
Cost category	Year 3 in USD \$		
	FAO	IFAD	WFP
Staff and personnel costs	247 713	-	87 146
Supplies, commodities and materials	170 235	-	9 141
Equipment	(36 694)	-	40 653
Contractual services	79 087	-	24 864
Travel	25 724	-	7 769
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	373 389	-	106 114
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	145 518	-	67 220
Indirect programme support costs	70 348	-	24 003
Sub-total	1 075 320	-	366 909
TOTAL	1 442 229		

- **STAFF AND PERSONNEL COSTS:**

These costs mainly refer to national and international staff involved in the coordination and implementation of the activities; as well as administrative and support staff (administrative and logistic assistant, drivers, etc). It includes salaries, benefits and allowances.

- **SUPPLIES, COMMODITIES AND MATERIALS:**

Expenditure under this heading relates mainly to the acquisition of agricultural inputs (basic seeds, food and vegetable seeds) and small training materials for Farmers' Field School as well as the purchase of materials for various activities such as literacy, other learning and training.

- **EQUIPMENT:**

The equipment acquired in 2019 is the corn huskers for the beneficiaries, and the various equipment contributing to the implementation and monitoring/evaluation of the programme that have been purchased for WFP staff (such as office equipment, telephones etc.). For FAO, the cumulative total under this heading is negative due to the back charge of expenses that had been erroneously charged to this project, in particular the costs of acquiring vehicles that were acquired as part of a group purchase.

- **CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:**

Expenditure under this heading includes transport services for setting up the various inputs and equipment, but also, and above all, contracts for the construction of community infrastructures complexes (warehouses, drying areas, input shops, and shelters for processing units).

- **TRAVEL:**

This heading includes the costs of monitoring missions by the implementing agencies, regional coordination and support missions from Rome, as well as capacity building related missions.

- **TRANSFERS and GRANTS TO COUNTERPARTS:**

These are contracts with implementing partners (governmental and non-governmental) for the technical supervision of beneficiaries, the organisation of awareness and nutritional education campaigns, the monitoring and support of Dimitra clubs, the monitoring of seed multiplication fields, support for the processing of agricultural products and also the monitoring of reforestation activities, as well as organisations for the support farmers' organisations and cooperatives. For WFP, the majority of the contracts are still being implemented, even if the funds have already been committed.

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

This heading covered operating expenses, office rental costs, maintenance of vehicles and motorcycles, security costs, etc. It covered operating expenses, office rental costs, maintenance of vehicles and motorcycles, security costs, etc. This heading also covers all support expenses such as workshops, studies and surveys, etc.

- **INDIRECT PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS:**

standard cost (7%)



Niger



©Photo credits: WFP/Simon Pierre Diouf

3. Niger

3.1 Context

In Niger, the RBA Resilience Strengthening Initiative is being implemented in two “convergence” communes: Chadakori, in the Maradi region, and Dogo, in the Zinder region. The two communes were targeted based on trends of food insecurity, soil degradation and recurrence of climatic shocks (droughts and rainfall deficits, water and wind erosion) identified through an Integrated Context Analysis (ICA).

The project started in 2017 with the implementation of Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) consultations, which allowed the RBA agencies to elaborate a joint plan of activities. Operational implementation started a year later in 2018, with the final objective to reach 39 000 people throughout the 5 years of implementation.

In the first two years of implementation (2018 and 2019), the project has reached almost the same number of beneficiaries, amounting approximately to 37 000 actual beneficiaries against 39 000 planned. The short lag between actual and planned figures is due to delays in the implementation of some activities, such as nutrition sensitization sessions, promotion of income-generating activities, and the development of market gardening sites.

The RBA joint initiative has been implemented through an integrated package of interventions to address multi-sectoral, contextual challenges to strengthen the resilience against shocks and stressors and to achieve food security in the long term:

1. **Agricultural and pastoral development**, through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) programmes by rehabilitating and improving the productive potential of degraded land, distribution of improved seeds, reforestation, technical support and supervision of beneficiaries, establishment of input and livestock feed shops, development of irrigated sites, capacity building on land productivity.
2. **Nutrition interventions**, through malnutrition screenings, provision of food assistance during the lean season, awareness raising on essential family practices and good nutritional practices, including through the establishment of learning and nutritional rehabilitation centers.
3. **Education interventions**, through the support of 14 school canteens with complementary activities such as the establishment of nine school vegetable gardens, school mills, school herds and the distribution of scholarships to adolescent girls to promote school attendance, fight against malnutrition and prevention of early marriages.

It is to be noted that some community-level activities, such as shops selling agricultural and livestock inputs, distribution of improved seeds (rain and market seeds), awareness-raising activities, Dimitra Clubs and others have reached more beneficiaries than the ones originally targeted by the project. Thanks to the 20 agricultural input shops set up, most of the households obtained their supplies during the campaign which allowed to overachieve the number of planned beneficiaries, (11 629 households reaching even beyond the intervention areas of the RBA project. For example, 4 388 households more were reached in Chadakori and 7 241 households in the commune of Dogo.

With regards to the security context in the intervention area, in 2019 following the deterioration of the situation in Nigeria, a wave of refugees arrived in the commune of Chadakori, in the Maradi region, where five villages were identified by the government for the relocation exercise. The situation will be monitored throughout 2020 to assess the potential impact of the arrival of refugees on the project. Nevertheless, the security situation in this commune has for now remained stable.

As per the commune of Dogo, in the Zinder region, the security situation remained stable in 2019. However, in some locations a late onset of the rains during the 2019 agricultural season delayed

planting in some sites. The distribution of improved seeds to beneficiary households made it possible to make up for the delay in some locations thanks to the short cycles of the varieties distributed.

In 2019, the **gender equality** component was strengthened. The enhanced capacities in gender mainstreaming and community life of the various committees led to an increased participation of women in certain activities thanks to trainings and awareness sessions on community life, for example, in some activities, women participants outnumbered men. Similarly, with the establishment of separate Dimitra Clubs for women, men, boys and girls, community activities were able to take into account the specific concerns, priorities and constraints of each group. Activities included the establishment of literacy centers for women, the set-up of village funds to assist in the event of medical evacuation and activities benefiting the whole community, such as input shops, village granaries, health campaigns, etc.

With regards to **governance**, the 2019 work plan was developed together with communities as well as local and administrative authorities based on priorities identified during Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP) exercises. In addition, some activities are directly implemented by the government technical services from key line ministries. This is the case for trainings in agriculture and pastoral good practices and on land tenure.

Several monitoring missions were carried out in 2019 by technical services, administrative and municipal authorities in the intervention area. In 2020, community-based early warning and emergency response systems as well as vulnerability monitoring observatories will be set up to strengthen communities' local emergency preparedness capacities. These will also contribute to empowering communities and ensuring ownership of the interventions.

Regarding **environmental sustainability**, in addition to awareness raising activities on assisted natural regeneration, more than 1 000 hectares were restored and planted with the seeding of herbaceous species and trees, facilitating the restoration of extinct or endangered plant species as well as improving soil cover and vegetation. In addition, within the context of FFA activities and within the farmers' field schools, large-scale trainings were carried out on the production of compost and bio-pesticides to reduce the use of mineral fertilizers and phytosanitary products.

3.2 Activities

a) Coordination and management activities

During the reporting period, the RBA agencies worked jointly at the national and decentralized levels to support effective project management as well as coordination with the government, UN and NGO partners.

Strengthening coordination: the RBA agencies supported the establishment of coordination and knowledge exchange platforms, including bi-weekly meetings (at the national level) and monthly meetings (at the local level) to ensure joint planning and close monitoring of interventions, as well as the follow-up of operational and strategic recommendations.

Organization of an annual review and perspective workshop: The RBA annual review workshop was an opportunity to discuss the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms of the joint project and take stock of the state of implementation. Strengths and weaknesses as well as lessons learned were identified jointly, informing areas of improvement as well as challenges and opportunities for the coming years. Among others, it was recommended to further strengthen the synergies between the components of the integrated resilience package among agencies as well as to clarify the roles and responsibilities of the focal points appointed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and High Commissioner of the 3N initiative (Nigeriens Nourish Nigeriens).

Implementation of the communication strategy: Communication activities included the continuation of the video monitoring of households to capture the evolution of the living conditions of assisted beneficiaries, the production of a summary video to showcase the results achieved after two years of implementation, social media¹⁵ coverage of organized events and the development of a project information sheet to facilitate communication with internal and external stakeholders.

Organization of joint missions: Three joint RBA field monitoring missions were carried out in 2019 to take stock of the progress of the project, to ensure coherence, and to strengthen synergies and complementarities in the implementation of the various interventions. In addition, during the 2019 Steering Committee field visit, a joint mission was conducted to the two intervention communes in Niger, with the participation of representatives from Canada, RBA headquarters team as well as the project teams from other countries participating in the Resilience Initiative (Somalia and DRC). The mission reaffirmed the commitment of the RBA agencies to strengthen complementarities and synergies of action and enabled learning and sharing experiences among the three countries of the project.

Participation of the Niger RBA team in the global steering committee meeting of the project (organized in September 2019 in Niger). The steering committee was attended by the RBA team from HQ, Somalia, DRC, and Canada representatives and was an opportunity to share the experiences of the different countries and to learn about the challenges at the operational level. Some of the main recommendations that came out of the meeting were: reinforcing the links between the various village committees, fine-tuning the agreement with the state technical services to optimize efficiency, strengthening gender mainstreaming and harmonizing the community nutrition approaches of the RBA agencies.

Participation in a side event prior to the meeting of the World Committee on Food Security in Rome October 2019. During the event, recent progress, achievements and future priorities in the implementation of the RBA Resilience Initiative in Niger were presented and discussed. The Canadian Ambassador, in her opening remarks, addressed not only the recent increase in the number of people suffering from hunger, mainly due to conflicts, protracted crises and the negative impact of climate shocks, but also the progress in the implementation of the Resilience Initiative at the country level. The meeting provided an opportunity to reiterate the importance of a gender-sensitive approach to

¹⁵ https://twitter.com/WFP_Niger/status/1144553476325892097 ;

https://twitter.com/WFP_Niger/status/1223214203219206145?s=20

https://twitter.com/WFP_Niger/status/1223211511134461953?s=20

https://twitter.com/WFP_Niger/status/1223210404962295808?s=20

https://twitter.com/WFP_Niger/status/1174724299569139712?s=20

https://twitter.com/WFP_Niger/status/1174718587224961025?s=20

https://twitter.com/WFP_Niger/status/1174716228566495239?s=20

https://twitter.com/WFP_Niger/status/1174714646441406466?s=20

https://twitter.com/WFP_Niger/status/1174074233414176768?s=20

https://twitter.com/WFP_Niger/status/1158771920659259392?s=20

https://twitter.com/WFP_Niger/status/1158336186328453121?s=20

resilience and the need for increased collaboration between RBA teams at the country level and partnerships with a wider range of actors to build food security resilience programme on a large scale.

b) Operational activities

Overall, the implementation performance improved compared to 2017 and 2018, with an overall implementation rate for the 2019 work plan around 90%. The completion rate of the work plan for the past three years of implementation is around 60 - 65%. All activities contributed to strengthening the capacities of individuals, communities and local institutions and to achieving the project's intermediate results. These will in turn help reach the ultimate outcome to improve the food security and resilience against shocks and stressors of the targeted communities.

Pillar 1: Intermediate Outcome 1200: Increased availability and equitable access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children, in targeted regions

a) Immediate Outcome 1210: Increased knowledge of and access to the agricultural inputs and assets required for sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agriculture production for beneficiaries in targeted communities

Output 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).

Activity 1: Conducting soil and water management activities on degraded lands (fight against invasive plants, weed cutting, fixation of dunes) through conditional cash activities

In 2019, the same beneficiaries (1 771 households, comprising 12 397 beneficiaries) participated in productive asset creation activities as in 2018 and received cash transfers for five months to meet their immediate food needs (February, March, April, November and December). Through a watershed management approach, participants were involved in the restoration of degraded land and improvement of agricultural, fishery, fodder and forestry production. Soil and water management activities included a sustainable intensification strategy, through pastoral half-moons, agricultural zaï pits and Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR), as well as an extensification strategy through the control of weeds such as *Sida Cordifolia* in grazing areas and *Typha Australis* on wetlands. In total, 1 113 hectares (HA) were restored (compared to 886 HA in 2018), of which 955 HA in the commune of Chadakori (189 HA of half-moons, 303 HA of zaï, 2 HA of fire strips and 460 HA through *Sida Cordifolia* control), and 158 HA in the commune of Dogo, through the rehabilitation of water ponds.

These activities enabled the recovery of degraded land for agro-silvo-pastoral purposes, reducing rainwater runoff and soil erosion while promoting water infiltration. Land reclamation techniques were carried out on slopes and degraded plateaus together with the localized construction of small-scale runoff water catchment structures and the application of organic manure, facilitating the modification of the soil structure. With the creation of zaï pits, very poor households were able to increase their productive area (1 to 2 HA depending on the household) as well as to restore the vegetation cover of bare and encrusted lands.

Activity 2: Agricultural development through restored productive assets

Thanks to complementarities and synergies between the RBA agencies, 987 HA (compared to 780 HA in 2018) of the reclaimed areas were planted against 900 HA fixed per year. In total, 394 HA of agricultural land was cultivated with millet and cowpea or used for small market gardening, and 636

HA of pastoral land was developed through sowing of herbaceous seeds (*Pennisetum Pediculatum*, *Cenchrus Biflorus*, *Eragrostis Tremula* and *Aristid Aspen*) and planting of trees, including 112 641 plants of *acacia nilotica* on land restored through half-moons and 4 989 plants around ponds and watercourses as quickset hedges and windbreaks. In the commune of Dogo, agricultural development (97 HA of market gardening) was accompanied by fish stocking through the introduction of 3 000 *Clarias Fry*, further strengthening livelihoods and facilitating access to a nutritious diet.

To strengthen the sustainable and effective management of the restored sites, management monitoring committees were set up and equipped at each site. Gender considerations informed the establishment of the committees ensuring that the membership was composed by 30% women, 30% youth and 40% men. This enabled to have a good representation of all social categories (men, women and young people). Women's participation was also ensured in the 2018 community planning process (40% women in Dogo and 25% women in Chadakori). In 2019, there was no participatory community planning. Since site monitoring requires continuous field trips, keeping into account the socio-cultural context, the arduous nature of the activity and the daily workloads already attributed to women, men were prioritized in monitoring committee sites.

In each intervention village, "community" fields with a size of 168 HA were set up on a portion of the restored areas. Production from these community fields will be used to stock the 56 village-level community granaries that were established as an integral part of the community strategies to facilitate access to food during the lean season to the benefit of very poor households, in line with the progress strategy developed by WFP.

Activity 3: Promote Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) (small equipment, surveillance, pilot farmer/alertness brigade training)

Assisted Natural Regeneration (ANR) is a practice which allows the reconstitution of the vegetation cover and aims to improve soil fertility, protect cropland and combat erosion, by promoting the conservation of trees. This activity consists of leaving one to three stem shoots of different trees and shrubs during land clearing activities so that they can continue growing. A total of 1 000 HA were treated, including 541 HA in the commune of Dogo and 460 HA in the commune of Chadakori. Average densities vary between 20 to 100 plants/HA depending on the species. To strengthen monitoring and surveillance, ten (10) community brigades were trained and equipped and are responsible for the monitoring of restored sites and the application of all environmental regulation and sustainable management of natural resource restored. According to producers who have implemented ANR, this activity has increased the availability of wood and non-wood forest products and improved soil productivity.

Activity 4: Construction of Weirs

One of the priorities identified during the participatory community planning is the construction of a water diversion weir in Chadakori commune. In 2019, WFP experts, regional and departmental technical services, as well as community representatives conducted missions for the technical validation of the site and the preparation of the various preliminary studies. These will be finalized in 2020, including the Preliminary Design Summary (PDS), the Preliminary Detailed Design (PDD) and the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

Output 1212: Gender-sensitive training on sustainable, nutrition-sensitive livelihood activities techniques, nutrition and other issues provided to female and male beneficiaries

Activity 1: Training farmers in composting techniques / Farmer Field Schools

In 2019, two “Training of Trainers” sessions were conducted, reaching 51 participants (including 34 men and 17 women producers) in the two intervention communes. Through the replication of the trainings in the various Dimitra Clubs, and FFS activities in total 4 950 people were trained in Dogo and Chadakori, of which 61.8% are women.

Soil fertility tests were carried out in the school fields of agro-pastoral producers to measure the effects of different soil amendment methods on the crop. Four experimental plots of 100 m² were set up: the first plot was treated only with organic manure (compost), the second received organic manure (compost) in addition to fertilizer (DAP¹⁶); in the third plot, fertilizer alone was applied, while the fourth one did not received any treatment (control). The results showed that the plot with the combination of organic manure (compost) and DAP (mineral fertilizer) gave the best yields with 1 650 kg/HA, followed by the manure (compost) alone with 1 375 kg/HA. Plots with DAP alone gave 1 250 kg/HA and the control gave a yield of 750 kg/HA, significantly lower than the plot where solely DAP was applied. These results motivated producers to implement local fertility management practices that are cost-free and can significantly improve yields.

The quantity of compost produced in 2019 by beneficiaries is estimated at 5 931 tons in Dogo and 3 020 tons in Chadakori. This allowed communities to reduce the use of mineral fertilizer, which is often difficult to obtain and impacts the environment, thereby saving costs.

Activity 2: Training and equipment of livestock auxiliaries

In the intervention areas, livestock farming is a key source of livelihood. However, this activity faces several constraints, namely the disappearance of certain fodder species with high nutritional value; difficulties in accessing supplementary foods and zoo-veterinary products; insufficient grazing areas or their colonization by invasive species not palatable for the animals; insufficient technical supervision and veterinary infrastructure as well as frequent outbreaks of animal diseases. To support the livestock farming activities, 20 farm auxiliaries were trained and certified to provide local veterinary services in the two intervention communes.

Trainings included basic health notions enabling the auxiliaries to administer curative care to common animal diseases encountered in the different sites; main contagious diseases in the department and the management of an outbreak; as well as basic technical notions in terms of herd management for local supervision and improvement of animal nutrition. Once operational, these auxiliaries will also ensure the reinforcement of farmers' organizations' capacities on the preparation and hygiene of livestock premises as well as on the use of veterinary products.

Activity 3: Training and equipment of fishermen

Fishing is an important socio-economic activity and source of income around the water bodies in both communes. Constituting an alternative food security strategy, fishing provides a source of protein in a context where agricultural production can no longer meet the food needs of the population. During the lean season, income from fishing allows households to purchase food and supplementary food rations. A total of 30 fishermen from the two communes were equipped and trained on new fishing techniques and fish conservation, with an emphasis on the conservation of the nutritional values of food, and on organizational and marketing skills.

¹⁶ Diammonium phosphate

Following these trainings, several recommendations were made, including structuring fishermen into cooperatives, sharing the knowledge acquired during trainings with peers and strengthening women's capacities on fish conservation and processing. According to participants, these trainings were timely and useful, especially given the context of malnutrition. In addition to creating local income opportunities, the fishery products will contribute to improving the nutritional quality of the meals consumed by the local population.

Activity 4: Training on good nutritional practices through field schools and Dimitra clubs

The study on nutritional practices at the local level conducted by FAO was delayed as well as the processes of establishing the agreement with the cooperating partner. In order to catch up with the delay, all activities planned for 2018 and 2019 will be implemented in 2020.

Activity 5: Training on improved stoves

The use of improved stoves allows to reduce pressure on the vegetation cover. Trainings and sensitization activities were carried out with women and they contributed to the reduction of firewood consumption. A total of 392 improved stoves were built across 26 villages (5 sites) during the implementation period by the monitoring committees for Assisted Natural Regeneration. This activity will be expanded in 2020 to reach all intervention villages (56 in total).

Output 1213: Quality climate and nutrition-sensitive agricultural inputs and small-scale agricultural tools assessed and distributed to beneficiaries

Activity 1: Support for the operationalization of the agricultural input shop/Distribution (Inputs and agricultural equipment)

The operationalization of the agricultural input shops consisted in the construction and rehabilitation of the storage building, the provision of the starting stock, the equipment and/or capacity strengthening of the inputs agriculture shop management committee, as well as linking the agricultural input shops to farmers for transactions, such as input purchase or replenishment. Within the framework of the project, 20 agricultural input shops with a capacity of 15.5 tons of millet (Haini kirey Precoce), 11.1 tons of sorghum (Mota Maradi) and 19 tons of cowpea (IT90K372-1-2)¹⁷ have been set up in the two intervention communes. The main objective of the agricultural input shops is to guarantee access to and availability of quality seeds, as well as to contribute to the establishment of a dynamic and sustainable local seed sector.

To improve agriculture input shop management, training and sensitization sessions were carried out for the agriculture inputs shop management committees on the roles and responsibilities of management committee members; the different management bodies; processes of stock replenishment; supply mechanisms as well as the conditions of price fixation; shop management; and on associative life. The trainings reached 80 people, of which 50% are women.

To ensure long-term sustainability of the achievements, recommendations include: using quality packaging to prevent insect attacks or diseases on legumes (cowpeas); increasing awareness on the use of quality seeds; continuing to coach farmers on new cultivation techniques to increase productivity; strengthening agricultural input shops with improved seeds, fertilizers and pesticides; increasing the number of agricultural input shops for better coverage of the intervention areas; and finally, continuing training and capacity building of management committees.

¹⁷ Code – a variety of cowpea

Activity 2: Support for the operationalization of livestock food banks

Prior to the establishment of cattle food banks, a mission of the state technical services to all intervention sites assessed the needs and technical feasibility of livestock feed stores, as well as the cost estimates for their construction. As a result of this mission, based on needs identified, 10 feed banks were installed in the project area, with each bank receiving an initial supply of 250 tons of wheat bran.

In total, 40 participants (20 men and 20 women) of livestock food banks management committees were trained on management tools and supply systems. During the training, several themes were covered, including the role of livestock food banks; the different types of livestock feed; food hygiene and conditions for storing inputs; criteria for the viability of a livestock feed bank; and the organs and management tools of a livestock food bank. According to beneficiaries, these cattle feed shops contributed to filling the recurrent fodder deficit recorded in the area.

Activity 3: Distribution of poultry kits

In line with the priorities identified during the participatory planning process, poultry kits were distributed in two intervention sites in Chadakori commune, particularly in 12 villages, in collaboration with the technical services of the Ministry Agriculture of Livestock, the INGO World Vision, as a cooperating partner, the mayor's office and beneficiaries. The operation reached 339 households with a total of 1 615 poultry, consisting of chickens, guinea fowls and ducks. Unfortunately, during the reporting period, 88% of the poultry was lost due to contacts with birds affected by the New Castle disease. In addition, some poultry houses did not meet the standards despite sensitization activities, and, in many cases, the hygiene conditions were not well respected. Learning from this experience, in 2020, there will be also a revision of the procurement conditions and the distribution system, and greater attention will be given to the risks of spreading diseases during the next round of poultry distribution.

Activity 4: Distribution of small ruminant kits

The distribution of small ruminants took place in November, due to the availability of fodder at the local level in the areas rehabilitated through the project. To benefit the most vulnerable households, targeting criteria included: widowed women with no animals and no able-bodied adults living in the same household; women-headed households with a malnourished child; or households headed by a person with disability. In line with these criteria, 743 households were selected, including 575 households in Chadakori and 168 households in Dogo, which received goat kits consisting of one male and three females. Post-distribution monitoring missions of the distributed kits were organized every month to support beneficiaries' herd management efforts. During this process, all community actors were involved (municipalities, veterinary services, population) to ensure the respect of the zotechnical characteristics and good herd management.

Activity 5: Assessment on the security of seed systems in the two project regions

A study on the security of seed systems was conducted in the two targeted communes. The objective was to assess the local seed system, formal and intermediate systems (supported by projects or NGOs) and to identify appropriate intervention packages to strengthen the seed security of vulnerable households. The analysis of the data collected for this study showed that the average production per household surveyed is 3.9 and 3.0 HA/household in Chadakori and Dogo respectively. The dominant

crop is millet both in Chadakori and Dogo, with a prevalence of 97% and up to 99% respectively. The millet seed consumption averages 8 kg/HA in Chadakori and 4 kg/HA in Dogo. Cowpea is also grown in association with millet.

In terms of seed security, the main seed sources are the households' own reserves, which cover 50 to 55% of the overall amount of seeds used, followed by the local market with 30 to 40% and personal social networks with 7 to 13%. In addition, in the commune of Chadakori, 16% of households obtain their supplies through seed vendors, while this source is almost non-existent in the commune of Dogo.

In terms of the varieties used, in the commune of Chadakori, 70% of seeds from own reserves are local millet varieties and 30% improved varieties; while in Dogo, 87% are local varieties and only 13% are improved varieties, as reported by households. With regards to the most essential improved varieties, the HKP millet variety is widely distributed among more than 50% of households in Chadakori; for sorghum, the Mota-Maradi variety represents a household penetration rate of only 5.6%. The dissemination of improved cowpea varieties is substantially good, with 60% of households using three improved varieties, namely IT90K372-1-2, TN27-80 and TN5-78.

