



**INTERNATIONAL  
SOLIDARITY  
FOUNDATION**

---

**Performance Report  
2019**





<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>2. Executive summary</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>3. Changes in operating environment</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Kenya</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Somaliland</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Nicaragua</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4. Results and impact</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Objective 1 – Local economies are economically and ecologically sustainable</b>	<b>10</b>
Manos Nicas modernizes handicraft production in Nicaragua	13
<b>Objective 2 – Empowering communities to prevent violence against women and girls</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>Objective 3 – People and communities are empowered as instigators of global change</b>	<b>16</b>
Growth and Impact of Muungano Gender Forum in Kisii and Nyamira Counties	17
<b>5. Challenges and lessons learned</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>6. Financial performance</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Annex 1</b> List of projects	
<b>Annex 2</b> Results matrix	

# 1. Introduction

---

This is the International Solidarity Foundation's (ISF) first ever English Performance Report. It should be read together with ISF's annual report to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA), which is prepared in Finnish, and the ISF Development Cooperation Programme 2018–2021. The Performance Report and the MFA Report constitute ISF's Annual Report. The Performance Report is designed to have minimal overlap with the MFA Report. The content of both documents is summarized below.

## Performance Report:

- Changes in ISF operating environment;
- Results and impact of ISF's development programme (ISF programme objectives 1 and 2);
- Challenges and lessons learned during the year.

## MFA Report:

- Civil society space in ISF countries of operation (ISF programme objective 3);
- Relevance of ISF programme for Finnish development policy priorities (incl. inequality, gender, climate change, human rights, disabled people);
- Communication and global education in Finland (ISF programme objective 3);
- Results-based management;
- Administration;
- Funding and financial reporting.

These two documents describe progress and challenges in implementing ISF's development programme. ISF's operating methods are described in the ISF Development Cooperation Programme 2018–2021. These documents are complemented by project-specific results descriptions (previously annexed to the Annual Report), which will be published on the ISF English website during 2020.

## 2. Executive summary

---

2019 was the second year of ISF's 2018–2021 development cooperation programme. The objectives of the programme are:

- Local economies are economically and ecologically sustainable
- Women and men are empowered to prevent violence against women
- People and communities are empowered as instigators of global change



ISF programme beneficiaries in 2019						
	Direct	Women (%)	Indirect	Women (%)	Total	Women (%)
<b>Kenya</b>	6,080	62%	39,812	50%	45,892	52%
<b>Somaliland</b>	1,971	54%	11,710	54%	13,681	54%
<b>Nicaragua</b>	411	47%	2,240	56%	2,651	54%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,462</b>	<b>59%</b>	<b>53,762</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>62,224</b>	<b>52%</b>

In 2019, the programme was implemented mostly according to plans in all three programme countries: Kenya, Somaliland and Nicaragua. The programme reached around 8,500 direct beneficiaries, of which over 59% were women. In total, it benefited some 62,000 people in the three programme countries.

The programme included 11 projects in three countries, of which nine were implemented by ISF's local partners and two directly by ISF. In addition, planning commenced for two new livelihood projects in Kenya. In December 2019, ISF launched a call for proposals to look for a new partner to implement a project in Somaliland, which will support women's livelihoods and prevention of gender-based violence in Togdheer.

In Kenya, ISF's local partners implemented two projects in Kisii and Nyamira counties to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG), particularly female genital mutilation (FGM). In addition, ISF run the Muungano Gender Forum, which was established in 2018 to create a conducive multi-stakeholder platform to promote gender issues in Kisii and Nyamira counties. In 2019, ISF also started the planning process for its livelihood programme in Kenya.

In Nicaragua, ISF's programme included one project that supports the climate resilience of local farmers and another project that supports the livelihoods of local artisans.

In Somaliland, ISF implemented five projects with local partners to support women's livelihoods and prevent violence against women. In addition, ISF had a small own project to develop a training manual that combines economic empowerment of women and other gender issues, such as gender-based violence.

## Significant results achieved by ISF so far under its 2018–2021 programme include:

- Development of new profitable climate resilient livelihood options, such as sisal, sesame, goat products (milk, cheese and meat) and greenhouse production.
- Increased annual sales of ISF supported value chains in 2019: 998,914 USD (2018: 657,469 USD).
- Improved climate resilience and adaptation of almost 1,300 farms.
- Development of rainwater collection capacity (260,000m<sup>3</sup>) in ISF programme areas benefiting over 1,000 people.
- In Kenya, awareness and attitudes against VAWG are changing, which is indicated for example by the number of people who are aware of negative effects of FGM and of the law criminalizing the practice.
- In Somaliland, the support for FGM, particularly the most severe pharaonic type of FGM, is decreasing in ISF programme communities.
- Muungano Gender Forum – a cross-sectoral platform to address violations against women's rights – redeemed its place as a safe space to discuss the needs of women in Kisii and Nyamira counties. During its first full operational year, the 12 monthly forums reached 757 participants (413 women).
- In Somaliland, an anti-FGM bill and policy was endorsed by the Ministry of Employment Social Affairs and Family.
- In 2019, ISF also achieved a milestone by receiving international funding from the UN Trust Fund to End Violence Against in Women (UNTF) for its programme in Somaliland.



### 3. Changes in operating environment

The operating environment in ISF's programme areas is described in the ISF 2018–2021 programme. This chapter describes the main changes in the operating environment in 2019. The following table summarizes some key development indicators for ISF programme countries and Finland.

	Kenya	Nicaragua	Somalia	Finland
Transparency International Corruption Index	137/179	161/179	179/179	3/179
Human Development Index	147/189	126/189	No data	12/189
Gender Inequality Index (GII) <sup>1</sup>	0.545	0.455	0.773 <sup>2</sup>	0.050
CEDAW <sup>3</sup> ratification year	1984	1981	not ratified	1986
Maputo Protocol <sup>4</sup> ratification year	2010	n.a.	not ratified	n.a.
FGM prevalence (women ages 15–49) <sup>1</sup>	21%	No data	98% (UNFPA)	No data
Child marriage, women married by age 18 (women ages 20–24)	23%	35%	45%(UN Women)	No data
Intimate partner violence against women, ever experienced (women ages 15+) <sup>1</sup>	40.7%	22.5%	No data	30%
Women with account at financial institution or with mobile money-service provider (women ages 15+) <sup>1</sup>	77.7%	24.8%	No data	99.6%
Multidimensional poverty index: % population in severe multidimensional poverty <sup>1</sup>	13.3%	5.5% (2017)	81.8%**	No data
Climate vulnerability score (ND-GAIN Country Index 2017)	149/181	108/181	181/181	11/181
Climate readiness score (ND-GAIN Country Index 2017)	152/191	140/191	191/191	6/191
Civic space rating (Civicus)	Obstructed	Repressed	Repressed	Open

<sup>1</sup> UNDP Human Development Indicators (Gender & Poverty)

<sup>2</sup> UNDP Somalia Human Development Report 2012

<sup>3</sup> Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women

<sup>4</sup> Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa



## Kenya

Kenya experienced a relatively peaceful political climate in 2019, which was characterized by the famous “handshake” between the president, Uhuru Kenyatta, and the opposition leader, Raila Odinga, to broker peace in the country. The peaceful political climate was an enabler for growth and development but also corruption was at its all-time high (Kenya ranked 137th out of 179 countries in the Transparency International Corruption Index).

Civil society organizations in Kenya (including in Kisii and Nyamira) enjoyed a relatively peaceful environment in 2019. The ICPD 25 conference saw good collaboration between the Government and civil society actors in agreeing a common agenda for the conference. In Kisii and Nyamira counties, the Muungano Gender Forum has gone a long way in fostering good relations between civil society and local governments.

The country experienced heavy rains in 2019 which destroyed roads and crop production. The rains also led to the cancellation of some ISF programme activities as participants were busy on their farms capitalizing on the rains for the planting season.

Representation of women in Kenya’s Parliament remains the lowest in East Africa (20%). A bill to amend the Constitution to provide for special nomination seats for women in Parliament flopped for the fourth time in 2019 due to lack of required quorum in the National Assembly to debate the bill.

