



INTERNATIONAL
SOLIDARITY
FOUNDATION

PERFORMANCE REPORT 2024

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SUMMARY



2024 was the third year of implementing the ISF 2022–2025 strategy and development programme that aims to strengthen women and girls’ bodily integrity and livelihood resilience in Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somaliland. During the year, altogether 15 projects were implementing in Ethiopia (3), Kenya (6) and Somaliland (6), and one project in Ethiopia kicked off a planning phase. Efforts continued to secure programme funding: three funding applications were submitted, leading to a new Finnpartnership grant to support the commercialization of the banana fibre value chain in Kenya. Preparations for the 2026-29 development programme dominated the programme team agenda in 2024.

The operating context in the Horn of Africa remains challenging. In 2024, the region faced multiple political and security challenges. A preliminary agreement on January 1st, 2024, with Somaliland giving landlocked Ethiopia access to the Gulf of Aden heightened tensions and attracted significant regional and international attention. The mediation by Turkey resulted in the signing of Ankara Declaration in December between Ethiopia and Somalia, expected to have a positive effect towards regional peace and stability. In Somaliland, clashes between communities along the eastern border and ongoing conflicts between the Somaliland military and local militias in the Sool region expanded to the Sanaag region in 2024. Violent clashes forced the displacement of nearly 43,000 people. The economic impact was particularly severe in the Sanaag region, which depend heavily on cross-border trade with Somalia. The successful presidential election in November saw the opposition win, although the transition of power caused some tensions and uncertainty.

The humanitarian situation remained dire, with millions facing food insecurity and malnutrition due to climate-related disasters such as droughts, heavy rains, and floods. In Ethiopia and Kenya, economic reforms led to sharp currency devaluation and soaring inflation, while in Kenya, rising taxes triggered widespread anti-government protests. In Somaliland, the devaluation of the Somaliland Shilling drove up the cost of imports—particularly essential goods like food, fuel, and medicine—intensifying food insecurity. Amid these overlapping crises, violence against women and girls (VAWG) remains prevalent across all ISF operating areas. Deep-rooted social norms, ongoing conflicts, and the governments’ limited commitment and funding for prevention continue to hinder progress in curbing VAWG.

As the Annex 1 summarises, in 2024, ISF’s new country programme in Ethiopia reached over 800 people directly (61% female), and over 2,700 people benefitted from the programme (70% female). In Kenya, ISF programme reached over 24,000 people directly (54% female), and almost 54,000 people’s lives are expected to improve due to the interventions (98% female). ISF programme in Somaliland reached altogether close to 9,000 people directly (56% female), and close to 46,000 will benefit (92% female). In total, the programme reached over 136,000 people directly and/or indirectly, of whom 45% were girls and 40% were women.

Analysis of the 2024 country specific follow-up data shows that the premises of ISF’s 2022-25 Theory of Change (ToC) hold, but that certain changes in the approaches are needed. The empowerment of women and girls—process

by which women expand their ability to make strategic life choices, enact their personal goals, claim for their rights in the family and society at large, and challenge rigid gender roles and gender power hierarchies—is at the heart of ISF's ToC. Women's empowerment and gender equality require changes within families, communities and businesses. Structural changes in legislation, policies, services, public discourses, and gender representations are also needed.

In Kenya, ISF has managed to improve women's livelihood resilience by creating permanent linkages between women, extension and innovation services, regulators and private sector. Economic recession was reflected in the sales revenue, but the services supported families' survival by improving access to finance, advice, production inputs and formal markets. In Somaliland, women's savings and use of financial services increased and they founded dozens of new businesses. However, the ToC doesn't fully materialize in a vulnerable context lacking key actors and regulatory mechanisms. An exception is the fish project in Berbera, where ISF in collaboration with Municipality and a local fish factory improved fish quality chain and women's incomes from fish selling.

Within the Kenya programme, the capacity of farm systems to adapt to climate change remains weak as the programme lacks key initiatives to promote it. In Somaliland, farmers' capacity to cope with drought and floods has strengthened following the improvements in irrigation systems, farming practices and access to drought resistance seeds. However, the built systems did not endure extreme flooding that would require landscape level solutions. In Ethiopia, it seems that climate resilience within ISF supported fodder production will indeed materialize through multistakeholder networks.

Targeted initiatives to advocate for women's economic rights and transform rigid gender roles within families and communities are needed to ensure that women have power to utilize their new livelihood skills and other resources. This observation was key when the 2026-29 programme was being designed in 2024. Also, project level actions towards more gender transformative programming were taken, for example, in the selection of the fourth partner in Ethiopia, and revision of Muungano Gender Forum project in Kenya.

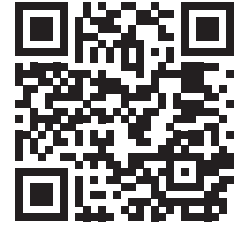
The internal assessment of VAWG programming in So-

maliland revealed gaps in protecting women's bodily integrity, particularly within internally displaced persons (IDP) communities. In addition, while edutainment approaches—such as mobile caravans in rural areas—have proven effective in sustaining community interest in VAWG prevention, their impact remains limited when not delivered consistently. Behaviour change requires regular information sharing and the active engagement of community-based structures, such as village committees, to ensure local ownership. The community-elected Anti-VAWG Committees are a strong example of a grassroots institution that enables women and girls to claim their rights with support from men, holding the potential to expand women's roles in public life. Their role is especially critical given that increased awareness of VAWG among traditional and religious leaders does not consistently lead to meaningful action—partly due to weak public institutions and accountability mechanisms.

In Kenya, the follow up data indicates increased knowledgeability of VAWG among women and girls, but it is yet to turn into behavioural change. As written regarding the economic resilience above, targeted initiatives to transform rigid gender roles within families and communities are needed to ensure that women have power to utilize knowledge on their bodily integrity. Thus, boys and men will be more intensively engaged in 2025, supported by a Men Engagement manual and training for all ISF partners in Kenya. In the emerging ISF programme in Ethiopia, targeted women took the important first step towards claiming their rights by recognizing that they do not identify all types of VAWG and where to report cases.

The NNWS project findings from Kenya confirm the ToC assumption that while positive changes in awareness on VAWG take place and women's power to move and make household decision increase, hard times such as economic hardship often cause backlash in women's power to affect family decisions and increase in VAWG, especially partner violence. One conclusion is that instead of trying to challenge harmful practices and rigid roles within existing systems, new structures might be needed. Examples include alternative rite of passage in Kenya where fathers are engaged in end-FGM declarations and intergenerational dialogues in Ethiopia, where young and old, women and men build new shared knowledge and understanding to help reject harmful practices like FGM and child marriage.

STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



ISF's partner Dream Team Sisters is working towards ending FGM and SGBV through community engagement and partnerships.

Watch the interview with their Executive Director Beatrice Orondo via the QR-code!

ISF's 2022–2025 strategy builds on ISF's previous work and key achievements, especially expertise on matters related to violence against women. In 2030, ISF aims to be a pathfinder empowering women and girls in East Africa. To achieve this vision, ISF has three strategic objectives that guide planning and decision-making. Below, ISF performance in 2024 in each objective is briefly reported.

ISF is a key enabler in the eradication of FGM in East Africa

In addition to the programme work on FGM prevention described in the following chapters, ISF aims to build its own and partners' capacity as a key enabler in the eradication of FGM in East Africa. In 2024, ISF recruited an experienced PhD as Senior Adviser on Ending Violence Against Women and Girls (EVAWG). Preparations for the 2026-29 programme entailed intensive reviewing of EVAWG and specifically FGM prevention methodologies applied in the 2022-25 programme.

Key actions to achieve the strategic objective in Ethiopia include ISF's membership in the Regional Alliance on FGM and Child Marriage, the establishment and strengthening of which ISF has supported. In Ethiopia, ISF is also partnering closely with German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) and its regional program on the prevention of FGM.

In Kenya, through a partnership with The Girl Generation: Support to the Africa-led Movement to End FGM (TGG-ALM) and the National CSO Network, ISF collaborated with COVAW to provide specialized GBV prevention training sessions for its partners. Together with World Vision Kenya, ISF conducted a joint evaluation of the Alternative Rite of Passage (ARP) approach. The recommendations have been shared widely, for example with the national Anti-FGM Board.

In Somaliland, ISF together with its partners and various other local actors contributed to the historical approval of FGM Policy by the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs and Family.

ISF has growing, stable funding

Led by the Nairobi-based Regional Grants Manager, ISF submitted three funding proposals for UNTF ACT, UNTFEVAW Cycle 27, and Finnpartnership. Alongside this, the Grants Manager refined the donor mapping tools and Go/No-Go criteria to guide future fundraising decisions. A team-wide fundraising training sparked the start of a strategic fundraising action plan 2025-2029. In Kenya, ISF secured its first Finnpartnership funding to support the commercialization of the banana fibre value chain in collaboration with Mifuko (Punonta). In Ethiopia, ISF initiated partnership discussions with GIZ and Reach for Change to diversify funding and introduce non-traditional circular economy-based livelihood opportunities. In Somaliland, ISF reviewed multiple open calls, including those from the Danish Embassy, the EU, and FCDO's What Works Window II, but could not apply due to restrictive eligibility criteria.

In private fundraising, ISF's focus lies on efficient monthly donor acquisition. In 2024, ISF had a modest increase both in combined monthly donor value and number of donors, following substantial face-to-face and door-to-door campaigning in the latter part of the year. Other spontaneous donations were on decrease, though: the changes regarding the Red Nose campaign media partner and lack of legacy donations brought the net result below expectations. To ensure better traction in the years to come, ISF decided to redesign its campaigning and donation products to better fit the target audience's expectations.

ISF is an adaptive and learning organisation

Programme team and Finance team had a 5-day workshop in Ethiopia in October to jointly finalize the 2026-29 development programme, which incorporates numerous lessons learnt during the 2022-25 programme. Key lessons learnt in 2024 as well as capacity building investments in local partners are summarized in the country programme performance sections below.

The financial support to third parties (FSTP) scheme implemented in Kenya since 2023 has constituted one of the key learning processes: In 2024 ISF continued preparations to expand the scheme to all programme countries 2026 onwards. ISF also continued the monthly 45-minu-

te online learning sessions that covered topics from ChatGPT and artificial intelligence to institutional fundraising strategies.

ISF's thematic advisers and coordinators introduced a new practice of monthly thematic (VAWG and livelihoods) cross-country online meetings to increase information sharing between the country teams and to promote programme level planning and development. Learning visits were organised, and relevant partners linked to interesting actors and programmes in neighbouring countries. Joint cross-theme discussions are also on the pipeline. Also, quarterly meetings between the communications team in Helsinki and country offices enhanced mutual understanding of communication practices and contextual knowledge, leading to significantly more efficient content production processes.