Overall, this study has noted the emergence of a formal seed system including local actors, notably cooperatives producing quality seeds, while the agricultural input shops, that are supposed to play this role, are rather oriented towards the sale of mineral fertilizers. The following recommendations resulted from this study: strengthen the seed systems that coexist in the commune of Chadakori, namely the traditional system, the formal system and the emerging community system; the introduction of new efficient varieties through the formal system and the emerging community system; the involvement of research and extension centres to undertake a sustained programme of Farmer Field Testing (FFT) of new varieties, associated with the conduct of Farmer Field Schools (FFS) to both assess the performance of new varieties of millet, sorghum, cowpea and groundnuts, but also to identify dynamic farmers who could serve as potential seed multipliers of successful varieties selected by producers; increase the number of seed multiplying farmers; encourage small and medium seed enterprises in the Maradi region to provide support in the form of a campaign loan; strengthen the network of agricultural input shops, improve their functionality through well-trained management structures and support the linkage to agricultural input supply centres, etc.

Activity 6: Distribution of inputs and agricultural equipment

In the intervention area, household-level granaries and seed reserves are chronically empty at the beginning of the rainy season, forcing farmers to buy seeds on the market, without knowing their cycle and yield. Improved seeds are a key instrument to increase production and support resilience agricultural systems. Hence, in addition to setting up agricultural input shops, the RBA agencies have distributed rainfed seeds (millet, sorghum, cowpea) and vegetable seeds in the two intervention communes during the 2019 - 2020 agricultural season for the benefit of very poor and poor households, providing in total 15 kg of cereals (Millet HKP and Mota Maradi sorghum) and 5 kg of pulses (cowpea IT90K372-1-2). Seeds were supplied through the input shops in the form of a loan, which will be replenished at the end of the season. A total of 4 838 households benefitted from the distribution of seeds (2 171 households in Maradi and 2 667 households in Zinder), which has enabled an increased knowledge of and access to the agricultural inputs and assets required for sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agriculture production. The strategy for seed distribution and collection was discussed with authorities and beneficiaries and monitoring and collection committees were established by beneficiaries.

Seed distribution was accompanied by training sessions for village-based agricultural relays. Local supervision throughout the campaign was carried out by relays agents who are on site, providing support and advice to producers on the different production techniques, seed quality, sowing techniques (perpendicular to the slope) as well as alternative methods of pest and fungal disease control.

Activity 7: Training beekeepers' equipment

Activities were not carried out and are reprogrammed for 2020 due to the delay in identifying beekeepers in the project areas.

Activity 8: Promotion of cassava cultivation and processing

Activities were not carried out and were reprogrammed for 2020 due to the delay in finalizing the study on Income Generating Activities (IGA).

Activity 9: Capacity building in nutrition provided to students and teachers in targeted schools

Activities were not carried out and were reprogrammed for 2020 due to the delay in the finalization of the study on gender and eating habits. However, the interim results of the study showed that, in terms of nutritional education, the priority needs are cooking demonstrations, awareness on local products rich in micronutrients and their importance in the nutrition of young children and pregnant and lactating women. In addition, the interim results from the study highlight a number of key findings to better inform sensitizations or strengthening of the capacity of households on different themes, such as:

- *nutrition*: in certain regions off-season cultivation requires an investment that goes beyond community efforts in order to make soil fertile, hence it is key to take advantage of the start of the winter season to produce essential food for children (peanut, sesame, cowpea, okra, dark green leaves such as baobab which is very rich in iron, etc.);
- *hygiene and sanitation*: water is not generally potable, hence an effective treatment is essential. Furthermore, latrines are rare in the community, so messages about their importance would be welcome;
- *Overall*: knowledge of essential family practices needs to be strengthened.

Output 1214: Rainy season and off-season cropping system is strengthened

Activity 1: Development of market gardening sites (wells, dewatering equipment, fencing, inputs)

Leveraging synergies and complementarities between the three agencies, WFP undertook land rehabilitation activities, whereas FAO and IFAD assisted beneficiaries in the development of the restored land through the distribution of vegetable and market gardening seeds and the development of market gardening perimeters on sites that showed potential.

Lettuce, carrot, cabbage, tomato and maize seeds (40 g of vegetable seeds and 10 kg of maize seeds per beneficiary) were distributed to 4 388 households in Chadakori (including 275 households in RBA intervention sites) and 7 241 households in the commune of Dogo (including 2 048 households in five RBA sites).

This large number of beneficiaries reached is explained by the fact that the distribution was made in the form of loans at the agriculture input shops set up by the RBA agencies. While priority is given to

very vulnerable households, the shops are open to the whole community. The crops were chosen based on the preferences expressed by the communities and on their economic and nutritional benefits. In addition, these cultures are always associated with indigenous ones (such as squash, sorrel, moringa, watermelons, cowpea, etc.). These crops enhance household resilience and promote access to nutritious foods, thereby contributing to the reduction of malnutrition. Through the sale of these products, households generate income. Following land negotiations in 2019, 10 community market gardening sites were set up in the two intervention municipalities. Sites in the commune of Dogo further benefited from the installation of irrigation equipment, consisting of 50 motor-driven pumps (GMP); metal fences (5 600 linear meters) to protect the area from animals and reduce the risk of conflicts between farmers and herders; the installation of Californian water distribution networks (2 614 m) connected to 46 irrigation basins to increase irrigation efficiency, reduce fuel consumption and save time over the irrigation and water extraction.

In the commune of Dogo, given the presence of a shallow (a productive alluvial water table), 52 concrete wells for underground water catchment structures were constructed and equipped with GMPs for dewatering. In Chadakori, due to the absence of such water table, all sites were equipped with deep boreholes (up to 100 meters). In 2019, in Chadakori, FAO launched the development of four new market gardening sites. Following results from the water quality analysis conducted by the regional laboratory of the Maradi Regional Directorate of Hydraulics and Sanitation, the construction of one borehole in Chadakori will be canceled, due to the very high concentration of fluoride in the water. The three sites were developed and equipped with solar pumping systems and they are already being used by beneficiaries. The abandoned market gardening site was also replaced by another site at the Kouroungoussaou intervention site. The rehabilitation works are already underway. The gardening activities not only enabled very poor households to access reclaimed land but also to diversify household food consumption.

Activity 2: Development of school vegetable gardens (wells, dewatering equipment, fencing, inputs)

To reinforce the intervention package at the school level, WFP and FAO worked together by strengthening synergies through the establishment of vegetable gardens in schools with canteens already supported by WFP. As a result of a joint design mission, 14 potential schools were identified for school garden activities. In 2019, nine school gardens (with an area of 1 HA on average) were developed and equipped with 30-40 m boreholes, solar-powered dewatering equipment and one Human Powered Pump (HPP) with a low borehole productivity (low transmissivity). In addition, metal fences were established, irrigation basins were connected to California water distribution networks and agricultural inputs were provided. In 2020, it is planned to further invest in other activities, including the establishment of management structures; trainings of such structures on organizational, marketing and management skills; trainings of farmers in vegetable production techniques; provision of guides to farmers for the use of vegetable gardens; and trainings and supervision of teachers for the pedagogical use of the gardens. Overall, the implementation of the school vegetable gardens increased diversification of the school canteen menu.

Activity 3: Train beneficiaries in market gardening site management

Activity was postponed to 2020 due to the delay in the water quality study and, consequently, in the development of market gardening sites.

Output 1215: Promotion of innovative climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies¹⁸ undertaken in targeted communities

Activity 1: Training of producers in cultivation techniques (irrigated and rainfed crops)/CEP

Following exploratory surveys at different sites, the main constraints recorded are: parasite invasion, varietal degeneration and declining soil fertility. To address these challenges, field trainings for producers were carried out in agro-pastoral schools, including but not limited to: Assisted Natural Regeneration practices; sowing techniques; micro-dose techniques; weed control; techniques for localized contribution of manure or fertilizers; strengthening knowledge and use of fertilizers and pesticides; alternative control methods (neem, pepper, etc.); the use of spike bags for the conservation of cowpeas. A total of 896 people were trained and accompanied, including 370 people in Chadakori (including 125 women) and 526 people (including 155 women) in Dogo, in the framework of rainfed school fields and market gardening activities.

Activity 2: Installation and conduct of Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) field schools

In 2019, as part of initiative to share good practices, 20 rainfed school fields and seven market garden school fields were established in the intervention area. These farmer-based field schools aim to make communities more resilient to recurring climate shocks such as droughts, which directly or indirectly impact agricultural production. Prior to the establishment of these field schools, a basic exploratory survey was conducted to identify the main constraints with regards to agriculture, livestock and the environment faced by the communities.

Some of the activities carried out are the training of facilitators on technical production routes; exchange visits between learners; trainings on alternative control methods (for example, bio-pesticides with locally available products, such as neem leaves, chili and garlic) and on techniques for preserving agricultural products and making use of crop residues.

Activity 3: Facilitating the adoption of technological innovations by producers (SMART agriculture support)

In 2019, in the Korama valley, rice crop was introduced as an innovative agricultural activity. People in Dogo communities had never planted rice crops before, focusing on sugar cane and cassava farming. In 2019, 8 645 kg rice seeds were distributed to 6 650 households. At least 50% of the seeds were used in 2019, and total production is estimated at 874 tons on a total of 280 HA, with yields per hectare varying from 2 to 4 tons/HA. Using traditional cultivation techniques, this yield is acceptable in the Niger context (compared to rice yields of 4 to 5 tons/HA on hydro-agricultural farming areas). According to participants, the introduction of this new rice crop allowed to improve the food and nutritional security of beneficiary households, especially considering the difficult agricultural season in the southern part of the commune. The rest of the rice seeds will be used for the upcoming agricultural season in 2020.

Activity 4: Fruit Tree Nursery

In view of the potentiality and limitations of the intervention area, fruit production was introduced, promoting food diversification to fight malnutrition. A total of 33 people were trained (22 in Dogo and 11 in Chadakori), including 16 women, and received a kit of fruit and nutritious plants to start the activity. The kit was composed of: 160 moringa plants; 160 mango plants; 160 guava plants; 80 lemon

¹⁸ 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.

plants; one box of mastic and 200 plastic pots. The selection of fruit trees was guided by environmental concerns. In fact, not only most of the chosen species are already known in the area for their economic and nutritional value but are also suitable to the land as they are domestic species. In addition, the selected varieties are certified and produced in fruit centers of the Ministry of Agriculture. The training covered several topics, including tree production, the economic importance of fruit growing, the nutritional importance of fruit, techniques for setting up a fruit tree nursery, simple veneer grafting of mango trees and grafting technique of citrus, guava and lemon trees. The post-training evaluation showed that theoretical themes are mastered at a rate of 96% and practice at 98%.

Activity 5: Establishment of the mechanism for the intensification and promotion of livestock

This activity was not carried out and is rescheduled for 2020. The delay is due to misunderstandings between local actors as well as to the delay in the transfer of funds between IFAD and Prodaf.

Activity 6: Build and supply women operated granaries for food security (GFS – Grenier Féminin de Soudure)

This activity was not carried out and is rescheduled for 2020. The delay is due to misunderstandings between local actors as well as to the delay in the transfer of funds between IFAD and Prodaf.

Activity 7: Implementation of the plan for preparing for and preventing climate-related shocks

This activity was postponed to 2020.

Activity 8: Capacity building for early warning system

The activity was postponed to 2020.

Immediate Outcome 1220: Improved value chains for nutritious agricultural products within targeted communities

Output 1221: Gender-sensitive technical assistance and capacity building in sustainable conservation and transformation and marketing of agricultural products.

Activity 1: Support for the processing and preservation of agricultural products

As part of the promotion of women's leadership, 126 members of women's groups were trained in the conservation and processing of agricultural products. The participants replicated the training to the benefit of an additional 784 members of women's groups. These trainings focused on the processing of agricultural products (millet, cowpea and sesame) as well as the provision of equipment and enabled the production of nutritious food products, such as spaghetti based Moringa, couscous, peanut paste and oil, as well as non-food products such as cosmetics. A total of 29 women's groups were supported.

In 2019, in order to strengthen management capacities and contribute to women's empowerment, a literacy training centre was established at the Kouroungoussaou site (Chadakori municipality), with the capacity of supporting 50 learners. Links between the different women's groups were reinforced through the creation of a network to strengthen and revitalize the value chain of agricultural products as well as the exploitation of market opportunities.

Activity 2: Provision of equipment for peanut oil extraction as part of the promotion of income-generating activities

The activity was not implemented in 2019 due to the delay in finalizing the study on income-generating activities which will serve as the basis of the activities' implementation in 2020.

Output 1222: Market linkages for agricultural and pastoral products established (from male and female targeted beneficiaries to market)

Activity 1: Baseline study to facilitate access to Income Generating Activities (IGAs) and productive investments

The baseline study was conducted in 2019 with the aim to: identify and develop promising IGAs at individual and collective level in the agro-sylvo-pastoral and fisheries sectors to the benefit of vulnerable households (specifically women and youth) and adapted to the socio-economic context; identify market opportunities and facilitate market access of supported communities; strengthen the capacities of target actors in resource management, materials and equipment and technical skills, as well as facilitate access to funding for IGAs. The study showed that the main IGAs carried out by the population include: market gardening, production and sale of sugar cane, production and marketing of moringa, peanut oil extraction, cattle, sheep and goat fattening, sale of agricultural products and inputs, poultry farming and processing of agricultural products.

The main constraints hindering the successful implementation of IGAs include: lack of supplies (insufficient financing of IGAs); low investment in productive infrastructure, supervision and equipment; poor performing technologies; old techniques in the agricultural or livestock sector; and poor access to market opportunities. Based on such findings, in 2020, promising IGA activities will be selected and financed either collectively or individually to facilitate access to income and markets for very poor households.

Activity 2: Local purchases from farmers' organizations

As part of the implementation of the new school based programmes, which shift the responsibility for food purchases to the community level, a total of 47 tons of cereals were purchased locally from six farmers' organizations. In the commune of Chadakori, these included the Union *Anfanin Jama a de maki*, the Union of *maki cooperatives*, the *Kishin Kai* Union of Dargue and the *Muna Murna* Union with a total of 46 tons purchased. For the commune of Dogo, a total of 1 ton of cereals was purchased from the Union *Zaman Lafiya* and Union *Thy gaba*.

This new approach pursues the objective of strengthening community leadership and empowering local actors responsible for the supply and implementation of school canteens, ensuring sustainability and ownership of the achievements, promoting the development of local economy and agriculture through local purchases as well as contributing to incomes of small local producers, retailers and the community in general.

Activity 3: Supporting farmers' organizations with ox carts

As in Zinder, the five sites in Chadakori benefited from a cattle cart to facilitate the transport of agricultural products. The carts generated transport revenues for the community and enabled the transport of agricultural, pastoral and garden products to markets.

Activity 4: Facilitating access to IGAs and productive investments/training in IGAs

The activity was not implemented in 2019 due to the delay in finalizing the study on income-generating activities.

The main income-generating activities identified by beneficiaries are: the production and marketing of sugar cane; the production and marketing of moringa; beef, sheep and goat fattening; sesame and peanut oil extraction; production and marketing of tree seedlings, etc.

Activity 5: Installation of rod mills

The activity was not implemented in 2019 due to the delay in finalizing the study on income-generating activities.

Activity 6: Granting the husker

The activity was not implemented in 2019 due to the delay in finalizing the study on income-generating activities.

Activity 7: Granting grain mills as part of women's task lightening and training/AGR

The activity was not implemented in 2019 due to the delay in finalizing the study on income-generating activities.

b) Immediate Outcome 1230: Improved access to nutritious food or cash supply during shock periods and to social safety nets for beneficiaries in targeted communities

Output 1231: Gender- and nutrition-sensitive school feeding programs and school gardens implemented in schools

Activity 1: School feeding activities

A total of 14 schools with canteens, established in 2018, were supported in 2019 through the provision of hot meals for students. Food was either procured internationally or from local farmers' organizations. WFP's School feeding activities aim to promote school attendance, especially for girls, reduce the prevalence of early marriage by keeping girls in school at least until the age of 16, and improve meal diversification. A total of 2 393 students (including 1 924 girls and 469 boys) benefited from school meals during the 2018/2019 school year, compared with 939 students (413 girls and 526 boys) in 2017/2018.

Activity 2: Complementing school feeding activities (school garden, school herd, school canteen mill, hand washing device, hygiene awareness and sanitation) with training for the school management committee

Activities complementary to school feeding were implemented in the 14 schools, including: a) the establishment of nine school vegetable gardens; b) the distribution of scholarships to 439 adolescent girls aged 10 to 18 from very poor households; c) the provision of herds to schools (16 goats and four billy goats); d) the installation of wash kits ; and e) training and awareness-raising activities on nutrition and essential family practices. Mobilization activities of key state and community actors were carried out in all targeted villages to inform them about the project and request support for implementation and monitoring.

Such complementary activities contributed to the improvement of school indicators. For example, school mills contributed to the reduction of time-consuming domestic chores, such as manual grinding of cereal, a task usually carried out by women and girls, hence facilitating young girls' school attendance. This was welcomed by beneficiary communities and even prompted requests from neighboring villages. School herds supported the diversification of the school menu through the inclusion of milk and meat products. Finally, the provision of scholarships to adolescent girls enabled them to meet their school needs (supplies, clothing, recreation...) and increased parents' awareness on the importance of schooling of girls as well as the harms of early marriage.

Output 1232: Food assistance and nutritious supplements for children aged 6-23 months provided to targeted households throughout the lean season

Activity 1: Distribution of targeted food assistance during the lean season

The same very poor households in the RBA intervention area that benefitted from seasonal assistance in 2018 received unconditional food assistance during the 2018 lean season. A total of 1 771 households (12 397 people, including 6 322 women and 6 075 men) benefitted from WFP assistance through the distribution of unconditional cash (USD 60 per household per month for three months). These households received a total of USD 297 000, which enabled them to cover their immediate food needs, preserve the assets created and avoid resorting to negative coping strategies such as migration, sale of assets, etc.

Activity 2: Nutritional supplementation for children 6-23 months

Children aged 6-23 months in beneficiary households were targeted for food supplement distribution for five months.

In total, 1 120 children aged 6-23 months received monthly rations of Super Cereal (a mixture of cereal and soya flour). A total of 661 children in Dogo and 430 children in Chadakori benefitted from nutritional supplementation (96% and 99% of the planning numbers respectively). In addition, 688 pregnant women were supported through the distribution of food supplements to prevent malnutrition.

Overall, 97% of the planned number of children were reached in 2019 compared to 61% in 2018. The main difference in achievement is due to the strengthening of awareness activities. For example, as part of the 2019 distributions awareness raising activities were conducted to mothers on the diversification of food products followed by culinary demonstration sessions.

Output 1233- Capacity building on nutrition provided to students and teachers in targeted schools

Activity 1: Capacity building in nutrition provided to students and teachers

This activity was not implemented in 2019 due to the delay in the development of the school vegetable gardens, required to implement this activity.

Pillar 2: Intermediate Outcome 1300: Improved sustainable gender-sensitive governance of collective productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in targeted regions

a) Immediate Outcome 1310: Enhanced participatory and gender-sensitive community/stakeholder planning and management mechanisms

Output 1312: Support provided for the monitoring and operationalization of gender-sensitive management committees

Activity 1: Train and equip Management Committees

At least six thematic committees were set up in each site, including the FFA Management Committee, the Complaint Management Committee, the Grain Bank Management Committee, the Farm Input Shop Management Committee, the School Management Committee, Fishermen committee and the Feed Bank Management Committee. In the various committees, women's representation varies from 40 to 50%. Each committee benefitted from specific thematic trainings and general trainings on management and associative life.

In 2020, RBA agencies will be working to better connect committees to strengthen local governance and ensure proper communication. Based on the work started in 2019, two main village bodies—the

complaints management committee and the general assembly under the direction of the village committee—will assume a governance role of the various committees. Each thematic committee must report regularly to the village committee either during general assembly or through restricted consultation. The members of the formed committees will work with Dimitra Club members to ensure that the thematic trainings and sensitization sessions are scaled up, reaching more beneficiaries and increasing impact on the communities.

Activity 2: Development, training and equipment of COFOB on management of land conflicts and the delimitation of areas and corridor passages.

Within the framework of capacity building for rural producers in the intervention areas, 38 Basic Land Committees (COFOB) were set up (28 in Dogo and 10 in Chadakori). These COFOBs have a total of 436 members, including 134 women for the two communes, who were trained and equipped (see examples below).

The land committees of villages and administrative tribes constitute the local level of the Rural Code, responsible for the management of renewable rural natural resources, in particular for securing rural operators and preventing conflicts. Prior to the establishment of COFOBs, information and awareness raising missions were carried out in 38 villages and administrative tributaries to specify the practical modalities for setting up COFOBs, raise awareness on the necessity of sustainable and rational natural resources management at the grassroots level, and to clarify the criteria for choosing COFOB members (commitment and availability, voluntary work, team spirit, listening capacity and knowledge of the land).

After the training, COFOBs were provided with compound work kits, cards, registers, distance measurement tools, manuals and guides, and other training materials to enable them to carry out their work.

Output 1313: Negotiation of land tenure for targeted households undertaken with authorities (traditional, customary, communal, etc.)

Activity 1: Training workshops on rural land tenure at the level of each commune

As part of the capacity-building of basic structures to ensure local land tenure security—a prerequisite for the successful implementation of food security activities—village land committees, consisting of youth and women designated by their villages, have benefited from training on access modes and land resource management mechanisms. The training covered: the evolution of land policy in Niger; the role of basic land tenure committees; as well as different natural resources (forests, backwaters, grazing areas, etc.), the pressure exerted on them, their vocation and their mode of land access. Mechanisms for dealing with conflicts were reviewed, ranging from declaration to compensation through impoundment or the involvement of rural police. Participants provided positive feedback, stating that they were equipped to better preserve peace and social cohesion.

Activity 2: Training of Community trainers on the rules and procedures for the functioning of a farmers' organization in accordance with the Uniform Act on the Law of Co-operative Societies (OHADA)

In line with SAMS (alimentation system and market) capacity strengthening, three sessions (two sessions in Maradi and one session in Zinder) of three days each brought together 113 participants, including 53 women, from RBA intervention villages in the rural communes of Chadakori and Dogo. The objective of the training was to build the capacity of community trainers on the rules and

procedures for the functioning of a Farmers' Organization (FO) in accordance with the Uniform Act Relating to the Law of Cooperative Societies (OHADA), including the consideration of gender in the renewal of the various decision-making bodies. These training sessions for community trainers helped build the capacities of FOs' leaders to comply with the new legislation (OHADA), and to facilitate the adhesion of all beneficiaries to existing FOs. The trainings also encouraged the structuring of farmers' organizations in unions and federations, with higher capacities in terms of input supply and marketing of agro-sylvo-pastoral products.

The sessions also provided the key leaders of Farmers Organizations, technicians from municipalities and state representatives of the two rural communes with the knowledge to bring their respective organizations into line with the new legislation governing cooperative organizations in Niger. Participants were equipped with the tools to reconstitute/multiply the training to other grassroots members and thus significantly improve the functioning of the Farmers Organizations in the villages where the RBA project intervened. Finally, the training laid the groundwork for a better integration of the gender dimension in the setting up and structuring of the various committees.

Activity 2: Establishment of land loan deed for vulnerable households

In accordance with the implementation strategy, all sites selected for productive asset creation activities were subject to clarification of land status and negotiations on the retrocession of a portion of the reclaimed land to very poor households. All these processes were supervised by the municipalities and the Basic Land Commission (COFOB). On private individuals' sites, land loan deeds were systematically drawn up and signed to ensure that the restored land is secured. As a result of the negotiation process on the reclaimed land, 73 land loan deeds were signed for the benefit of very poor households. Among these very poor households, 644 women benefit from this land for both rain-fed and market garden production. The implementation of the land loan agreements, which last from five to ten years, aims to provide security for producers and prevent land conflicts.

Output 1314: 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

Activity 1: Support provided to Dimitra Clubs

In 2019, the number of Dimitra Club members increased from 9 283 (in 2018) to 9 403 members, of which 3 468 are men and 5 935 are women. The total of 312 Dimitra Clubs consists of 51 girls, 51 boys, 144 women and 66 men's clubs. Club leaders first benefited from a series of theoretical trainings on group management, participatory communication, gender, climate change and adaptation strategies and on some activities for women's economic transformation and empowerment. Practical exercises were also conducted so that club leaders could identify and take charge of the major problems in their communities.

The clubs are used by communities in affected villages as a tool to promote social cohesion, empowerment, peace-building and community development. Through these clubs, each community is able to identify new challenges to the prosperity of the community as well as actions to be taken to improve living conditions. The activities conducted by the clubs in 2019, include, among others, awareness raising on personal, clothing and environmental hygiene, on animal raising in the fields, promotion of women's voices during meetings, sensitization on seasonal diseases such as malaria through the use of mosquito nets, sensitization on the prohibition of abusive cutting of trees and the

implementation of public interest works, in particular, protection against flood through backfilling *koris* around the village and conducting sanitation operations weekly to clean up the villages.

Pillar 3: Intermediate Outcome 1400: Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene, including screening and treatment of MAM/SAM, in targeted regions

a) Immediate Outcome 1410: Enhanced awareness of essential family practices in targeted communities

Output 1411: Communication plan for Essential Family Practices elaborated and implemented in targeted communities

Activity 1: Awareness raising (EFP, IYC, Fand and others) for the health of children under 5 years of age

A total of 18 210 people were reached through outreach activities, including 8 807 men and 9 403 women. These sessions were carried out in all the villages, using image boxes as a support accompanied by practical demonstration sessions. The main topics covered include: breastfeeding, complementary feeding, the use of impregnated mosquito nets, dietary diversity, the use of health centres, and schooling for young girls.

In order to strengthen health indicators, monthly field trips were organized by health centre workers in the villages offering infant consultation, pre/post-natal consultation (CPNR), family planning, vaccination and sensitization.