There has been a decline in the national FGM prevalence rate (21%) despite it being culturally deep-rooted in various communities. However, the prevalence rate in Kisii communities remains at 84%. In 2019, the President tasked the line ministries of gender, education, health and public administration to take the lead in government efforts to end FGM during the Women Deliver conference in Vancouver in June and the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25 in November, where he restated his personal commitment to ensure that this practice ends within this generation in 2022. Despite the national efforts against FGM, there has been no formal initiatives in Kisii and Nyamira counties to address the issue, although they are among the counties with the highest FGM prevalence. The Muungano Gender Forum is at the forefront in bringing the Government to the table to discuss and enforce FGM and SGBV policies at the local level.

## Somaliland

Serious human rights violations continued to occur in Somaliland. The Somaliland Human Rights Centre reported a decline in the freedom of expression and imprisonment of politicians, journalists and social media users for statements made on Facebook. Media houses were also reportedly shut down because of their statements. Somalia was the world's most corrupt country in 2019 according to the Transparency International Corruption Index, which includes 179 countries worldwide.

In 2019, Somaliland faced several political challenges, including disagreement between the political parties on the nomination of an election commission for upcoming parliamentary and local council elections. Many attempts were made to solve the prolonged conflict but none of them were successful. Civil society organizations played a key role in mediating between the parties and an independent mediation committee was formed but the talks ended in a stalemate.

Political relations between Somalia and Somaliland remained tense although the situation improved from 2018 when the two sides fought in Sool region. International actors led efforts to revive dialogue between the two sides. During the year, the Somaliland Government also had clashes with armed groups in the eastern regions of Somaliland.

Political tensions between Somalia and Somaliland continued to negatively affect Somaliland's livestock industry by hindering the exportation of livestock to Saudi-Arabia. This has serious implications for the economy in ISF programme areas as livestock accounts for 60–65 % of Somaliland's GDP and it is raised mostly in Togdheer, Sanaag and Sool regions. High inflation also continued to seriously affect poor households who were struggling with extreme poverty.

In 2019, the country received abundant rains, which supported vegetation and crop production throughout the country and led to increased yield for all crops. The rains also ensured that there were enough fodder and water for the livestock. Towards the end of the year, the unusually heavy rains contributed to a serious and widespread desert locust outbreak, which destroyed



farmland and grassland across Somaliland, including an estimated 2,700kg of sesame in ISF supported projects. In addition, flood damage destroyed cultivations in some parts of the country and caused massive soil erosion in ISF programme areas.

Environmental degradation and deforestation, caused by recurrent drought, constant overgrazing and charcoal burning, is widespread in Somaliland. Yet there are very few interventions geared towards tackling these problems.

Somaliland religious leaders condemned a proposed sexual offense bill, which has contributed to a widespread refusal of the bill and its contents by the population. This announcement followed a previous declaration condemning the draft bill on FGM, in which the religious leaders gave their support for the less radical suni type of FGM. Civil society organizations, led by NAFIS network and supported by ISF, drafted the FGM bill and a related policy. In 2019, the draft bill was endorsed by the Ministry of Social Affairs, which is now seeking the support of other ministries to have it approved. ISF and NAFIS continue to advocate with relevant ministries and the Office of the President to have the law approved.





## Nicaragua

In 2019, the political tensions in Nicaragua continued. According to a report of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, human rights violations have continued unabated. Human rights defenders, journalists, political opponents and relatives of victims of human rights violations continue to suffer repeated acts of intimidation and harassment by police or pro-government elements. Although most political prisoners were freed during the year, human rights organizations estimate that some 100 political prisoners were still imprisoned at the end of the year.

In this situation, people are reluctant to participate in activities that could be seen as any form of civic activism, including women's empowerment. There is currently very little room for civil society activism and self-organization. In 2019, ISF programme focused on the economic, production and commercial empowerment of local partners and beneficiaries. Such work can be done peacefully and on a long-term basis without encountering harmful conflicts with the authorities. Training in gender empowerment was not conducted.

In 2019, the national economy shrank by about 7% and 29% of the population lived in poverty (income below 1.76 USD/day). According to Transparency International Corruption Index, Nicaragua was the third most corrupt country in the Americas (161st out of 179 countries globally).

The conditions for agriculture continued to deteriorate in ISF programme areas due to climate change. In 2019, draught reduced the productivity of ISF supported maize producers in Madriz. ISF programme operates in a region, where the major environmental and climate trends are negative, seriously threatening the sustainability of production systems. The political and social crisis further deteriorates this problem as decision-makers have lost their interest in environmental policy, protection of nature and natural resources and land-use planning. ISF programme

has succeeded in improving climate-resilience at the local level, but these changes occur in small local scale and do not alter the general trends.

The political tensions have also significantly reduced tourism in Nicaragua, which has led to a recession in the handicraft industry as tourists have been the most important buyers of handicraft products. When this market has almost disappeared, many artisans have stopped making their products. In 2019, ISF programme created new designs for the Nicaraguan market and opened new channels for the distribution of the products, resulting in increased sales. There are still many challenges in the development of the artisans' value chains. As the importation procedures in Nicaragua have become more difficult, the availability of accessories and other product inputs (e.g. fabric, thread, zippers, buckles, dye, tools, equipment) has decreased and this can cause a negative impact in the quality of the products.

## 4. Results and impact

### Objective 1 – Local economies are economically and ecologically sustainable

In 2019, ISF supported four partner-led livelihood projects in Nicaragua and Somaliland. In Nicaragua, the projects are implemented by local private sector actors (agricultural cooperative and a network of artisans), while in Somaliland ISF's partners are NGOs who implement the projects together with local businesses and entrepreneurs. The main objective of the programme is to support microbusiness development in the artisan and agriculture sectors and to enhance small-scale farmers' climate resilience. ISF also launched project planning with two new partners in Kenya. More information on all the projects will be published on ISF English website. Major achievements by 2019 included:

- ISF has successfully supported farmers in starting new profitable livelihood options through the development of expertise, financial services and facilitating access to quality and affordable inputs. In Nicaragua, the sale of vegetable, pork, poultry and goat products has secured a decent livelihood for hundreds of farmers. In Somaliland, 40 female farmers receive regular income from vegetables produced in greenhouses and 40 more farmers will start greenhouse production in 2020 around a new rainwater dam. In addition, 140 women receive income from sisal handicrafts and 400 farmers have expanded to sesame production.
- A growing number of female entrepreneurs benefit from the programme and new approaches to support women entrepreneurs. In Kenya and Somaliland, ISF started planning new projects that combine the development of women's businesses, prevention of GBV and improve women's social status. In Nicaragua, women's agriculture incomes exceeded those of men for the first time in 2019.
- In Nicaragua, ISF supported artisans managed to exceed their sales levels from before the political crisis in 2018. This is a major achievement considering that tourists, who are the main consumers of handicrafts, have not yet returned to the country. The growth was achieved on the local market through successful marketing and product development strategies, such as the creation of a training workshop where artisans of various fields can combine materials and make more appealing designs. In 2019, the value of product sales was 95,000 USD compared to 70,000 USD in 2017.





---

## Women's and men's livelihoods are improved

ISF programme improved the economic viability of enterprises by establishing missing services (e.g. seed bank and finance) in value chains and linking expertise to development processes (e.g. professional designers). Entrepreneurs' market understanding and access to markets improved through learning visits to main markets, participation in trade fairs, direct feedback from customers and market analysis. In Nicaragua and Somaliland, ISF directly supported the business development of 744 entrepreneurs (425 women), including 100 female petty traders in IDP camps (internally displaced persons) in Somaliland who learned to read and write and were trained in basic business skills. ISF improved the climate resilience and commercialization of almost 1,300 farms and three cooperatives. In Nicaragua, farms and food sector micro-enterprises employed 180 full-time workers in processing and farm work and 225 seasonal workers. Artisan micro-enterprises employed another 25 full-time employees.

The annual sales of those products that ISF monitors increased by 340,000 USD from 2018 to almost one million dollars. In northern Nicaragua, the annual handicraft sales more than doubled from 2018 although the main market for handicraft products, tourism, has not recovered from the 2018 political crisis. The increase was due to a successful product development and marketing strategy that targeted Nicaraguan internal markets. There was also an increase in agricultural sales in Nicaragua and the income target level was achieved (over 200 USD per month for all the farmers). The income of women farmers exceeded men for the first time.