The communications and fundraising teams expanded their expertise in the field of anti-racist and inclusive communication. External experts reviewed ISF's communication materials and developed an anti-racist template to support future material production, facilitated a workshop with an anti-racist approach to various communication products, and provided training on ethnographic content creation to ensure that interviewees' authentic and personal stories are effectively conveyed. Two fundraising advisors finished specialist vocational degrees on fundraising and product development. Also, strengthening of ISF's stakeholder engagement in Finland and Europe was initiated with an internal survey and workshops and will be finalized in 2025 to support the 2026-29 development programme implementation.

Finance and Administration team's capacity building continued in Ethiopia in October. Web-based accounting software was put to use with partners. Budgeting is being transferred into accounting software instead of Excel worksheets to enable retrieving comparative reports directly from the same system where the costs are booked. Workshops and training were provided for partners as well as country organizations to build up their knowledge on good accounting procedures and reporting requirements. Process descriptions were renewed and new ones written where unavailable to build up resilience.

ETHIOPIA COUNTRY PROGRAMME



ISF's Field Coordinator, Amal Mohamed Muse, explains why independent income is so important for women. Listen to her insights via the QR-code!

Operating environment

Ethiopia faced multiple political and security challenges in 2024. While the Pretoria peace agreement between the TPLF and the Ethiopian government reduced the impact of full-scale war, sporadic conflicts in the Amhara and Oromia regions continue to cause human suffering. Regionally, the Memorandum of Understanding between Ethiopia and Somaliland heightened tensions in the Horn of Africa, fuelling confrontations among security actors and incentivizing the resurgence of Al-Shabab.

The humanitarian situation in Ethiopia remained dire, with millions facing food insecurity and malnutrition due to climate-related disasters such as droughts, floods, and deadly landslides. Ongoing conflicts further worsened conditions, leaving over 10 million people in urgent need of humanitarian assistance. Furthermore, the Ethiopian government implemented major economic reforms under the 2019 homegrown economic reform agenda, aiming to transition towards a private sector-driven economy. This included modernizing monetary policy and adopting a market-determined exchange rate, leading to a 100% currency devaluation. The sharp devaluation triggered high inflation, further straining the already fragile food security of millions of Ethiopians.

Although the Somali region of Ethiopia remained relatively peaceful in 2024, with only some incidents of inter-clan conflict, it continues to struggle with severe cli-

mate change impacts such as rainfall shortages and floods, creating food insecurity for over 2.6 million people in the region.

Violence against women and girls remains a significant issue. Deep-rooted social norms, ongoing conflicts, and the government's limited commitment and funding for prevention—despite existing laws—continue to hinder progress in curbing VAWG. In the Somali region, where customary laws and patriarchal norms overshadow national legislation, child marriage remains among the highest globally at 49.4 percent, partly due to the unratified national prohibition. FGM affects 98.5 percent of women aged 15 to 49, driven by religious misinterpretations, while the medicalization of FGM is increasing, reinforced by the 2024 fatwa from the Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council allowing healthcare providers to perform type one FGM.

Partners, projects and beneficiaries

In 2024, the ISF programme in Ethiopia included four projects implemented by local partners. Three moved from a planning phase into implementation in July, while the fourth partner was selected and the planning phase kicked off in December. As the Annex 1 summarises, altogether 828 people (61% females) participated directly in ISF programme activities in Ethiopia, and close to 3,000 people (70% females) will benefit from the programme interventions.

Project working title	Timeline	Partner organization	Area/region
Building resilience in women and girls to end harmful practices and violence	2024–25	Community Action Against Poverty (CAAP)	Somali region, Fafan zone, Harawo district
Empowering women through sustainable livelihoods for economic prosperity	2024–25	Horn of Africa Voluntary Youth Committee (HAVOYOCO)	Somali region, Fafan zone, Harawo district
Promoting resources and opportunities for women's empowerment and resilience	2024–25	Relief and Development for Vulnerable (RDV)	Somali region, Jarar zone, Degahbour district
Advancing Gender Equality and Ending Violence Against Women and Girls in the Somali Region	2025	UGAASO	Somali region, Jijiga

Advocacy, networking, stakeholder relations and capacity building

Even though Ethiopia is a new country office for ISF, it has taken significant steps in strengthening partnerships and networking with like-minded organizations and relevant institutions. ISF views these alliances as strategically important for coordinating and streamlining the work on VAWG prevention, with a particular focus on FGM and child marriage, among various actors in the region. ISF has formalized its partnership within the Somali Region Alliance on Ending FGM and Child Marriage and established a working collaboration with German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ), the largest regional program for FGM prevention in the Horn of Africa. This partnership has led to joint planning and co-financing for capacity building of local actors working on FGM prevention in the Somali region. A key focus is mainstreaming the Intergenerational Dialogue approach in the prevention of harmful traditional practices in both Ethiopia and Somaliland.

ISF, in collaboration with its partners, has supported the establishment of district-level coordination for the prevention of FGM and child marriage in the two implementation districts, fostering collaboration among government sector offices, including the Bureau of Women and Children's Affairs (BOWCA). Furthermore, ISF has supported the first-ever 16 Days of Activism Against FGM in these two districts, marking a significant milestone in local awareness efforts. ISF has also explored partnership

possibilities with a Swedish INGO Reach for Change to bring about circular economy-based livelihood opportunities in our current and future projects.

As a new country office with new partners, ISF Ethiopia invested heavily in building the capacity of its partners in 2024. The trainings focused on financial management and procurement policy, results-based management and programming, and a gender-transformative approach in programming.

Programme performance

GOAL: Women and girls' bodily integrity and livelihood resilience has strengthened

The baseline for parental willingness to reject FGM in the Harawa and Degehabur districts indicates a range of 33-35% among men and 35-37% among women. The low willingness highlights limited awareness and few interventions in the area, which is consistent with observations made during ISF's background study on VAWG in the region.

Baseline data for other ISF programme goal level indicators was not collected as the new Ethiopia projects are mainly planned to feed into the revised 2026-29 programme indicators. Year 2025 serves as a piloting year when project plans including objectives and project level indicators and data collection tools are tested and adjusted where needed.

Outcome 1: Judicial and moral duty bearers take actions to mitigate VAWG

In Ethiopia's Somali region, religious and traditional leaders have the power to challenge cultural and religious justifications for VAWG. Therefore, ISF assesses the awareness and attitudes of these moral duty bearers in mitigating harmful practices. Similarly, the knowledge and attitudes of judicial authorities, government officials, police, and other relevant actors are evaluated to understand their commitment and capacity to strengthen local VAWG prevention structures. Baseline data shows that the percentage of targeted religious and traditional leaders with knowledge and attitudes to mitigate FGM ranges from 40% to 63% (ind 1.1-1), while for child and early marriage, it is between 65% and 73% (ind 1.1-2).

Focus group discussions with traditional and religious leaders revealed resistance to interventions against FGM and child marriage, often driven by fear of disrupting cultural traditions or misconceptions about health risks or FGM being a prerequisite for Islam. These challenges were further exacerbated by the 2024 fatwa issued by the Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council, which has significantly influenced perceptions of FGM, with many religious leaders now advocating for the continuation of medicalized Type I FGM.

In response, ISF and its partners have worked closely with religious leaders to align religious declarations with national legal frameworks. Efforts also focus on raising awareness of social rights and health risks, providing training on non-violent parenting, and equipping leaders with tools to address sensitive topics effectively. Drawing on its experience working with moral duty bearers in Somaliland, ISF is also exploring collaboration with progressive religious leaders.

Among stakeholders in Harawa and Degehabur, knowledge and attitudes toward mitigating FGM ranged from 53% to 63% (ind 1.1-5), while for early marriage, the range was 58% to 96% (ind 1.1-6). Although both are banned under Ethiopian law, FGM is often seen as a religious matter beyond the jurisdiction of local stakeholders, whereas child marriage is viewed as a customary practice where intervention is more accepted. This distinction is reflected in the relatively stronger willingness to address early marriage compared to FGM.

Reporting and referring cases of violence is crucial for strengthening VAWG prevention structures. However,

many CAAP and RDV beneficiaries in focus group discussions reported not knowing where to access services or how to report cases. Additionally, many VAWG cases, such as sexual violence, are often handled as clan matters within the community rather than being referred to formal legal systems.

To address this, ISF partners conducted extensive service mapping. CAAP collaborated with the Bureau of Women and Children's Affairs and CSOs to strengthen community mobilization, while monthly woreda (city) and kebele (village) meetings improved coordination on community-based solutions. Trainings for police, courts, and prosecutors emphasized the importance of collaboration and coordination in VAWG prevention and reporting. Similarly, RDV trained local officials and community advocates in Degehabur on legal frameworks and intervention strategies, equipping them to push for policy implementation. Ugaaso, a Somali region's women leaders' network, was selected as ISF's fourth partner in Ethiopia at the end of 2024. Ugaaso will advocate for legal and governmental authorities to strengthen women's rights, with a focus on ensuring the ratification of laws criminalizing FGM and child marriage in the region.

Outcome 2: Women and girls collectively claim their rights

The isolation of Degehabur and Harawa, with only humanitarian aid and no long-term prevention efforts, has left women and girls largely unaware of their rights or available services. ISF's 2024 VAWG analysis found that violence is so normalized that many do not even recognize abuse. High illiteracy further limits access to information, reinforcing harmful beliefs like FGM as a religious obligation. Child marriage remains among the highest globally, driven by poverty and food insecurity, with no signs of decline.

While knowledge, attitudes and behavioral aims regarding various types of VAWG are monitored under the programme outcome 2 in other ISF operation countries, in Ethiopia, prevention efforts initially focus on FGM and child marriage, later expanding to include partner and sexual violence. As a result, baseline values for knowledge of bodily integrity and VAWG-related services (Indicator 2.1.1) collected among youth participating in school club sessions only cover FGM and child marriage. Knowledge of FGM ranged from 31% to 47%, while awareness of early marriage was significantly higher at 71% to

85%, with only a minor gender gap, as girls were slightly more aware. This mirrors patterns seen among stakeholders, where attitudes toward rejecting early marriage are shifting, though change remains slow in practice.

To strengthen girls' and young women's ability to claim their rights, support from older and more influential women is essential. To address this, ISF prioritizes girls' and women's clubs, peer groups, and self-help groups as key entry points. The women-only space under construction in Harawa, initiated in late 2024, will serve as a safe hub for women and girls to gather, access information, and seek support. Additionally, ISF's partnership with Ugaa-so, a women-led organization, aims to strengthen community support and expand local women's influence.