This activity enabled the population living far from health centers to benefit from preventive and curative care and all children were systematically vaccinated.

Output 1412- Awareness raising campaigns and capacity building on locally available micronutrient-rich foods, malnutrition prevention, and culinary techniques provided to beneficiaries in targeted communities

Activity 1: Awareness campaigns and capacity building on locally available micronutrient-rich foods.

A total of 10 Nutrition Learning and Rehabilitation Centers were established and trainings on nutrition were conducted. In addition to awareness campaigns, these centers provide care for moderately malnourished children.

The activities carried out at the Nutrition Learning and Rehabilitation Centers include: community mobilization, collection of community participation, anthropometry, market research, discussions with the technical group and cooking demonstrations.

Output 1413- Advisory support provided to community workers and state health workers on nutrition topics

Activity 1: Training of role model mothers and Community Relays in nutrition

Within the framework of the promotion of nutritional activities at the community level the following participants were engaged in the training on nutritional package: 112 community volunteers (50% men and 50% women) with two volunteers per village, 20 role model mothers and 8 health workers. The training focused on the basic concepts of nutrition, types and causes of malnutrition, assessment of nutritional status by Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC), measurement, Nutrition Learning and Rehabilitation Centers and Essential Familial Practices/educational talks.

This training was conducted in collaboration with the health districts. The relays and mothers trained then conducted awareness raising activities, active screening for malnutrition and MUAC follow-up. These relays are equipped with EFP booklets and technical sheets on exclusive maternal

breastfeeding, complementary food; dietary diversity; consequences of malnutrition; screening for malnutrition which serve as awareness media in the villages.

Output 1414- Awareness raising campaigns on gaps in nutritious intake during pre-determined seasons provided to Targeted communities

Activity 1: Awareness campaigns on nutrient intake gaps during pre-determined seasons

This activity did not take place in 2019 due to the delay in finalizing the Gender and Food Habits study. A collaboration agreement was signed in late 2019 between FAO and the cooperating partner. Activities will be implemented in 2020. The sensitization sessions will be intensified in 2020 in order to catch up with the delay.

b) Immediate Outcome 1420: Enhanced access to community-based screening and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant women (PW) within targeted communities

Output 1421: Support for the community-based management of moderately acute malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months and malnourished Pregnant Women (PW) provided

Activity 1: MAM Support for children 6-23 months and pregnant women

A total of 4 214 MAM children (1 841 boys and 2 373 girls) and 688 pregnant women were assisted at the Intensive nutrition education and rehabilitation centers.

Awareness-raising activities were jointly conducted at the community level on the promotion of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months of life and continued breastfeeding at least until the child is two years old, a varied complementary diet for children from six months of age and adequate vitamin intake for women of childbearing age were supplemented with iron and folic acid.

Output 1422: Support for community-based screening of malnutrition and referrals for children aged 6-59 months and PW is provided

Activity 1: Malnutrition screening and referrals for children aged 6-59 months and PW is provided

Active screening is one of the activities carried out by the community relays under the supervision of chiefs and field technicians of partner NGOs. This activity took place every month from door to door and at the level of learning and nutritional rehabilitation centers. From January to December 2019, a total of 38 965 children were screened. Compared to 2018, the number of children screened almost doubled, thanks to the establishment of new activities to prevent malnutrition in 2019. This mainly involves the establishment of learning centers for nutritional rehabilitation, a community-level malnutrition management approach based on the use of local produce, as well as continuous screening to identify malnourished children and treat them locally at the Centers. This resulted into an average monthly number of children detected of 3 067 children in Dogo and 762 children in Chadakori. The monthly average rate of global acute malnutrition stands at 2% in Dogo and 8% in Chadakori. In order to strengthen the early detection of malnutrition, 2 874 mothers were trained under the malnutrition screening programme.

3.3. Expected Outcomes

The ultimate goal of the project is to strengthen food security and increase resilience for the populations, especially women and children, in the target regions. To achieve this objective, the RBA agencies are working to improve the coherence, coordination and ownership of evidence-based

interventions, including innovative and resilience programs (Pillar 1, Immediate Outcome 1100), increase the availability and equitable access to a nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children, in the targeted regions (Pillar 1, Immediate Outcome 1200), improve gender-sensitive sustainable governance of collective productive resources by competent authorities and/or other stakeholders in the targeted regions (Pillar 1300) and improve family nutrition, food and essential food hygiene practices, including the detection and treatment of MAM, in the targeted regions (Pillar 1400). After three years of project implementation, the results achieved are as follows:

Pillar 1: Intermediate Outcome 1200: Increased availability and equitable access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children, in targeted regions

1- Immediate Outcome 1210: Increased knowledge of and access to the agricultural inputs and assets required for sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agriculture production for beneficiaries in targeted communities

Within the framework of productive asset creation activities (Output 1211) beneficiaries were able to regenerate the productive value of previously unexploited degraded areas and to significantly increase agricultural yield on severely degraded areas with no productivity in the past. According to the WFP survey of sentinel sites in the RBA programme area, the proportion of the population in the target communities reporting an improved livelihood asset base is on average 50.72% (58.03% in Chadakori and 46.59% in Dogo).

Through pastoral half-moons, abandoned pastoral areas were restored and extinct or endangered species with significant fodder potential introduced. As an example, following the evaluation of the herbaceous biomass sites in 2019, it was found that 1.25 tons/HA of dry matter was available for fodder at the Kermo site, 1.8 tons/HA at the Botsé site, 2.915 tons/HA at Kouroungoussaou and 4.19 tons/HA at Doumana Ara against less than a ton before the intervention. In addition, the species selected for land development are of high nutritional value (moringa, baobab, ziziphus, soybean, market gardening products, etc.), supporting nutrition-sensitive agricultural production and contributing to the diversification of food of vulnerable households.

In terms of capacity building of beneficiaries on sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agricultural techniques (Output 1212), training on compost making was conducted. 5 931 tons of compost in Dogo and 3 020 tons in Chadakori were produced. This allowed communities to reduce the use of mineral fertilizers, which is often difficult to obtain, thereby saving costs.

In addition, the post-training evaluation showed very satisfactory results, with 93.33% participants passing the test against 20% who successfully completed the test before the training.

In terms of quality climate, nutrition-sensitive and small-scale agricultural inputs (Output 1213), monitoring after the distribution of ruminants' kits indicated a 15% growth rate of goats after four months only. The results from the crop year assessment carried out on rain-fed agricultural fields showed that average yields increased substantially compared to the previous year. For example, millet yields in 2019 were 663 kg/HA in Dogo and 1 189 kg/HA in Chadakori (compared to 580 kg/HA in Dogo and 589 kg/HA in Chadakori in 2018), and cowpea productivity amounted to 504 kg/HA in Dogo and 1 425 kg/HA in Chadakori (compared to 418 kg/HA in Dogo and 438 kg/HA in Chadakori in the previous year).

These results show a strong improvement in performance, underlining the importance of the quality of the seeds distributed as well as the respect of the standards of technical production practices.

In terms of Output 1214 on strengthening rainy season and off-season cropping system, it was noticed that before the RBA implementation most of the very poor households in the project area did not have access to fresh vegetables. However, thanks to the successful RBA collaboration markets and gardens were set up and equipment was distributed which resulted in the improvement of dietary diversity of households in the assisted communities.

In terms of promotion of innovative climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies undertaken (Output 1215) in targeted communities, technical trainings were conducted through field schools and contributed to strengthening the expertise of producers. For the first year of implementation, through the two trainings carried out for 51 participants in all RBA sites, the results of the learners' evaluation show encouraging results, with at least eight producers capable of training others on each site. In addition, analysis of the results of the various trials of extension techniques revealed positive effects both in terms of improving crop yields and in terms of economic results. The adoption rate of techniques and technology developed in the context of farmers field schools is 81%. This rate depends on the type of technology, for example assisted natural regeneration (83%), sowing in a row or with a beamer (50%), micro-dose at sowing (91%), tree millet plant de-stemming by pockets (97%), localized supply technique per pocket (95%), alternative control for neem, chili (58%), etc.

In addition, agricultural training sessions were conducted in the two intervention communes. Through Dimitra Clubs, 4 950 people were trained. In order to ensure a local veterinary service, 30 animal husbandry assistants were trained and equipped to monitor the herds distributed and provided local veterinary services to the entire population of the intervention area. In addition, 30 fishermen in the two communes were trained and equipped, supporting the population to benefit from fishing as a source of protein in a context where agricultural production can no longer meet the food needs of the population. To facilitate access to agricultural inputs (Output 1213), 20 agricultural input shops and 10 livestock feed shops were set up. This enabled 5 140 households to benefit from improved seeds during the 2019 agricultural season. In addition, 52 rain fed community fields and 10 market gardening perimeters were developed by beneficiaries (Output 1214). This activity was accompanied by the establishment of 22 agro-pastoral school fields and 11 market gardening school fields to strengthen the capacity of producers on technical production routes. In addition, to facilitate the adoption of innovations by producers, rice cultivation was introduced in the Korama Valley, where the population used to grow sugar cane and cassava. In total, rice production amounted to 874 tons for an area of 280 HA, with the yield per hectare varying from 2 to 4 tons/HA. According to beneficiaries, the introduction of this new rice crop significantly improved the food and nutritional security of beneficiary households, especially considering the difficult 2019 agricultural season in the southern part of the commune.

2- Immediate Outcome 1220: Improved value chains for nutritious agricultural products within targeted communities

The establishment of a literacy training center targeting women enabled to strengthen women's groups through the creation of a network to revitalize the value chain of agricultural products and exploit market opportunities. This was done mainly supporting purchases and transformation processes at the local level in the villages targeted by the project.

In addition, in 2019, within the framework of the African Union summit, some representatives of the groups had the opportunity to participate in the agro-pastoral fairs organized in Niamey in July 2019 to showcase their processed food and non-food products.

3- Immediate Outcome 1230: Improved access to nutritious food or cash supply during shock periods and to social safety nets for beneficiaries in targeted communities

Within the framework of gender- and nutrition-sensitive school feeding programmes and school gardens (Output 1231), evaluation results showed that the 2019 enrolment rate was 1.8% for girls and 2.9% for boys, whereas the attendance rate was 80.93% for boys and 79.15% for girls. The rate of admission to end-of-year examinations was 46.6% for boys and 58.35% for girls. Finally, the retention rate was 98% for boys and girls against less than 70% before the start of the project. These results show that the interventions contributed significantly to improving school attendance and confirm that school meals are an effective way to promote schooling for girls.

In addition, new food procurement procedures relying on local suppliers were introduced to transfer skills to decentralized and community actors and were complemented with capacity building activities.

Regarding food assistance and nutritious supplements for children aged 6-23 months during the lean season (Output 1232), post-distribution surveys conducted by WFP at the sentinel sites in the RBA intervention area indicate that on average 78.3% of households (91.2% in Chadakori and 71.6% in Dogo) did not develop livelihood-based coping strategies during the 2019 lean season. With regards to dietary diversity and food consumption frequency, on average 24.1% of households showed an acceptable food consumption score (7.0% in Chadakori and 33.0% in Dogo), 34.9% of households had a borderline food consumption score (33.3% in Chadakori and 35.8% in Dogo) and 41.0% of households a poor food consumption score (59.6% in Chadakori and 31.2% in Dogo).

Pillar 2: 1300: Improved sustainable gender-sensitive governance of collective productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in targeted regions

1- Immediate Outcome 1310: Enhanced participatory and gender-sensitive community/stakeholder planning and management mechanisms

As part of support provided for the monitoring and operationalization of gender-sensitive management committees (Output 1312) training and equipment distribution to Management Committees was conducted. The results show that 60% of monitoring and management committees completed their work plan.

As part of Output 1313, the negotiation processes of land tenure for targeted households were undertaken with authorities (traditional, customary, communal, etc.). This activity allowed to facilitate access of 644 women to community market garden sites for a period from five to ten years.

Regarding technical support and capacity strengthening activities in organizational structures such as Dimitra clubs, targeted communities, small holder farmers and women's organizations (Output 1314) many positive outcomes were achieved, including a reduction in the prevalence of malaria in the villages, a reduction in conflicts between farmers and stockbreeders, the set-up of a community aid fund, the start of income-generating activities (such as soap making, bread making in a traditional

way), the development of community fields to supply village granaries and the promotion of composting activities through the scale up trainings.

Pillar 3: 1400: Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene, including screening and treatment of MAM/SAM, in targeted regions

1- Immediate Outcome 1410: Enhanced awareness of essential family practices in targeted communities

Awareness-raising activities had a positive impact in terms of behavior change, as several mothers (70% of those surveyed) claim to have exclusively breastfed their children and many others use a so-called four-star diet¹⁹ as a basis for food supplements. In addition, awareness-raising activities were complemented with malnutrition prevention activities and cooking demonstration techniques (Output 1412) through the 10 Nutritional Learning and Rehabilitation Centres (FARNs). This helped strengthen communities' capacities in nutrition through the treatment of children with moderate acute malnutrition based on local products. At the level of FARNs, the performance MAM children treatment was 75.02%, showing satisfactory results for integrated care and for community nutrition.

2- Immediate Outcome 1420: Enhanced access to community-based screening and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant women (PW) within targeted communities

In terms of support for the community-based management of Moderately Acute Malnutrition (MAM) in children aged 6-23 months and malnourished Pregnant Women (PW), 100% of children suffering from MAM or SAM were assisted, similarly to 2018. The evolution of the results of screening and treatment shows a significant reduction in the rate of malnutrition.

3.4 Key Highlights – Telling the results story

With regards to Pillar 1, Intermediate Outcome 1200 (increased availability and equitable access to nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children, in targeted regions), 1 771 households received food assistance during the lean season. The initial target set after completing the baseline was 2 300 households, however this number was refined after the HEA targeting exercise, in which 1 771 HHs were identified as very poor.

The agricultural production achieved was as follows:

- In 2018: Millet (Dogo: 560kg/HA Chadakori:589kg/ha and Cowpea (Dogo: 443kg/HA Chadakori:438kg/HA)
- In 2019: Millet (Dogo: 663 kg/HA, Chadakori:1189 kg/HA) and Cowpea (Dogo: 504 kg/HA Chadakori: 1425kg/HA)

The above data shows an improvement in performance beyond expectations. In order to diversify food and income sources, 1 082 households (7 574 people) benefited from the distribution of goat and poultry kits as part of the promotion of innovative and climate-resilient agricultural practices and technologies. In addition, 9 403 people, including 3 468 men and 5 935 women were trained in

¹⁹ A four star diet ensures that a child gets nutrients from the four main groups enriching complementary feeding. The four food groups include: 1) Animal-source foods, 2) Staples (maize, wheat, rice, millet and sorghum); 3) Legumes (beans, lentils, peas, groundnuts) ; and 4) fruits and vegetables (carrots, tomatoes, avocado, cabbage).

compost production techniques through Dimitra clubs, i.e. 82% of the planned figures. In terms of access to nutritional supplementation, 95.8% and 99% of the planned numbers of children aged 6-23 months in Dogo and Chadakori communes respectively benefited from nutritional supplementation during the lean season, compared to an average of 61% of children aged 6-23 months in 2018. In terms of improving the value chains of nutritious agricultural products within communities (Immediate Outcome 1220), 126 members of women's groups (compared to 200 planned by the project²⁰) were trained and equipped on the processing and preservation of agricultural products. However, these women have passed on the training to another 784 beneficiaries.

In order to increase knowledge of and access to the agricultural inputs and assets required for sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agriculture production, improved seeds were distributed and technical capacity was strengthened through 22 rainfed school fields and 11 market gardening school fields. This led to a significant improvement in yields and increased the duration of household food consumption through own production from three months in 2018 to five to six months in 2019 depending on the commune.

With regards to Pillar 2, Intermediate Outcome 1300 (Improved sustainable gender-sensitive governance of collective productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in targeted regions), 60% of the committees held regular meetings, as opposed to the 80% targeted by the project. Despite not fully achieving the target, 644 women benefited from the restored land through land loans for rainfed cultivation and community market gardens, significantly surpassing the goal of 50 women at the end of the project. According to women and very poor household beneficiaries, now, thanks to the project, they will be able to access the land for market gardening, which was not the case in the past. This will enable them to diversify the sources of income and food.

Regarding Pillar 3, intermediate Outcome 1400 (Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene, including screening and treatment of MAM/SAM, in targeted regions), access to community-based screening and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant women (PW) within targeted communities was enhanced. With 90.93% of people receiving MAM treatment against 85% expected at the end of the project. The recovery rate was 80.2%, the death rate 0%, against the planned recovery rate >75% and the death rate < 3%. Overall, the RBA project enabled poor and very poor households in targeted communities to access social safety nets through multiple livelihood-based interventions, reducing vulnerability of households by facilitating access to basic services and reducing the use of negative coping strategies, such as activities with a negative impact on the environment.

Through productive asset and livelihood support activities, combined with the distribution of quality agricultural and pastoral inputs (seeds, tools, livestock and feed, etc.), and capacity building adapted to the environment, households were able to diversify agricultural production and consumption of nutritious products. In the section below, there are the stories of some project beneficiaries.

²⁰ The difference is due to the delay in implementing IGAs.

3.5 Success Stories

Daouda Issa, 33 years old, married and father of one child. "Thank you for giving me the opportunity to express myself. Before, I regularly went abroad looking for work every year for 9 months. When I came back in the rainy season, I devoted myself to the development of my 0.5 HA field. Even if the year was good, I could only produce enough food that would last for two or three months of consumption per year. Thanks to this project, it has been two years that I haven't had to travel and seek for a job. The RBA interventions have enabled me to meet all the needs of my household. I was also able to invest some of the money to buy an additional 3 HA of land and four small ruminants for fattening. Also, because of the grain banks, livestock feed banks and farm input shops, we no longer have to travel long distances to get supplies. Today, my own production alone can cover 10 months of consumption. With or without the project, my ambition is to become more involved in agricultural production through cash crops and the purchase and sale of agricultural products such as peanuts. This is the first time in my life that we have seen this kind of project from joint UN organizations, with various activities that support us. Everyone in our village has benefited from technical and material capacity building activities."



Figure 8: Douda has started his own agricultural production and now dreams about expanding his activity. Photo credits: WFP Niger/ Issa Abarchi Idrissa



Figure 9: Barira today owns agricultural land and ruminants and is able to meet the needs of her family. Photo credits: WFP Niger/ Issa Abarchi Idrissa

Barira Adoum, 45 years old, married, Bokoum site and a mother of six children: "Let me first tell you about my situation before this project. I didn't have any land, I did sharecropping, that is to say, I worked the land of a private individual and at the end of the year, I had to share a part of my yield. I barely managed to cover two months of consumption. During the whole year, I had to sell straw or wood and do small paid jobs so that my family would survive. Today, thanks to this project, I was able to buy 3 HA of agricultural land, I have small ruminants that have already given birth and I have learned about good agricultural and nutrition practices. Today, thanks to all these assets, I can meet the needs of my family without working on somebody else's field or selling straw or wood. Also, I work in the community market garden, which allows me and my household to eat different nutritious products and diversify our meals. I can only say thank you to the three United Nations agencies and their donors."

3.6 Lessons learned

Compared to 2018, the year 2019 was marked by an exceptional operational performance, with more than 90% of the 2019 work plan implemented, particularly for WFP and FAO. Thanks to integrated activity packages, assisted communities benefited from several community infrastructures to

strengthen food and nutritional security as well as access to income and agro-pastoral inputs necessary to improve the productivity of the targeted households. Thanks to the synergies among the different components, activities implemented by the RBA agencies were well sequenced and layered over time, leveraging complementarities.

As in 2018, a major challenge remained to strengthen complementarities with ProDAF/IFAD interventions, since implementation of IFAD activities were delayed due to some difficulties in finalizing the concluding agreements in 2019. Funds will only be disbursed for IFAD in early 2020 and activity implementation will start in Niger in the same year. There will also be an actionable proposal for Niger for the remainder of funds to ensure full disbursement and achievement of results as per the framework to be reviewed in the new proposal. The new proposal will be discussed with Canada before it is implemented.

Thanks to effective coordination and joint missions, most operational difficulties were solved in an efficient and timely manner. However, due to the delay in the operationalization of the steering committee at national level, the level of participation of key ministries in the implementation remained low. The creation of an effective framework to facilitate the participation of national counterparts has been identified as a key priority for 2020. Discussions will be held to clarify the government's position.

Overall, the assumptions and risks expected during the implementation period were accurate, which allowed to achieve the objectives set in the 2019 work plan. In terms of governance, several thematic village committees were formed and equipped. In 2020, the links between the different committees will be strengthened to increase sustainability of the management and monitoring of investments.

In terms of recommendations and priorities for 2020, the following can be highlighted:

- Enhance coordination on RBA's capacity strengthening efforts with the technical ministries (Agriculture, Environment, Health, etc.) through the review of existing agreements and the definition of an overall framework.
- Enhance engagement of the government RBA focal points at national and regional level.
- Build a joint RBA exit strategy building upon each agencies' existing ones.
- Strengthen linkages among steering committees to enhance complementarities among interventions in different sectors in the same areas.
- Mobilize resources to scale up the RBA collaboration.
- Support the creation of a coordination framework allowing the effective participation of the national counterparts and the operationalization of the steering committee.
- Continue advocacy efforts for ProDAF's large investments in the RBA zone.
- Maximize the implementation of the 2020 plan to make up for the delays of the previous years.

3.7 Explanation of financial variances

Expenditures for RBA project for Niger for 2019 (Year 3)	
Cost category	Year 3 in USD \$

	FAO	IFAD	WFP
Staff and personnel costs	174 828	-	248 017
Supplies, commodities and materials	430 235	-	337 988
Equipment	1 094	-	79 734
Contractual services	247 312	-	29 122
Travel	74 153	-	172 986
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	225 511	-	1 252 497
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	132 464	-	105 951
Indirect programme support costs	89 992	-	155 841
Sub-total	1 375 589	-	2 382 136
TOTAL	3 757 725		

- **STAFF AND PERSONNEL COSTS:**

As part of the RBA implementation activities in 2019, FAO Niger has extended the contract (part-time) of the project implementation staff (Coordinator, Operation Officer, Agronomists, Livestock Expert, M&E Expert, Cash and Voucher Expert, Nutrition Expert, Field project managers and various support staff, such as administrative personnel and drivers). At WFP, staff cost was calculated in proportion to the expenditure budget staff salary, danger pay non PSA, Rest & Recuperation Non-PSA.

- **SUPPLIES, COMMODITIES AND MATERIALS:**

For FAO, this line covered the purchase of seeds for the rainy and irrigated seasons, agricultural tools, animal feed, fishing equipment, goats and solar radios for Dimitra in 2019. For WFP, this covered purchase and transportation of food as part of nutrition treatment prevention (USD 48 415), the nutritional supplementation of children aged 6-23 months and pregnant and lactating women, blanket feeding (USD 172 932) and the purchase and transportation of food as part of school feeding (USD 82 789).

- **EQUIPMENT**

For FAO, this line refers to the purchase of computing equipment. For WFP, the expenditures were used for the purchase of equipment and office supplies (was calculated in proportion to the expenditure budget), purchase and transportation of office, ICT and building equipment.

- **CONTRACTUAL SERVICES**

In 2019, FAO Niger signed service contracts for the development of irrigated perimeters (vegetables production) and the carry out of nutrition education study. At WFP, this covered: Security Guard Services, Superintendence and Translation & Editing and internal services.

- **TRAVEL**

This budget line concerns travel expenses for carrying out the technical activities of the project, training and monitoring and supervision missions (FAO staff and Government technical services). At

WFP, travel cost was calculated in proportion to the expenditure budget, this is duty travel costs, international consultant travels and Rest & Recuperation Non-PSA costs.

- **TRANSFERS AND GRANTS TO COUNTERPARTS**

In 2019, FAO Niger signed Letters of Agreement with NGOs for the implementation of activities of the projects (seeds, tools and goats distributions, monitoring of Dimitra Clubs, set-up of Farmer Field Schools and technical training). For WFP, these are conditional transfers to beneficiaries through Food Assistance for Assets (USD 1 154 850) and capacity strengthening (USD 50 000). Two Field Level Agreements were signed with AREN in Maradi and with the NGO IDB in Zinder. The AREN Partner supervised the activities of the commune of Chadakori (for 709 households) and the IDB Partner in the commune of Dogo (1 062 households), GOAL international NGO for nutrition and school feeding activities in Zinder.

- **GENERAL OPERATING AND OTHER DIRECT COSTS**

These expenditures primarily cover general operating expenses (rents, security cost, fuel, electricity, and telephone, Internet for office Zinder, Maradi and Niamey). At WFP, staff cost was calculated in proportion to the expenditure budget, this is, Bank Charges Country office, ICT services, office equipment and maintenance, fuel facilities, mail services, meetings, workshops, office cleaning and renovation, printing services, rental of facilities, electricity, gas, water and vehicles running costs.

- **INDIRECT PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS**

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



Somalia

4. Somalia

4.1 Context

Somalia lies in the horn of Africa and for nearly three decades has faced recurrent food and nutrition crises, widespread insecurity, political instability, and natural hazards such as droughts and floods, posing a challenge to the achievement of zero hunger. While still recovering from the effects of the 2016-17 drought, in 2019 the country was impacted by severe dry weather conditions (January - June) and widespread flooding. WFP and FAO complementary activities reached 1.9 million people, an increase from the 1.5 million people supported in 2018, with relief interventions and support to communities for early recovery through inputs and technical support in production.