Sustainable livelihood development in Somaliland is challenging due to an almost constant state of emergency, including extreme weather conditions. This is exacerbated by the lack of basic services, such as extension services and research. ISF supported new livelihood opportunities that provided additional income for programme beneficiaries. In 2019, the annual handicraft sales in Somaliland were 12,600 USD. Vegetable and sesame sales decreased to around 17,000 USD due to flood destructions and a locust invasion (see Chapter 3). On the other hand, the income increased from the sale of traditional crops produced around a new rain-water dam.

In Nicaragua, ISF has supported the creation of a local network of artisans called Manos Nicas. In 2019, representatives of the network participated in trade fairs in USA, Guatemala and Nicaragua and analyzed markets in Costa Rica. The artisans cooperated closely with professional designers in product development. As a result of expert cooperation and networking, Manos Nicas has acquired a good understanding on local and international market requirements. Furthermore, the network has achieved a well-functioning product development system that is based on feedback from professional designers and retailers in Nicaragua, USA and Costa Rica.

In Somaliland, ISF continued to support female artisans to make a living with sisal handicrafts. The project enabled rural artisans to make study visits to urban centers and create contacts to retailers. The project also carried out a market analysis for artisan products. The artisans received training from Kenyan female artisans in sisal weaving and coloring. These efforts improved the marketability of the women's sisal products.

## Women's and men's agricultural production systems are more resilient to climate change

ISF supports livelihoods in rural and remote areas where climate change and human activities have changed production conditions significantly. In these areas, people's survival and livelihoods depend on climate adaptation. One common survival strategy is migration to urban centers and/or other countries.

In this challenging reality, ISF improves the economic viability and climate resilience of almost 1,300 farms by developing missing services in value chains (e.g. financial and other inputs), linking expertise to development processes and facilitating sustainable natural resources management. ISF supports the development of new, climate resilient livelihoods, such as sisal, sesame, goat products (milk, cheese and meat) and greenhouse production. This is done through training and advice in production and processing, investments, availability of inputs, product development and marketing.

ISF supports farmers to assess the state of natural resources and to carefully plan how to best optimize their sustainable use. This requires constant reflection and learning but it is becoming even more important as climate change affects farmer's access to natural resources, such as water and fertile soil. In 2019, ISF supported the development of two village level Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) committees and plans in Somaliland. ISF has supported the development of 191 farm business and environmental plans in Nicaragua. According to an internal evaluation done in Nicaragua, the farmers who implement the farm plans are more likely to set goals for their business, use resources in a more effective way, make decisions based on market information and stop cultivating unprofitable crops. Improved planning has

also helped farmers in Somaliland and Nicaragua to change their sowing and harvest cycles and diversify production for adaptation purposes.

One of ISF programme priorities is to improve water availability and prevent soil erosion in dry areas. In 2019, the rainwater collection capacity was increased to 260,000m<sup>3</sup>, which provides production water to over 1,000 people in Nicaragua and Somaliland. The programme has protected over 500 ha of soil from erosion by increasing vegetation cover (incl. trees), improving farming methods, construction of irrigation systems and soil bunds to reduce flood erosion.

In Nicaragua, ISF's local cooperative partner received capacity building particularly in goat farming and product processing through cooperation with Zamorano University in Honduras (the cooperation is expected to continue after the project ends in 2020). The project includes testing and raising goat breeds, capacitating farmers, facilitating fodder availability, providing processing knowhow, as well as marketing goat products. In 2019, some 127 goat farmers sold 4,000 liters of milk and 1,135kg of meat to the local markets. The development of goat cheese production has also begun.

In Somaliland, ISF has supported seed variety testing and the establishment of a local seed bank in Beer in collaboration with its local partner (ADO), Burao University, Ethiopian experts and the Somaliland Ministry of Agriculture. In 2019, some 502 farms used seeds from the seed bank, representing approximately 40% of all farmers in Beer and surrounding areas.



## Manos Nicas modernizes handicraft production in Nicaragua

"Consumers are looking for new and interesting products. Do not continue making the same old products you have always made before. Be brave and let your creativity flow."

This advice was given by designer Daniela Viscarra two years ago to the Nicaraguan artisans that participated in the ISF programme. ISF has supported the establishment of a network consisting of artisans called Manos Nicas. Within the network, artisans are supported by a group of young, professional designers who have been taught by international experts from North and South America. New products are now entering the market.

"This is growing into a phenomenon, let's call it Esteli Design", says Ingrid Soza, the leader of Manos Nicas design group.

Manos Nicas produces bags, clothes, jewellery, pictures made of maize leaves and pine needle baskets among other things. The marketability of products is tested in Manos Nicas shops and at various trade fairs.

"There are three Manos Nicas shops in Nicaragua, and we participated in international trade fairs in New York, Pasadena and Guatemala in 2019. This is a good way to get direct and instant feedback. We can immediately improve the product in order to meet the clients' expectations", says sales manager Franklin Sanchez.

### ISF's Manos Nicas approach opens new horizons to the development of Nicaraguan artisan sector

In 2019, the value of Manos Nicas product sales doubled compared to previous year. Competition in the craft market is fierce, and only high-quality products succeed. Manos Nicas products renew the Nicaraguan artisan tradition.

"We boldly combine different raw materials. Leather bags are trimmed with palm fibres, wooden buttons



and handprinted fabrics. Pine needles are spun into dashing baskets which are embroidered with parts of clay and leather. Traditional Nicaraguan artworks made from maize leaves have been modernized by young artists by updating the topics of the pictures. By using modern colouring techniques, the artisans have managed to freshen up the colours of the artworks", Soza explains.

In 2019, Manos Nicas training workshop was opened to bring together artisans of various fields to create and develop new products together.

"The artisans can let their creativity flow when they come to the workshop. Experts in each field bring their own strengths to product development. This clearly shows in the final products", Sanchez says.

New technology has been acquired to support the work of artisans. Laser cutting produces small wooden buttons in no time at all. Tanners and sewers have now access to proper sewing machines. As a result, the artisans do not have to waste time in slow and cumbersome work stages and methods.

The workshop follows strict quality control. Customers don't buy bags with non-functioning or poorly sown zippers, for example. Manos Nicas products are successful, because they are both eye-catching and of high quality.

"Flaws can be corrected instantly and working together makes it easier to agree on general quality norms. The secret to good quality lies in the details", Soza explains.

## Objective 2 – Empowering communities to prevent violence against women and girls



In 2019, ISF supported five partner-led projects and one own initiative focusing on the prevention of violence against women and girls (VAWG) in Kenya and Somaliland. These projects specifically address female genital mutilation (FGM), which is highly prevalent in ISF program areas. 6,080 people (62% women) in Kenya, and 1,555 in Somaliland (61% women) participated directly in programme activities. Furthermore, nearly 49,000 people (51% women) benefitted indirectly from the programme. Major achievements in 2019 included:

- Muungano Gender Forum arranged 12 monthly forums with local panelists (always 2 women and 2 men), reaching 757 participants (413 women) from Kisii and Nyamira county administration, local universities, colleges and high schools, the civil society, media, private sector, religious bodies, and general public. The forum has managed to create an enabling environment for safe and regular dialogue that is free from gender-bias to discuss the special needs of women and men in Kisii and Nyamira counties.
- In Kisii, there are signs of change in men's attitudes and engagement in ending VAWG. Men involved in ISF's programme have gradually changed their perceptions on the rights of women and girls due to their increased understanding of the various effects of VAWG and have embraced the importance of creating time for their children, both daughters and sons. Men are now able to share their experiences openly and learn from each other. More men and male groups are requesting to be included in the programme.
- In Somaliland, steps were taken to enact the anti-FGM bill and policy. ISF's local partner supported the Advocacy Working Group to strengthen coordination between different actors working against FGM at the national and regional levels. In 2019, the number of local civil society organizations attending the quarterly coordination meetings continuously increased. In 2019, the draft bill was endorsed by the Ministry of Employment Social Affairs and Family, which is now seeking the support of other ministries to have it approved. ISF and its partner, NAFIS, continue to advocate with relevant ministries and the Office of the President to have the law approved.