Outcome 3: Women's sphere of influence has expanded

This outcome is cross-cutting, as few specific projects or activities explicitly target it. However, most ISF programme activities contributing to other outcomes also strengthen women's influence and power over their bodies, incomes, family matters, and community development. While HAVOYOCO focuses on women's livelihood promotion in Harawa, CAAP operates there in VAWG prevention. The partners share an office in Harawa woreda, where their collaboration is regularly coordinated and formalized through a Memorandum of Understanding. This joint effort effectively aligns economic empowerment with long-term behavioural change, ultimately enhancing women's rights and status in the community. In Degehabur, RDV integrates both livelihood promotion and VAWG prevention, targeting the same beneficiaries and communities.

The projects on livelihood resilience promoted women's positions within cooperatives and community committees. The capacity building sessions served as a platform for shared learning. By engaging women and men in joint development processes, projects challenged traditional norms, enhanced mutual understanding and encouraged more inclusive decision-making in cooperatives. In the long run, cooperatives can provide women with opportunities for collective action improved access to markets, resources and training. The operational capacity of the cooperatives, however, varies greatly. In kebeles where cooperatives are functional, women have access to collective resources, such as shared capital, bulk purchasing and training. Also, the community Disaster Risk Reduction

(DRR) and Early warning (EW) committees supported via the HAVOYOCO project have 14 women members (35%/national regulation). The project strengthens women's voice and power within the committees to ensure that their problems will be addressed in the DRR and EW plans (ind. G4).

Women's growing involvement in trade and cooperatives (96 women) is a positive development, however, deep-rooted cultural norms still limited women's mobility, decision-making power at home and in the community, and access to resources (ind. 3-1). Overcoming these challenges requires long-term sensitization, but also participatory process to create new system of practices and roles between men and women.

ISF has extensive experience integrating VAWG prevention into communities where women's economic influence grows, often facing backlash. Although no baseline was collected on partner violence in Ethiopia, focus group discussions revealed that women have limited knowledge of their rights. Instead, ISF focused on collecting baseline data on parents' attitudes toward rejecting harmful practices, as they ultimately decide whether their daughters undergo FGM or are married as children. This, like partner violence, provides insights into community's views on girls' and women's bodily integrity, as well as their social and human rights, in relation to traditional norms. The baseline data on parents' knowledge and attitudes showed minimal gender variation, with 41–44% rejecting FGM (Indicator 3.1.1) and 75–88% rejecting early and child marriage (Indicator 3.1.2). The results confirm the limited violence prevention interventions in the area, underscoring the urgent need for community-based work. The International Dialogues approach engaging parents, youth, and duty bearers together (implemented 2025 onwards), will be a key in addressing women's and girls' rights, as well as broader gender roles and norms.

Outcome 4: Women benefit from services and networks that support livelihood reform

The HAVOYOCO project established the first fodder processing and storage centre in the operating district, attached to the local Farmers' Training Centre (FTC). The fodder centre also serves as a training and demonstration hub, offering practical learning opportunities in fodder production, livestock feed processing, and storage management (ind. 4-2). The facility has a long-term sustainabi-

lity plan, with cooperative management and government oversight to ensure proper maintenance and equitable access. In the process, the cooperatives and HAVOYOCO collaborated with the Ethiopian FEED Association to provide the first of its kind training on concentrated animal fodder production within the Somali region. The Ethiopian Feed Association also supports access to feed ingredients from key suppliers in Ethiopia. This is very important for farmers living in remote areas and having limited knowledge of key market actors (ind. 4.2.-2). The project also partnered with Somali Region Pastoral & Agro-Pastoral Research Institute (SoRPARI) that can support several development processes in the future.

The fodder centre has ramps allowing individuals with mobility disabilities to access it and the processing machines were designed with disability considerations. RDV encouraged PwDs to join the cooperative, but more efforts are needed to explore ways to enhance inclusion of PwD. Therefore, RDV started collaboration with the district Women and Children Affairs Office for Disability Rights.

HAVOYOCO established women's cooperatives that were trained by the Regional Pastoral Development Bureau on livestock fattening, sustainable farming practices and marketing, and fodder production and preservation techniques (ind. 4.1-2, 5-1). In RDV project, one climate-smart agriculture cooperative was established (11 female, 4 male members). The members were trained in basic business skills and cooperative management. Key activity of the cooperative is animal fattening and the project organised trainings on livestock management, linked the cooperative with animal health services, and bought livestock, vet drugs, vaccinations and seeds to the cooperative (ind. 4.2-2). The cooperative does not yet have incomes from animal fattening (ind.4-1).

In more established cooperatives, women already benefit from pooled resources and buying and selling in bulk, thus increasing opportunity for business growth and profitability. Women's livestock cooperatives are shareholders in the fodder centre, which improves the sustainability of their livelihoods and strengthens their negotiating position regarding the use of resources. (ind. 4.2.-2, 3.1). Both HAVOYOCO and RDV projects had regular coordination meetings with district authorities to ensure alignment to local development priorities and access to permanent

support from the research and extension (ind. 4-2).

RDV project will have a TVET and youth entrepreneurship component in urban setting, but its implementation will start in 2025 (ind. 4-1, 4.1-2 and 4.2-3).

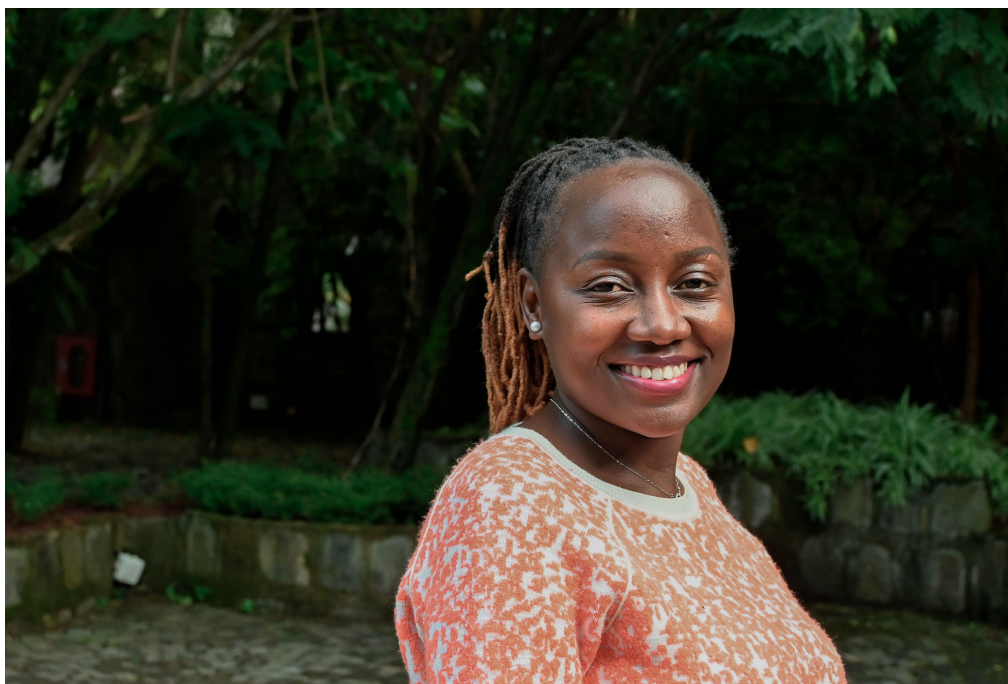
Outcome 5: Improved capacity of farm systems to mitigate and adapt to climate change

HAVOYOCO trained Disaster Risk Management (DRM) and Early Warning (EW) Committees in four kebeles (14 female, 26 male members) that play a critical role in community-led resilience and preparedness. Community resilience strategies demonstrate adaptive efforts, yet the measures are insufficient against the backdrop of frequent droughts. Women's contribution to community planning was strengthened and special consideration was given to the inclusion of PwDs in cooperatives and committees, ensuring that they had equal opportunities to benefit from the project's interventions. However, there are still systemic barriers to genuine participation.

In crop production, only 11% of the cultivated area (11/196 ha) is farmed using some sustainable farming methods, mostly crop rotation, land fallowing and conservation tillage (ind. 5.1-2). In collaboration with the government, HAVOYOCO cleared in one community invasive *Prosopis Juliflora* trees that are a major environmental hazard in the whole Somali region. The project explores sustainable possibilities of using *Prosopis Juliflora* in the production of charcoal, reducing the pressure to use native tree species for charcoal production.

The farmers do not have reliable access to drought-resistant seeds (ind. 4.2-2). Establishing community-based seed banks and ensuring regular distribution of drought-resistant seeds are essential for mitigating the effects of climate variability. The fodder centre (see outcome 4) plays a crucial role in addressing seasonal fodder shortages, ensuring a reliable fodder supply and reducing reliance on expensive commercial fodder. Cooperatives processed and stored 5,3 tons of fodder (ind. 5-1). RDV linked farmers to local agricultural input suppliers and introduced them with sustainable fodder management practices to improve access to fodder in critical times and to increase grazing areas using sustainable pasture management methods (ind. 5.1.-2).

KENYA COUNTRY PROGRAMME



ISF's Field Coordinator, Bella Masanya, tells why her work feels very important and personal to her. Listen to her story via the QR-code!

Operating environment

In 2024, Kenya's economy navigated both challenges and opportunities in its efforts to achieve stability amid economic pressures. The GDP growth rate decelerated, and the slowdown was felt across various sectors, driven by heavy rains that led to floods disrupting agricultural activities and damaging infrastructure. Positive developments included stabilizing inflation, a stronger shilling, and a narrowing current account deficit. This signaled potential stabilization in the country's external economic position, creating more favorable conditions for investment and growth.

In June, anti-government protests erupted across the country, including ISF's operating counties Kisii and Nyamira, in response to the 2024 Finance Bill, rising inflation, and increased taxes. Most ISF programme activities had to be rescheduled due to the protests. According to the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR), heavy police enforcement led to numerous injuries and at least 60 people lost their lives during the protests, with many others still missing. The teachers' strike in the 4th quarter forced the project team suspend most

of the planned school activities. Also, in the 4th quarter, heavy rains, sometimes starting during the morning hours, made the participants come late to the activity. At times the activities were postponed to the next day.