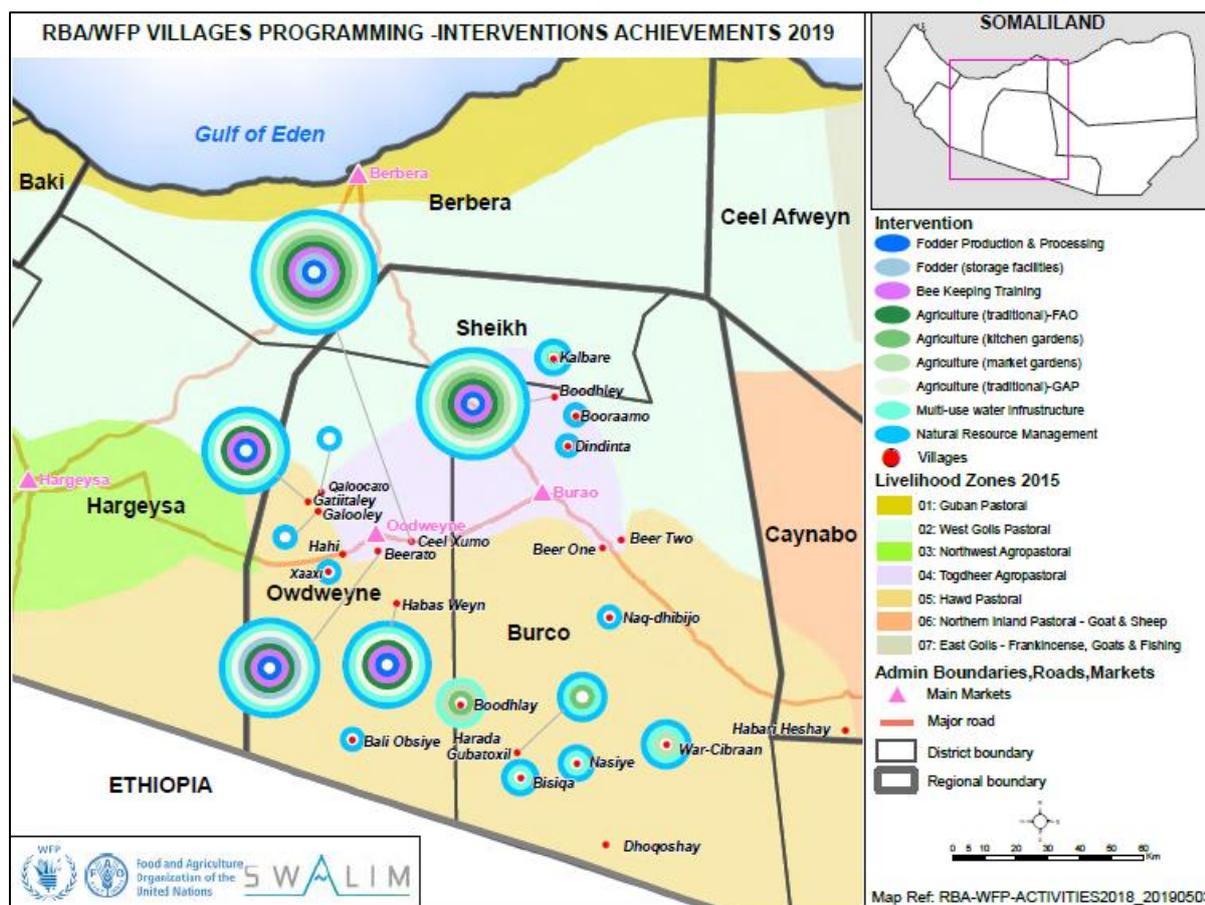


Figure 10: Map of 2019 RBA Activities, Map credits: FAO/SWALIM

According to the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis unit (FSNAU) February 2020 report²¹, a good rainfall season in the last quarter of 2019 supported an above-average 2019 harvest, with gains in livestock herd size due to improved pasture, which improved households' access to food. However, the desert locust swarms invasion in Northern Somalia (including Togdheer region) in late 2019 posed a significant risk of food insecurity for both pastoral and agro-pastoral livelihoods across the region. In addition, floods due to excessive rainfall in the last quarter of 2019 caused crop damage for riverine households. As a result, despite the good rainfall season and higher production, a total of 1.3 million people faced food consumption gaps or depletion of assets.

²¹ 2020 Report covers 2019 Deyr season (Oct-Nov).

The Rome-Based Agencies (RBA) Resilience initiative is implemented in the districts of Burco and Odweyne in the Togdheer region, Somaliland. The region has an estimated population of about one million. In Burco district, about 75% of the population reside in urban areas, while about 25% of the population is engaged in nomadic pastoralism, out of which about 3% practice agro-pastoral activities. Livelihoods are mainly based on livestock with some small-scale farming and petty trade.

The RBA project aims at strengthening resilience through enhancing food security, nutrition and livelihoods of households and improving gender equality by mainstreaming gender in all interventions. It includes activities that improve access to nutritious and stable food supply, rehabilitation of productive infrastructure, improved Natural Resources Management (NRM), enhancing gender-sensitive nutrition services, strengthening households' livelihood productive capacities, management of natural resources and ensuring that a gender lens is incorporated at all stages within activities to improve equal access to opportunities and resources. Implementation of activities was built on the 2018 interventions, with productive infrastructure and agricultural production taking place in nine villages, reaching 2 600 households. Nutrition-specific activities and nutrition-sensitive approaches for curative and preventive interventions were scaled up to all 18 villages from initial five villages in 2018, reaching approximately 11 775 beneficiaries. In addition, Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) and Severe Acute Malnutrition (SAM) treatment activities were implemented in all the 18 villages targeted under the RBA project.

4.2 Activities

The 2019 RBA activities looked at building upon the gains made in 2018, when the project activities started actively being implemented in Somalia. The communities were jointly targeted and benefitted from multiple, integrated assistance, based on each agency's comparative advantages and technical expertise to ensure optimal impact.

Activities under the project followed a layering and sequencing model, aiming at targeting the same beneficiaries under multiple sectors. Beneficiary referrals across nutrition, rehabilitation of productive infrastructure, agricultural production and alternative livelihood interventions were carried out to support vulnerable households to improve their food security over time. Through the referral mechanism, nutritionally vulnerable households were selected to participate in the livelihood pathway. During the first phase, they participated in asset creation activities that built and rehabilitated community infrastructure to support land conservation and productivity. Households were then moved into agricultural production or alternative livelihood pathways, depending on their ability to access the land and work on it full time. All households were targeted with nutritional support, including social behavior change messaging. As a next step, in 2020, beneficiaries from the first cohort, including 2 600 households, will be trained and supported to put in place joint savings mechanisms and loan groups.

In 2020, WFP and FAO will also proceed with targeting the remaining nine villages using the same sequencing and layering model to undertake productive infrastructure and agricultural production activities.

Through Food Assistance for Asset activities (FFA), improved water harvesting structures including *berkeds*²² and water pans were completed in nine villages of Odweyne and Burco districts in

²² Traditional Somali underground water cisterns.

Somaliland. The community structures were enhanced with retention facilities that looked at minimizing water losses and allow increased storage and improved access to agricultural water supply. The FFA activities also focused on rangeland rehabilitation and pasture restoration through construction of micro catchments that harvested surface run off and direct it for plant growth, in this case fodder.

Building on the investments in water harvesting structures, the RBA project supported 160 women headed households to adopt alternative livelihood practices such as vegetable gardens and fruit tree cultivation. This also included establishment of soil conservation structures such as soil bunds that allowed water retention, fodder production and regeneration of 650 HA of rangelands.

The project's activities also focused on capacity building to enhance and improve production for a total of 2 600 households in Somaliland. FAO focused on providing support on innovative agricultural approaches, pastoral and alternative livelihood activities through input distribution and capacity building of pastoral communities in the 18 targeted villages. Pre-Gu²³ trainings were delayed due to the lack of staff capacity affecting FAO and WFP's Food Assistance for Training (FFT) implementation. Activities undertaken after the Gu season included trainings on NRM, traditional agriculture, beekeeping and fodder. NRM trainings covered natural resource conservation, community resource mapping and the establishment of NRM committees in each village. The trainings were complemented with the provision of vegetable and fodder seeds, garden tools and a selection of fruit and shade tree seedlings. In 2020, households across all the 18 villages will be supported with training and technical support to set up joint savings groups.

In late 2019, WFP implemented nutrition-sensitive Social and Behavior Change Communication (SBCC) campaigns aimed at improving dietary and food choices, infant feeding practices and hygiene behaviours at household level.

4.2.1 Outputs

Pillar 1: Intermediate Outcome 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 Burco and Odweyne districts

The RBA Somalia programme staff from WFP, FAO and local partners held eight coordination meetings over the course of the year (January 2019 – December 2019). Regular coordination meetings enabled to review the joint RBA workplan, share updates on implementation, especially where activities had been delayed, and brainstorm on various solutions. Issues discussed also included planning for a joint monitoring mission to follow up on implementation of the RBA activities with the local authorities and line ministries. A major output of the coordination meeting was the decision to conduct a refresher exercise of the community priority activities for 2020, particularly for productive and infrastructure activities, given expansion into 18 villages planned for 2020.

Successful coordination between the RBAs and local authorities at the village and district level allowed a smooth implementation of the project activities. Participation of the Ministry of Planning and National Development in the joint programme allowed for successful monitoring practices and aimed at strengthening oversight and encouraged future sustainability of the interventions.

²³ Gu is the long rainy season from April to June. Deyr is the short rainy season from October to December.

Pillar 2: Intermediate Outcome 1200: Increased availability and access to a nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children in Burco and Odweyne districts

The Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (LCSI) was assessed to determine long-term household coping and productive capacities, as well as households' future ability to meet essential needs, including food. The assessment showed an increase in the LCSI from 22.6% in 2018 to 31.3% in 2019, which indicates an increase in the number of households adopting emergency strategies such as begging, house and land selling or selling the last female animal. The increased resort to negative coping strategies renders the recovery process longer, making households more vulnerable to food insecurity.

Similarly, the number of households engaging in consumption-based coping strategies or reduced coping strategies (rCSI) increased from 6.6 in 2018 to 7.6 in 2019, against a maximum possible score of 56. The rCSI measures the stress level households face when exposed to food shortages, a higher rCSI indicates higher stress level, hence, more likelihood of adopting negative food-related coping mechanisms. Thus, the increase in rCSI recorded in 2019 implies that more households experienced higher stress levels regarding food access, compelling them to engage in negative coping strategies in order to meet their immediate food needs.

Deterioration of both livelihood and consumption-based coping strategies was linked to the 2019 drought that heightened the overall food insecurity situation in Somalia, leading to food consumption gaps and depletion of livelihood assets. However, the sustained humanitarian assistance prevented more severe food insecurity outcomes.

More than half of the households (56.3%) assessed had an acceptable Food Consumption Score (FCS), indicating a progressive improvement compared to 51.9% in 2018. A high FCS increases the probability that a household's food intake is adequate. The food security situation for households headed by women was better compared to their male counterparts. However, it is important to note that the majority of households were headed by men in comparison to women (91% vs 9% respectively), hence there is no statistical representation in gender disaggregation. Although the households were able to relatively maintain good food consumption, they may have opted to reduce the quantity of food per meal or number of meals consumed per day as revealed by the rCSI findings. In addition, better outcomes of FCS were corroborated with the LCSI results, which indicated that most households were purchasing food on credit or borrowing food to meet their food needs. Equally, there was an improvement in the Dietary Diversity score (DDS), with households consuming an average of five food groups out of seven compared to four food groups in 2018. In addition to staples, households were able to access diversified and nutritious foods such as pulses and legumes, milk, meat, vegetables, meat, fish and eggs and fruits. This suggests that the assistance contributed to households' ability to access diverse food groups more frequently, leading to enhanced diet quality.

Furthermore, the Food Consumption Score – Nutrition (FCS-N) was assessed to determine the outcome of integrated nutrition-sensitive Social and Behaviour Change Communication (SBCC). FCS-N measures the adequacy of households' intake of key macro and micronutrients-rich food groups. The results show that, households consumed nutrient rich foods to some extent over 7 days prior to the

interview as follows: protein-rich (36.5%), Hem Iron (33.8%) and Vitamin A-rich (8.3%). It is expected that FCS-N will increase with the integration of nutrition-sensitive SBCC sessions on food composition and nutrition messaging. A follow up survey will be conducted in 2020 to determine the extent to which the programme has contributed to change in outcomes.

Immediate Outcome 1210: Increased capacity of rural productive sectors in Burco and Odweyne districts to access and manage resources enhancing crop productivity, diversification and value addition of agricultural products

The project is on schedule to achieve Outcome 1210 (Increased capacity of local productive sectors to access and manage resources) with 1 276 people engaged in innovative and effective agricultural practices. A total of 486 lead farmers were trained on good agricultural practices, 160 women on nutrient dense vegetable production, 200 lead farmers on beekeeping and 150 lead farmers on fodder production. The trainings will enable beneficiaries to implement what they have learnt for increased production in the coming seasons.

In 2019, beneficiaries applied nutrition sensitive agriculture through diversification and sustainable vegetable and crop production for improved nutrient rich food, which also acted as a form of income generation.

Trainings on fodder production, beekeeping, kitchen gardens, and Natural Resource Management (NRM) were complemented with nutrition messaging and knowledge on sustainable resource management.

Output 1211 - Farmers are supported with improved, climate-sensitive inputs and sustainable production technologies for increasing production and productivity and diversifying crops.

Livelihood support trainings including traditional agriculture, beekeeping and fodder practices started in April 2019. FAO held community consultations to introduce the various livelihood activities for beneficiaries. Beneficiary selection targeted farmers engaged in traditional farming with a SCOPE²⁴ number and card provided by WFP for such trainings.

Agricultural activities involved 40-50% women, except for the kitchen garden activities, where all beneficiaries were women. The pre-Gu trainings were delayed due to lack of staff – the office lost a project manager and a key field agriculture officer was on maternity leave. Additional support



Figure 11: Vegetable gardens, December 2019, Photo credit: FAO/ Hiis Mohammed

staff were hired to bridge the gap. Due to these delays, the long-term (one month) training linking FAO and WFP Food Assistance for Training (FFT) activities did not happen in the targeted pastoral villages as planned and was rescheduled for 2020. FAO technical officers ensured the quality and suitability to the local environment of the seeds distributed and tested for dryland farming in

²⁴ SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary information and transfer management platform.

Somaliland. Attention was also paid to the climate sensitivity of the inputs. Vegetable and fodder seeds selected were already in use in the target communities.

A four-day intensive Training of Trainers (ToT) on beekeeping was successfully conducted by FAO Somalia's Hargeisa office in April 2019. The training was led by a team of four experts (three male and one female) drawn from various parts of Somaliland. Trainees were taken through various topics including: understanding honey bees, especially the role in pollination and biodiversity conservation; hive products and their uses; types of hives and apiary setting in the field; improving colonization of new hives; hive management including pest and disease inspection; preparation of various products from honey and bee wax; and marketing opportunities for the products.

The new trainers used the skills and knowledge gained during the ToT approach to provide hands-on training to additional 200 beekeepers within the five villages (Gatiteley, Beerato, Habaswaayn, Ceel Xume and Boodhley) which had already received inputs.

Activity 1: Support to traditional agriculture

FAO supported and encouraged the practice of traditional agriculture through provision of inputs to 1 276 households;

- 828 tillage hours (3 hours per household) and ploughed around 1 HA of agricultural land per household;
- 12 760 kg of cowpea seeds (10 kg per beneficiary);
- 1 276 kits of assorted vegetable seeds (1 kit consisting of 240 grams of amaranth, capsicum, carrot, Ethiopian Mustard, okra, onions, tomatoes and watermelon distributed to each household).

Activity 2: Capacity building on sustainable agriculture

Out of the 1 276 households, 486 were selected as lead farmers and these were formed into 15 Farmer Field School (FFS) groups to practice sustainable agricultural production:

- 486 beneficiaries trained in 15 Farmer Field Schools (between 28-33 members per group) in Gatiteley, Beerato, Habaswaayn and Ceel Xume villages in Odweyne District, and Boodhley village in Burco District. There were three FFS established per village.
- 15 Field School Facilitators were trained on Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), Integrated Production and Pest Management (IPPM) and post-harvest handling; these received assorted farm tools for their shared demonstration plots; as well as assorted vegetable seeds (240 gram kits) for trails.

Activity 3: Support vegetable gardens in Ceelxume, Boodhley Odweyne and Boodhley Burco villages supporting 40 women per village

- 160 kits of assorted vegetable seeds distributed;
- three drip systems installed in the four villages;
- 160 kits of assorted farm tools distributed;
- Fruit and shade tree seedlings distributed amongst the village groups.

Activity 4: Beekeeping husbandry supported 200 households with:

450 improved hives and associated equipment/tools distributed.

Activity 5: 150 households supported with fodder inputs including

33 kg of *Cenchrus ciliaris* pasture seeds per household. FAO distributed 5 MT in total. The original target for this indicator was 220 households. All 220 households participated in the activities in 2018, however, 70 households decided to pursue other income generating activities. Therefore, FAO moved

ahead with 150 households. In future, communities will be better mobilised and sensitized to ensure that beneficiaries targeted maintain a level of commitment to participate in these activities.

Activity 6: Procurement of fodder processing machines

Machines to process *prosopis* and other agricultural residue into animal feed were purchased during the reporting period and will be distributed in 2020.

Output 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.

FAO lead trainers organized and facilitated trainings to 12 Trainers of Trainers (ToTs) in NRM, fodder production and beekeeping husbandry. After the trainings, the ToTs further trained additional beneficiaries from late April to September 2019. This included training of 1 080 beneficiaries on NRM; 150 beneficiaries on fodder and 200 beneficiaries on beekeeping. In addition, traditional agriculture trainings led by FAO lead trainers and 15 initial trainees were conducted in the 15 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) in September 2019.

Traditional agriculture training using the FFS approach was provided to 486 households, grouped in 15 FFS. The additional six days of FFS training focused on knowledge sharing and practical demonstrations on FFS methodology and concept, basic skills in good agricultural practices (GAP), integrated production and pest management (IPPM) and post-harvest handling practices.

A refresher training was provided to 15 FFS to strengthen the knowledge already acquired through previous trainings on the FFS approach. Further support to the 15 FFS groups in 2020 will help them transition into producer groups/associations and cooperatives to take care of post-harvest management and marketing of surplus produce.

An independent consultant (through WFP) trained 160 women headed households on drylands farming techniques, out of which 20 participants were aged 65+. This activity was designed specifically to empower women and was also discussed during community consultations, where women participants were also selected. Skills acquired included:

- Theoretical and practical aspects of the foregoing themes (concept of dry land farming, cropping methods and crop diversification);
- Setting-up home gardens in size of half hectare (50m x 50m or so);
- Land preparation for kitchen gardens using tractors and manpower;
- Preparation of compost holes for tree seedlings;
- Designing and drafting relevant guidelines for the cultivation techniques of horticultural crops introduced in the Togdheer region.

A fodder production training was organized by FAO leader trainers and four ToTs sessions were conducted targeting 150 households across five villages. The households in each village were trained for six days by two ToT trainers. The targeted households were trained on key fodder topics:

- Reseeding fodder seeds on degraded rangeland areas;
- Establishing fodder areas through spate irrigation methods and cultivating flooded plains;
- Harvesting local fodder seeds and appropriate storage techniques;
- Irrigation fodder agriculture (water pumping from ground water sources);

- Harvesting, baling and storing dried pasture grasses (hay bales);
- Fodder processing of agriculture crop residues.

With further support, these 150 households are expected to transition into producer groups/associations and cooperatives in 2020. The established producer groups will bring the beneficiary households together to undertake post harvest management and marketing of surplus produce.

- Out of the 1 276 agro-pastoral households registered, 47% (or 596) were female-headed and 53% (or 680) were male-headed households.
- Out of the 1 080 NRM households registered, 43% (or 457) were female-headed and 57% (or 623) were male-headed households.
- Out of the 200-beekeeping households registered, 42% (or 84) were female-headed and 58% (or 116) were male-headed households.
- Out of the 150 fodder households registered, 36% (or 54) were female-headed and 64% (or 96) were male-headed households.
- Out of the 120 prosopis fodder pilots registered, 48% (or 58) were female-headed and 52% (or 62) were male-headed households.



Figure 12: A proud fodder producer receives fodder seed of Buffel grass (*Cenchrus ciliaris*), October 2019, Photo credit: Action Aid/Abdirizak Mohamed



Figure 13: Successful capture of colonies from the wild to hives, Habaaswayn (July 2019), Photo credit: FAO/ Filsan Abdilaahi

Output 1213 - Female and male producers trained on the expansion of processing, value addition and marketing of agricultural products

A total of 160 female headed households in Ceelxume and Boodhley in Odweyne District, and Harada and Boodhley in Burco District received training on the development of vegetable and fruit production, value addition and marketing of agricultural products. This is designed as a gender sensitive nutrition outreach activity intended to target women-headed households to improve food security and nutrition at the household level and sell surplus produce in the marketplace to improve their incomes.

To develop the fodder value chain, FAO registered 150 households to expand fodder production and harvest. In addition, 120 households in Beerato village will be trained on the processing of prosopis and other agricultural residue into animal feed in 2020.

The implementation of beekeeping husbandry in the five targeted villages is expected to train 200 households enabling them to form producer groups to harvest honey for processing, value addition and marketing of honey products in 2020.

Immediate Outcome 1220: Productive, livelihood and disaster mitigation infrastructure expanded and/or rehabilitated in Burco and Odweyne districts

In total, 21 infrastructural projects were undertaken by WFP (7) and FAO (14) including rehabilitation of water catchments, berkeds, soil bunds, construction of check dams and sand dams. These activities contribute to addressing climate related shocks by improving water resource management through improved water capture and storage infrastructures and reducing soil erosion and rehabilitation of range lands and continuous capacity building to the communities on protection and sustainable use of natural resources. Both agencies worked closely to ensure integration and sequencing of activities. For example, water catchments rehabilitated in 2018 by WFP were upgraded by FAO for multi-use and soil bunds were reseeded for pasture rejuvenation.

A total of 2 600 households received voucher transfers that allowed them to meet their immediate food needs while engaged in the asset creation activities. The transfers covered 12 months and were fixed at the food minimum expenditure basket of the Togdheer region (75 USD). This support was used to meet food needs and provided a safety net during the lean seasons.

An Asset Benefit Indicator (ABI) survey was conducted at the end of the year to assess the proportion of the population that reported benefits from the assets created or rehabilitated as perceived at the household level within the targeted communities. Most of the assessed households, both FFA participants and non-participants (93.2%), reported benefits from enhanced livelihood asset base. The indicator took into consideration six possible perceived benefits under the resilience focus area: improved protection from sudden onset natural shocks; increase or diversification in production; reduced hardships and/or increased time availability; improved physical access to markets and/or basic services; improved ability to manage and maintain household and community livelihood assets; improvement in the natural environment.

Output 1221 - Households in Burco and Odweyne engaged in expansion/rehabilitation of productive, livelihood and disaster mitigation infrastructure such as water catchments and reservoirs, etc.

Communities across the nine villages in Burco were targeted through FFA programmes by WFP for the expansion of community infrastructure to address some of the needs identified through the community consultation carried out during the project's inception phase. The needs include lack of water during the dry season, poor water harvesting and lack of pasture for animals as a result of prolonged droughts. A total of 2 600 households participated in the activities that supported infrastructure for land conservation and harnessing water resources. This included construction of eight berkeds that collected and stored rainwater, construction of two sand dams that allowed rejuvenation of the wells, supported water infiltration into the ground and acted as a reservoir for water storage. The activities implemented during the dry lean season also allowed communities to rehabilitate rangelands through construction of soil bunds that will reduce the speed of water and will

allow to retain moisture for plant rejuvenation. In two villages affected by soil erosion, check dams were used for protection as they slow the speed of water, allow sedimentation and prevent gully formation during floods. Check dams were also built to allow shallow wells to recharge and reduce salinity in groundwater.

Activity 1: Rangeland Rehabilitation: Soil and water conservation efforts in through conditional cash activities



Figure 15: Ceel Xume Water catchment, 2019, Photo credit: WFP/Joshua Muya



Figure 15: Ceel Xume water tank storage, July 2019, Photo credit: FAO/ Ahmed Nur

In the nine villages, communities undertook soil and water conservation efforts through soil bunds, which resulted into the rehabilitation of 142 HA of land. During the implementation of the activities, participants' households (2 937) received cash-assistance to cover basic food needs. This soil bunds helped collect water and reduce its speed thereby supporting regeneration of vegetation cover and increasing food availability for livestock. The soil bunds were also planted with seed grass allowing recovery of rangelands.

Activity 2: Construction of check dams for erosion control and flood protection

In the villages of Boodhley Burco, Kalbare and War-Cimraan, the community participated in the implementation of erosion control measures to protect their lands from torrential rainwater that runs unimpeded in the land due to lack of vegetative cover. Through FFA, the community, totalling 743 households, constructed 14 840 m³ of check dams that reduced the speed of water thereby limiting its destructive impact. The slowed water also allowed sedimentation and recovery of the small gullies from previous rains. The cash transfers provided during the activities allowed communities to meet their immediate food needs while engaging in the construction of the assets. The check dams helped reduce the erosion that threatened to cut any connection from the villages to other towns and the speed of water, which often resulted into sudden floods.