## Duty bearers' and opinion leaders' awareness raising against VAWG has strengthened

Awareness was raised among duty bearers and opinion leaders about the perseverance and negative consequences of different types of VAWG in ISF programme communities. They were also capacitated and supported in taking a role against these practices in their communities.

In Kenya, the ISF-led monthly Muungano Gender Forum – a cross-sectoral platform launched in 2018 to address violations against women's rights – brought together state and non-state actors to discuss gender issues, and to draft joint action plans to improve the lives of people – specifically women and girls – in Kisii and Nyamira counties. The monthly forums were complemented with regular county collaboration meetings for officials working with gender issues. County Governments in both Kisii and Nyamira committed to undertake steps for a more gender equitable society. In addition, a paralegal officer sensitized by ISF's local partner in Kenya assisted eight survivors of VAWG to get justice. Altogether, ISF reached over 800 duty bearers and opinion leaders in Kisii and Nyamira counties, consisting of local authorities, teachers, church leaders, journalists, academics, private sector actors, male champions and other activists and volunteers.

In Somaliland, the Ministry of Employment Social Affairs and Family (MESAF) drafted an Anti-FGM bill with the support of ISF local partner NAFIS. The bill consists of 22 articles criminalizing all types of FGM, whether carried out by parents, caregivers, health workers or traditional cutters. NAFIS member organizations in all five regions of Somaliland, as well as the National Advocacy Working Group supported the bill, requesting MESAF to lobby for its timely approval within the Government. Furthermore, 30 journalists from local TV, ra-

dio and newspaper companies were sensitized to take part in anti-FGM awareness campaigns and to advocate for the enactment of the anti-FGM law. Four TV and radio programmes were produced together with these media, emphasizing the negative effects of FGM and the need for the anti-FGM policy and law. In addition, ISF reached nearly 800 duty bearers and opinion leaders in Somaliland, consisting of religious leaders, local authorities, health workers, community management committees, students and activists.

In Somaliland's rural programme communities, 100 female Anti-FGM committee members conducted 480 awareness sessions, mainly door to door visits and parent counselling. The anti-FGM committee launched a big campaign promoting zero tolerance of FGM, including street walks to claim the anti-FGM bill to be passed in the Parliament.

The community facilitator approach to eradicate FGM in rural villages proved successful: facilitators based in four target villages provided weekly training (384 sessions) to community management committees (CMCs). In addition to knowledge on the social and health consequences, human rights and Islamic perspectives on FGM, the CMCs were also provided with literacy and numeracy trainings, supporting their capacity to pass the knowledge to their communities. CMCs from various villages were supported to share experiences and discuss ways to abandon FGM. These exposure visits and 'peer support' strengthened the commitment of the CMCs to FGM eradication. This approach follows the successful 'Tostan approach' whereby information is shared in non-judgmental inclusive ways and local management committees are supported to take charge of the future of their communities. Furthermore, student activists raised awareness of FGM in their campuses, in social media, as well as in IDP camps in Burao and Hargeisa.

## Community members' awareness of and attitudes against VAWG have strengthened

Sensitizing and mobilizing duty bearers and opinion leaders strengthened target community members' awareness of and attitudes against VAWG.

In Kenya, ISF reached nearly 5,300 people on the grassroots level, including 2,700 school children, 550 parents, and 2,000 members to different women, men, and youth groups. A growing number of men, women, boys and girls are aware of the harmfulness of VAWG, including FGM, and are actively involved in campaigns of ending such practices. The programme also reached young girls who have not been cut and elderly men and women who are perseverant supporters of FGM. Unlike before, girls gained confidence and are now sharing their opinions for example in monthly school workshops. The pupils' improved self-esteem clearly shows at inter-school activities like debates, essay-writing competitions, sports, celebrating international human rights-related days and health talks. Discussions on an alternative rite of passage (ARP), which will provide an alternative to FGM drawing from the elements of the local Abagusii culture were initi-

ated. ARP will be incorporated into existing Holiday Mentorship Programs for students and youth and into the Muungano Gender Forum addressing duty bearers and traditional leaders.

In Somaliland, ISF reached 800 people on the grassroots level. For example, 100 illiterate women who were enrolled in micro-entrepreneurship trainings at the beginning of 2019, are now able to read, write, update their credit books, and check their balances. 36 women got the best grade A in the final exam, 38 got B, and the remaining 26 got C (nobody failed the test). The trainings have boosted their self-esteem and confidence, and they are now willing and capable of discussing social problems including FGM and other types of VAWG.

## Women's status in family and local community has strengthened

All the activities and achievements described above under programme objectives 1 and 2 contribute to this outcome: women's strengthened status in family and local community. A mid-term evaluation in Somaliland in 2020 and final evaluation in Nicaragua in 2021 will produce data on the indicators under this outcome.

## Objective 3 – People and communities are empowered as instigators of global change

ISF supports and strengthens individuals and communities as agents of global change. This is done primarily by supporting people's participation and empowerment so that they can claim their own rights and contribute to the development of their own lives and communities. Participation and active citizenship are

also promoted through communication, advocacy and global education. In addition, civil societies in the programme countries are supported through ISF's partner-driven approach that emphasizes strengthening of local partners and cooperatives. The results of this objective are described in the MFA Report.

# Growth and Impact of Muungano Gender Forum in Kisii and Nyamira Counties

The overarching objective of the Muungano Gender Forum is to bring both state and non-state actors to discuss and share information on progress, key issues and challenges in relation to gender inequality in a wide range of sectors. Most importantly, the aim is to collectively identify actions, strategy and investment to accelerate the attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment in Kisii and Nyamira.



The forum has had a great impact on the attendees and the community at large through the media coverage and dissemination of the forums' action points and learnings. In 2019, the forum grew in numbers of attendees, online followers, and panellists' selection criteria. More than 750 attendees took part in the forum by the end of the year. The year saw a total of 6 articles, radio shows and video coverage combined in the media which helped devolved the information to the grassroots using the local language "Ekegusii".

The forum is fronted as an agenda setter in the two counties as it addresses the major gender issues that the government will not provide an avenue for people to address. The forum was able to form technical working groups with Kisii and Nyamira County Gender Departments to ensure that the action points emerging from the forum are tackled and the counties are at the forefront with implementing them. The formation of county coordination meetings provided a conducive environment for information sharing and advocacy campaigns in the counties. There were 8 meetings in Kisii and 6 meetings in Nyamira with participants drawn from local CBOs, NGOs, County Government and National Government.

## Making an impact in the lives of women

The forum has become a safe space for individuals to share their past experiences with the aim of encour-

aging others who are going through the same issue.

"I'm an FGM survivor, my marriage and birth deliveries were very hard for me, I was in labour for so many hours. FGM left me with scars 30 years down the line. I vowed to protect my daughters from the FGM monster", says Brenda an ardent attendee of Muungano Gender Forum.

For example, discussion matters have been inheritance, female genital mutilation, sexual and gender-based violence, drugs and substance abuse. Many of the participants shared their experiences and challenges they were facing seeking guidance from the panellists and participants at large. Many participants attest to the fact that they have become confident community champions as they are well informed and armed with information gathered from the panellists and attendees.

The forum has been instrumental in fostering collaboration among civil society actors, county governments and the media in Kisii and Nyamira to ensure that we are all working towards creating a better world for women and girls.

"Muungano Gender Forum has changed the civil society space in Kisii and Nyamira by providing a forum for them to discuss pressing gender societal issues, task the county government on different gender issues and provide a networking forum for the actors", Says Enosh Abuya, Muungano Gender Forum Steering Committee Chairman.



# 5. Challenges and lessons learned

## Learning and innovations

Creating an organizational culture that fosters learning and innovation is an organizational priority for ISF. In 2019, learning was at the center of our programme and project evaluations, as well as in the development of country-specific reporting processes. This was also promoted by adding innovations to the work plans and objectives of the Programme and Country Teams and to the core functions (job descriptions) of individual employees. ISF made its own definition for innovations.

ISF also started a new project that combined global citizenship education and volunteer work. The aim of the new project – ‘Let’s talk about FGM’ – was to increase the knowledge of teachers about FGM and how to talk about it to the pupils and their parents. Recruiting volunteers to this project proved to be more challenging than expected. In the future projects, volunteer recruitment should start earlier, and it should be done through already committed volunteers. Also, marketing the visits requires more effort and work.