In 2024, the State Department for Gender and Affirmative Action launched the Male Engagement and Inclusion Strategy to promote men's role in gender equality and the National Gender and Climate Change Action Plan, which focuses on integrating women into climate policies and addressing the intersectionality between gender and climate challenges in the country. Both initiatives are well aligned with ISF's country programme in Kenya.

Partners, projects and beneficiaries

In 2024, the ISF Kenya programme included six projects. Two were implemented by ISF directly, and four by local partners. As the Annex 1 summarises, 24,052 people (54% females) participated directly in ISF programme activities in Kenya, and close to 54,000 people (98% females) will benefit from the programme interventions.

Project name	Timeline	Partner organization	Area/region
Muungano Gender Forum	2022–25	ISF implementation	Nyamira and Kisii counties
Shielding women and girls' rights	2023–26	Centre for Community Mobilisation and Empowerment (CECOME)	Kisii county
Promoting women and girls' prosperity	2023–26	Manga Heart	Nyamira county
Building capacities of NNWS women farmers for sustainable livelihoods	2022–25	Nyamira North Women Savings and Credit Cooperative (NNWS)	Nyamira county
Utilization of banana fiber to improve women's livelihood	2023–25	Manga Heart	Nyamira county
Grassroots Initiative (Financial support to third parties)	2023–25	ISF implementation	Nyamira and Kisii counties

Advocacy, networking, stakeholder relations, and capacity building

In 2024, ISF in its commitment to combat gender-based violence continued to implement the EU-funded project titled 'Civil Society United Against GBV' in Kisii and Nyamira counties. This four-year initiative (2023-26) encompasses two projects led by partner organizations and an ISF-led project aimed at providing financial support to third parties (FSTP). ISF has maintained ongoing communication with the EU delegation in Nairobi to ensure alignment and effective execution of the project objectives.

Discussions and development meetings with UN agencies, including FAO, UNIDO, and IOM, focused on leveraging County Agricultural Industrial Parks (CAIPs) to promote food security and circular economy. The collaboration aims to boost the commercialization of banana crop waste products and integrate other circular components. Networking visits to Ziada Solutions, Mifuko Trust/Punonta, and Texpad enhanced understanding of artisan business building and banana crop waste processing. A visit to the Finn Church Aid (FCA) youth hub in Nairobi provided valuable lessons for future youth employment programming.

ISF participated in the annual Kenya Innovation Week (KIW) with the 2024 theme 'Re-imagining Africa's Future: Kenya's Innovation Spark.' Discussions on agroecology

offered insights on launching a new green revolution in Africa's agriculture, such as the Mount Kenya Sustainable Landscape and Livelihoods initiative, which promotes circularity and sustainable farming to strengthen community resilience. KIW highlighted the need for close government collaboration to create a supportive environment for startups, increase funding for research and development, and encourage public-private partnerships to drive innovation. ISF made a link with the Innovation Agencies in Africa Network (IAA) that is a pan-African initiative aimed at transforming the continent's innovation ecosystems through collaboration, knowledge sharing, and resource pooling.

In the sphere of VAWG, the external evaluation of the Alternative Rites of Passage (ARP) approach against FGM was conducted in collaboration with World Vision Kenya, and the results were later presented at both the Finnish Embassy and the Anti-FGM Board of Kenya, who will utilize the evaluation findings when standardizing ARP methods nationally.

ISF has continued its participation in a CSO-led network focused on ending FGM in Kenya, currently in the process of formal registration, bringing together CSOs to share knowledge and identify synergies for greater impact. Locally in Kisii and Nyamira, ISF participates in the Gender Technical Working Group for the county's gender policy drafting and collaborates with the Kenyan Coalition

on Violence Against Women and Girls (COVAW) in VAWG response referral coordination. On the international stage, ISF is a commitment maker in UN Women's Generation Equality campaign, and its ARP work in Kisii and Nyamira was highlighted in UN Women's 2024 booklet of impact stories against FGM.

Programme performance

GOAL: Women and girls' bodily integrity and livelihood resilience has strengthened

Percentage of targeted parents who have and/or are willing to reject FGM

Parental willingness to reject FGM remains high, with some gender variation. In 2023, the percentage ranged from 64% to 79% among targeted fathers and between 73% and 82% among mothers in Nyamira and Kisii counties. This trend remained similar in 2024, with fathers scoring between 64% and 80%, and mothers ranging from 79% to 81%. The gender gap persists, highlighting the need for targeted male engagement, particularly among fathers, elders, and community leaders.

Public declarations to abandon FGM in the last 12 months

In Kenya, public declarations against FGM take place during the graduation ceremonies of Alternative Rites of Passage (ARP) camps. These camps are held during school holidays when girls at risk of FGM are most vulnerable. During the camps, girls receive life skills training, and the graduation ceremonies serve as a non-violent alternative to the traditional rite of passage. ISF partners Manga Heart and CECOME, conduct ARP camps in Nyamira and Kisii, respectively. Alongside the camps, the programme works with schools to educate both girls and their parents about the harms of FGM. In both Nyamira and Kisii, 100 families in each, publicly rejected FGM during the ARP graduation ceremony.

Percentage of targeted women who have experienced partner violence often or sometimes in past 12 months

In Manga Heart's project areas in Nyamira, the prevalence of partner violence decreased slightly from 37% in 2023 to 35% in 2024 (based on anonymous self-re-

porting). In contrast, CECOME's project areas in Kisii saw a small increase from 29% to 30%. While progress has been slow, male-only engagement sessions and peer groups have contributed to reducing VAWG. However, challenges such as economic hardship, substance abuse, and generational cycles of violence persist.

Among NNWS project beneficiaries, reported partner violence dropped significantly from 53% to 19%. However, as analysed later in this report, many NNWS beneficiaries also reported increased economic hardship. While women's influence in household decision-making declined significantly, the lower reported rates of violence may partly reflect women adapting their behaviour to avoid conflict rather than a genuine shift in men's attitudes. At the same time, NNWS has worked extensively with male partners, providing training on the harms of physical violence.

Positive change in targeted women's and men's savings capacity

The percentage of women with a savings capacity of KES 1,000–5,000/month decreased sharply from 45% in 2023 to 14% in 2024. The drop was a result of multi-year high inflation rate and market disruptions and environmental factors that decreased farm production. Farm household distress is reflected also in project indicators on family expenditure on food and non-food items that both declined sharply. Also, net savings in the NNWS cooperative bank were reduced, although not significantly. On the other hand, more targeted families used savings and loan services than in 2023 (ind.4.2-1), which helped them to overcome the challenging times.

Positive change in targeted women's self-efficacy

The consecutive challenging years have affected women's sense of self-efficacy that dropped sharply from 2023. Women feel that they have less control over their own life and unexpected future. They also feel that accomplishing their personal goals is getting harder. Women also reported that their power to influence family decision-making reduced (see outcome 3), making it harder for women to plan and navigate challenges of their agribusiness. This also hindered women's sense of self-efficacy. The self-efficacy values were obtained through a simple Ombea survey without a complementary qualitative discussion with the women. In a final evaluation (end 2025), ISF will fur-

her investigate the impact of women's organization, and the expert and support services created in ISF programme on women's self-efficacy and future expectations.

Outcome 1: Judicial and moral duty bearers take actions to mitigate VAWG

Ongoing joint initiatives involving the Department of Health, Area Advisory Council (AAC), and community-level duty bearers have focused on fostering collaboration and commitment toward eradicating VAWG. Manga Heart and CECOME have played a key role by conducting regular training sessions on VAWG case investigation, handling, referral pathways, and available psychosocial services.

Medicalized FGM, performed by health professionals, remains a growing concern in ISF's operating areas. To address this, partners collaborated with community health workers (CHWs), training over 40 medical professionals in public and private hospitals and encouraging them to cease the practice. This effort empowered health workers as active advocates against VAWG, equipping them to provide advice, report FGM and partner violence cases, liaise with authorities, and offer counselling and referrals. Collaboration with the Department of Health and AAC further reinforced GBV response mechanisms. The health professionals' network established by ISF in 2023 continued enhancing psychosocial support coordination, while the Department of Health contributed resources, data, and counselling services. Quarterly AAC meetings facilitated dialogue between civil society and government, with increased male engagement shifting community perceptions and strengthening survivor support.

The knowledge of medical staff and CHWs on mitigating FGM (ind. 1.1-5) remained stable in CECOME's and Manga Heart's interventions, with 91-97% of both men and women reporting supportive knowledge, compared to 93-97% last year. Attitudes toward partner violence (ind. 1.1-6) also remained consistent, ranging 96-99%. These results highlight the sustained impact of previous efforts in reinforcing professional commitment to VAWG prevention. Community perceptions further reflected this progress, recognizing medical professionals' role in raising awareness on FGM and partner violence through door-to-door sensitization and culturally appropriate messaging. Their grassroots presence helped bridge knowledge gaps and encouraged open discussions on topics often stigmatized by shame.

Manga Heart and CECOME further engaged faith-based

organizations (FBOs), working with over 50 religious leaders to raise awareness on FGM and partner violence and as role models in addressing VAWG within their communities. In 2023, the willingness to mitigate FGM (ind. 1.1-1) ranged from 85% to 95% among male and female religious leaders, depending on the county. In 2024, this increased to a range of 92% to 95%. Similarly, the willingness to address VAWG (ind. 1.1-2) rose from 93-99% in 2023 to 95-99% in 2024, reflecting the positive shift in attitudes.

Manga Heart and CECOME worked also with over 70 traditional leaders, including village elders, chiefs, and *Miji Kumi* (educated leaders), who hold significant influence in shaping community attitudes on VAWG and women's rights. Knowledge levels among traditional leaders on mitigating FGM (ind. 1.1-3) remained steady, increasing from 88-93% in 2023 to 96-98% in 2024. Support for addressing partner violence (ind. 1.1-4), however, shifted from 87-93% in 2023 to a broader 66-100% range in 2024. The significant decline in male leaders' attitudes in Nyamira likely reflects leadership transitions, including retirements and reshuffling, which introduced new duty bearers who had not yet received full VAWG training. This underscores the importance for consistent, long-term training and expanded male engagement.

Muungano Gender Forum (MGF) strengthened duty bearers and institutional actions in mitigating VAWG through public awareness campaigns and grassroots engagement. Mental health and psychosocial support clinics were integrated into response efforts, while local media, social platforms, and public dialogues facilitated community involvement across Nyamira and Kisii counties. MGF also collaborated with the grantees from the FSTP project, introducing new topics, improved service mapping, and creative awareness-raising methods on VAWG, such as film screenings followed by joint public discussions.