Activity 3: Water Harvesting: Construction of Water Catchments, Berkeds and Sand dams

Water availability was the top priority during community consultations in most of the villages. In 2018, WFP, FAO and their co-operating partners focused on the establishment of water infrastructure in 15 villages. In 2019, efforts were made to complete the infrastructure in those villages where activities

had not been fully completed in 2018, with an increase of 4 500m³ of water storage capacity. In addition, FAO successfully supported the enhancement of excavated water infrastructures in 14 RBA targeted villages in Burco and Odweyne districts. FAO constructed and rehabilitated 12 multi-use water catchments and two roofed catchments. This included lining of the catchments, construction of pipeline, storage facilities and draw off points and animal troughs. Each infrastructure will support 300 households (1 800 beneficiaries) with livestock and irrigation water for vegetable production. The RBA agencies are coordinating with UNICEF to provide additional capacity at each water catchment site as well as ensure that water provided is safe for drinking.

In Habaaswayn, 148 Households participated in FFA activities, supporting the excavation of a water catchment and benefiting from cash transfers for six months. Four berkedes were constructed to help households store water for sheep and goats during lean season times.

In Ceel Xume village, where the source of water is shallow wells, the communities participated in the construction of two sand dams to support recharge of ground water. The sand dams create a barrier that slows down water and allows sand to accumulate thereby allowing water to percolate.

The above activities were implemented through FFA, where communities participated in the construction of the assets and received cash transfers to cover their basic needs while being engaged in the activities. The technical expertise and skilled labour were provided by WFP and the cooperating partner ActionAid to ensure quality control of the assets created.

Immediate Outcome 1230 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

Achievements under this outcome are underway, however delays in the implementation of saving groups were experienced due to the initial process of forming the livelihood groups which took longer than expected.

Output 1231 – Gender and nutrition sensitive food assistance for assets provided to vulnerable households during the lean and agricultural off-season

Implementation of activities were started in 2019, with 160 female-headed households identified and supported with alternative livelihood activities, including training on skillsets and improving access to safety nets to meet their basic needs through monthly transfers. The second phase of support will entail setting up savings groups in 2020.

Activity 1: Training of Women on Dry land Farming: fruit trees and gardening

This activity focused on supporting women, especially vulnerable women and female-headed households, in the acquisition of skills to engage in alternative livelihood activities. The focus was on the establishment of fruit gardens that will provide extra income to complement the households' income from the traditional pastoral system, while also providing nutritious fruits at the household level, which are a scarce resource in the arid areas. A total of 160 women were trained in vegetable gardens and fruit trees and were supported with transfers that will meet their immediate food needs.

Activity 2: Establishment of home fruit gardens and planting After the training, the women were supported in the establishment of individual home gardens. Tools were provided and women were supported with onsite training that enabled them to establish the gardens with fence. After the establishment of the gardens, 720 fruit trees were distributed to the participants in the four villages. The species planted included mango, guava, lime, orange, papaya, luceana and neem. The seedlings were planted in the gardens prepared by the participants, applying the knowledge gained in the trainings.



Figure 16: Fruit Trees garden, Ceel Xume, July 2019, Photo credit: WFP/Yusuf Artan

Despite the challenges in acquisition of seedlings, as fruit tree seedling suppliers were limited in the project area and had to be procured in Hargeisa over 300 km away, and lack of local expertise, the fruit gardens have provided a sense of pride and hope to a community that is overtly patriarchal. A mapping on the suitability of the type of tree seedlings to the environment and soils is necessary to support establishment of new sources of income that may improve livelihoods and reduce dependence on humanitarian support in Somalia.



Figure 18: Demonstration of the use of fodder machines during the ToT training in Hargeisa, April 2019, Photo credit: FAO/ Erastus Mbugua



Figure 17 Demonstration on drying and baling of Fodder (July 2019) ©FAO/ Abdilaahi Rabiile

Output 1232 - Households provided with training and technical support for the establishment of savings groups

Livelihood trainings on FFS, vegetable gardens, beekeeping and fodder were conducted in 2019, enabling beneficiaries to have their own gardens for vegetables and fodder and also to participate in beekeeping activities. In 2020, these households will be mobilized to form groups that will be trained and provided with further technical support for the set-up of savings groups. An example is the model FFS group in Boodhley, Burco. This group has successfully adopted the Farmer Field School approach and has established a savings box with significant savings from their activities. The group has distinct



Figure 19: Ceelxume community participate in practical sessions on reseeding (half-moon structure), July 201, photo credit: FAO/ Ahmed Aideed

membership with existing by-laws and a clear vision for their short- and long term goals -- to own farming machinery. The group has set up an account with a local bank in Somaliland. Formal training and technical support is required to make this saving group continue to prosper and meet its ultimate goal.

Pillar 3: Intermediate Outcome 1300: Improved gender sensitive governance of common productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in Burco and Odweyne

districts

To tackle systemic inequalities and promote dignity and empowerment of all, the programme tailored its assistance by incorporating the views, priorities, and concerns of men and women through community consultations and feedback and complaints mechanisms. Participation of women in decision-making entities and community engagements was promoted throughout the project's livelihood activities. Accordingly, there was a progressive increase in the number of women in resource management committees, with a 50% representation in 2019 reflecting an increase from 48.3% in 2018. This shows the positive effect of continued sensitization of communities on the importance of equitable participation of both women and men in decision-making entities at community level.

Immediate outcome 1310 Natural resource conservation/management at the community level enhanced, in line with regional and national priorities through improved capacity of female and male beneficiaries

Community awareness, mapping and planning of the key natural resource conservation and management actions for each of the 18 villages is complete and the NRM plans are available in the Annexes to this report. The project teams will focus on implementation of the village NRM plans in 2020.

Output 1311 - Technical support provided to communities in Burco and Odweyne 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.

RBA agencies supported communities to implement the activities foreseen in the community-based plans formulated in 2018. The plans will be reviewed in early 2020 to see if there should be a reprioritisation of activities based on the experience with the project so far.

Output 1312 - Communities supported for the implementation of plans for natural resource conservation/management including tree planting and re-seeding and building soil erosion structures.

NRM mapping was completed in 18 RBA villages to identify the key communal pasture areas in each village, and to map dry season grazing reserves and areas that require conservation. These maps will provide guidance for future FFA activities, soil bunds, gully control, regeneration of denuded land and native grass reseeding.



Figure 20: Soil bunds, Photo credit: FAO/ Ahmed Aideed

A total of 18 NRM groups were trained on natural resource conservation methods, community resource mapping and the establishment of NRM committees in each village, comprising 456 female and 656 male beneficiaries. In 2020, the NRM committees will be strengthened to establish community dry season grazing reserves through reseeded, construction of soil bunds, gully control, and reforestation and/or regeneration of degraded land.

Output 1313 - Plans for hand-over, continuity, sustainability as well as community and government ownership of implemented projects developed and initiated.

The multi-use water catchments were completed and will be handed over in 2020. Further strengthening and training on water usage management with the support of UNICEF will be delivered to the water catchment committees and representatives of local authorities in 2020.

Output 1314 - Communities provided with energy efficient options to preserve forest resources and fuel wood, including energy efficient stoves

In 2019, FAO procured 600 *Kuni Okoa* energy efficient cook stoves. These will be distributed to the NRM groups established in the 18 villages in Q2 2020.

Pillar 4: Intermediate Outcome 1400: Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene, including treatment and monitoring of MAM, in Burco and Odweyne districts

The nutrition situation in Burco and Odweyne districts of the Togdheer Region is characterised by serious to critical GAM rates during both the rain and dry seasons. Post Deyr GAM rates in 2017 and 2018 were at 14.5%, with the rates slightly improving in 2019 to GAM rates of 14.4%. The Post *Gu* FSNAU GAM rate in 2017 was 21.8%, which significantly improved to 14.5% and later in 2019 deteriorated a bit to 17.4% as shown in the figures below. Although the nutrition situation is still serious and critical in both seasons, the overall picture portrays an improvement attributable to the

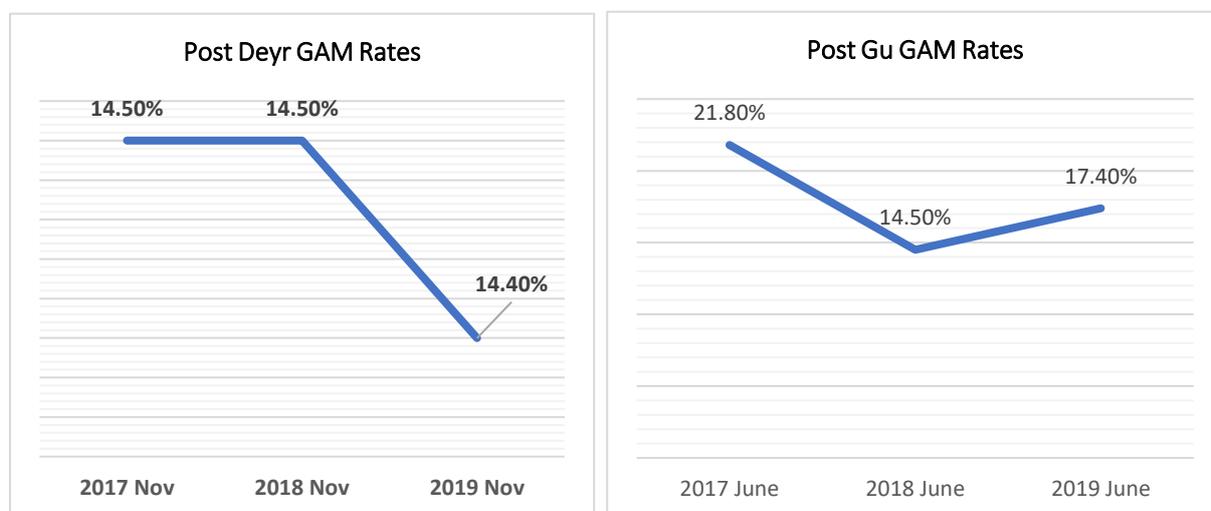


Figure 21: Togdheer – FSNAU, Post Gu and Post Deyr GAM rates since 2017

RBA targeted nutrition assistance and quality nutrition programming throughout the years. However, considering the underlying/structural causes the high level of acute malnutrition persists in the two districts. Similar to 2018, the programme consistently achieved MAM treatment and TB/HIV management set thresholds based on the SPHERE standards²⁵.

Immediate outcome 1410: Improved knowledge of essential nutritional and dietary best practices for beneficiaries in Burco and Odweyne districts, especially pregnant and lactating women

The Integration of nutrition sensitive SBCC through nutrition messaging offered a platform for improving the nutrition and practices of beneficiaries. As a result, a progressive increase in the proportion of caregivers with improved nutrition practices was observed from 65.9% at the end of 2018 to 69.4% in 2019. The scale up of nutrition activities to all 18 villages also increased beneficiaries' access to integrated nutrition and health services as part of longer-term resilience programming.

Output 1411 - Training and sensitisation on nutrition information (including infant feeding), education and awareness to all targeted communities

In 2019, through the health educators and the community nutrition workers in the RBA villages, WFP was able to train 1 365 men and 7 309 women on food choices, dietary diversification, water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH), infant and young child feeding. This is a 46% increase in comparison to 2018 due to the scale up of the activities to all RBA villages. Caregivers and pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs) attending the Maternal Child Health Nutrition (MCHN) and Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme (TSFP) clinics by default benefitted from counselling activities. Through beekeeping and fodder production trainings, a total of 252 households from 4 villages were successfully sensitised on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF), diet diversification, health and good hygiene practices.

Output 1412 - Training of community nutrition workers as TOTs

Having hired two Community Nutrition Workers (CNW), one male and one female, per village and implementing nutrition interventions in all the 18 villages, WFP trained 36 CNWs in 2019. To strengthen already existing nutrition Social and Behaviour Change Communication systems, the CNWs were trained on various aspects including their role in behavior change communication and message dissemination channels. The trainings also focused on the key messages to be shared with the community and the methodology to be adopted to convey these messages in order to achieve the desired objective, using the existing avenues and opportunities and highlighting the role of key influencers in the family who would trigger behaviour change. The CNWs will be further engaged by the SBCC partner in messaging sessions at the community level during implementation of livelihood activities in 2020. The CNWs were trained on nutrition and WASH messaging, screening, referrals, community mobilization and sensitization and electronic data collection platform via Open Data kit (ODK) system.

Immediate Outcome 1420: 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

²⁵ Cure rate >75%, Death rate of <3%, Non-response rate of <3% and Default rate of <15%.

The Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) rate in Togdheer has remained high over the past three *Gu* seasons (9.6% in 2019 *Gu*, 6.3% in 2018 *Gu* and 9.2% in 2017 *Gu*). The persistent widespread of acute malnutrition in Somalia is due to a combination of factors, including food insecurity, high morbidity, low immunization and vitamin-A supplementation, and poor care practices. In response, curative and preventative interventions, coupled with nutrition messaging were provided to support recovery and prevent further deterioration of the nutrition situation. WFP implemented malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes – aligned to national development plans – contributing to SDG target 2.2 (end all forms of malnutrition). The nutrition programme coverage for Moderate Acute Malnutrition (MAM) treatment was 76%, overcoming the Sphere²⁶ target of 50 percent. Similarly, MAM treatment performance rates for children 6-59 months (recovery rate, default rate, mortality rate, and non-response rate) results went beyond the Sphere targets. Similarly, MAM treatment performance rates for children 6-59 months (recovery rate: 96.3%, default rate: 2.0%, mortality rate: 0.0%, and non-response rate: 1.7%) went beyond the Sphere targets of >75% recovery rates, <15% default rate, <3% mortality rate and <15% non-response rate. The recovery rate was 94.5%, default rate 5.5%, death rate 0%, and non-response rate at 3.4%.

Output 1421 - Treatment and food supplements to all moderately acute malnourished pregnant and lactating women, (PLW), U5 children and PLHIV/TB

In 2019, WFP was able to reach 5 653 children under five and 2 446 PLWGs in all the 18 villages through targeted supplementary feeding, these encompassed the beneficiaries who were categorised as moderately malnourished through the Mid-Upper Arm Circumference (MUAC) assessment.

Persisting challenges in Somaliland continued to halt the roll out of the HIV programme in RBA districts. The government stood its ground regarding offering beneficiaries a family ration instead of an individual ration as per the approved WFP guidelines, meaning that only 150 people living with Tuberculosis (TB) were reached through the RBA project in 2019. The TB beneficiaries were supported with in-kind rations through Burco and Odweyne referral hospitals.

Output 1422 - Malnutrition Preventative interventions provided to pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), U2 children and mothers who deliver in Centres

Under the Maternal Child and Health Nutrition (MCHN) prevention of stunting programme, 2 420 children under two and 1 256 PLWGs were reached respectively. Underachievement under the Maternal and Child Health Nutrition programme for Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls target was attributed to the low number of beneficiaries in the villages given that there are only six fixed health facilities that provide MCHN support, and the rest of locations are supported by 12 mobile clinics.

To encourage delivery within the facility levels, the WFP MCHN delivery programme supported 256 mothers in the delivery. Having only few healthcare facilities meant that mothers from far villages delivered in the MCH facilities within the six fixed health facilities, thus surpassing the targets.

Immediate Outcome 1430 - Improved access to treatment and food support for men and women patients under TB and anti-retroviral treatment in Burco and Odweyne districts

²⁶ The Sphere standards are a set of principles and minimum humanitarian standards in four technical areas of humanitarian response: <https://www.spherestandards.org/humanitarian-standards/>

In 2019, patients on TB treatment from the two districts were reached with individual rations as per the WFP food by prescription guidelines. Unfortunately, the challenges WFP faced from the Ministry of Health HIV programme insisting on blanket support as opposed to the treatment support to the malnourished PLHIV continued in 2019. WFP has since contacted the Somaliland AIDS Commission (SOLNAC) to intervene and discussions between SOLNAC and MOH have been fruitful. WFP is now awaiting official communication from MOH to resume the treatment programme among malnourished PLHIV across Somaliland. For the RBA programme, WFP will target the PLHIV into the livelihood programme through the networks of PLHIV to ensure inclusion.

Output 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

The implementation of these activities including the targeting of beneficiaries was hampered by the delayed approval by the Ministry of Health on guidelines for PLHIV across Somaliland. Nevertheless, 50 TB (35 men, 15 women) beneficiaries from the two districts benefitted from the livelihood activities. Lessons learned include the need to integrate HIV and TB patients and target them directly through the alternative livelihood activities at the village level to ensure that they can receive support to meet household needs as well.

4.3 Expected Outcomes

The aim of the programme is to increase food security, nutrition and resilience for vulnerable populations, especially for women and children, in the targeted districts of Burco and Odweyne in the Togdheer region. The project aims at increasing and stabilizing nutritious food availability and access as well as increasing income, throughout the year, with a special focus on women, children/ and those living with illnesses.

The year 2019 focused on the implementation of activities complementary to the ones already conducted over the previous years of the RBA project as well as on building capacities to increase food and nutrition security and resilience.

Pillar 1: Intermediate Outcome 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 Burco and Odweyne districts

The RBA project is on track in terms of progress, with regular coordination meetings being held between the two Rome-Based Agencies, WFP and FAO and their implementing partners. Such meetings help improve the coherence of programmatic interventions and the sharing of progress updates to identify challenges and solutions. This has allowed to catch up on activities previously delayed and led to the decision to reassess the priorities of the 18 villages in early 2020.

Involvement of the government at national and regional levels has strengthened ownership of the project, with the Ministry of Planning and National Development taking lead in oversight and joint monitoring missions. The RBA agencies will work on capacity strengthening activities for the ministries in 2020.

Pillar 2: Intermediate Outcome 1200: Increased availability and access to a nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children in Burco and Odweyne districts

Livelihood trainings in agriculture and fodder production, beekeeping husbandry, and NRM ensured that targeted households, especially women, participated in knowledge sharing to enhance crop productivity, diversification and resource management.

Farmers were supported with climate smart inputs for agricultural activities, which are expected to improve production and provide stable and nutritious food supply at household level. Training on pre- and post-harvest losses were also provided, including integrated pest management to reduce food losses. It is expected that thanks to these skills, farmers will be able to produce quality food and improve on storage processes.

The trainings on processing of food for value-addition were postponed to 2020, when production will be available.

The trainings on production of nutrient dense vegetables targeting women-headed households are expected to increase the consumption of vegetables at household level and improve incomes through market sales. The provision of drip kits for irrigation will ensure that vegetable production continues during off-season.



Figure 22: Drip kits, Ceelxume, December 2019, Photo credit: FAO/Hiis Mohammed

The RBA programme addressed the acute, multifaceted water-related challenges in the RBA villages through the construction of effective water infrastructure and management systems in 14 villages in Burco and Odweyne. The infrastructure development built on previous work done in 2018 on the water catchments by installing liners, construction of tanks, installation of water systems with points for domestic use, livestock troughs and tanks for irrigation purposes. Further intervention included construction of underground

storage known as berkeds and sand dams to support ground water recharge. It is expected that the investments in climate adaptive water infrastructures will be able to improve access of water to the community throughout the dry seasons for both, livestock and agricultural use. With the increased water storage capacity, each infrastructure will support up to 300 households (1 800 beneficiaries).

The assets were supported with other livelihood interventions that allowed communities to enhance their production capacity. These included trainings in vegetable gardens and fruit trees, support with agricultural inputs that include seeds and seedlings, tractor hours and tools to support agricultural activities.

Targeted households were provided with *Cenchrus ciliaris* pasture seeds to complement the ongoing soil conservation measures for the regeneration of pasture and rangelands, during the 2019 Deyr season.

NRM awareness and trainings were conducted in all 18 RBA villages from July to September 2019, leading to the development of NRM plans. The trainings targeted 60 households per village who will

support the NRM committees in implementing the plans²⁷. The NRM committees will apply adaptive management techniques in rehabilitating the priority natural resources within each village in order to have access to productive land, reliable water sources and to strengthen food security. A resilience study will be conducted in 2021 to assess whether the communities are resilient and able to get through drought periods due the various interventions received from RBA agencies and the results shared thereafter. Data will be collected and the Resilience Capacity Index (RCI) will be disaggregated by gender.

The programme tailored its assistance to local needs, by incorporating the views, priorities, and concerns of men and women through community consultations and feedback and complaints mechanisms such as the hotline. Printed in each SCOPE card, beneficiaries can find WFP's hotline number which beneficiaries use to call for feedback or raise complaints at no cost. WFP monitoring teams review the information received and forward issues for action to relevant RBA teams.

Pillar 3: Intermediate Outcome 1300: Improved gender sensitive governance of common productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in Burco and Odweyne districts.

There was deliberate effort that encouraged the participation of women in decision-making entities and community engagement throughout its livelihood activities. Accordingly, there was a progressive improvement in proportion of women in resource management committees, with 50% of women represented across the 18 villages. This shows the positive effect of continued sensitization of communities on the importance of equitable participation of both women and men in decision-making entities at community level. It is expected that this will increase the opportunities for women to be involved in decision making over the use and control of common productive natural resources.

Pillar 4: Intermediate Outcome 1400: Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene, including treatment and monitoring of MAM, in Burco and Odweyne districts

Performance indicators in the implementation of Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme in Burco and Odweyne were within the globally accepted standards for under-fives in MAM treatment endorsed by the World Health Organization (WHO), WFP and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)²⁸. The recovery rate was 94.5%, default rate 5.5%, death rate 0%, and nonresponse rate at 3.4%. This was attributable to the intensive technical trainings and rigorous community nutrition worker trainings under WFP nutrition programming. These trainings focused on nutrition referral systems, TSFP and MCHN programming including accurate anthropometric assessment and recording. Active follow up from the community nutrition workers was initiated to determine the main factors that contributed to non-response and beneficiary defaulting. Movement to other areas especially for the pastoralist villages was the main factor contributing to beneficiaries defaulting. For non-responders, ration sharing was identified as the key factor. To address ration sharing, sensitization was given to caregivers on the importance of the use of PlumpySup²⁹ in the treatment of MAM for those admitted to the programme only.

²⁷ available in the Annexes.

²⁸ MAM Treatment Performance Indicators SPHERE Standards Targets – Recovery Rate >75%, Non-Response Rate <15%, Default Rate < 15% and Mortality Rate <3%

²⁹ WFP'S specialized nutritious food

4.4 Key Highlights – Telling the results story

This is mine!

Cudbi Aden Ahmed is a 53 years old mother of three children, two boys and one girl. She lives in Ceel-Hume village in the Odweyne district of the Togdheer region. Cudbi is a member of pastoral community that relied on keeping animals for their livelihood. Before the 2017 drought, she had 48 sheep, 77 goats and 4 camels and she was on her way up. She lost 80% of her animals due to the 2017 drought and she is back to where she started. To her, the drought cycle is becoming shorter and livestock keeping can no longer be relied on as a stable source of livelihood.

Cudbi is a member of a group of women in Ceel Hume who have been trained on fruit trees and vegetable cultivation. She received a basic introduction on plant growth and practical training on how to support a small garden and plant husbandry. She also visited western Hargeisa where she met other farmers who have been practicing fruit farming. This excited her and is eager to have a go and experience the fruits of her labor.

As part of the RBA project, Cudbi received cash transfers during the training period that allowed her to meet her immediate needs and was also supported with seedling and tools to start activities in her small garden. Now, she can irrigate her plants manually from shallow wells nearby. The communities, through the RBA programme were supported with sand dams that recharge the wells and ensure reliable source of water for Cudbi.

In a community that is dominated by men and most decisions on animal trade are the sole responsibility of a man, she looks around her plant lovingly and points at her chest and says “this is mine”.

MCHN Case Study



Figure 23: Hawa Ali and her 6-month-old baby girl, Hibo Hamse,
Photo credit: HPA/Bullale Mohamud

On a Thursday morning Hawa Ali and her 6-month-old baby girl, Hibo Hamse visit the Hahi health facility. Throughout her pregnancy and post-natal care, Hawa has long been a beneficiary at Kalbare Health Center. She presented the MCHN ration card and a SCOPE card indicating she had been benefiting from the preventative programme for the previous 12 months. Currently, she lives in Hahi with her family. She says “Before we relocated, we were barely getting on our feet. I used to clean houses for some very rich people and I used to charge them a small amount of money, which I

used to buy food for my children. Now that I do not have a job in my new village, all is gone. Our family is suffering” she exclaims. Luckily, she knows she can get health services from the nearby health center in Hahi. “It is a good thing that the government just recently completed this fully functional health center. Otherwise, many mothers like me would be suffering. At Kalbare, during her prenatal and postnatal visits, she received tips on how to breastfeed and how to take care of her child from the

health workers and she adheres to what she has been taught in the health center. Upon delivery at Kalbare HC, through the care of a qualified midwife, she received a ration of cereals, pulses, Super Cereal and Vegetable Oil.

Her child was screened by the health workers and was found to meet the criteria for only preventive nutritional care. She seemed happy to receive care for her child and with the baby girl being her first, she was also thankful to the health workers for counselling her on how to best take care of her child in the first few months. The child received 30 bags of Plumpy doz. The child will continue receiving the Plumpy doz until she attains the age of two. She continues by emphasizing that if she had not benefitted from the MCHN services throughout and after her pregnancy her child would not be in such good health. She even points out that her friend's child living in a village lacking WFP interventions suffered from malnutrition. Despite the fact they didn't have a stable source of income since their relocation, the nutritional status of her child was getting better and was not at risk of any form of malnutrition.