## Alternative practices are needed for addressing cultural practices

FGM prevention is difficult because the practice is deeply rooted in culture and/or understood to be mandated by religion. In Kisii, which – together with Kuria, Maasai and Somali region – comprises one of the four ‘ethnic pockets’ for FGM in Kenya, most people do not understand and agree with the FGM Act enacted in Kenya in 2011. Providing information about the law and the negative health and social consequences of FGM does not immediately change people’s attitudes and behavior against the practice. This is particularly true if the health risks and criminal charges have not materialized in their own lives or if there is no alternative way to safeguard the community’s acceptance and marriageability of the girls. People who have changed their minds about FGM and become public opponents to the practice, may later change their minds under social pressure, when it is time to make decisions

about their own daughters. This problem is difficult to monitor because those who participate in FGM sensitization sessions are tempted to give socially desirable answers. Additionally, most families in Kisii depend on casual labor and small-scale farming, and hence prefer to get involved in income generating activities rather than participate in FGM sensitization sessions.

During the mid-term evaluation of ISF programme in Kisii, the need for an alternative rite of passage (ARP) to replace FGM was identified. Through ARP, community members will be involved in deciding the best rite of passage for the girls, drawing from the valued cultural practices, and engaging the custodians of culture – such as elderly women and men – to teach good morals and teach on the negative effects of FGM. As a first step, a brief desk review was carried out to identify different ARP models in various countries. The plan is to mainstream ARP into the popular holiday mentorship program organized by ISF’s local partners and to utilize Muungano Gender Forum to gain local ownership and wider community support for the efforts.

## Religious leaders serve as both bottlenecks and accelerators of FGM prevention in Somaliland

In Somaliland, varying religious interpretations perpetuate FGM. There is disagreement even between the various ministries about the types of cutting practice required, permitted or condemned by Islam. This has long delayed the approval of the anti-FGM bill in the country. The Ministry of Employment Social Affairs and Family, for instance, supports the criminalization of all types of FGM, whereas the Ministry of Religious Affairs is willing to criminalize only the most severe types of FGM. In rural areas, where people are uneducated and illiterate, they rely on the conservative interpretations of local religious leaders, who often promote the less severe sunnah cutting to be mandated by religion.

ISF and its local partners engage religious leaders to support the enactment of the anti-FGM law and in



awareness raising in rural villages. However, there is a need to more systematically target and amplify the voices of those progressive religious leaders who have affirmed that FGM has no root in Islam. Having a critical mass of such leaders would give moral support to other actors engaged in FGM prevention.

Besides religious leaders, engaging other men in FGM prevention remains challenging because they continue to believe that FGM is a 'women's issue'. Many men also see it as a 'minor issue' compared to for example politics. As such, men do not discuss the topic and those that do, fear being ridiculed. People engaged in FGM prevention also face accusations of acting against their religion and culture and being motivated by financial incentives.

### **Limitations of village level projects to combat climate vulnerability**

Climate change and extreme weather events (e.g. hurricanes, droughts and floods) decrease farm productivity and cost-effectiveness. The vulnerability of farms is further exacerbated by harmful practices, such as deforestation. These challenges cannot be overcome with village level activities. Key to effective adaptation and mitigation is systemic level planning that requires a national and multi-stakeholder approach, including farmers, authorities, researches, civil society actors and the private sector. In Nicaragua, ISF has learned that it is possible to increase the productivity of agriculture production in dry, climate-affected areas if competent experts are involved in the development processes.

ISF needs to take this into consideration when planning its livelihood work especially in Somaliland. According to the ND-GAIN index (Notre Dame Uni Global Adaptation Initiative), Somalia is the most climate vulnerable country in the world and least ready to combat the challenge. Although ISF supports networking between local actors and experts in Kenya and Ethiopia, it believes that a more robust and systematic multi-stakeholder approach is needed in the future. In Somaliland's fragile context, sustainable solutions can only be achieved jointly. To address this challenge, ISF has established a consortium with the Natural Resources Institute in Finland, the Ministry of Agriculture in Somaliland, Burao University and ISF local partners. The consortium has submitted several funding applications but without success so far.

## Partnering with private sector to enhance women's entrepreneurship development in Kenya

ISF is planning its new livelihood programme in Kenya based on two key lessons learned from its work in Nicaragua. First, it is better to partner directly with private sector actors (e.g. cooperatives) than through NGOs. Cooperatives have commercial objectives and can start B2B cooperation more easily, while they are still accountable to their members.

Second, the value chain approach has proved to be an effective way to support business development. ISF will support the newly selected partners to carry out value chain mapping and analysis as part of the planning process and facilitate their cooperation with relevant value chain actors, such as input providers, food safety and standards regulation authorities, extension service providers and research programs.

ISF is also experimenting a new project implementation modality in Kenya. It will not sign a traditional partnership agreement with one of the new partners because their administrative capacity is weak. Instead,

ISF will administer the project itself until the capacity of the partner has been strengthened.

## Effects of political situation in Nicaragua

In Nicaragua's current political climate, people are reluctant to participate in activities that could be interpreted as any form of activism. To protect its beneficiaries, ISF programme focused on the economic, production and commercial empowerment of local partners and beneficiaries. It did not organize gender equality and empowerment sessions in 2019.

The Nicaraguan Chamber of Tourism estimates that the national income from tourism has been halved since 2017 and that it will take at least 10 years for the industry to recover. This affects the handicraft industry heavily, including the project supported by ISF, as tourists have been the most important buyers of handicraft products in Nicaragua. Nevertheless, the project has been successful in targeting new local markets with new products and marketing strategies. ISF has improved the market readiness of the artisans through training and direct feedback from buyers. This will improve the industry's productivity in the future.

## Budget cuts at the end of the year

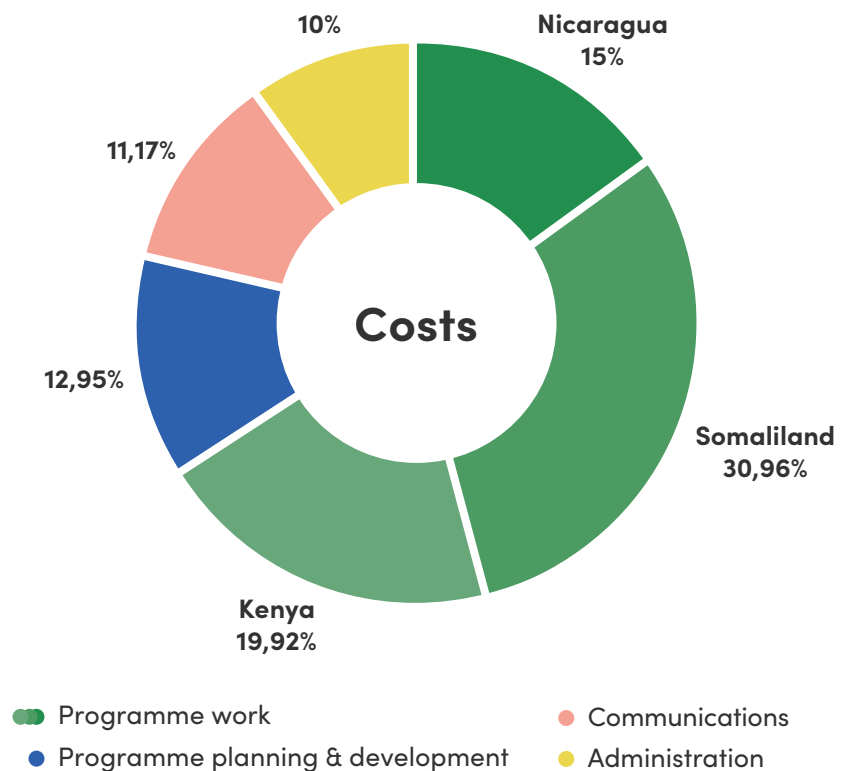
In the last quarter of the year, ISF was obliged to cut its annual budget due to increased administrative costs and reduced income expectations from private sector fundraising, which unfortunately was discovered only at the end of the year due to financial system development and staff changes in key positions. Consequently, some project activities were cancelled or postponed to 2020. This did not have a significant impact on project results or the number of beneficiaries, but it made project planning and implementation more complicated. One of the key lessons learned was that ISF needs to improve its financial monitoring and forward planning.