Outcome 2: Women and girls collectively claim their rights

Alternative Rites of Passage (ARP) mentorship programs in Kisii and Nyamira, held during the school breaks remain a core initiative of CECOME and Manga Heart, reaching 200 girls at risk of FGM in 2024. Parent dialogue sessions reinforced family support, while joint parent-child discussions covered life skills and parental roles. Male champions trained boys through Coaching Boys

to Men and led men-only sessions on positive parenting, VAWG awareness, and life skills. Additionally, school peer club sessions on FGM were organized, with a focus on students with disabilities, who face heightened risks of violence. Teachers were trained to integrate these discussions into the curriculum. In both programs, participants' knowledge of bodily integrity rights and VAWG survivor services (ind. 2.1.1) remained stable, ranging from 77-83% in 2023 to 70-85% in 2024.

The joint evaluation of ARP programs by ISF and World Vision Finland and Kenya highlighted key lessons, particularly the need for age-appropriate activities and training content, as the age of girls at risk of FGM is decreasing due to the medicalization of the practice. Similarly, increased engagement of boys as allies was emphasized and is being integrated into ARP programming. At the same time, ISF-led father-daughter initiatives in ARP school programs have proven impactful in shifting family dynamics, reinforcing girls' value, and strengthening their bodily integrity at home, demonstrating positive effects beyond just FGM awareness-raising.

ISF measures behaviour change through the percentage of targeted women who report violence to authorities (ind. 2.1). In the CECOME, Manga Heart and NNWS projects, reporting increased slightly from 19–30% to 25–38%. Increased awareness of reporting mechanisms and engagement with community leaders have been key factors. However, group discussions revealed that limited unofficial reporting channels remain a barrier, highlighting the need for more accessible helplines and reporting options in Nyamira and Kisii.

The ISF-led Grassroots Initiative project, launched in 2023 under the Financial Support to Third Parties (FSTP) scheme, amplifies grassroots efforts to tackle GBV in Kisii and Nyamira. By reinforcing local activist networks, the initiative equips women and girls with the tools to assert their rights and lead community-driven GBV prevention. In 2024 over 20 new grantee organisations received training and capacity building, and within the three-month implementation period, nearly 13,000 individuals were reached, demonstrating strong community engagement. All grantees, together with the 2023 alumni grantees, formed an FSTP cohort network to improve communication and collaboration among activist movements and small organizations. While much of the work targeted VAWG prevention, including partner violence and

FGM, the programme also expanded to service mapping and broader inclusivity, reaching nearly 900 people with disabilities and prioritizing grants for GBV work focused on gender and sexual minorities.

Outcome 3: Women's sphere of influence has expanded

ISF support to women's collective business development has made women a visible and integral part of the local agri-business development. In NNWS project, women's sphere of influence has significantly declined, including their ability to make major household decisions, go out without seeking permission, and hold supportive attitudes toward abandoning partner violence. Only 14% (ind. 3-1) of women report having influence on major household decisions, while a year ago 97% of women reported so. The women explained the change was due to the families' tighter financial situation, because of which the incomes they normally invest in business or consumption were now controlled by their spouses. This tendency was already shown in 2023; only 24% of women who had taken out a loan were allowed to independently decide on its use.

This highlights that women's economic empowerment cannot be achieved solely through economic interventions. To address this, ISF and its partners organized community dialogues on household decision-making and partner violence. The ISF-led Muungano Gender Forum (MGF) initiated VAWG awareness forums, particularly targeting men and youth. Alongside VAWG topics (see Outcome 2), weekly grassroots events covered property rights, inheritance, the cost of women's unpaid work, financial literacy, and joint family budgeting. However, domestic and care work expectations left women with limited time and energy for farming and training, reducing their productivity in agriculture.

Since partner violence directly impacts women's ability to work without fear, ISF engages male partners of women beneficiaries and tracks their attitudinal shifts over time. Attitudes toward abandoning partner violence (ind. 3.1-2) remained stable in the CECOME and Manga Heart projects, shifting slightly from 94–96% in 2023 to 88–94% in 2024.

In the NNWS project, men established a male champion group to raise awareness on partner violence and promo-

te joint decision-making. However, men's support for abandoning partner violence dropped from 92% in 2023 to 64% in 2024. Focus group discussions indicated that economic hardships increased household tensions, and women's income-earning and independence were viewed negatively by male partners who were experiencing financial struggles. This underscores how attitudinal change can face setbacks in difficult times, emphasizing the need for long-term, integrated approaches that link livelihood promotion with VAWG prevention. To tackle this challenge in 2024, ISF began developing a male engagement manual to guide all ISF projects across both livelihood and VAWG initiatives.

As anti-FGM work is central to ISF partners' operations, the indicator measuring women and men's attitudes on women and girls' rights, particularly parental attitudes on FGM (ind. 3.1-1), is crucial in reflecting how girls' bodily integrity and their roles in the family and society are perceived and changing. The score shifted slightly from 91-93% in 2023 to 85-94% in 2024. While attitudes toward abandoning FGM are high, the gap between attitudes and the goal-level indicator of willingness to reject FGM (behavior change) suggests that social conformity and traditional beliefs still have a strong influence on behavior, despite increased knowledge and awareness.

Outcome 4: Women benefit from services and networks that support livelihood reform

The year 2024 proved to be an intermediate phase in the NNWS project. Frequent leadership disputes in the County administration disrupted service delivery and delayed the issuance of product safety certificates for NNWS aggregation center affecting negatively to the sales volumes of African Leafy Vegetables (ALVs). The sales through NNWS (contract farming) decreased 27% from 2023, back to 2022 level (ind. 4-1). Other reasons for reduced sales were market saturation, post-harvest losses, reduced product quality and unpredictable weather patterns. Similarly, mushroom sales dropped 44% (ind. 4-1) due to gaps in spawn production practices that were mitigated by additional trainings. Still 42% of the women reported an increase in sales of ALVs and most of the women run their gardens like a business, e.g. keep weekly expense and income records to support business planning. Also, the market demand for the products is still high and the NNWS's production chain successfully obtained the Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) certification which expands the marketing opportunities.

The cooperative services created through the project are still functioning well and serving members even in difficult situations. The field sessions continued between women farmers, agriculture extension officers and other experts on production and post-harvest handling of ALVs. 95% of the women are part of this permanent advisory system (ind. 4-2). All the women communicate directly with peer advisers of whom 15 are female and three male (ind.4.1-1). NNWS is planning a fully digital Management Information System (MIS to enable efficient tracking of production information and quick communication between women farmers and the cooperative.

NNWS continued improving farmers' own seed, spawn and fertilizer production and developed further bulk input purchase service (ind. 4.2-2) and all the targeted women and men reported improved access to inputs. The Muungano Gender Forum project continued organising Soko Freshi open trade fairs where about 2000 women and men, including people with disabilities, showcased their income generating activities, gained skills and knowledge from the exhibitors and formed linkages to input providers. This initiative will be organised by the County in the future. The project has improved women's access to market price information although they followed up less the market situation in 2024 than in 2023 (ind. 4.2-3). Women use savings and loan services of the cooperative to develop their business and overcome challenging periods: 295 of the targeted women used savings and loan services in 2023 (ind.4.2-1).

Based on self-reflection, NNWS has made significant progress in leveraging market intelligence to drive decision-making, optimize resource allocation, and improve member services. The trend reflects a deliberate focus on strengthening internal expertise and adapting to changing market demands to ensure sustainable growth and competitiveness. NNWS continued cooperation with Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) and Kisii Smart Community to improve processing quality and efficiency and started collaboration with Egerton University to enhance NNWS and farmers' capacity in post-harvest handling, value addition and product development. As a result, pilot projects were launched in product testing and innovation.

ISF and its partners Manga Heart and CECOME launched a new project that utilizes banana crop waste as a raw material for handicraft products, but it also explores opportunities to commercialize other products (ferti-

lizers, energy briquettes). The key achievements were acquisition of fibre processing machines and construction of processing centres, product development testing with Mifuko/Punonta and the registration of the Manga Banana Cooperative Society. The new products do not yet bring additional incomes (ind. 4-1). The first samples of the processed fibre meeting the quality requirements were sent to Mifuko/Punonta in December and the price negotiations are ongoing. The cooperative also obtained National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) certification. Machines play key role in quality chain and 98% of women have access to value addition technology and 40 women have been trained in using the new technology (ind. 4.2-2), although the production capacity is still low. The first trainings in handicraft making and design were organized, and the women have two hand looms, but they do not yet have capacity to meet the quality and quantity requirements of the market. Almost all targeted households (97%) use banana crop waste in making agricultural inputs for their own use, such as compost manure, mulching material and feed.

Already 99% of targeted women used savings and loan services in 2024 (ind. 4.2-1) while in January 2024 only 60% of women had access to some kind of peer savings and loan mechanism. Most of the women manage to save about KES 1000 monthly. Women also started to follow up market situation and 97% of women have used the information in business planning (ind. 4.2-3) and 88% keep regularly business records.

The project cooperates with various other stakeholders (ind. 4-2). KIRDI supported the cooperative in building capacity in relevant national certifications in artisan sector. Collaboration with United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and FAO provides a possibility to cooperate with other organisations and companies in banana value chain. Equity Group Foundation (EGF) trained women on group dynamics and business skills. Collaboration with Punonta/Mifuko has in turn led to approved proposal to Finnpartnership which will immensely contribute to commercialization of the products.

Outcome 5: Improved capacity of farm systems to mitigate and adapt to climate change

The production volumes of African Leafy Vegetables (ALVs) decreased 32% from 2023 due to consecutive years with challenging weather, reliance on rain-fed agriculture and inflation impact on ability to buy fertilizers. Mushroom production volume decreased 60% from 2023 (ind. 5-1) due to the contaminated spawn material. The area of land cultivated by using soil conservation methods decreased slightly from 2023, standing at 13 acres (ind. 5.1-2). There has been steady increase in application of modern farming practices, 85% of women practice several new methods, although there are serious gaps in integrated plant protection. The land owned or managed by women remains disproportionately low and their influence in land-related decision-making is constrained by cultural norms (ind. 3-1). Also, women remain underrepresented in climate decision-making processes in county and community level, and as a result, women's production challenges are not responded to in development programs. In future projects to increase women's economic empowerment, ISF will better incorporate community-level actions into projects.

NNWS responded to the situation after the first harvest season. It introduced water harvesting technology and continued developing vermicomposting fertilizer production. Already 195 women in Nyamira produce composted fertilisers (ind. 4.2-2). NNWS, CECOME, and former ISF partner BWCBO participated in Kisii University training program on agroecology. This collaboration brought together experts from Kisii University, Jimma University in Ethiopia and Switzerland to train participants in eco-friendly cultivation of ALVs, focus on soil fertility, organic pest and disease management, and optimizing water usage. Based on the lessons learned, NNWS developed a customized farm plan calendar that will help women manage their time and resources to reduce risks associated with weather and soil fertility.