Beekeeping – Dayib



Figure 24: Dayib's self-constructed hives, Gatiitaley village, August 2019, Photo credits: FAO/ Abdideeq Yusuf

Dayib Cali Ismaaciil is forty years old and lives in Gatiitaley village in Odweyne district. Dayib is a livelihood beneficiary who participated in the beekeeping training held in July 2019 in Gatiitaley village. Prior to the training, Dayib was already constructing beehives from wood waste found around the village. He managed to

capture wild bee colonies by drawing them into his makeshift hives. FAO's livelihood training got him to the point where he was able to develop his own apiary. Dayib said: "FAO equipped me with the skills and knowledge that inspired me to start my own beekeeping farm".

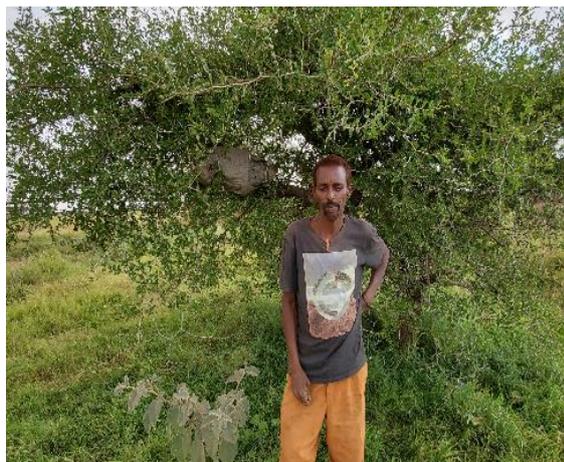


Figure 26: Dayib with his initial traditional hive that started his new venture, Gatiitale village, August 2019, Photo credits: FAO/ Abdideeq Yusuf



Figure 26: FAO supported Dayib with training on bee husbandry, provision of modern beekeeping hives and a honey harvesting kit, Gatiitale village, September 2019, Photo credits: FAO/ Abdideeq Yusuf

Under the RBA project, FAO supported Dayib through training as well as through the provision of modern hives and a bee harvesting kit. Since the intervention, Dayib has become the centre of beekeeping activity in Gatiitale village as other trained beekeepers have joined him to create a beekeeping venture at his apiary. “My hope is to increase my knowledge of beekeeping and to produce enough honey to support my family,” said Dayib. FAO will further support Dayib with technical support on value addition and community business initiatives in 2020.

4.5 Lessons Learned

In 2019, the programme faced challenges that impacted on the delivery of the activities, particularly the different modus operandi of the two organizations posed challenges for proper synchronization of activities. Some examples as below:

- The program lacks a dedicated coordinator that can support the two agencies and ensure compliance with the delivery of activities and timelines, while also liaising with the different levels of authorities in the implementation areas and helping strengthen coordination efforts with all stakeholders. Since the programme was briefly put on hold due to the COVID pandemic, there has been no discussion yet between the agencies on the position. However, given that the project is almost at the end, with one year of implementation remaining, this will likely be taken as a lesson learned for future programming.
- Inadequate integration between the alternative livelihood packages and FFA’s transfers led to delays and lack of progress across activities. It was agreed between agencies that FAO would improve the integration of the different project components to strengthen project outputs and contribute to longer-term outcomes.
- Due to delays in implementation of trainings, FAO spent less time determining the selection criteria for the beneficiary households. As a result, a large number of those selected were older as opposed to young and active individuals. FAO will improve exposure and selection criteria for alternative livelihoods beneficiaries.
- Until now, the RBA agencies have procured inputs in the international market. Beneficiaries suggested that procuring inputs at the local level, such as agricultural/beekeeping/fodder inputs,

would reduce delivery times, be more cost-effective and be better accepted by the community. RBA agencies agreed to test the local procurement approach in 2020.

- In order to improve medium and long-term outcomes, nutrition sensitization will be a significant component of all trainings delivered under the RBA programming (not subsidiary as done in 2019) and is to be embedded early into the project activities from 2020.
- The duration of trainings provided should be longer to allow participants to acquire the knowledge and skills relevant to the specific activity. The inbuilt Agropastoral Field Schools (APFs) will support participants to enhance their knowledge.
- Increased regular communication between FAO and WFP focal point persons is required. In addition, to facilitate close supervision/monitoring of activities, weekly or bi-weekly meetings are recommended in the future.

Implementation Challenges

- Implementing technical activities that involve agriculture, livestock and NRM in the production and diversification of productive assets proved difficult in 2019 due to the staff capacity to follow up on the ground activities, especially in the nutrient rich vegetable production. To respond to this challenge, FAO has hired three staff to supervise such technical activities.
- Similar to 2018, the government did not reach an agreement with WFP on the HIV programme, delaying its rollout in the RBA villages. However, it is expected that the MOH will provide their approval to enable activities after discussions with SOLNAC.
- High GAM rates in the two districts indicate the need to have preventive programmes implemented in all the villages. However, the availability of health facilities in only six out of the 18 villages calls out for the need to implement Blanket Supplementary Feeding Programme in all the mobile sites. Considering that RBA only provides resources for MCHN and TSFP, BSFP is not implemented in the two districts, posing a challenge in implementing prevention of acute malnutrition programme. The agency will continue pursuing funding from other sources to bridge this gap.
- Despite achieving gender parity for CNWs in the RBA villages, a challenge regarding the gender dimensions was men taking MUAC screening for women at household level. This was solved by adopting role separation, with men concentrating on SBCC message dissemination and women CNWs focusing on anthropometric measurements.
- Below normal rains for the *Gu* season resulted in the downsizing of the quantity of fodder seeds distributed from the planned 10 MT to 5 MT. Subsequently, the performance of the fodder was very poor due to the drought. The RBAs plan to adjust to this challenge through Increased fodder production awareness and capacity building activities to improve collaboration and coordination on fodder production. WFP's FFA programmes will support communities to rehabilitate the land by creating soil bunds. As communities create soil bunds, they will be enabled to reseed fodder seeds. Finally, fodder processing and storage techniques will be strengthened in areas that produced fodder in 2019.
- APFS training was not conducted as planned since the activities completed by the fodder and beekeeping groups were not well enough established to initiate experiential training. Active follow up on the groups and delivering the APFS training will be carried out in 2020.

- The procurement process for the fodder machines took longer than anticipated due to goods being sourced internationally. Locally sourced machinery and inputs and/or advanced procurement will be carried out in the future.
- The engagement of an international trainer to use the procured fodder machines for training beneficiaries took a long time due to field security training requirements and personal changes by the trainer. The process will be initiated earlier in the coming years.
- Due to the death of FAO's Agriculture Technical Expert/Project Manager and the maternity leave of the Field Agriculture Officer, several activities were delayed and, as a result, the *Gu* season was missed. Additional staff have already been recruited in order to avoid similar situations in the future.
- Farmer Field School trainings were conducted late missing the *Gu* season due to lack of staff, as previously explained. Farmers could not apply their training at the demonstration sites.
- Tillage hours were distributed to the agro-pastoral communities and fields were harvested but the yields were not assessed. Yield assessments will be actively pursued in 2020.
- Recruitment of additional field staff started in 2019 but the final selection rolled into the first quarter of 2020. This will boost field support capacity to follow on activity implementation across the 18 villages.

4.6 Explanation of financial variances

The RBA agencies utilised the funds to implement the planned activities, with actual expenditures at about 75% of planned budget for Year 3. Asset creation, traditional agriculture, training on alternative livelihoods such as kitchen gardens, beekeeping and nutrition activities were conducted as planned. However, the differences between planned and actual expenditures are mainly attributable to delays in implementing activities particularly in NRM and value-chain production, now rescheduled for 2020. In addition, staffing costs particularly under WFP were reported under separate funding streams as the staff are shared with other projects. The remaining funds will be utilised in 2020 to cater for staff time allocated to the project.

Expenditures for RBA project in Somalia for 2019 (Year 3)			
Cost category	Year 3 in USD \$		
	FAO	IFAD	WFP
Staff and Personnel Costs	75 938	-	0
Supplies, Commodities, Materials	181 764	-	321 700
Equipment	133 460	-	369
Contractual Services	136 711	-	1 832
Travel	104 068	-	50 123
Transfers and Grants to Counterparts	115 511	-	452 926
General Operating and Other Direct Costs	99 388	-	13 923
Indirect programme support costs	59 279	-	58 861
Sub-Total	906 119	-	899 735
Total	1 805 854		

- **STAFF AND PERSONNEL COSTS:**

Salaries were paid to consultants only. Costs for WFP staff working under RBA project was covered under other project funding in the same area, costs will be appropriately captured in the future.

- **SUPPLIES, COMMODITIES AND MATERIALS:**

For FAO, this includes the purchase of mineral blocks, seeds and seedlings, beekeeping inputs, drip irrigation kits and hand tools. For WFP, this includes cash-based transfers to beneficiaries, and nutrition commodities plus costs of transporting these to the project sites.

- **EQUIPMENT:**

For FAO, this includes the purchase of cooking stoves, multipurpose planters, fodder machines and servers supporting project implementation. For WFP, this relates to office supplies.

- **CONTRACTUAL SERVICES:**

This category covers costs for construction of fodder stores and water intake structures, including covering costs for training workshops and meetings under the project.

- **TRAVEL:**

Missions for staff supporting the project and attending the RBA specific travels to Niger and Rome.

- **TRANSFERS AND GRANTS TO COUNTERPARTS:**

This line covers implementation costs (under the Letter of Agreements modality) for co-operating partners who implement activities on behalf of the RBA agencies, as well as grants to counterparts such as the Line Ministries.

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

Costs related to office space, car hire and other operating costs.

- **INDIRECT PROGRAMME SUPPORT COSTS:**

Standard support costs according to fixed rates were applied.

5. Performance Measurement Frameworks

5.1 Global Component

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
Intermediate Outcome 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						
	# of joint activities undertaken to support resilience programming	0	6 (including coordination calls with each country; Annual Steering committee meetings; other)	10 (total): 3 x coordination calls (1 per country) 1 x Annual Steering Committee meeting 1 x joint RBA field mission to Niger 1 x technical document of methodologies and requirements for the RBA toolbox 1 x CFS side-event 1 x EB side event	20 (6 x 2017; 6 x 2018; 8 x 2019)	30 (6 per year)	<i>On schedule</i>
	# of jointly developed reports and publications disseminated and promoted	N/A	5 per year	7 (total) 1 x Annual report 1 x CFS meeting report/materials 1 x 2 nd Annual Steering Committee meeting report 3 x DRC advocacy package (photos, stories, videos)	14 (3 in 2017; 4 in 2018; 7 x 2019)	25	<i>On schedule</i> (note footage collected in Niger, to be edited/circulated in 2020)

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 target	Annual	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
					1 x EB exhibition stand package of materials/Q-cards)			
Immediate outcome 1110	Strengthened RBA, government and stakeholder's capacities to increase livelihoods resilience for food security and nutrition							
	% increase of favourable perceptions on Strengthened RBA, government and stakeholders' capacities to increase livelihoods resilience for food security and nutrition	0	5% ³⁰		Survey developed, including technical modalities for data collection, analysis, and reporting.	Survey recipients list created for all countries, and survey developed (to be launched in 2020 to cover the mid-point of implementation)	5%	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1111 - Dedicated trainings on RBA analysis, programming and measurement tools and approaches for resilience provided to RBA, government and partner (including local research and academia institutions) staff	# of technical trainings organized	N/A	Based on demand	No training requests in 2019 DRC RIMA support on the midline survey and challenges related to displacement and sample replacements	7 (4 missions in 2017; 2 missions in 2018; 1 mission in 2019)		10 overall	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1112 - Direct technical and operational support provided to country	# of in-country missions and remote support interactions undertaken	N/A	Based on demand	1 x Dimitra Club back-stopping mission to DRC	5		9 (3 per each country)	<i>On schedule</i> Note that remote support is consistently

³⁰ This figure will be calculated through a new indicator, extracted from a survey, to be sent out on a yearly basis through Survey Monkey to the members of the Global Steering Committee as well as to counterparts in the field (line ministries, specific institutes, provincial/regional authorities). As the survey will be perception-based, the indicator will track how the perceptions on RBA, government and stakeholders' capacities to improve livelihoods resilience for food security and nutrition change over the course of the programme by measuring the percentage increase in favourable responses.

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
offices, national and local authorities and partners to strengthen their capacities to implement the programme through in-country missions or remote support				1 x data collection and funding support back-stopping mission to DRC 1 x Joint RBA field mission support to Niger 3 x technical support to the three countries during the 2 nd Annual Steering Committee meeting			provided to the country teams throughout the year, based on demands and through action points arising from regular joint teleconferences. These are not captured as part of the in-country missions.
Output 1113 - Technical and policy assistance for developing multi-year resilience strategies and programmes in consultation with government and local authorities provided	# of multi-year resilience strategies and programmes developed	N/A	2 per year	Wording of the 'Output' needs to be reviewed.	Wording of the 'Output' needs to be reviewed.	Wording of the 'Output' needs to be reviewed.	Wording of the 'Output' needs to be discussed and reviewed pending the findings of the survey in 2020 (activity linked to immediate outcome 1110 above, and 1120 below)
Immediate Outcome 1120	Improved knowledge management in the development of an evidence-based approach to resilience for food security and nutrition						
	% increase of favourable perceptions on Improved	0	5% ³¹	Survey developed, including technical	Survey recipients list created for all	5%	<i>On schedule</i>

³¹ This figure will be calculated through a new indicator extracted from the same survey used for Immediate outcome 1110. The indicator will capture the perceived understanding of how knowledge management has improved in the development of an evidence-based approach to resilience for food security and nutrition and track this by measuring the percentage increase in favourable responses.

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
	knowledge management in the development of an evidence-based approach to resilience for food security and nutrition			modalities for data collection, analysis, and reporting.	countries, and survey developed (to be launched in 2020 to cover the mid-point of implementation)		
Output 1121 - A shared toolbox of complementary RBA analysis, programming and measurement tools and approaches for resilience is developed and disseminated	Shared RBA toolbox developed and disseminated	N/A	This is an on-going activity and work in progress with a single output by the end of the project	In 2019, a detailed technical review of the three agency instruments was undertaken for national, sub-national, community, household, and individual levels.	0	1 overall	<i>On schedule</i> RBA technical team has identified documented the technical methodologies and requirements at all levels of the three instruments, for the subsequent identification of complementarities
Output 1122 - Knowledge management activities supported to document and share good practices to enhance learning of RBA, government and partners and to strengthen the evidence base for	# of knowledge management activities undertaken	N/A	1	1 x Lessons Learnt section in 2019 annual report 1 x KM specialist mission to DRC to document project and practices 1 x KM specialist mission to Niger to document project and practices	6 (1 output in 2017; 2 outputs in 2018; 3 outputs in 2019)	5 overall	<i>Exceeded</i>

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
measurement and policy development							
Output 1123 - Advocacy efforts undertaken to create awareness and generate interest on RBA partnership drawing on lessons learnt and experiences at the country and regional level	# of events and meetings organized	N/A	Not defined (dependent on emerging opportunities)	1 x CFS 46 side event 1 x WFP November Executive Board exhibition	6 (1 output in 2017; 3 outputs in 2018; 2 outputs in 2019)	15 overall	<i>On schedule</i>

5.2 The Democratic Republic of Congo

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
OUTCOMES							
Ultimate Outcome 1000	Increased food security and resilience for populations, especially women and children in targeted regions						
	Resilience Index (RIMA/RIC) (disaggregated by sex)	Treatment = 30,61 MHH = 30,26 FHH = 32,09 Control group = 31,51 MHH = 31,57 FHH = 31,14	N/A ³²	Treatment = 47,690 MHH = 48,230 FHH = 45,460 Control group = 44,080 MHH = 44,400 FHH = 41,480	Treatment = 47,690 MHH = 48,230 FHH = 45,460 Control group = 44,080 MHH = 44,400 FHH = 41,480	Treatment = 34 MHH = 34 FHH = 34	<i>Exceeded</i>
	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5	Treatment area = 3,7% Control group = 9,1%	N/A ³³	Treatment area = 10,9% Control group = 5,9%	Treatment area = 10,9% Control group = 5,9%	Treatment = 3%	<i>Behind schedule</i> There has been a deterioration in the situation. The increase of the global acute malnutrition rate in the treatment area would probably be due to household or community shocks (food prices, food access, displacement etc).
	Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 5	Treatment area = 56,1% Control group = 59,8%	N/A ³⁴	Treatment area = 49,1% Control group = 56,8%	Treatment area = 49,1% Control group = 56,8%	Treatment = 50%	<i>Exceeded</i>
	% of households with poor Food Consumption Score	Treatment = 32,1%	N/A ³⁵	Treatment = 21,2% MHH = 20,8%	Treatment = 21,2% MHH = 20,8%	Treatment = 25%	<i>Exceeded</i>

³² The target was set for the end of the project

³³ The target was set for the end of the project

³⁴ The target was set for the end of the project

³⁵ The target was set for the end of the project

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
	(disaggregated by sex of HH head)	MHH = 32,6% FHH = 30,1% Control group = 33,4% MHH = 33,6% FHH = 31,8%		FHH = 22,9% Control group = 23,8% MHH = 23,5% FHH = 25,6%	FHH = 22,9% Control group = 23,8% MHH = 23,5% FHH = 25,6%	MHH = 25% FHH = 25%	
Intermediate Outcome 1200	Increased availability and access to a nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children, in targeted regions.						
	Food Coping Strategy Index (household level)	Treatment area = 39,99 Control group = 42,2F3	N/A	Treatment area = 48,69 Control group = 49,33	Treatment area = 48,69 Control group = 49,33	Treatment area = 37	<i>Behind schedule</i> The drop in agricultural yields and agricultural production in season B of 2019 due to the anomalies recorded in rainfall in production areas, in addition to the prevalence of insecurity and acts of violence that affect household access to their livelihoods and other income source opportunities, could explain this trend in the coping strategy index
	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index (household level)	Treatment area = 2,7 Control group = 2,72	N/A	Treatment area = 2,44 Control group = 2,43	Treatment area = 2,44 Control group = 2,43	Treatment area = 2,33	<i>On schedule</i>
	Proportion of women of reproductive age (15 – 49 years old) consuming Minimum Diet Diversity (MDD-W)	<i>Not available</i> ³⁶	N/A	<i>Not available</i>	<i>Not available</i>	Treatment = 30%	Data for this indicator will be collected at the end of the project
	Proportion of children aged 6-23 months consuming a	Treatment area = 8,47%	N/A	Treatment area = 25% Control group = 9,2%	Treatment area = 25% Control group = 9,2%	Treatment area = 15%	<i>Exceeded</i>

³⁶ The indicator was not taken into account in the 2017 baseline and was incorporated only in the 2019 mid-term survey.

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
	Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD)	Control group = 10,9%					
Intermediate Outcome 1300	Improved sustainable gender sensitive governance of collective productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in targeted regions						
	# of joint (which stakeholders) capacity development activities organized at country and field level	0	N/A	0	0	10	<i>Planned for 2021</i>
	% of women with access to collective productive resources	Treatment area = 12,33% Control group = 15,43%	N/A	Treatment area = 52,86% Control group = 70,12%	Treatment area = 52,86% Control group = 70,12%	Treatment area = 40%	<i>Exceeded</i>
	Composition of community level management committees/ decision making bodies (disaggregated by gender)	N/A ³⁷	N/A	58%	58%	70% of participating community organizations have achieved gender-balance in their management and/or decision-making bodies	<i>On schedule</i>
Intermediate Outcome 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)	N/A ³⁸	N/A	N/A	N/A	50% of beneficiaries adopted best practices for gender sensitive	

³⁷ The indicator was not taken into account in the 2017 baseline, and was incorporated only in the 2019 mid-term survey.

³⁸ The indicator was not taken into account in the 2017 baseline, and was incorporated only in the 2019 mid-term survey.

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
						nutrition activities	
Immediate Outcome 1210	Improved capacities of diverse nutrient-rich food production systems, post-harvest handling and market access						
	% variation in yields in food production (kg/HA): -maize -beans -soybeans	Maize:1,923kg Beans 1,176kg Soybeans 795kg	N/A	Maize: 1,730kg Beans: 683kg Soya: 835kg	Maize: 1,730kg Beans: 683kg Soya: 835kg	Maize 30% increase Beans 20% increase Soybeans 10% increase	<i>On schedule</i> The annual production was badly affected by the poor rainfall during the B season. However, the increase of HH's cropping area permitted to increase the average production per HH despite lower productivity
	% variation of the production of targeted nutrient-rich foods	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	20%	Data on vegetable production could not be collected (explanation available in narrative report)
	decrease in post harvest losses for supported beneficiaries	45%	N/A	N/A	N/A	30%	<i>This indicator will be measured at the end of the project</i>
	volume of commodities sold by supported FOs	0	N/A	1123,173 MT	2116,173 MT	3000 MT	<i>On schedule</i> In 2019 supported FOs were able to sell 1123,173 MT of commodities, it is an improvement compared to 2018 (853 MT) and 2017 (140 MT)
Immediate Outcome 1220	Increased and diversified income sources						
Increased and diversified income sources	income diversification (based on the participation index)	Treatment area = 2 Control group = 2,059	N/A	Treatment area = 1,93 Control group = 2,085	Treatment area = 1,93 Control group = 2,085	Treatment area = 2,36	<i>Behind schedule</i> The VSLA activity has had a delay because of the issues with identification of the

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
							implementing partner. As a mitigation measure, the contracting of the implementing partner will be finalised and the activities started ; Equipment and supplies for the activity have also been purchased in order to speed up the implementation
Immediate Outcome	Immediate Outcome 1230						
Increased access to social and productive assets	Households with access to productive assets index	Treatment area = 0,219 Control group = 0,155	N/A	Treatment area = 0,222 Control group = 0,178	Treatment area = 0,222 Control group = 0,178	Treatment area = 0,3	<i>Behind schedule</i> The intensification of activities such as support to livestock, facilitation of access to land and increased available arable land, together with distribution of agricultural inputs will contribute to make significant progress towards the achievement of this target
Immediate Outcome 1310	Improved capacity of community-based organizations in management with focus on women leadership						
	% of supported CBOs who have women in leadership positions	77%	N/A	97%	97%	100%	<i>On schedule</i>
Immediate Outcome 1320	Improved capacities of community-based organizations in financial and economic resources management						
	% of CBOs that receive trainings in financial management through the project	100%	N/A	100%	100%	80%	Exceeded
	% of supported CBOs with savings and loans systems in place	0%	N/A	0%	0%	50%	<i>Behind schedule</i> The VSLA activity has had a delay because of the issues

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
							with identification of the implementing partner As a mitigation measure, the contracting of the implementing partner will be finalised and the activities started. Equipment and supplies for the activity have also been purchased in order to speed up the implementation
Immediate Outcome 1410	Improved nutritional dietary practices						
	% of beneficiary HH who adopted improved nutritional dietary practices	Treatment area = 38,3% Control group = 36,01%	N/A	Treatment area = 45,2% Control group = 38,0%	Treatment area = 45,2% Control group = 38,0%	Treatment area = 50%	<i>On schedule</i>
Immediate Outcome 1420	Improved essential family practices in food hygiene						
	% of beneficiary HH who adopted improved food hygiene practices	Treatment area = 8,5% Control group = 5,02%	N/A	Treatment area = 12,04% Control group = 7,2%	Treatment area = 12,04% Control group = 7,2%	Treatment area = 50%	<i>Behind schedule</i> More sensitization campaigns on good food hygiene practices will be carried out through the partnership with community radios
OUTPUTS							
Immediate Outcome 1210	Improved capacity of selected beneficiaries in food production systems, post-harvest handling and market access						
Output 1211 - Technical support to sustainable production techniques and post-harvest handling, including the	% of supported CBOs who received technical support for production through the project	0%	100%	100%	100%	80%	<i>Exceeded</i> 220 FO supported
	% of supported CBOs who received technical support for processing and marketing through the project	0%	100%	100%	100%	80%	<i>Exceeded</i> 220 FO trained

Performance Measurement Frameworks

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
provision of climate-sensitive, agricultural inputs, nutrient-rich crops and varieties and tools provided							The project supports all 220 beneficiary farmer organizations
	% of HH benefiting from quality agricultural inputs through the project	0%	100%	99,80%	99,80%	80%	<i>Exceeded</i> 12 479 HH reached (12 500 HH planned) Tools and improved seeds are distributed to inputs shops, accessible to all beneficiaries
	% of HH who received support for production of nutrient-rich foods including vegetable and animal protein through the project	0%	100%	99,80%	99,80%	80%	<i>Exceeded</i>
	# HH which have access to nutrition-rich crops through the project	0	12 500 HH	12 479 HH	12 479 HH	10 000 HH	<i>Exceeded</i> Improved seeds are distributed to inputs shops, accessible to all beneficiaries
	# HH which have received nutrition-rich small livestock through the project	0	2 500 HH	363 HH	4 143 HH	10 000 HH	<i>Behind schedule</i> The availability of small livestock that meets FAO specifications is limited in the local market which delays the procurement process. As a mitigation measure, a preliminary prospection of the local market to identify providers, as well as progressive purchase will help to reach the target.
Output 1212 - Trainings on animal health and	% of supported CBOs that are trained on animal health through the project	0%	67%	67%	67%	50%	<i>Exceeded</i> 147 FO trained out of 220 FO

Performance Measurement Frameworks

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
vaccination campaign against common animal diseases implemented	# of vaccination campaigns implemented through the project	0	1	1	1	3	<i>On schedule</i> One vaccination campaign was implemented in 2019
	# of animals that are vaccinated against common animal diseases	0	3 000	6 744	6 744	3 000	<i>Exceeded</i> The target of 3,000 animals was exceeded in a single campaign as the agencies were able to purchase more vaccines than expected as the cost of vaccines was lower than anticipated.
Output 1213 - Market related climate-sensitive infrastructure such as bridges, roads and storage facilities and facilities rehabilitated and / or constructed	# of market and infrastructures rehabilitated / constructed	0	3	1	1	8	<i>Behind schedule</i> 1 market was completed in 2019, 4 warehouses complexes will be built and finalized by December 2020s. 26 km of roads will be built in 2020. The delay was partially due by the contracting process.
Output 1214 - Training on commercialization provided to smallholder farmers organizations	% of supported small-holder farmer organizations who received training on commercialization through the project	0%	100%	10%	10%	100%	<i>Behind schedule</i> the preliminary activities (selection of partners, validation of training modules, etc.) for setting up training have already started, nevertheless the actual training activities have not yet been implemented. The WFP have already initiated the training on commercialization for some

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
							FOs in 2019. Others, will be trained in 2020
Output 1215 - Capacity building provided to supply-side partners such as providers of seeds, veterinary products, packaging, spare parts, etc.	% of supported CBOs that received support on seeds multiplication through the project	0%	100%	100%	100%	50%	<i>Exceeded</i>
	% of supported CBOs who have access to agricultural inputs shops through the project	0%	100%	100%	100%	80%	<i>Exceeded</i>
	# of veterinary stores put in place	0	4	0	2	6	<i>Behind schedule</i> Veterinary stores will be put in place within the 4 warehouses
Immediate Outcome 1220	Increased capacity of selected beneficiaries, especially women, for income and saving/credit source diversification						
Output 1221 - Income generating activities promoted with focus on women groups	% of participating women groups supported to conduct IGAs through the project	0%	100%	92%	92%	100%	<i>On Schedule</i>
Output 1222 - Trainings, cash transfer and small equipment provided to microfinance institutions and community-based savings and credit associations	% of supported community-based savings and credit associations that received training and small equipment through the project	0%	45%	0%	0%	60%	<i>Behind schedule</i> There were delays in identifying a capable implementing partners. The process of selection of the partner will be accelerated. Implementation will begin in 2020. The time available will allow to reach the target.
	% of supported community-based savings and credit associations that received	0%	45%	0%	0%	60%	<i>Behind schedule</i>

Performance Measurement Frameworks

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
	conditional cash transfers to support saving and loan systems through the project						There were challenges in finding an appropriate financial service provider. The financial service provider has been secured and implementation should begin in 2020. Cash transfer activities will continue and intensify during 2020 thus increasing also the % of VSLA which have received conditional cash transfers through their members.
Immediate Outcome 1230	Increased access to gender-sensitive social and productive safety nets for vulnerable households, including pregnant and lactating women						
Output 1231 - Gender-sensitive Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) provided to vulnerable households, and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) for pregnant and lactating women	# of participants in FFA activities through the project (disaggregated by sex)	0	667	525 91F 434M	525 91F 434M	1 000	<i>Behind schedule</i> The Year 2020 will see the intensification of FFA activities of reforestation, as well as the beginning of wetlands drainage activities which will allow to reach the target.
	# of participants in FFT activities through the project (disaggregated by sex)	0	125	0	0	500	<i>Behind schedule</i> This activity has been postponed to 2020 due to lack of funding in 2019
Output 1232- Conditional cash transfers provided to support girls' education and nutrition	# HH receiving conditional cash transfer to promote access to food and girls' education through the project	0	100	0	0	100	<i>Behind schedule</i> This activity was delayed due to the lengthy process involved in identifying appropriate modalities for the transfer of assistance. Implementation will begin in 2020.