## 6. Financial performance

The total expenditure of ISF programme amounted to 2 542 659 euros. The expenditure was divided among countries and other functions as shown in the table and pie chart below.

ISF Development Programme	Budget	Expenditure
Kenya	495,517	506,622
Nicaragua	384,610	381,397
Somaliland	815,620	787,196
<b>Sub-total programme countries</b>	<b>1,695,747</b>	<b>1,675,215</b>
Planning and development	299,752	329,229
Communications and global education	303,272	283,948
Administration	255,000	254,266
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,553,771</b>	<b>2,542,659</b>



The programme was funded by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) in Finland and private sector donors as follows:


Programme funding in 2019	
MFA Finland	1,790,000
Fingo and Tradeka	28,537
Kuluttajaosuustoiminnan säätiö	10,000
Suomen kulttuurirahasto	3,975
Fundraising, Red Nose Day (net)	185,021
Fundraising, private donors (net)	465,927

# Annex 1 – List of projects

---

## ISF Projects in 2019

Country	Area	Project name
Kenya	Kisii county	Preventing violence against women and girls
Kenya	Nyamira county	Preventing female genital mutilation
Kenya	Nyamira county	Context assessments and planning of livelihood work, selection of two new partners
Kenya	Kisii and Nyamira county	Muungano Gender Forum
Nicaragua	North Nicaragua	Enhancing farmers' climate resilience in Madriz and Estelí Districts
Nicaragua	North Nicaragua	Personal and commercial empowerment of women and men handicraft entrepreneurs
Somaliland	Togdheer region	Enhancing agro-pastoral communities' livelihood resilience
Somaliland	Sheikh District	Supporting sisal value chain development and women's entrepreneurship
Somaliland	Sahil and Awdal region	Empowering communities to resist female genital cutting
Somaliland	All 6 regions of Somaliland	Enhancing the coordination and advocacy to eradicate female genital mutilation
Somaliland	Togdheer region	Preventing sexual and gender-based violence and supporting women's economic role
Somaliland	Togdheer region	Formulation of ISF Health and Business Manual

Download annexes as print PDF (A3) 

ISF partner	Project period	Beneficiaries		Expenditure (EUR)
		Direct	Indirect	
CECOME	2018 - 2021	1,843	9,186	130,622
Manga Heart	2018 - 2021	3,989	25,636	91,293
NNWS and Bosinya CBO	2020 - 2021	-	-	65,246
none (ISF-led)	2018 - 2021	248	4,990	47,780
COMCAVEM	2018 - 2020	296	1,940	88,712
COMCAVEM	2018 - 2021	115	300	208,577
ADO	2018 - 2021	400	2,720	156,256
Candlelight	2018 - 2021	280	1,680	161,953
Candlelight	2018 - 2022			95,520
NAFIS	2018 - 2022	475	2,510	62,589
SOYDAVO	2018 - 2021	800	4,800	148,262
ISF project, all partners participate	2018 - 2020	16	-	27,746



# Annex 2 – Results matrix

## OBJECTIVE 1: Local economies are economically and ecologically sustainable (1/2)

OUTCOME / OUTPUT	INDICATOR	BASELINE LEVEL
OUTCOME: Men and women's livelihood is improved	Men's and women's average monthly net income is increased to a level that ensures a decent livelihood	<p><b>Nicaragua:</b> 30% of artisan women and 52% of men earn over 100\$/mo. 70% of women in agriculture and 82% of men earn over 200\$/mo.</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> Average annual total income of men 817\$ and women 459\$.</p>
	# of men and women whose net income has increased permanently due to the ISF programme	No baseline level
	Increase in sales per value chain	681,895\$
	# of direct private sector jobs supported	<p>Full time jobs in processing and merchandize: 32 (F14)</p> <p>Full time jobs in agriculture: 80</p>
	# of indirect private sector jobs supported	Indicator is monitored but no baseline or target levels are set. Monitoring indirect jobs is challenging but important for assessing the resilience and sustainability of local economies. Monitoring methodology will be developed jointly with other actors.
OUTPUT: Men's and women's ability to plan their production and products based on client needs is developed	# of women and men entrepreneurs supported in the programme	
	# of new marketable products developed in the programme	
OUTPUT: Collective enterprises' operational capacity is improved	# of enterprises directly supported	
	# of people that benefit from services developed in the programme	
	# of trained male and female peer support persons (capacitated to sustain and increase quality of production)	

TARGET LEVEL BY 2021	FOLLOWUP LEVEL 2018	FOLLOWUP LEVEL 2019
<p><b>Nicaragua:</b> 75% of artisans earn over 100\$/mo. 100% of agriculture producers earn over 200\$/mo. <b>Somaliland:</b> Minimum 15% increase in income. No decent livelihood level data available.</p>	<p><b>Nicaragua:</b> 70 % women farmers and 81 % of men earned over 200 \$/mo. Income monitoring of artisans in 2020. <b>Somaliland:</b> income monitored in 2019.</p>	<p><b>Nicaragua:</b> 100% of women and men farmers earn over 200\$/mo. 57% of women farmers earn over 300\$/mo. and 33% of men earn over 300\$/mo. <b>Somaliland sisal project:</b> Average annual income of women 597\$. Incomes from sisal production (70 women since 2016): 63% earn 51–100 \$/year and 28% earn 101–200 \$/year. New beneficiaries since 2018: 100% earn below 50\$/year.</p>
1,020 (550 women and 470 men)	Data will be collected in final project evaluations	Data will be collected in final project evaluations
30% increase	657,469 \$ (excl. sisal).	998,914\$
No target level	213 reported full-time jobs (F50%) and 645 seasonal workers (mainly men)	219 reported full-time jobs (F40%) and 225 seasonal workers (F36%)
	Data will be collected in final project evaluations	Data will be collected in final project evaluations
680 women and 520 men	423 (272 women and 151 men)	744 (425 women and 319 men)
35 products	42 new handicraft products; 1 new food product	81 new handicraft products (2019: 39); 1 new food product
900 small farms, 10 cooperatives and 20 artisanal micro-enterprises	630 farms, 9 cooperatives and 20 artisan micro-enterprises	1,296 farms, 4 food micro-enterprises, 3 agricultural cooperatives, 115 artisan micro-enterprises, 4 artisan cooperatives
3,000 people that are not direct beneficiaries of the programme	900 (estimate)	2,200 (estimate)
60 (at least 50% women)	43 (23 women and 20 men)	43 (23 women and 20 men)

## OBJECTIVE 1: Local economies are economically and ecologically sustainable (2/2)

OUTCOME / OUTPUT	INDICATOR	BASELINE LEVEL
OUTCOME: Men's and women's agricultural production systems are more resilient to climate change	Annual production volumes per product are increased in selected value chains	<b>Nicaragua:</b> goat milk 1,500 l/yr (2015), goat meat 0kg <b>Somaliland:</b> sesame 10,880kg and 0 litres of processed oil, 100 bunches of sisal fibre/woman/yr. Production supported by irrigation and greenhouses: tomato 6,750kg, green pepper 3,840kg.
	Productivity for selected products is increased	<b>Nicaragua:</b> maize 1,930kg/ha, beans 1,610kg/ha, sorghum 2,440kg/ha <b>Somaliland:</b> sesame 521kg/ha, tomato 4kg/m <sup>2</sup> , green pepper 9.6kg/m <sup>2</sup>
	# of households that have water in critical months of the year is increased	82 households
OUTPUT: Men's and women's capacity to plan their production systems considering existing resources and climate hazards is improved	# of partnerships with relevant networks, research institutions, universities and researchers that improve partners' capacity to improve climate resilience	
	# of farm or village level natural resources management development plans or environmental plans	
OUTPUT: Men's and women's capacity to apply climate resilient practices and technology is strengthened	# of women and men smallholder farmers reached through actions strengthening food security, productivity and climate resilience	
	# of farms that use practices and technology that increase climate resilience	
OUTPUT: Small producers' access to water is improved	# of people provided with safe and sustainable water supply (production water)	
	Land cover under sustainable forest management or other environmental and soil protection	



