



Food and Agriculture  
Organization of the  
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: May 2019

Annual Report – Year 2

Reporting period: January 2018 – December 2018

## 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

**AEDL:** Educational Action for Local Development

**AFCOD:** Association of Concessionary Farmers for Development in Congo

**AHM:** Agricultural Half Moon

**AJECEDEKI:** Association of Young Farmers and Cultivators for Development in Kivu

**ANR:** Assisted Natural Regeneration

**APEBA:** Association for the Promotion of Basic Education

**C2C:** Communes de Convergence

**CBAP:** Community-Based Action Planning

**CBI:** Cash-Based Interventions

**CBO:** Community-Based Organizations

**CBPP:** Community-Based Participatory Planning

**CFS:** World Food Security

**COGES:** Management Committee

**COOCENKI:** Central Cooperative of North Kivu

**DC:** Dimitra Clubs

**DRC:** Democratic Republic of Congo

**DTPN:** Negotiated Participatory Territorial Development

**EFP:** Essential Family Practices

**FAO:** Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

**FBP:** Food by Prescription

**FC:** Congolese Franc

**FDLR:** Democratic Forces of Liberation of Rwanda

**FFA:** Food Assistance for Assets

**FFS:** Farmer Field School

**FFT:** Food Assistance for Training

**FO:** Farmers Organization

**GAC:** Global Affair Canada

**GAM:** Global Acute Malnutrition

**HC3N:** High Commissioner of the 3N initiative

**HEA:** Household Economy Approach

**HH:** Household

**I3N:** Initiative Nigériens Nourissent les Nigériens

**ICA:** Integrated Context Analysis

**IDB:** Development Initiative at the Base

**IDPs:** Internally Displaced Persons

**IFAD:** International Fund for Agricultural Development

**IGA:** Income Generating Activities

**IMMAM:** Integrated Management of Moderate Acute Malnutrition

**INS:** Institute of National Statistics

**IP:** Implementing Partner

**IPAPEL:** Provincial Inspection of Agriculture, Fishing and Livestock

**IPDRAL:** Provincial Inspection of Rural Development

**IYCF:** Infant and Young Child Feeding

**LOFEPACO:** League of Organizations of Peasant Women of Congo

**M&E:** Monitoring and Evaluation

**MAM:** Moderate Acute Malnutrition

**MARBEC:** Moderate Ambulatory Rehabilitation and Nutritional Education Centres

**MCHCs:** Maternal and Child Health Centres

**MCHN:** Maternal Child Health Nutrition

**MT:** Metric ton

**MUAC:** Mid-Upper Arm Circumference

**NGO:** Non-governmental organization

**NOC:** National Office of Control

**NRM:** Natural Resource Management

**P4P:** Purchase for Progress

**PA:** Project area

**PHM:** Pastoral Half Moon

**PLWGs:** Pregnant and Lactating Women and Girls

**PMF:** Performance Measurement Framework

**ProDAF:** Family Farming Development Programme

**PU:** Processing Unit

**RBA:** Rome-based Agencies

**RDPH:** Regional Direction of Public Health

**RIMA:** Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis

**RUSF:** Ready to Use Supplementary Food

**SBCC:** Social and Behaviour Change Communication

**SECAP:** Social, Environmental and Climate Assessment Procedures

**SENASEM:** National Seed Service

**SLP:** Seasonal Livelihood Programming

**SNFs:** Specialized Nutritious Foods

**TB DOTS:** Tuberculosis Directly Observed Treatment, Short-course

**TB/HIV:** Tuberculosis/Human Immuno Deficiency Virus

**TOC:** Theory of Change

**TOR:** Terms of Reference

**TOT:** Training of Trainers

**TSFP:** Targeted Supplementary Feeding Programme

**TSP:** Territorial Social Pact

**U2:** Children Under 2 years of Age

**U5:** Children Under 5 years of Age

**UFO:** Union of Farmers organizations

**UNICEF:** United Nations Children's Fund

**WFP:** World Food Programme

**WSC:** Water and Soil Conservation

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### 1. Global Component

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

#### 1.1 Activities

During year two (January 2018 – December 2018) the Global RBA team worked on consolidating the project. 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 is still required, for example, on issues related to supporting government resilience strategies (see Output 1113 below) 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 first annual Steering Committee Meeting being held, bringing together the review of both strategic and technical aspects of the project with Canada and the RBA (see Output 1122), and providing the opportunity to dive into the lessons learnt and steer directions of the project. 2018 also saw a focus on communications and the development of a strategy to raise the profile of the project for advocacy purposes amongst other donors (see Output 1123), 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 (see Output 1121).

Beyond the completion of the planning and design stages (inception phase) Year 2 also saw the launch and implementation of programme activities in the three countries. 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 (see Outputs 1111 and 1112).

The **RBA Master Logic Model** (Annex 1b) shows the global level RBA efforts focused on two main pillars: i) strengthening RBA, government and stakeholders' capacities to increase sustainable livelihoods resilience for food security and nutrition (1110); and ii) improving the capacity to manage knowledge management to develop an evidence-based approach to resilience and food security and nutrition (1120). Outputs of the second year for both pillars are presented below and in [section 5.1](#) in the Global Performance Measurement Framework, at the end of this report:

#### **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 2, FAO continued to support Niger for the RIMA roll-out of which baseline data was collected through a collaboration with the National Institute of Statistics.

- b) 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.

In the first half of the year, following the completion of baselines, support was provided by RBA HQ to the three countries to finalize their country logframes. In the case of Niger, the logframe was updated to include IFAD's activities into the joint programme in 2018 (see 1<sup>st</sup> Annual Report 2017). Support was also provided to the RBA country team to integrate IFAD activities into the project and related logframe.

Under this component and to complement Output 1111 (above), FAO provided nutrition and Dimitra club technical support to the Democratic Republic of Congo. The assignment for the Dimitra club support started in December 2018 and will continue throughout the first half of 2019. For WFP, targeted support was provided remotely for asset creation programming, including on technical standards.

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

After nearly two years of activity, the wording of the output 1113 and in particular “led by the government and local authorities” is a limiting factor. Indeed, at country level, joint programmes are taking stock of this current RBA resilience initiative to trigger changes and multi-year programmes proposals. In country, these programmes have been developed in consultation and collaboration with ministries and local authorities but not under their leadership. Moreover, the national context, either taking into consideration their capacities or their period of transition (e.g. national election in the DRC), does suggest that a national leadership in developing such programme is indeed premature.

**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.

In Year 2, an RBA technical team was established to review the stock taking exercise completed earlier and select the instruments that would form part of the toolbox – namely the RIMA (FAO), SECAP (IFAD), and 3PA (WFP). It was felt that these three instruments, which are also reflected in the RBA Joint Resilience Framework, would be the most relevant ones for the toolbox. This decision was taken since together the three instruments provide insight into programme design processes and integration of multi-sectorial activities. They also provide insights at all levels, from the national, sub-national, community, household, and individual levels, setting a robust basis within which to complement understanding of context for programme design.

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