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
Immediate Outcome 1310	Improved capacity of community-based organizations in sustainable collective and productive resource management with focus on women leadership						
Output 1311 - Gender sensitive training in management and leadership provided to community organizations	% of supported CBOs who participated in gender-sensitive organizational management trainings	0%	0%	0%	0%	80%	<i>Behind schedule</i> A training had been scheduled for December 2019 but due to availability of staff, it was delayed until January 2020
Output 1312 - Gender-sensitive sensitization campaigns on leadership roles and human rights conducted in targeted communities	# gender-sensitive sensitization campaigns on leadership roles and human rights conducted	0	1	1	2	4	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1313 - Women-centred functional literacy programme implemented	# of women participating in literacy and gender-sensitive trainings conducted under the project	0	926	860	860	926	<i>On Schedule</i>
Output 1314 - Capacity building in sustainable resource management, including awareness of positive coping strategies for environmental hazards, climate change, reforestation,	% of supported CBOs who received training on sustainable resources management, including sensitization on positive coping strategies to environmental hazards, climate-change adaptation, reforestation, environmental protection, and climate-smart approaches to production through the project	0%	20%	20%	42%	80%	<i>Behind schedule</i> The RBA team faced difficulties in finding skilled FFS trainers. In order to find a solution to this shortage, FAO has trained a number of agronomists in North and South Kivu in 2020. The process of certification is still ongoing.

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
environmental protection and climate smart approaches to production, provided to men and women							Carried out as part of the Farmer Field School (FFS) workshops. 92 out of 220 PO are participating to the FFS Moreover, a specific training will be carried out in 2020.
Immediate Outcome 1320	Improved capacity of beneficiary organizations and institutions to influence local, provincial and national decision-making processes on the management of collective and productive resources⁴ and agricultural policies development.						
Output 1321- Information sharing networks such as community listening clubs and market intelligence sharing systems organized	# of community listening clubs formed	0	100	88	150	100	<i>Exceeded</i> Additional clubs self-created and are supported by the project
	% of beneficiary FOs which have access to a market intelligence sharing systems	0%	100 %	33 %	33 %	100 %	<i>On schedule</i> Additional market intelligence sharing systems will be put in place when the 4 warehouses will be handed over to the cooperatives
Output 1322- Capacity building provided to government technical departments	# of trainings provided to technical state departments	0	4	4	7	10	<i>On schedule</i>
	# of technical state departments (IPAPPEL, SENASEM) that received equipment	0	1	1	2	2	<i>On schedule</i>

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
Output 1323- Capacity building provided to existing umbrella organizations to improve their service delivery to members	% of umbrella organizations ³⁹ supported in technical, financial, legal or logistic aspects	0%	100%	46%	66%	80%	<i>On schedule</i> Legalization of cooperatives is still ongoing. 4/6 cooperatives legalized 6/6 cooperatives technically trained 6/6 cooperatives trained in accounting
Output 1324- Institutional arrangements between beneficiaries and other social and economic stakeholders at local and national levels, such as umbrella organizations, professional organizations and networks implemented	% of targeted farmer groups that are connected to an umbrella organization	0%	100%	100%	100%	80%	<i>Exceeded</i> Every FO is connected to a UFO which is connected to cooperatives
Immediate Outcome 1410	Improved knowledge of good food and nutrition practices among female and male beneficiaries in selected communities						
Output 1411 - Media-based community awareness raising campaigns on nutritional best practice conducted	# of community awareness campaigns on nutritional good practices conducted	0	1	1	2	4	<i>On schedule</i>

Performance Measurement Frameworks

Outcome/Output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 Annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of project target	Status to date
Output 1412 - Gender-sensitive training and awareness raising sessions conducted in targeted communities on nutrition, including promotion of dietary diversity, and culinary demonstrations,	# of women and men participating in trainings and awareness raising sessions on nutrition	0	2 500	2 500	2 500	10 000	<i>On schedule</i> 2,500 beneficiaries reached in 2019. 75,00 beneficiaries programmed for 2020
	# HH which have access to nutrition-rich animals through the project	0	1 100	0	103	4 000	<i>Behind schedule</i> The availability of small livestock that meets FAO specifications is limited in the local market which delays the procurement process. A preliminary prospection of the local market to identify providers, and progressive purchase will permit to reach the target
Immediate Outcome 1420	Improved knowledge of essential family practice in food hygiene among female and male beneficiaries in selected communities						
Output 1421- Community awareness and sensitization campaigns on food hygiene conducted	# of awareness and sensitization campaigns on food hygiene conducted	0	1	1	2	4	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1422- Sensitization campaigns on food hygiene best practice conducted in beneficiary communities	# of good practices divulgation campaigns conducted	0	1	1	2	4	<i>On schedule</i>

5.3 Niger

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
OUTCOMES							
Ultimate Outcome 1000	Increased food security and resilience for populations, especially women and children in Targeted regions						
	Resilience Capacity Index (RCI)	N/A	Targeted Total: 35 Dogo: 40 Chadakori: 30	N/A	N/A	Targeted Total: 35 Dogo: 40 Chadakori: 30	Midline ⁴⁰ survey
	% of households with poor Food Consumption Score (disaggregated by sex of HH head)	N/A	Targeted Dogo: 50% Chadakori: 55%	N/A	N/A	Targeted Dogo: 50% Chadakori: 55%	Midline survey
	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5	N/A	Targeted Dogo: <10.0% Chadakori: <15%	N/A	N/A	Targeted Dogo: <10.0% Chadakori: <15%	Midline survey
	Prevalence of chronic malnutrition among children under 5	N/A	Targeted Dogo: <50.0% Chadakori: <45.0%	N/A	N/A	Targeted Dogo: <50.0% Chadakori: <45.0%	Midline survey
Intermediate Outcome 1210	Increased knowledge of and access to the agricultural inputs and assets required for sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agriculture production for beneficiaries in Targeted communities						
	% of beneficiaries who have adopted at least 3 innovative technologies divulged (disaggregated by gender)	Targeted 0,09% M=0,09% W=0% Control: 0,17% M=0,17% W=0%	Targeted 20%	N/A	N/A	Targeted 20%	Midline survey
	# beneficiaries having benefitted from trainings in nutrition	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 800	Midline survey

⁴⁰ Midline survey not carried out given the Covid-19 restrictions.

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	# beneficiaries having benefitted from trainings in agriculture technologies	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 800	Midline survey
	# beneficiaries having received ag inputs or productive assets for nutrition smart agriculture	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	7 800	Midline survey
	# of HH who have used new agricultural inputs	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	1 115	Midline survey
Immediate Outcome 1220	Improved value chains for nutritious agricultural products within Targeted communities						
	Quantity (Tons) of products from food process technologies sold by Targeted (disaggregated by sex)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	M= 10 W= 5	Midline survey
	Amount of products from food process technologies sold by targeted beneficiaries (disaggregated by sex)	0	N/A	N/A	N/A	M= 1 200 000 W= 600 000	Midline survey
Immediate Outcome 1230	Improved access to nutritious food or cash supply during shock periods and to social safety nets for beneficiaries in Targeted communities						
	% of eligible population who participated in programme	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	66%	Midline survey
	# HH with access to nutritious foods during shock periods	0	N/A	1 771	N/A	2 300	Midline survey
	# HH with access to cash supply during shock periods	0	N/A	1 771	N/A	1 800	Midline survey

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	# HH with access to safety nets during shock periods	0	N/A	5 610 HH beneficiaries 1 083 Women headed HHs 4 527 Men headed HHs	N/A	10 000	Midline survey
Immediate Outcome 1310	Enhanced participatory and gender-sensitive community/stakeholder planning and management mechanisms						
	# of Targeted communities having in place participatory planning tools (e.g., CBPP, SLP)	10	N/A	10	N/A	15	Midline survey
	# women heading management	0	N/A	10	N/A	32	Midline survey
Immediate Outcome 1410	Enhanced awareness of Targeted communities of essential family practices						
	% of beneficiaries who have changed their dietary practices	0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	70%	Midline survey
Immediate Outcome 1420	Enhanced access to community-based screening and treatment of moderate acute mal-nutrition (MAM) for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant women (PW) within Targeted communities						
	% of people receiving MAM treatment (disaggregated by beneficiary categories, sex, age, as % of planned)	Dogo: 0% B: 0% G: 0% Chadakori:0% B: 0% G: 0%	Dogo: 85% B: 85% G: 85% Chadakori: 85% B: 85% G: 85%	90,93% Dogo: 31.5% B: 20,58% G: 21,89% Chadakori: 223% B: 134% G: 179%	90,93% Dogo: 31.5% B: 20,58% G: 21,89% Chadakori: 223% B: 134% G: 179%	Dogo: 85% B: 85% G: 85% Chadakori: 85% B: 85% G: 85%	<i>On schedule</i>

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	# children receiving treatment	Dogo: 0% B: 0% G: 0% Chadakori:0% B: 0% G: 0%	Dogo: 2 242 B: 1 132 G: 1 110 Chadakori: 2 392 B: 1 208 G: 1 184	Total: 4 214 Dogo: 476 B: 233 G: 243 Chadakori: 3738 B: 1 608 G: 2 130	Total: 4 214 Dogo: 476 B: 233 G: 243 Chadakori: 3738 B: 1 608 G: 2 130	Dogo: 2 242 B: 1 132 G: 1 110 Chadakori: 2 392 B: 1 208 G: 1 184	<i>On schedule</i>
	# pregnant women receiving treatment	Chadakori: 0 Dogo: 0	Chadakori: 350 Dogo: 500	Chadakori PW: 688 Dogo: 0	Chadakori PW: 688 Dogo: 0	Chadakori: 350 Dogo: 500	<i>On schedule</i>
	MAM treatment performance: Recovery rate	Chadakori: 0% Dogo: 0%	Recovery rate > 75%	80,2	86,6	Recovery rate > 75%	<i>On schedule</i>
	MAM treatment performance: Death rate	Chadakori: 0% Dogo: 0%	Death rate < 3%	0	0	Death rate < 3%	<i>On schedule</i>
	MAM treatment performance: Default rate	Chadakori: 0% Dogo: 0%	Default rate < 5%	6	4	Default rate < 5%	<i>On schedule</i>
	MAM treatment performance: Non-response rate	Chadakori: 0% Dogo: 0%	Non-response rate < 5%	6	4.5	Non-response rate < 5%	<i>On schedule</i>
OUTPUTS							
Intermediate Outcome 1210	Increased knowledge of and access to the agricultural inputs and assets required for sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agriculture production for beneficiaries in Targeted communities						
Output 1211 - Conditional cash/ food transfers through Food Assistance for Assets (FFA) coupled with technical supports to improve production capacities and unconditional cash/food transfers provided to female and male beneficiaries	% of actual vs. planned beneficiaries benefitting from FFA (disaggregated by sex)	0%	M: 100% W: 100%	M: 24% W: 71%	M: 24% W: 71%	M: 100% W: 100%	<i>On schedule</i>

Performance Measurement Frameworks

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
Output 1212 - Gender-sensitive training on sustainable, nutrition-sensitive agricultural techniques, nutrition and other issues provided to female and male beneficiaries	# of people participating to the FFS/APFFS	0	1 771	Total: 692 Chadakori: 376 Dogo: 316	Total: 1 002 Chadakori: 370 Dogo: 316	26 000	<i>On schedule</i>
	# people participating in Dimitra clubs (disaggregated by sex)	M=270 W=450	Targeted 11 520 M= 3 840 W= 7 680 Dogo: 6 840 M= 2 280 W= 4 560 Chadakori: 4 680 M= 1 560 W= 3 120	Total: 9 403 M: 3 468 W: 5 935 Dogo: 4 950 M: 1 890 W: 3 060 Chadakori: 4 453 M: 1 578 W: 2 875	Total: 9403 M: 3 468 W: 5 935 Dogo: total 4 950 M: 1 890 W: 3 060 Chadakori: 4 453 M: 1 578 W: 2 875	Targeted 11 520 M= 3 840 W= 7 680 Dogo: 6 840 M= 2 280 W= 4 560 Chadakori: 4 680 M= 1 560 W= 3 120	<i>Behind schedule</i> Rescheduled for 2020 with the establishment of additional clubs Dimitra
Output 1213 - <u>Quality, climate and nutrition-sensitive agricultural inputs[1] and small scale agricultural tools</u>	% of beneficiaries benefiting from quality inputs (seeds, fertilizers, etc.) (disaggregated by sex and type of inputs)	Millet: M:93% W:7%	Millet: M: 80% W: 20%	Chadakori Millet: 73% 27% Dogo Millet: 87% 13%	Moyenne Millet: 82% 18%	Millet: M: 80% W: 20%	<i>On schedule</i>

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
<u>assessed and distributed to beneficiaries</u>		Cowpea: M:93% W:7%	Cowpea: M: 80% W: 20%	Chadakori Cowpea: 73% 27% Dogo Cowpea: 84% 16%	Moyenne Cowpea: 81% 19%	Cowpea: M: 80% W: 20%	
		Sorghum: M:93% W:7%	Sorghum: M:80% W:20%	Chadakori Sorghum: 0% Dogo Sorghum: 0%	Sorghum: M: 86% W: 14%	Sorghum: M:80% W:20%	
		Fertilizers M:93% W:7%	Fertilizers M: 80% W: 20%	Chadakori Fertilizers M: 65% W: 35% Dogo Fertilizers M: 0% W: 0%	Chadakori Fertilizers M: 65% W: 35% Dogo Fertilizers M: 0% W: 0%	Fertilizers M: 80% W: 20%	
Output 1214 - Rainy season and off-season cropping system is strengthened	# of kg/HA (yearly productivity)	Millet Dogo: 539 Chadakori: 572	Millet Dogo: 600 Chadakori: 600	Millet Dogo: 663 kg/HA Chadakori:1 189 kg/HA	Millet Dogo: 663 kg/HA Chadakori:1 189 kg/HA	Millet Dogo: 600 Chadakori: 600	<i>On schedule</i>
		Cowpea Dogo: 468 Chadakori: 374	Cowpea Dogo: 500 Chadakori: 450	Cowpea Dogo: 504 kg/HA Chadakori: 1 425 kg/HA	Cowpea Dogo: 504 kg/HA Chadakori: 1 425 kg/HA	Cowpea Dogo: 500 Chadakori: 450	
		Sorghum: Dogo: 498 Chadakori: 445	Sorghum: Dogo: 550 Chadakori: 500	Sorghum: Dogo: 594 kg/HA Chadakori: 1 425 kg/HA	Sorghum: Dogo: 594 kg/HA Chadakori: 1 425 kg/HA	Sorghum: Dogo: 550 Chadakori: 500	

Performance Measurement Frameworks

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	# people trained in off season cropping	0	600	Total: 946 Chadakori 733 Dogo: 213	Total: 946 Chadakori 733 Dogo: 213	600	<i>Exceeded</i>
	# of months of availability of diverse foods on-farm	1 month	3 months	Chadakori: 5 months Dogo: 6 months	Chadakori: 5 months Dogo: 6 months	3 months	<i>Exceeded</i>
Output 1215 - Promotion of innovative climate resilient agricultural practices and technologies undertaken in targeted communities	# of communities with community-based plans that include preparedness and prevention activities to climate related shocks	10	26	0	0	26	<i>Behind schedule</i> Activities postponed to 2020 because of the preliminary evaluation of the functioning which was not carried out
	# People trained disaggregated by sex	0	Total 520 M: 390 W: 130	0	0	Total 520 M: 390 W: 130	<i>Behind schedule</i> Since this activity is linked to the previous one, it has been rescheduled for 2020
Immediate Outcome 1220	Improved value chains for nutritious agricultural products within Targeted communities						
Output 1221- Gender-sensitive technical assistance and capacity building in sustainable conservation and transformation and on	# of women who participate in food processing activities	0	200	126	126	200	<i>On schedule</i>
			Dogo: 100	Dogo: 0	Dogo: 0	Dogo: 100	<i>On schedule</i>
			Chadakori: 100	Chadakori: 126	Chadakori: 126	Chadakori: 100	<i>On schedule</i>

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
marketing of agricultural and pastoral products provided to beneficiaries	# of people participating on training sessions (disaggregated by sex and age)	0	Total: 1 200 M: 600 W= 600 Dogo: 300 M: 150 W: 150 Chadakori: 300 M: 150 W: 150	Total: 126 M: 0 W: 126 Dogo M: 0 W: 0 Chadakori M: 0 W: 42	Total: 126 M: 0 W: 126 Dogo M: 0 W: 0 Chadakori M: 0 W: 42	Targeted 1 200 M: 600 W: 600 Dogo: 300 M: 150 W: 150 Chadakori: 300 M: 150 W: 150	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1222- Linkages market of agricultural and pastoral products	Quantity (tons) of processed food sold by Targeted through marketing channels (disaggregated by sex)	0	M: 20 W: 10	0	0	M: 20 W: 10	<i>On schedule</i>
Immediate Outcome 1230	Improved access to nutritious food or cash supply during shock periods and to social safety nets for beneficiaries in Targeted communities						
Output 1231- Gender- and nutrition-sensitive school feeding programs and complimentary activities such as school gardens implemented in Targeted schools	# of beneficiaries receiving healthy school meals (by sex)	Boys: 4 062 Girls: 3 326	Total: 939 B: 526 G: 413	Total: 2 393 G: 1924 B: 469 Dogo B: 1 104 G: 820 Chadakori B 278 G 191	Total: 2 393 G: 1 924 B: 469 Dogo B: 1 104 G: 820 Chadakori B: 278 G: 191	Total: 14 354 Girls: 6 966 Boys: 7 388	<i>On schedule</i>

Performance Measurement Frameworks

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	# of girls receiving take-home rations (replaced by bourse adolescent)	Girls: 922	Girls: 1 580	Total: 439 Dogo: 133 Chadakori: 306	Total: 439 Dogo: 133 Chadakori: 306	1580	<i>On schedule</i>
	# school gardens implemented in schools	12	20	Dogo 7 Chadakori: 0	Dogo 7 Chadakori: 0	20	<i>Behind schedule</i> The total school canteens schools on the RBA site are 14 not 20. Nine were completed in 2019, the other 6 will be completed in 2020
Output 1232- Food assistance and nutritious supplements for children aged 6-23 months provided to targeted households throughout the lean season	% of children or HH receiving supplements	0%	100%	Dogo 95,8% (661 assisted out of 690 planned) Dogo HH 99,91 % Chadakori: Children 99% (430 out of 434 planned) HH 100 %	Dogo 95,8% (661 assisted out of 690 planned) Dogo HH 99,91 % Chadakori: Children 99% (430 out of 434 planned) HH 100 %	100%	<i>On schedule</i>

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
Output 1233- Capacity building on nutrition provided to students and teachers in Targeted schools	# of children participating on training sessions (disaggregated by sex and age)	Boys: 4 062 Girls: 3 326	Boys: 7 388 Girls: 6 966	0	0	Boys: 7 388 Girls: 6 966	<i>Behind schedule</i> This delay is due to the finalization of the preliminary study. The activity has been rescheduled for 2020
	# of teachers participating on training sessions (disaggregated by sex and age)	M: 30 W: 20	W: 50	0	0	W: 50	<i>Behind schedule</i> This delay is due to the finalization of the preliminary study. The activity has been rescheduled for 2020
Immediate Outcome 1310	Enhanced participatory and gender-sensitive community/stakeholder planning and management mechanisms						
Output 1311- Technical assistance and support provided to communities for the development of gender-sensitive participatory community-based planning tools	% of women participating in community-based planning tools	Dogo: 37,5% Chadakori: 25,4%	Dogo: 48,6% Chadakori: 50,8%	Dogo: 40% Chadakori: 25%	Dogo: 40% Chadakori: 25%	Dogo: 48,6% Chadakori: 50,8%	<i>On schedule</i> Chadakori: the low rate is due to the low participation of women.