TARGET LEVEL BY 2021	FOLLOWUP LEVEL 2018	FOLLOWUP LEVEL 2019
<p><b>Nicaragua:</b> Goat milk 3,000l/yr (milk or cheese); no target for goat meat.</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> sesame 500% increase, tomato, green pepper, other vegetables and fruits 400% increase, 150 bunches sisal fibre/women/year</p>	<p><b>Nicaragua:</b> goat's milk 2710 litres, 450 kg goat meat</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> sesame 500 kg, extracted oil 0 l, no data for sisal. Production supported by irrigation and green houses: tomato 3155kg, green pepper 1345kg, fruit 2000kg.</p>	<p><b>Nicaragua:</b> goat's milk 4,000l/yr, 808kg goat meat</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> sesame 4,000kg, extracted sesame oil 0l, 100 bunches sisal fibre/woman/yr. Production supported by irrigation and green houses: tomato 2,365kg, green pepper 1,138, okra 497kg, fruit 0kg.</p>
<p><b>Somaliland:</b> sesame 50% increase, tomato 700% increase, green pepper 200% increase.</p>	<p><b>Nicaragua:</b> maize 1930 kg/ha, beans 1610 kg/ha, sorghum 2570 kg/ha.</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> sesame 340 kg/ha, no sisal data (maturation time 3–4 years).</p>	<p><b>Nicaragua:</b> maize 920kg/ha, beans 1,540kg/ha, sorghum 2,580kg/ha.</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> sesame 571kg/ha, no sisal data (maturation time 3–4 years).</p>
630 households	Data will be collected in final project evaluations	Data will be collected in final project evaluations
All partners have relevant contacts established.	1 partnership to support goat value chain in Nicaragua	1 partnership to support goat value chain in Nicaragua
<p><b>Nicaragua:</b> 174 farm economic and environmental plans.</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> 4 village DRR plans and 300 household DRR plans.</p>	<p><b>Nicaragua:</b> 164 farm economic and environmental plans</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> 2 village DRR plans</p>	<p><b>Nicaragua:</b> 191 farm business and environmental plans</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> 2 village DRR plans</p>
6	5000 (estimate)	7,000 (estimate)
790 farms	440 farms	1,296 farms
3,200 people	430	1,02
500ha	370ha	568ha

## OBJECTIVE II: Women and men are empowered to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG) (1/2)

OUTCOME/ OUTPUT	INDICATOR	BASELINE LEVEL	TARGET LEVEL BY 2021
OUTCOME: Community members' awareness of and attitudes against VAWG have strengthened	% of community members who are aware of negative health effects of FGM (knowledge)	<b>Kenya:</b> 65% (2016 Gender Analysis)  <b>Somaliland:</b> pharaonic type 56%, sunnah type 45% (2018 baseline study)	<b>Kenya:</b> 80%  <b>Somaliland:</b> pharaonic type 70%, sunnah type 60%
	% of community members who are aware of the law criminalizing FGM (knowledge)	<b>Kenya:</b> 82% (2016 Gender Analysis)	<b>Kenya:</b> 90%
	% of community members who do not think FGM is mandated by religion (knowledge)	<b>Somaliland:</b> F62%/M61% (2018 baseline study)	<b>Somaliland:</b> 80%
	% of community members who do not believe women's morality is guaranteed by FGM (attitude)	<b>Kenya:</b> 25% (2016 Gender Analysis)  <b>Somaliland:</b> F83%/M73% (SOYDAVO 2018 baseline)	<b>Kenya:</b> 50%  <b>Somaliland:</b> 100%
	% of community members who think uncut/untouched girls are marriageable (attitude)	<b>Kenya:</b> 27% (2016 Gender Analysis)	<b>Kenya:</b> 50%
	% of community members who aim NOT to cut their daughters (behavioural aims)	<b>Kenya:</b> 27% (2016 Gender Analysis)  <b>Somaliland:</b> (2018 baseline), 0% aim NOT cut at all, 75% aim sunnah cut, 25% aim pharaonic cut	<b>Kenya:</b> 50%  <b>Somaliland:</b> 50% aim NOT cut at all, 50% aim sunnah cut, 0% aim pharaonic cut
	% of community members who know where victims of VAWG can seek help (knowledge)	<b>Kenya:</b> F81%/M78% (2016 Gender Analysis)  <b>Somaliland:</b> F62%/M71% (2018 baseline study)	<b>Kenya:</b> 100%  <b>Somaliland:</b> 100%
OUTPUT: VAWG and SRHR awareness raising for community members has been conducted (excl. duty bearers and opinion leaders)	# directly reached participants to the trainings, discussions, workshops etc. (excluding duty bearers and opinion leaders)	n.a.	<b>Kenya:</b> total 17,539, F4,410/M3,832 schoolchildren, F4,506/M4,791 adults  <b>Somaliland:</b> total 4,863 (F3,474)

FOLLOWUP LEVEL 2018	FOLLOWUP LEVEL 2019
<b>Kenya:</b> F46%/M34% schoolchildren, F55%/M56% comm.groups  <b>Somaliland:</b> n.a. 2018	<b>Kenya:</b> F80%/M95% schoolchildren, F71%/M57% comm.groups  <b>Somaliland:</b> pharaonic type 73%, sunnah type 53%
<b>Kenya:</b> n.a. 2018	<b>Kenya:</b> F80%/M99%
<b>Somaliland:</b> n.a. 2018	<b>Somaliland:</b> pharaonic type 91%, sunnah type 51%
<b>Kenya:</b> n.a. 2018  <b>Somaliland:</b> n.a. 2018	<b>Kenya:</b> 30%  <b>Somaliland:</b> pharaonic type 88%, sunnah type 87%
<b>Kenya:</b> n.a. 2018	<b>Kenya:</b> 30%
<b>Kenya:</b> collected end-of-project  <b>Somaliland:</b> n.a. 2018	<b>Kenya:</b> collected end-of-project  <b>Somaliland:</b> 32% aim NOT cut at all, 62% aim sunnah cut, 4% aim pharaonic cut
<b>Kenya:</b> F96%/M88% schoolchildren, F83%/M81% out-of-school youth, n.a. adults  <b>Somaliland:</b> n.a. 2018	<b>Kenya:</b> F100%/M96% schoolchildren, F95%/M79% out-of-school youth, F56%/M85% adults  <b>Somaliland:</b> mid-term evaluation (SOYDAVO) in Q2/2020
<b>Kenya:</b> total 5,393 (F3,520): 3,098 (F1,876) schoolchildren, 485 (F350) parents, 1,810 (F1,294) youth/women's/ men's group members  <b>Somaliland:</b> total 1,151 (F724): 100 (F50) youth, 1,051 (F674) adult	<b>Kenya:</b> total 5,277 (F3,357), 2,712 (F1,594) schoolchildren, 545 (F399) parents, 1,970 (F1,364) youth/women's men's group members  <b>Somaliland:</b> total 800 (F475)