The new banana fibre project enhances circular economy in Kisii region through developing a profitable business from banana crop waste. The project explores opportunities to commercialize fertilizer and energy briquette production that will improve climate resilience of the agriculture and mitigate emissions.

SOMALILAND COUNTRY PROGRAMME



ISF's partner BVO organizes tailoring courses for women to empower and increase their income. See their progress via the QR-code!

Operating environment

In 2024, Somaliland faced significant challenges affecting its security, economy, and social stability. The year began with clashes between communities along the eastern border and ongoing conflicts between the Somaliland military and local militias in the Sool region. Although the fighting in Sool had decreased by the end of 2023, skirmishes persisted, and the scale of the conflict expanded to Erigavo in 2024. Violent clashes forced thousands of residents to flee, displacing nearly 43,000 people and resulting in civilian deaths, including children. The security situation deteriorated in late November, forcing ISF's local partners to suspend operations and disrupting planned activities.

The conflict severely disrupted daily life, leading to shortages of transportation for essential goods. Displaced families struggled to secure shelter and necessities. The economic impact was particularly severe in Erigavo and the wider Sanaag region, which depended heavily on cross-border trade with Somalia. The halt in trade resulted in significant income loss and economic hardship, especially for surrounding communities that historically relied on exports to nearby regions. The transport sector also suffered as trade routes were disrupted, reducing employment opportunities.

Economically, Somaliland faced inflation driven by the devaluation of the Somaliland Shilling, which fluctuated between 8,000 and 10,000 shillings per US dollar. This

volatility increased the cost of imports, particularly essential goods like food, fuel, and medicine, leading to significant price hikes and worsening food insecurity. Disruptions in supply chains, exacerbated by insecurity in the Gulf of Aden, further contributed to the economic strain.

Despite the ongoing challenges, an agreement on the election schedule in early 2024 offered hope for political resolution. The successful presidential election in November saw the opposition win, although the transition of power caused ISF project delays due to tensions and uncertainty. The opposition's victory, however, could open new possibilities for collaboration between the government and international partners. Also, the long-awaited anti-FGM policy was approved by the Minister of Employment, Social Affairs, and Family, marking a crucial step in combating FGM and advancing women's rights. It establishes a zero-tolerance stance on the practice and sets the stage for legislative action, with the FGM Act now being discussed in parliament for the first time.

Partners, projects and beneficiaries

In 2024, the ISF programme in Somaliland included six projects implemented by local partners. As the Annex 1 summarises, 8,687 people (56% females) participated directly in ISF programme activities in Somaliland, and close to 46,000 people (92% females) will benefit from the programme interventions.

Project name	Timeline	Partner organization	Area/region
Improving women's livelihood and strengthening agropastoralists' capacity to adapt to climate change	2022–25	Agriculture Development Organization (ADO)	Togdheer and Sanaag regions
Entrenching community mechanisms to mitigate VAWG/FGM	2022–25	Somaliland Youth Development and Voluntary Organization (SOYDAVO)	Togdheer and Sanaag regions
Zero tolerance to all forms of FGM and VAWG	2022–25	Somaliland Youth PEER Education Network (YPEER)	Togdheer and Sanaag regions
Reducing all forms of VAWG	2022–25	Barwaaqo Voluntary Organization (BVO)	Togdheer region
Accelerating efforts to combat FGM and early marriage	2023–25	Network against FGM in Somaliland (NAFIS)	Togdheer and Sanaag region
Improving women's livelihood opportunities in fishing industry in Berbera	2023–25	Youth Volunteers for Development and Environment Conservation (YOVENCO)	Berbera town in Sahil region

Advocacy, networking, stakeholder relations and capacity building

In Somaliland, effective programme implementation relies heavily on collaboration with key ministries, including the Ministry of Planning and National Development, the Ministry of Employment, Social, and Family Affairs as well as the Ministry of Religious Affairs. The ISF country team consistently engages with these ministries through regular updates and participation in coordination meetings, to share progress on ongoing projects and initiatives. In addition to working with national ministries, ISF, along with its local partners, strengthened their partnerships with regional authorities in programme target areas. They attended regional coordination meetings, sought feedback and support, provided updates on project advancements, and consulted on strategies for successful implementation.

In 2024, like previous years, ISF remained at the forefront of advocating for gender equality and legal reforms in Somaliland. One of ISF's top priorities has been the approval of the anti-FGM policy and bill, both of which had been in draft form for an extended period. The policy was approved through the efforts of the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs, and Family (MESAF), UNFPA, and UNICEF's anti-FGM cluster, with support from various stakeholders like ISF and its longtime par-

tner NAFIS. While the signed copy of the policy is still pending, MESAF confirmed its approval during an FGM convention in late 2024. Additionally, the FGM bill has been formally submitted to the Somali Parliament for discussion and approval, marking a breakthrough after years of deadlock at the cabinet level.

In 2024, ISF organized three capacity-building trainings. The first, led by ISF Helsinki's communication team, focused on communication and visibility, equipping participants with strategies to enhance outreach and impact. It introduced the Canva application for creating professional, visually appealing materials. The second, conducted by ISF's Programme Manager (PMEL), covered data analysis and reporting, strengthening partners' ability to interpret and present findings effectively. The third training introduced qualitative and visual methods for data collection and project evaluation, supporting partners in conducting more in-depth assessments.

Programme performance

While the activities planned for 2024 were successfully implemented, the insecurity (see Operating environment section above) significantly impacted the annual data collection for four ISF-supported projects (ADO, NAFIS, SOYDAVO and YPEER), as no data could be collected in Erigavo, Sanaag region.

GOAL: Women and girls' bodily integrity and livelihood resilience has strengthened

Percentage of targeted parents who have and/or are willing to reject FGM

In two projects reporting on this indicator, there was a significant increase in parents' willingness to reject FGM. Among SOYDAVO project beneficiaries, willingness rose from 41% to 57% among fathers and from 37% to 58% among mothers. In the BVO project, the increase was even more pronounced, with their readiness rising from 32% to 96% among mothers and from 34% to 87% among fathers. This was attributed to BVO staff training community-based volunteer groups to handle resistance to anti-FGM efforts, along with more frequent anti-VAWG committee interventions and better-targeted household visits. Among YPEER project beneficiaries, a more moderate increase was observed, with willingness rising from 23% to 26% among fathers and from 16% to 28% among mothers. Data from Sanaag region for both SOYDAVO and YPEER projects is missing due to heightened conflict at the end of the year.

Public declarations to abandon FGM in the last 12 months

Within the SOYDAVO and YPEER projects, a total of 21 public declarations were made by religious leaders, who publicly expressed their stance against FGM through TV debates, radio discussions, community gatherings and sermons. In the BVO project, the number of community members who committed to public anti-FGM declarations reached 1,700 in 2024.

Percentage of targeted women who have experienced partner violence often or sometimes in past 12 months

With only the SOYDAVO project collecting numeric data for this indicator, the percentage of women experiencing partner violence remained nearly the same, shifting only slightly from 38% to 37% in 2024.

Positive change in targeted women's savings capacity

In YOVENCO project all targeted women saved money while in 2023 64% of them did not have any savings. The monetary value of savings in 2024 was 3100 USD. The

biggest impact on women's ability to save and take out a loan was their membership in the newly established cooperative that runs peer finance platform.

In ADO project the amount of savings in 2024 was 28 million shillings, which indicates 8% increase from 2023. Total monetary value of savings in December was 36 million shillings and loans granted during the year 60 million shillings. This injection of funds led to the investment in 61 women-owned businesses, aiming to diversify household income. The new income sources were, among others, small shops, frankincense and leather selling, butter and honey production. This diversification is crucial in the communities that traditionally depend on climate vulnerable livelihoods (ind. G4). In the past, women typically invested in individual business ventures, however, a recent shift in strategy is collective business endeavours. The collective efforts not only spread the financial risk but also amplifies the potential gains through bulking and shared resources and expertise.

Outcome 1: Judicial and moral duty bearers take actions to mitigate VAWG

Religious and traditional leaders, as key custodians of culture and religion in Somaliland, play a crucial role in shaping public opinion on women's rights and strengthening the stance against VAWG. In 2024, ISF and its partners strengthened their capacity by training 120 religious and over 130 traditional leaders on the health risks, legal consequences, and Islamic perspectives regarding VAWG, with a particular focus on FGM. Leaders were mobilized to speak out against child marriage and partner violence, with a strong push for a unified zero-tolerance stance on FGM, including Type I (*sunna*), which many religious leaders mistakenly consider mandatory. Follow-up data from SOYDAVO, BVO and YPEER projects shows an increase in the percentage of religious and traditional leaders with the knowledge and attitudes to mitigate FGM (ind. 1.1-1), rising across all reporting projects to 35–84% (up from 30–69% in 2023). Similarly, the percentage of those equipped to address other forms of VAWG (ind. 1.1-2) increased to 77–96% (61–76% in 2023).

According to community perceptions on the role of duty bearers in mitigating VAWG (ind. 1-2), several religious and traditional leaders have publicly spoken out against

FGM and child marriage. In the BVO project, duty bearers' efforts were strengthened by engaging progressive religious scholars from outside the communities, positively influencing local leaders' attitudes. As reported, leaders conducted bimonthly sessions advocating against VAWG, mediated disputes, supported victims, and provided counselling within the target communities.

While religious and traditional leaders in the SOYDAVO project took a public role in voicing their stance against VAWG by speaking at anti-VAWG committee events and during Friday prayers, concrete actions and protections remained limited. This was largely due to SOYDAVO operating in isolated rural communities and IDP camps. Going forward, greater coordination at the city and regional levels will be essential.

YPEER, on the other hand, used televised and radio-broadcasted debates by local leaders to influence community perceptions, with over 10 leaders publicly declaring their stance against VAWG. In collaboration with the Ministry of Religious Affairs, YPEER introduced progressive leaders to communities through tailored training that integrated religious perspectives and social justice principles, helping participants reconcile traditional beliefs with modern understandings of women's rights and VAWG. However, gaps remain in promoting zero tolerance for FGM.