Performance Measurement Frameworks

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
Output 1312- Support provided for the monitoring and operationalization of gender-sensitive management committees	% of monitoring and management committees who meet at determined timing based on their work plan	0%	≥80%	Dogo: 60% of meetings occur regularly during FFA activities (7 out of 12 months) Chadakori: 60% of meetings occur regularly during FFA activities (7 out of 12 months)	Dogo: 60% of meetings occur regularly during FFA activities (7 out of 12 months) Chadakori : 60% of meetings occur regularly during FFA activities (7 out of 12 months)	≥80%	<i>Behind schedule</i> The awareness-raising committee will be strengthened in 2020
	# of training sessions provided to committees	0	26	Dogo : 6 Chadakori : 6	Total 14 (2 in 2018+12 in 2019)	26	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1313 - Negotiation of land tenure for Targeted households undertaken with authorities (traditional, customary, communal, etc.)	# of women benefiting from land through negotiation process with local authorities	0		Total: 644 Dogo: 271 (9,7 HA of vegetable garden and 25,83 HA of collective rain field) Chadkori: 373 (27 HA of community fields)	Total: 644 Dogo: 271 Chadakori: 373	50	<i>On schedule</i>
	# of negotiation processes closed with local authorities	0	50	Total: 73 Dogo: 47 Chadakori: 26	Total: 73 Dogo: 47 Chadakori: 26	50	<i>On schedule</i>

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
Output 1314 - 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	# of persons trained in organizational structure and land management (disaggregated by sex)	0	Total: 15 000 M: 5 000 W: 10 000 Dogo: 8 900 M: 3 000 W: 5 900 Chadakori: 6 100 M: 2 000 W: 4 100	Total: 11 473 M: 4 866 W: 6 308 Dogo: 6 012 M: 2 681 M: 3 331 Chadakori: 5 461 M: 2 221 W: 3320	Total: 11 473 M: 4 866 W: 6 308 Dogo: 6 012 M: 2 681 M: 3 331 Chadakori: 5 461 M: 2 221 W: 3320	Total: 15 000 M: 5 000 W: 10 000 Dogo: 8 900 M: 3 000 W: 5 900 Chadakori: 6 100 M: 2 000 W: 4 100	<i>On schedule</i>
	# of Dimitra club's members (disaggregated by sex and age)	0	Total: 11 520 M: 3 840 W: 7 680 Dogo: 6 840 M: 2 280 W: 4 560 Chadakori: 4 680 M: 1 560 W: 3 120	Total: 9 403 M: 3 468 W: 5 935 Dogo: 4 950 M: 1 890 W: 3 060 Chadakori: 4 453 M: 1 578 W: 2 875	Total: 9 403 M: 3 468 W: 5 935 Dogo: 4 950 M: 1 890 W: 3 060 Chadakori: 4 453 M: 1 578 W: 2 875	Total: 11 520 M: 3 840 W: 7 680 Dogo: 6 840 M: 2 280 W: 4 560 Chadakori: 4 680 M: 1 560 W: 3 120	<i>Behind schedule</i> New committee will be established in 2020
Output 1315 - Gender-sensitive capacity building provided to relevant authorities (including government) and other relevant stakeholders on assessment and planning tools at regional and community level	# of participants in trainings provided to stakeholders on assessment and planning tools (disaggregated by targeted zone, sex)	Dogo: 79 M: 51 W: 28 Chadakori: 124 M: 94 W: 30	Dogo: 95 M: 0 W: 95 Chadakori: 306 M: 151 W: 155	Dogo: 0 0 0 Chadakori: 0 0 0	Dogo: 27 M: 26 W: 1 Chadakori: 18 15 3	Dogo: 95 M: 0 W: 95 Chadakori: 306 M: 151 W: 155	<i>On schedule</i>
Immediate Outcome 1410	Enhanced awareness of Targeted communities of essential family practices						

Performance Measurement Frameworks

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
Output 1411- Communication plan for Essential Family Practices elaborated and implemented	# of trainings delivered on Essential Family Practices in Targeted communities	0	Dogo: 5 Chadakori: 9	Dogo: 1 (community relay on 5 topics from the nutrition package) Chadakori: 1	Dogo: 1 Chadakori: 1	Dogo: 5 Chadakori: 9	<i>On schedule</i>
	# of community workers identified and trained on MUAC screening, key essential family practices and communication	0	Dogo: 60 M: 24 W: 36 Chadakori: 52 M: 21 W: 31	Dogo: 60 M: 24 W: 36 Chadakori: 52 M: 26 W: 26	Dogo: 60 M: 24 W: 36 Chadakori: 52 M: 26 W: 26	Dogo: 60 M: 24 W: 36 Chadakori: 52 M: 21 W: 31	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1412- Awareness raising campaigns and capacity building on locally available micronutrient-rich foods, malnutrition prevention, and culinary techniques provided to beneficiaries in Targeted communities	# of persons trained on nutritional practices in Targeted communities (disaggregated by sex)	0	Dogo: 6 840 M: 2 280 W: 4 560 Chadakori: 4 680 M: 1 560 W: 3 120	Dogo: 8 346 M: 3 171 W: 5 175 Chadakori: 9 864 M: 5 631 W: 6 103	Dogo: 8 346 M: 3 171 W: 5 175 Chadakori: 11 734 M: 5 631 W: 6 103	Dogo: 6 840 M: 2 280 W: 4 560 Chadakori: 4 680 M: 1 560 W: 3 120	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1413- Advisory support provided to community workers and state health workers on nutrition topics	# of community workers and state health workers trained on diet diversity and nutritious foods	0	Dogo 16 state health workers 60 community workers Chadakori 16 state health workers 52 community workers	Dogo 4 state health workers 60 community workers (Same persons 2018 & 2019) Chadakori 4 state health workers 52 community workers	Dogo 4 state health workers 60 community workers Chadakori 4 state health workers 52 community workers	Dogo 16 state health workers 60 community workers Chadakori 16 state health workers 52 community workers	<i>On schedule</i>

Performance Measurement Frameworks

Outcome/ Output	Indicator(s) from PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
Output 1414 - Awareness raising campaigns on gaps in nutritious intake during pre-determined seasons provided to Targeted communities	# of awareness trainings on diet balance provided to communities	0	Dogo: 38 Chadakori: 26	0	0	Dogo: 38 Chadakori: 26	<i>Behind schedule</i> Delay due to the finalization of the study on gender and nutrition, planned to 2020
Immediate Outcome 1420 Enhanced access to community-based screening and treatment of moderate acute mal-nutrition (MAM) for children aged 6-59 months and pregnant women (PW) within Targeted communities							
Output 1421 -Support for the community-based management of moderately acute malnutrition in children aged 6-23 months and PW provided	# of people receiving MAM treatment (disaggregated by beneficiary categories, sex, age)	0	Total: 4634 Dogo: 2 242 B: 1 132 G: 1 110 PW: 500 Chadakori: 2 392 B: 1 208 G: 1 184 PW: 350	Total: 4 214 Dogo: 476 B: 233 G: 243 Chadakori: 3 738 B: 1 608 G: 2 130 PW: 688	Total: 4 214 Dogo: 476 B: 233 G: 243 Chadakori: 3 738 B: 1 608 G: 2 130 PW: 688	Total: 4 634 Dogo: 2 242 B: 1 132 G: 1 110 PW: 500 Chadakori: 2 392 B: 1 208 G: 1 184 PW: 350	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1422 - Support for the community-based screening of malnutrition and referrals for children aged 6-59 months and PW is provided	% of boys and girls and PW who are screened as malnourished and referred to health centres	0%	Dogo: 100% B = 100% G = 100% PW = 100% Chadakori: 100% B = 100% G = 100% PW = 100%	Dogo: 100% B: 100% G: 100% PW: 0% Chadakori: 100% B: 100% G: 100% PW: 0%	Dogo: 100% B: 100% G: 100% PW: 0% Chadakori: 100% B: 100% G: 100% PW: 100%	Dogo: 100% B = 100% G = 100% PW = 100% Chadakori: 100% B = 100% G = 100% PW = 100%	<i>On schedule</i>
	# of mothers trained on screening techniques (MUAC)	0	Dogo: 5 132 Chadakori: 3 190	Total: 2 874 Dogo: 1 467 Chadakori: 1 407	Total: 2 874 Dogo: 1 467 Chadakori: 1 407	Dogo: 5 132 Chadakori: 3 190	<i>Behind schedule</i> Rescheduled for 2020

5.4 Somalia

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
OUTCOMES							
Intermediate Outcome 1100	Improved coherence, coordination and shared ownership of evidence-based gender sensitive interventions, including innovative and resilience programming, by RBAs and other actors at global, regional, national and field levels in in Burco and Odweyne districts						
	# of regular coordination meetings	0	12	8	12+8	12 per year	Behind schedule
Intermediate Outcome 1200	Increased availability and access to a nutritious, diversified and stable food supply for populations, especially women and children in Burco and Odweyne districts						
	Household with acceptable food consumption score (FCS)	34.9 % Households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score MHH; 39.5% FHH: 19.0%	FCS ≥ 80% households with acceptable Food Consumption Score	Overall: 56,1% MHH: 54,4% FHH: 74,3%	Overall: 56,1% MHH: 54,4% FHH: 74,3%	FCS ≥ 80% households with acceptable Food Consumption Score	<i>On schedule</i>
	Diet diversity score (individual)	4	25% increase	4,09	4,09	25% increase Food Security Assessment Reports	<i>On schedule</i>
	Household Diet Diversity Score	4,7	25% increase	4,65	4,65	25% increase Food Security	<i>Behind schedule</i> <i>There is no significant change in household's DDS reported in 2019 compared to the target (4.65 vs 4.7)</i> <i>However, a follow up PDM will be conducted in November 2020 to assess changes in outcomes</i>
	Food Coping Strategy Index (rCSI)	8,1	25% decrease	7,6	7,6	25% decrease	<i>On schedule</i>

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	Livelihood Coping Strategy (Household using emergency coping strategy)	16,7%	0%	31,3	31,3	0%	<p><i>Behind schedule</i></p> <p><i>The deterioration of the index is linked to the 2019 drought that heightened the overall food insecurity situation in Somalia, leading to food consumption gaps and depletion of livelihood assets. However, the sustained humanitarian assistance prevented more severe food insecurity outcomes.</i></p> <p><i>A follow up PDM will be conducted in November 2020 to assess changes in outcome.</i></p>
Intermediate Outcome 1300	Improved gender sensitive governance of common productive resources by relevant authorities and/or other relevant stakeholders in Burco and Odweyne districts						
	# of joint capacity development activities organized at country and field level	0	2	0	0	5	<i>On schedule - Planned for 2020 since the beginning</i>
	% of Resource management committees registered with at least 30% women participants effectively controlling access and maintenance of resources	0%	80%	50%	50%	80%	<i>On schedule - Planned for 2020 since the beginning</i>
	% of communities with Resource Management Agreements	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	<i>On schedule - Planned for 2020 since the beginning</i>
Intermediate Outcome 1300	Improved nutritional, dietary and essential family practices in food hygiene, including treatment and monitoring of MAM, in Burco and Odweyne districts						

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among children under 5 (weight-for-height as percent)	GAM Rate as per Gu 2017 is 9,2%	GAM [1] rate reduced by 10%	GAM rate 9,6% as per Gu 2019	GAM rate 9,6% as per Gu 2019	GAM[1] rate reduced by 10%	<i>Behind schedule</i> <i>The GAM rate for 2020 has reduced to 7.4, Gu 2020</i>
	Prevalence of acute malnutrition among pregnant and lactating women (mid-upper arm circumference)	17,9%	Malnutrition of PLW, measured by MUAC, reduced to less than by 10%.	12,48%	12,48%	Malnutrition of PLW, measured by MUAC, reduced to less than 10%	<i>On schedule</i>
	% of beneficiaries who have adopted at least 3 good nutrition practices leading to better nutritional status (disaggregated by gender)	Women = 42,1% Men = 11,4% Total = 53,5%	70% of beneficiaries who have adopted at least three good practices	Women: 70,0% Men: 69,0 % Total = 69,4%	Women: 70,0% Men: 69,0 % Total = 69,4%	70% of beneficiaries who have adopted at least three good practices	<i>On schedule</i>
Immediate Outcome 1210	Increased capacity of rural productive sectors in Burco and Odweyne districts to access and manage resources enhancing crop productivity, diversification and value addition of agricultural products						
	# of people adopting new technologies (disaggregated by type of the activity and sex)	0	750 HH	1 476 HH	1 476HH Male headed HH: 626 Female headed HH: 850	1 300 HH	<i>Exceeded</i>
	# of agricultural production systems Introduced at HH level	0	2	2	2	At least 2 agricultural production systems for the programme	<i>On schedule</i>
	# of local cooperatives established and supported	0	2	0	0	2 new cooperatives established, operational and supported	<i>On schedule - Planned for 2020 since the beginning</i>

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	# of market linkages introduced between public & private sector	0	1 per village	0	0	1 per targeted village	<i>On schedule - Planned for 2020 since the beginning</i>
Immediate Outcome 1220	Productive, livelihood and disaster mitigation infrastructure in Burco and Odweyne districts						
	# of households benefitting from the infrastructure rehabilitated by type of infrastructure	0	2 600 HH	2 600HH	2 600	5 200 HH	<i>On schedule</i>
	% of population in targeted communities benefitted from assets created/rehabilitated (Asset Benefit Indicator)	0%	80%	93,2%	93,2%	80%	<i>Exceeded</i>
Immediate Outcome 1230	Increased access to safety nets to meet basic needs for populations vulnerable to shock and the chronically destitute and at risk, especially women and children in Burco and Odweyne districts						
	# of communities and households receiving CBI	0	120 HH	160 HH	160 HH	300 HH	<i>On schedule</i> Plan to scale up this activity in 2020 with sequencing of activities between agencies.

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	# of group saving established	0	1 per village (18)	0	2 per village (36)	2 groups per village	<p><i>None in 2019 – Behind schedule</i></p> <p>Kitchen Gardens, FFS groups had to be formed with the provisions of inputs as well as allowing produce to grow for sales. In order to start, it is first necessary to create savings groups</p> <p><i>Delays are due to limited staff (as explained in narrative). FAO hired three field staff to support with this project and this indicator will be achieved by the next report.</i></p>
Immediate Outcome 1310	Natural resource conservation/management at the community level enhanced in Burco and Odweyne districts, in line with regional and national priorities through improved capacity of female and male beneficiaries						
	% of communities with Natural resource management plans	0	100%	100%	100%	80%	<p><i>On schedule</i></p> <p><i>18 NRM plans have been developed in all villages</i></p>
	Areas protected, rehabilitated, afforested (hectares)	0	20 HA	0	0	20 HA, rehabilitated, protected reforested per district	<p><i>Behind schedule.</i></p> <p><i>Delays attributed to limited staff (as explained in narrative). FAO hired three field staff to support with this project and this indicator will be achieved by the next report.</i></p>
Immediate Outcome 1410	Improved knowledge of essential nutritional and dietary best practices for beneficiaries in Burco and Odweyne districts, especially pregnant and lactating women						

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	# of trained HHs recalling 3 nutritional practices	0	70%	69,4%	69,4%	70% of trained HHs	<i>On schedule</i>
Immediate Outcome 1420	Enhanced access to community-based malnutrition preventive interventions as well as to screening and treatment of moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children and pregnant and lactating women within targeted communities in Burco and Odweyne districts						
	# of accessible health facilities, providing malnutrition preventative and treatment interventions	0	2	2	2	Increase by 5 facilities from baseline	<i>On schedule</i>
	TSFP PLW recovery rates	N/A	75%	96,21%	96,21%	More than 75%	<i>Exceeded</i>
	TSFP U5 PLW recovery rates	N/A	75%	94,5%	94,5%	More than 75%	<i>Exceeded</i>
Immediate Outcome 1430	Improved access to treatment and food support for men and women patients under TB and anti-retroviral treatment in Burco and Odweyne districts						
	# of TB/HIV Comprehensive Care Centres (CCC) supported	0	2	2	2	3 Centres supported	<i>On schedule</i>
OUTPUTS							
Immediate Outcome 1210	Increased capacity of local productive sectors to access and manage resources						

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	# of Households participating in training	0	a) 500 HHs (lead farmers) trained per year in agriculture b) 160 HHs trained in vegetable production c) 200HHs (lead farmers) trained per year in fodder production d) 150HHs trained in beekeeping e) 120HHs trained in Prosopis processing	a) 480 lead farmers trained through FFS b) 160 trained in vegetable production c) 150 lead farmers trained in Fodder production d) 200 lead farmers trained in beekeeping e) 0 trained prosopis processing	a) 0+0+486 Men-headed HHs: 309; Women-headed HHs: 178 b) 0+0+160 Women: 160 c) 0+0+ 150 Men-headed HHs: 96 Women-headed HHs: 54 d) 0+0+200 Men-headed HHs: 116 Women-headed HHs: 84 e) Prosopis processing 0+0+0 Total:996	1 300 HHs Men-headed HHs: 520 Women-headed HHs: 780	<i>On schedule</i> Some activities are on schedule while others have delayed and are planned for implementation in 2020.
	# of agricultural production systems (Introduced at HH level)	0	2 agricultural systems -Traditional agriculture -Home/kitchen gardens	2	0+1+1	At least 2 agricultural production systems	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1212 - Male and female processors and cooperative members are provided with gender-sensitive	# of households trained on good agronomic practices with particular focus on pest and disease control, post-harvest loss reduction, preservation and storage of crop	0	500 HHs (lead farmers) trained per year on good agricultural practices	486 lead farmers trained through FFS • Men-headed HHs: 309 • Women-headed HHs: 178	0+15+486	500 lead farmers trained Men: 200 Women: 300	<i>On Schedule</i> Lead farmers were trained in this first phase through FFS with a Training of Trainers approach. They will then train HHs over the coming years.

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
training (including on nutrition) and knowledge dissemination on reduction of pre and post-harvest losses.	produce (sex disaggregated)		160 HHs trained in vegetable production	160 trained in fruit & vegetable production Women-headed HHs: 160	0+0+160	120 HHs lead farmers (60 MHH and 60 FHH) trained per year in vegetable processing and value addition	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1213 - Male and female producers trained on the expansion of processing, value addition and marketing of agricultural products	# of households trained in value addition (sex disaggregated)	0	a) 160 HHs trained in vegetable value addition b) 250 HHs in total trained in honey value addition and marketing c) 500 HHs (lead farmers) trained per year in agriculture	a) 160 women & 486 lead farmers trained value addition of vegetable/crop products b) 200 lead farmers trained in the value addition of honey c) 150 lead farmers trained in fodder value addition	a) Agriculture - 0+0+486 (Men-headed HHs: 309; Women-headed HHs: 171) - Vegetables 0+0+160 (Women-headed HHs:160) b) Beekeeping 0+0+200 Men-headed HHs: 116 Women-headed HHs: 84 c) Fodder 0+0+150 Men: 96 Women-headed HHs: 54 Total:0+0+996	a) 120 HHs (lead farmers) trained per year in vegetable processing and value addition b) 250 HHs in total trained for honey value addition and marketing c) 300 HH per year (3 years) supported in value addition	<i>Behind schedule</i> HHs trained in value addition but were not engaged in production as activities started late and the yields were yet to be received.

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	# of local productive sector stakeholders trained on rural commercialization	0	200 HHs trained on rural commercialization of fodder products	0	0	a) 100 HHs in total trained for milk processing and storage b) 300 HH per year (3 years) supported in value addition (8 groups in total)	<i>None in 2019 – Behind schedule</i> Groups were not fully formed in time for field activities due to lack of staff capacity. To be established and conducted in 2020.
Immediate Outcome 1220	Productive livelihood and disaster mitigation infrastructure in Burco and Odweyne districts						
Output 1221 - Households in Burco and Odweyne engaged in expansion/rehabilitation of productive, livelihood and disaster mitigation infrastructure such as water catchments and reservoirs, etc.	# of households benefitting from the infrastructure rehabilitated	0	a) 2600 HH supported through FFA b) 1 infrastructure rehabilitated in each village	a) 2 600 HHs b) 21 Infrastructures rehabilitated 1500 Females 1100 Males	a) 2 600HHs b) 28 1500 Females 1100 Males	a) 3 640 HHs b) 1 infrastructure in each of the 18 villages	a) <i>On schedule</i> b) <i>Exceeded</i>
	% of population in targeted communities benefitted from Assets created/rehabilitated (Asset Benefit Indicator - ABI)	0%	c) 80%	93.2%		80%	<i>On schedule</i>

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
Immediate Outcome 1230	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						
Output 1231 - Gender and nutrition sensitive food assistance for assets provided to vulnerable households during the lean and agricultural off season	# of households supported with FFA, home garden kits and training (sex disaggregated)	0	120 women headed HHs	160 Women-headed HHs	0+0+160	300 HH participating per year (180 women-headed HHs, 120 men-headed HHs)	<i>On schedule</i> Plan to scale up this activity in 2020 with sequencing of activities between agencies.
Output 1232 - Households provided with training and technical support for the formation of savings groups	# of new savings groups formed	0	1 per village (18)	0	0	2 per village (36)	<i>None in 2019 – Behind schedule</i> Kitchen Gardens, FFS groups had to be formed with the provisions of inputs as well as allowing produce to grow for sales. In order to start saving groups need to be set up first. Delays are due to limited staff (as explained in narrative). FAO hired three field staff to support with this project and this indicator will be achieved by the next report.
Immediate Outcome 1310	Natural resource conservation/management at the community level enhanced in Burco and Odweyne districts, in line with regional and national priorities through improved capacity of female and male beneficiaries						

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
Output 1311 - Technical support provided to communities in Burco and Odeweyne for the development of integrated gender-sensitive community-based plans, and for the identification of priority actions, in line with regional recovery and development plan	% of communities that have priority projects identified preceded by community based participatory planning	0%	100% of targeted communities	100%	100%	100%	<i>On schedule</i> Community based NRM Plans developed in each of the 18 villages.
Output 1312 - Communities supported for the implementation of plans for natural resource conservation/management including tree planting and re-seeding and building soil erosion structures	# of Community based management bodies established	0	18 management bodies established	18 management bodies established	18 management bodies established	1 CBPP body established per village	<i>On schedule</i>
	# of villages which have natural resource management (NRM) plan developed and implemented	0	18 NRM plans developed and in in place	18 village plans have been developed. Implementation in 2020	18 village plans have been developed. Implementation in 2020	4 villages	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1313 - Plans for handover, continuity, sustainability as well as	% of community projects and assets that have been created/rehabilitated and benefitting the community are handed over	0%	14 multi-use water catchments	60%	60%	80%	<i>Delayed</i> Assets have been completed but handover scheduled for 2020.

Performance Measurement Frameworks

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
community and government ownership of implemented projects developed and initiated	# of community members and representatives of local authorities trained for asset maintenance (sex disaggregated)	N/A	200 (120 women and 80 men)	50 (20 women and 30 men)	0+50	200 (120 women and 80 men)	<i>Behind schedule</i> <i>Delays are due to limited staff (as explained in narrative). FAO hired three field staff to support with this project and this indicator will be achieved by the next report.</i>
	# of asset maintenance agreements signed	N/A	1	0	0	1 per cluster	<i>Delayed</i> <i>Delays are due to limited staff (as explained in narrative). FAO hired three field staff to support with this project and this indicator will be achieved by the next report.</i>
Output 1314 - Communities provided with energy efficient options to conserve forest resources and fuel wood, including energy efficient stoves	# of households trained on SAFE (sex disaggregated)	N/A	250 HHs	0	0	500 HH trained per year (400 women and 100 men trained-one person per HH)	<i>Delayed</i> Training will be given to the members of the Natural Resource Management Committee, which will be also the members of the Charcoal Producers Association. <i>Delays are due to limited staff (as explained in narrative). FAO hired three field staff to support with this project and this indicator will be achieved by the next report.</i>

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	# of Charcoal Producers Association (CPA) established (# of men and women members)	N/A	2 CPA groups each in 9 villages	0	0	2 CPA groups established per village (400 women and 100 men overall)	<i>Delayed</i> Planned for 2020 roll out.
	# of HH receiving efficient cooking stoves (sex disaggregated)	N/A	250 HH	0	0	500 HH receiving efficient cook stoves per cluster (400 women and 100 men – one person per HH)	<i>Delayed</i> Planned for 2020 roll out. Targeted number to receive will be revised based on available funding.
	# of Artisans trained on manufacture and repair of efficient cook stoves (disaggregated by sex)	N/A	20 artisans	0	0	40 artisans trained (32 men and 8 women)	<i>Delayed</i> Planned for 2020 roll out.
	# of villages receiving briquette manufacture machines and training	N/A	5 villages	0	0	10 villages	<i>Delayed</i> Planned for 2020 roll out.

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
	# of efficient charcoal production kilns provided and to which village	N/A	2 charcoal kilns each for 9 villages	0	0	2 charcoal kilns per village	<i>Delayed</i> Planned for 2020 roll out.
Immediate outcome 1410	Improved knowledge of essential nutritional and dietary best practices for beneficiaries in Burco and Odweyne districts, especially pregnant and lactating women						
Output 1411 - Targeting and sensitization with nutrition education (including infant feeding) for all targeted communities in Burco and Odweyne	# of women and men trained and sensitized on Nutrition including IYCF	N/A	4000 Men 680 Women 3320	7 309 Women 1 365 Men	4010+8674	20 000	<i>On schedule</i>
Output 1412 - Community Nutrition Workers (CNWs) trained on sensitizing women and men on infant feeding, and family nutrition, particularly for mothers and children.	CNWs trained on Nutrition and IYCF as TOTs in Odweyne and Burco	N/A	36	36	36	36	<i>On schedule</i>
Immediate outcome 1420	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						

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data	2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
Output 1421 - Moderately acute malnourished pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), U5 children, and PLHIV/PLTB provided with treatment and food supplements.	# of U5 children and PLWGs reached with food supplements under TSF Programme	N/A	a) 2500 U5 b) 950 PLW	a) 5 653 U5 b) 2 447 PLW	a) 2924+5653 U5 b) 949+2447 PLW	a) 10 000 U5 b) 3 800 PLW	<i>On schedule</i>
	# of PLHIV and PLTB reached with food by Prescription programme	N/A	150	150	150+150	600 TB	<i>Ahead of schedule for TB</i> For HIV consultations with the government ongoing
Output 1422 - Pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWGs), children under 2, and mothers delivering in MCHN Centres provided with malnutrition preventative interventions.	# of U2 children and PLWGs reached through MCHN programme	N/A		a) 2 420 U2 a) 1 256 PLW	a) 2957+2420 U2 a) 707+1256 PLW	a) 10 000 U2 a) 10 000 PLW	<i>Ahead of Schedule</i> (except for PLWGs)
	# of women reached through MCHN delivery annually	N/A	100	246	353+246	400	<i>Ahead of Schedule</i>
Immediate outcome 1430	Improved access to treatment and food support for men and women patients under TB and anti-retroviral treatment in Burco and Odweyne districts						
Output 1431 - People living with HIV and TB provided with training on	# of people living with TB and/or HIV trained and sensitized on treatment options, nutrition education and Livelihood	N/A	150	0	0	600	<i>Delayed</i> (to be conducted in 2020) Implementation was pegged to having an SBCC partner who was onboarded in 2020

Outcome/output	Indicator(s) from the PMF	Baseline data		2019 annual target	2019 Achievement	Actual data (cumulative)	End of Project Target	Status to date
treatment, nutrition education and identification of linkages to livelihood and other programs as appropriate	# of HHs with PLTB and PLHIV people enrolled in livelihoods, through referral system	N/A	50	0	50	200HH	<p><i>Delayed</i> (to be conducted in 2020)</p> <p>Implementation was pegged to having an SBCC partner who was onboarded in 2020</p>	