## OBJECTIVE II: Women and men are empowered to prevent violence against women and girls (VAWG) (2/2)

OUTCOME/ OUTPUT	INDICATOR	BASELINE LEVEL	TARGET LEVEL BY 2021
OUTCOME: Duty bearers' and opinion leaders' awareness raising against VAWG has strengthened	% of sensitized duty bearers/ opinion leaders who are aware of the negative health effects of FGM (knowledge)	<b>Kenya:</b> (2017 annual data), 60% duty bearers, 80% teachers  <b>Somaliland:</b> (2017 NAFIS annual data; 2018 Candlelight baseline data), 90% policy makers, 70% student activists (pharaonic)/40% (sunnah)	<b>Kenya/Somaliland:</b> 100%
	% of sensitized duty bearers/ opinion leaders who are opposed to all forms of FGM (attitude)	<b>Somaliland:</b> 83% policy makers (2017 NAFIS annual data), 5% students (2018 Candlelight baseline data)	<b>Somaliland:</b> 100%
	% of sensitized duty bearers/ opinion leaders who actively raise awareness against VAWG among their reference groups (behaviour)	<b>Kenya:</b> (2017 annual data) 20% duty bearers  <b>Somaliland:</b> n.a.	<b>Kenya:</b> 100% <b>Somaliland:</b> 100%
	# people reached by duty bearers and opinion leaders raising awareness against VAWG	n.a.	<b>Kenya:</b> 84,260 (F50%/30,780) <b>Somaliland:</b> 22,248 (F50%/11,124)
OUTPUT: Awareness raising capacity of duty bearers and opinion leaders has been supported	# of duty bearers and opinion leaders reached/sensitized	n.a.	<b>Kenya:</b> total 1,867 (F638) local authorities, teachers, church leaders, journalists, researchers, chiefs, male champions, CSO activists, project volunteers  <b>Somaliland:</b> total 3,700 (F2,700) policy makers, religious leaders, journalists, local authorities, clan/community leaders, anti-FGM committee members, Community management committee (CMC) members, CSO activists, student activists
OUTCOME: Women's status in family and local community has strengthened	Women's view of their opportunities to generate own income		
	Women's view of their opportunities to affect decisions on family spending, family planning etc. have improved		
	Women's view of their opportunities to affect decisions on community development have improved		
	Women's view of the risk of domestic violence		
	Women's view of their role and opportunities to abandon FGM		
	Men's view of women's participation in income generation		
	Men's view of women's participation in decisions on family spending, family planning etc.		
	Men's view of women's participation in community development (incl. co-operative decision-making)		
	Men's view of the justifications and acceptability of domestic violence		
	Men's view of their role and opportunities to abandon FGM		

FOLLOWUP LEVEL 2018	FOLLOWUP LEVEL 2019
<p><b>Kenya:</b> F43%/M53% duty bearers, F67%/M65% teachers</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> n.a. 2018</p>	<p><b>Kenya:</b> F50%/M35% duty bearers, F94%/M100% teachers</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> 100% CMC members, 92% religious leaders, 100% student activists</p>
<p><b>Somaliland:</b> 67% policy makers 100% religious leaders n.a. anti-FGM committee members 49% CSOs (37)</p>	<p><b>Somaliland:</b> 67% policy makers, n.a. religious leaders, 59% anti-FGM committee members, 100% CSOs (75)</p>
<p><b>Kenya:</b> F30%/M30% duty bearers, F72%/M47% teachers</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> 80% policy makers, 25% religious leaders, n.a. anti-FGM committee members, n.a. village facilitators, 52% n.a. CMC members, n.a. health workers, n.a. students, 49% CSOs (37)</p>	<p><b>Kenya:</b> F50%/M40% duty bearers, F76%/M89% teachers</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> 67% policy makers, n.a. religious leaders, 100% anti-FGM committee members, 100% village facilitators, 52% CMC members, 55% health workers, 50% students, 100% CSOs (75)</p>
<p><b>Kenya:</b> 14,900 (F7,450)</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> 4,956 (F2,478)</p>	<p><b>Kenya:</b> 13,415 (F6,018)</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> 4,520 (F2,750)</p>
<p><b>Kenya:</b> total 730 (F288), 348 (F146) local authorities, 122 (f55) teachers, 40 (F15) church leaders, 22 (F12) journalist, 12 (F8) researchers, 40 (F10) chiefs, 72 'male champions', 29 (F13) CSO activists, 45 (F29) project volunteers</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> total 819 (F555): 15 (F7) policy makers, 47 (religious leaders, 30 (F20) journalists, 14 local authorities, 7 (F5) health workers, 4 (F3) village facilitators, 150 (F150) Anti-FGM Committee members, 42 (F28) CMC members, 430 (F302) CSO activists, 80 (F40) student activists</p>	<p><b>Kenya:</b> total 826 (F369), 481 (F265) local authorities, 69 (F31) teachers, 40 (F15) church leaders, 22 (F8) journalist, 60 (F32) researchers, 18 (F8) private sector actors, 100 'male champions', 46 (F22) CSO activists, 30 (F21) project volunteers</p> <p><b>Somaliland:</b> total 810 (F553): 15 (F7) policy makers, 11 religious leaders, 30 (F20) journalists, 33 local authorities, 11 (F3) health workers, 5 (F2) village facilitators, 100 (F100) Anti-FGM Committee members, 59 (F37) CMC members, 430 (F302) CSO activists, 120 (F75) student activists, 7 (F7) traditional cutters</p>
<p>n.a.</p>	<p><b>Somaliland:</b> mid-term evaluation in Q2/2020 (covering SOYDAVO, ADO, Candlelight projects).</p> <p><b>Kenya:</b> data from livelihood projects (launched 2020) collected end-of-project.</p> <p><b>Nicaragua:</b> data collected end-of-projects.</p>

## OBJECTIVE III: People and communities are empowered as instigators of global change

OUTCOME/OUTPUT	INDICATOR
OUTCOME: Development communication and advocacy have reached new people and raised discussion on the special themes of ISF	# of website visitors
	# social media followers
	# of people engaged in ISF Facebook page on a daily basis (1)
	# of new subscribers to ISF newsletter
	Coverage of ISF on broad media (2)
	Coverage of ISF on selected media
	# of expert speeches or other introductions requested from ISF on special themes in Finland and in programme countries
	% of Facebook followers and website visitors who consider ISF's content interesting
	% of influencers are satisfied with collaboration
OUTCOME: Global education and volunteering activity have raised people's knowledge on development themes and participation in the activity of ISF	# of people reached in school visits and other global education events
	Labor input of ISF volunteers
	% of students who participated in the global education and felt they learned something new
	% of teachers who continued to work on the themes with students even after class
OUTCOME: Communication on the programme and the results has corresponded the needs of the supporters and engaged them to the activity and themes of ISF	% of supporters who feel ISF has the courage to talk about even the most sensitive topics
	% of supporters who feel ISF is an expert
	# of monthly donors who have cancelled financial support on their own initiative
	# of supporters who donate at least 100 euros per year
OUTPUT: for communication, advocacy and global education	# of web publications
	# of publications targeted at donors (newsletters, annual report, donor news)
	# of media contacts
	# of school visits
OUTCOME: Local partners have become stronger actors of civil society	% of ISF implementing partners, who consider that the partnership with ISF has contributed to achieve the partner's strategic objectives at least significantly
	% of partnerships with implementing partners in which the partner's networks support the achievement of the partner's strategic objectives at least significantly
OUTPUT: The role and capacity of the partners have been strengthened	# of capacity building activities arranged or supported by ISF in which partner staff have participated

BASILINE LEVEL	TARGET LEVEL BY 2021	FOLLOWUP LEVEL 2018	FOLLOWUP LEVEL 2019
Visitors (2016): 36,119 Increase from 2015: 4,283	5,000 visitors more per year	Total of 36,836 unique visitors on 2 websites (-2.7%)	Total of 66,033 visitors (icl website closed in Feb 2019)
Followers (2016): 10,327	5% increase vs previous year every year	+8.7%	+8.3%
Engagement (2016): 53,611	60,000 unique users per year	61,309 unique users	56,894 unique users
21% increase in 2018 vs 2017	10% increase vs previous year	+21%	+16%
4 (2016)	4 per year	15 media hits	20 media hits
No baseline level	10 per year	48 media hits	33 media hits
13 (2016)	15 per year	16	18
Website: 86% (2017) Facebook: 98% (2015)	95%	-	Data will be collected in 2020.
No baseline level	85%	100%	100%
300 (2018)	2019: 700 2020: 900 2021: 1,000 Total: 2,900	300	800
375h (2016)	2018: 375 2019: 700 2020: 900 2021: 900	638	27
48% (2018)	60%	48%	67%
46% (2018)	2019: 60% 2020: 70% 2021: 70%	46%	47.5%
No baseline level	80%	-	Data will be collected in 2021.
No baseline level	80%	-	Data will be collected in 2021.
13% (2016)	< 14 %	15,5%	10%
2,148 (2017)	6,000 in 2021	-	Data will be collected in 2021.
	40 per year	59	58
	15 per year	32 (icl magazine cancelled in 2018 and other publications)	40
	10 per year	12	10
	40 per year	21	40
No baseline level	100%	No gathered data	100%
No baseline level	100%	No gathered data	50%
		6	57