YPEER trained 14 political leaders in 2024, excluding those from Sanaag. Their knowledge and attitudes to mitigate FGM (ind. 1.1-5) declined from 63% to 42%, while support for reducing other forms of VAWG (ind. 1.1-6) dropped from 78% to 74%, likely due to missing data from Sanaag. In Sheikh and Togdheer, community members observed district and political leaders actively addressing VAWG through workshops, training, and public advocacy. Although political duty bearers opposed partner violence, many remained silent on FGM, viewing it as a cultural and religious issue. Despite increased awareness, the community saw little tangible progress in policies or services addressing VAWG, highlighting the gap between public commitments and structural change—an area future interventions should prioritize and where the new anti-FGM policy might aid.

Health and social workers play a crucial role in eradicating FGM in Somaliland, but many lack the knowledge

and attitudes needed to address the practice effectively. YPEER has focused on raising awareness among healthcare workers, with their knowledge of mitigating FGM (ind. 1.1-3) increasing from 41% to 63% and mitigating other forms of VAWG (ind. 1.1-4) rising from 72% to 77%. Healthcare workers reported treating FGM cases, sexual and partner violence, but highlighted survivors facing challenges like shame in accessing care, lack of awareness, financial constraints, and distance to facilities. This underscores the need for specialized medical care, counselling, and legal referrals, along with targeted awareness campaigns to address these barriers.

One of NAFIS's main activities has been advocating for anti-FGM legislation in Somaliland, making 2024 a significant milestone with the Ministry of Employment, Social Affairs, and Family signing Somaliland's first-ever anti-FGM policy. This achievement received strong support from government officials, activists, civil society, and community leaders who united behind the legislation against FGM.

Through capacity-building sessions, coordination meetings, and joint forums, NAFIS facilitated collaboration between civil society, women's groups, and regional authorities to strengthen responses to VAWG. While data from Sanaag was inaccessible by the end of the year, reporting from Togdheer shows that women's groups and civil society groups were regularly invited to decision-making meetings by local government. A key contribution from regional authorities was their active role in reviewing policies and laws, ensuring that women's organizations' insights were integrated into these legal frameworks. Regional authorities also collaborated with civil society groups to allocate resources for emergency services addressing VAWG, emphasizing the importance of multi-stakeholder collaboration in regional settings.

Outcome 2: Women and girls collectively claim their rights

To empower women and girls in Somaliland, ISF partners work with local anti-VAWG committees consisting of community-elected parents and duty bearers, schoolboys and girls' clubs, as well as with women's self-help groups (SHGs). These networks provide peer support, conduct household visits, and offer income-generation and capacity-building opportunities, aiming to educate boys and

men on the harmful effects of VAWG and to raise awareness among women and girls about their legal rights to bodily integrity. The anti-VAWG committees have played a crucial role in addressing the gaps in VAWG services left by weak state structures and organised public advocacy events, like the International Day of Zero Tolerance for FGM. Additionally, school and youth clubs used drama and plays to engage the community in discussions about early marriage and FGM.

While progress varied across projects, follow-up data shows a significant increase in knowledge regarding bodily integrity, particularly regarding FGM. In the SOYDAVO project, SHG women's knowledge of FGM declined slightly from 74% to 67% (excluding Sanaag data), while knowledge of partner violence rose from 84% to 88%. In the BVO project, schoolgirls' knowledge of FGM increased from 43% to 93%, and boys' knowledge from 45% to 91%. Regarding early marriage, schoolgirls' knowledge increased from 69% to 97%, and boys' knowledge from 78% to 93%. Among NAFIS participants, knowledge of FGM among SHG women in the higher Cluster Association rose from 53% to 67%. In rejecting early marriage, knowledge increased from 82% to 94%, and in challenging partner violence, it rose from 68% to 85%.

While increased awareness is a positive step, changes in behaviour take time. By raising awareness about bodily integrity and legal rights, ISF aims to encourage more women to report VAWG cases (ind. 2-1). In the SOYDAVO project, the percentage of women reporting violence remained nearly the same. In many areas, especially IDP camps, reporting to authorities is difficult due to the lack of government services. To address this gap, community-based anti-VAWG committees have been helping women report cases and access support. However, as shown in YPEER's focus group discussions reports, social stigma remains a significant barrier even where reporting services exist. Cases are often handled by traditional and religious leaders rather than being kept confidential by the police. Notably, SOYDAVO-trained religious and traditional leaders reported handling over 140 cases of VAWG.

Outcome 3: Women's sphere of influence has expanded

ISF and partners work with and via women's self-help groups (SHG), to promote both women's bodily integrity and economic empowerment. Women's accelerated economic activity has enabled their active participation

in decision-making in cooperatives (30% of members are women) and communities. For example, 38% of members in Disaster Risk Reduction committees are women (ind. 3-1). In Midhisho, the cooperative chairperson is female and in another cooperative the treasury and the deputy chairperson are women. Before the project, women had no role in community-level bodies. Their inclusion in development processes has given them a sense of achievement, boosting their self-confidence and self-efficacy (ind. G6).

YOVENCO project addressed women's limited mobility and safety concerns by creating women-only cooperative in male-dominated fishery sector. The project collaborates with Berbera Municipality, where women signed an official MoU ensuring access to technology, sanitation, safety, and electricity in the fish market, integrating them into the formal economy (ind. 3-1). At the end of the year, the project launched violence prevention activities in the communities where women entrepreneurs live and in their workplaces among employers and city authorities, with outcomes to be reported in 2025.

In the BVO and SOYDAVO projects, 45 women produce and sell clothing, reusable menstrual pads, and offer repair services. In the BVO project, women were trained to use mobile phones and electronic money transfer systems, which improved their business efficiency and market reach, and increased their autonomy and self-confidence (ind. 3-1). To address the risk of backlash and violence that can arise when women gain financial independence, the ISF programme engages men and boys through anti-VAWG committees as well as youth and boys clubs, focusing on reducing both domestic and external violence and harassment.

Women in the livelihood projects have also been educated on the harmful impacts of FGM and equipped to share this knowledge within their communities, helping to prevent the practice from being imposed on their daughters. By leading awareness efforts and ensuring a safer environment, women affirm girls' bodily integrity and recognize their potential beyond traditional roles, including in the economy.

Across SOYDAVO, YPEER, and BVO projects tracking this indicator, progress was observed in knowledge and attitudes supportive of abandoning FGM (ind. 3.1-1) and partner violence (ind. 3.1-2). In 2023, 34–67% of women and 32–68% of men held supportive attitudes toward abandoning FGM, increasing to 40–91% for wo-

men and 42–92% for men in 2024. The most significant shift occurred in the BVO project, where the percentage rose by 38 points among women and 46 among men. A similar trend was seen in BVO participants' willingness to reject FGM at the ISF programme goal level indicator, highlighting a strong correlation between attitude shifts and behavioral change. This was further highlighted in the project evaluation, demonstrating the effectiveness of BVO's community-centered approach.

For attitudes toward partner violence, data from SOYDAVO, ADO, and YPEER showed moderate fluctuations. Among men, the range shifted from 52–81% in 2023 to 58–81% in 2024, while among women, it remained relatively stable, moving from 70–88% in 2023 to 71–88% in 2024, demonstrating the gender gap in how men are slower to shift attitudes on violence.

Outcome 4: Women benefit from services and networks that support livelihood reform

ISF supported seven women's self-help groups (136 women) that provide peer savings and loan services and a platform where women are trained, their access to information and services is improved, and contacts with commercial actors are established. The implementation of the SHG model has fostered economic growth in the communities. In the ADO project, 61 small businesses have been established and expanded through credits accessed from the SHG savings (ind. 4.2-1). Through women's SHGs families have diversified their sources of income which improves climate resilience (ind. G4).

The value of sales from various crops decreed slightly from 2023 but is still three times more than in the baseline from 2022 (ind. 4-1). Farmers were linked with local seed banks and 45% of women and 58% of men report improved access to seeds (ind. 4.2-2). ADO trained women and men in marketing and selling, gave them market demand and price updates and connected farmers with wholesalers and input providers to bridge the gap between urban and rural actors in value chains. The wholesalers and seed banks gave farmers recommendations for environmentally friendly fertilizers, pesticides and seeds. In 2024, 86% of women and 88% of men (baseline 40%/57%) used market information when planning business activities (ind. 4.2-3) which is a significant increase, especially for women.

In the SOYDAVO project, women produced 10 000 eggs (ind. 5-1) that improved families' nutritional status but also brought over \$1000 additional income to the families (ind.4-1). A major challenge in the poultry industry in Somaliland is the lack of extension service, medicines and feed. Government does not offer any support services, but the project managed to get expertise support from local poultry companies. Poultry farming is a very potential but underutilized business opportunity for women in Somaliland, but in the future, ISF should develop a functioning service structure in addition to supporting individual women (ind. 4-2).

Sales value of tailored products increased from 2023. In SOYDAVO project, the sales revenue of reusable sanitary pads was only \$200 (ind.4-1), but the locally produced sanitary pads improved women's hygiene standards. To map new opportunities in producing affordable local sanitary pads, ISF discussed with AFRIPads, the biggest producer of ecological menstrual pads in Africa, about cooperation in menstrual health education and pads retailing possibilities. In BVO project, women's annual sales revenue was \$2,355, while it was zero the previous year (ind. 4-1). By using social media platforms and the ZAAD electronic money transfer system, women were able to respond to customer inquiries quickly and follow up market situation (4.2-3).

In YOVENCO project, total annual fish sales were 14,063 kg, which indicates 7% increase in sales from 2023 (ind. 4-1). While the result is positive, the late opening of the fish market and macroeconomic conditions constrained income generation. The external competition also affected women's fish sales. The SOMTUNA factory, once a reliable buyer of tuna, started to buy imported fish from Thailand, India, and East African coastal cities. This illustrates the importance of improving efficiency and quality of the national supply chain.

All the women use daily fish processing tools and technology provided through the project (ind. 4.2-2). Collaboration with the Regional Ministry of Fisheries Development ensured that the trainings and technology improvements complied with the national product safety standards. As a result, all the women can process fish according to the national food safety standards, monitored by the Berbera Municipality officials. Berbera Municipality allocated 12 cleaners to the market and the market has

an adequate water supply and sewage system that ensures the cleanness of the market. Still some challenges remain, e.g. inadequate storage and unreliable electricity supply.

As a result of business skills trainings, 76% of women keep records of their business transactions which improves business planning and management. Women were trained in digital literacy, which led them to use WhatsApp and Facebook groups to coordinate pricing, sales, and bulk purchasing, bypassing intermediaries and reducing transaction costs (ind. 4.2-3).

YOVENCO developed in collaboration with SOMTUNA's quality assurance department a fish processing vocational training programme which meets the requirements set by the factories. The Ministry of Education and Science indicated that training programme aligns with the objectives outlined in the education sector strategic plan and as detailed in the education management information system. The first employees will be trained in 2025 (ind. 4.1-2).

Outcome 5: Improved capacity of farm systems to mitigate and adapt to climate change

ISF had one climate resilience project (ADO-led) running in Erigavo and Burao districts that enhances soil health and access to water, reduces reliance on chemical inputs, and promotes crop diversification. The project has installed 300 gabion boxes and constructed 3000 meters of soil bunds to rehabilitate and safeguard areas that had suffered severe gully erosion. The protected areas, covering approximately 34 hectares (ind. 5.1-2), were carefully chosen to combat erosion effectively and restore the ecological balance in the region. In addition, the project has improved significantly the water management of communities in 2022-23 (ind. 5.1-1), which reduces flood erosion.

Most of the land is still vulnerable to erosion in extreme situations, as was the case in Midhisho where severe floods washed away the topsoil in the farmland areas, causing significant damage to fruit trees and crops. The community members reported that they had not experienced such devastating floods in over 25 years. The strengthened community committees and plans and new knowledge and skills can strengthen the future disaster preparedness and response, even in the face of unexpected events. ISF

future efforts should continue developing farming system models that restore soil and ecosystem health and improve resilience in extreme situations.

One key achievement has been that 86% of women and 88% of men (ind.5.1-3) used monthly or more often weather information service (women 39% and men 56%/2023). The positive result was influenced by the climate literacy tool developed in the project that uses drama, poems and songs for information distribution. The participants reported feeling enlightened by the experience, with many expressing a broader mindset and a deeper comprehension of climate change and human impact on the environment. Also, information channels provided by NADFOR (National Authority for Food Reserve) for early warning and actions played a crucial role in the progress.

In Boodhley (rain-fed farming), the average production volumes of key crops and animal products was 86% compared to the good years (baseline 25%). There was a slight decrease to the previous year (92%) due to prolonged dry spells. The crop productivity has increased between 30% and 200% from baseline situation, depending on the crop; while camel, cow, sheep and goat milk productivity has increased slightly (ind. 5-3). This shows how the volumes and productivity has stabilized to certain level except in the areas where the flood hit the hardest (based on observation, no indicator data due to security challenge). In cooperation with the local seed banks the project trained women and men in seed handling and storage practices and membership in seed banks ensure regular access to drought resistant seeds. The engagement empowered women to become advocates for seed banking within their communities.

ADO cooperated with various actors within the ISF project. Sheikh Technical Veterinary School and Reference Centre University (ISTVS) sent their graduate students as interns to get practical field training when participating in the project implementation. ADO and ISF also have surveyed opportunities to cooperate with Tampere University of Applied Sciences and Radaï Ltd. in using innovative drone technology in mapping natural resources. This technology has been used successfully in Namibia in mining sector, but it could be applied also in agro-pastoral activities.

ANNEX 1: Programme beneficiaries

Programme direct beneficiaries by country and group, disaggregated by gender and age:

Country / group	female minors	female adults	male minors	male adults	TOTAL	% female	People w disab.
ETHIOPIA (project implementation start Q3-2024)							
community members	30	110	20	87	247	57%	
community volunteers				24	24	0%	
farmers		174		107	281	62%	
health professionals		39		23	62	63%	
officials		8		16	24	33%	
religious leaders				50	50	0%	
school children	50	5			55	100%	
women groups	7	78			85	100%	
KENYA							
alternative rite of passage	200				200	100%	
community members	2 007	8 648	1 454	7 243	19 352	55%	111
community volunteers		68		42	110	62%	9
farmers		388		22	410	95%	1
gender professionals		16	7	14	37	43%	
health professionals		31		10	41	76%	
livelihood peer advisers		15		2	17	88%	2
livelihood professionals		73		83	156	47%	17
male champions		0	955	137	1 092	0%	
media professionals		17		18	35	49%	
officials		69		116	185	37%	7
parents		343		123	466	74%	
religious leaders		19		34	53	36%	
school children	958		235	400	1 593	60%	12
teachers		35		18	53	66%	
traditional leaders		14		59	73	19%	
women groups		144			144	100%	3
youth		14	21		35	40%	
SOMALILAND							
community members	0	270	0	30	300	90%	
community volunteers	80	116	31	22	249	79%	
farmers		566		558	1 124	50%	59
health professionals		9		7	16	56%	
officials	0	10	0	10	20	50%	
parents	198	1 031	96	727	2 052	60%	54
political leaders		10		4	14	71%	
religious leaders				120	120	0%	3
school children	277		498		775	36%	1
traditional leaders	0	20	0	132	152	13%	2
women groups	155	1 321	60	711	2 247	66%	29
youth	0	818	0	800	1 618	51%	4

Programme direct and final beneficiaries by country, disaggregate by gender and age:

	<i>female minors</i>	<i>female adults</i>	<i>male minors</i>	<i>male adults</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>	<i>% female</i>	<i>people w.</i>
ETHIOPIA							
<i>direct benef.</i>	87	414	20	307	828	61%	0
<i>final benef.</i>	682	1 249	252	560	2 743	70%	n.a.
KENYA							
<i>direct benef.</i>	3 165	9 894	2 672	8 321	24 052	54%	162
<i>final benef.</i>	29 624	23 191	665	470	53 950	98%	n.a.
SOMALILAND							
<i>direct benef.</i>	710	4 171	685	3 121	8 687	56%	152
<i>final benef.</i>	26 688	15 647	2 973	628	45 935	92%	n.a.
TOTAL ALL	60 956	54 566	7 267	13 407	136 195	85%	314

ANNEX 2: Programme results matrix

ISF 2022-25 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RESULTS MATRIX

ISF 2022-25 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RESULTS MATRIX						
ETHIOPIA	CODE	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION ETC.	PROJECTS WITH THE INDICATOR	BASELINE 2024	
					female	male
GOAL: Women and girls' bodily integrity and livelihood resilience has strengthened in ISF programme areas	G1	% of targeted parents who have and/or are willing to reject FGM (behavioral aims)	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CAAP	37 %	33 %
				RDV	35 %	35 %
OUTCOME 1: Judicial and moral duty bearers take actions to mitigate VAWG	1-2	Perceptions of community members in target communities on the engagement of duty bearers in mitigating VAWG	Annual FGDs, inhouse by partners	CAAP RDV	narrative report	
Output 1.1.: Judicial and moral duty bearers have knowledge and attitudes to mitigate VAWG	1.1-1	% of targeted <i>religious and traditional leaders</i> with knowledge/attitudes to mitigate FGM	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CAAP	-	63 %
				RDV	-	40 %
	1.1-2	...to mitigate early marriage	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CAAP	-	65 %
				RDV	-	73 %
	1.1-5	% of targeted <i>stakeholders</i> with knowledge/attitudes to mitigate FGM	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CAAP	-	63 %
				RDV	-	53 %
1.1-6	...to mitigate other forms of early marriage	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CAAP	-	96 %	
			RDV	-	58 %	
OUTCOME 2: Women and girls collectively claim their rights	2-1	Programme outcome 2 indicator not applied in Ethiopia 2024-25		CAAP + RDV	narrative report	
Output 2.1: Women and girls have knowledge and means to collectively claim their rights	2.1-1	% of women and girls who participate in some ISF-supported platforms/forums and have knowledge on right to bodily integrity and VAWG survivor services	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CAAP/FGM	45 %	47 %
				RDV/FGM	31 %	46 %
				CAAP/early marriage	73 %	72 %
				RDV/early marriage	85 %	71 %
OUTCOME 3: Women's sphere of influence has expanded	3.1	Perceptions of women on their opportunities to generate income and affect family decisions (e.g. expenditure)	Individual interviews + FGDs, questions aligned with DHS Kenya/participation in household decision, inhouse by partners	HAVOYOCO RDV	narrative report	
Output 3.1: Women and men have attitudes supportive of women's rights	3.1-1	% of targeted wo/men with knowledge and attitudes supportive of abandoning FGM	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CAAP	41 %	44 %
				RDV	44 %	42 %
	3.1-2	% of targeted wo/men with attitudes supportive of abandoning early marriage	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CAAP RDV	80 % 88 %	75 % 85 %
OUTCOME 4: Women benefit from services and networks that support livelihood reform	4-1	Yearly value of gross sales in selected value chains	Beneficiaries' and cooperative records and/or annual survey with face-to-face interviews, inhouse by ISF and partners	RDV	0	0
	4-2	% of targeted women and men who have permanent access to professional development and innovation services	Midterm/endline survey with face-to-face interviews and key informant interviews, by external consultant	HAVOYOCO	0 %	0 %
Output 4.1: Women have improved access to skills development and innovation services	4.1-2	% of targeted women applying new business or vocational skills to generate income	Midterm/endline individual interviews, by external consultant	RDV	0 %	
				HAVOYO	0 %	
Output 4.2: Women have improved access to finance and markets	4.2-2	% of direct beneficiaries whose access to productive inputs is improved (seed/fertilizer/pesticide value addition)	Registers and annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners	HAVOYOCO RDV	0 % 7 %	0 % 1 %
	4.2-3	% of women and men have used market price information services in past 12 months	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	RDV	0 %	0 %
OUTCOME 5: Improved capacity of farm systems to mitigate and adapt to climate change	5-1	Production volumes of selected crops and animal products	Interviews with farmers and cooperative staff, registers, inhouse by ISF and partners.	HAVOYOCO	various products*	
Output 5.1: Women and men apply climate smart technologies and practices	5.1-2	Size of areas (ha) using soil conservation methods as a result of ISF programme	Observation, registers, FGDs, annually inhouse by ISF and partners and verified in final evaluation by external consultant	HAVOYOCO RDV	11 ha 0 ha	
	5.1-3	% of targeted farmers who use weather and climate information services in past 12 months	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners: % use often	HAVOYOCO	0 %	0 %

* maize 9.2 sacks/year/HH, sorghum 8.8 sacks/year/HH, onion 10.7 sacks/year/HH, tomato 22.6 jerrycans/year/HH, animal fattening: 12 goats/year/woman, 6-12 shoats/year/woman. 53 quintals of stored livestock feed

ISF 2022-25 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RESULTS MATRIX:

ISF 2022-25 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RESULTS MATRIX:					BASELINE JAN-2022				FOLLOW-UP DEC-2022		FOLLOW-UP DEC-2023		FOLLOW-UP DEC-2024	
KENYA	CODE	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION ETC.	PROJECTS WITH THE INDICATOR	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male		
GOAL: Women and girls' bodily integrity and livelihood resilience has strengthened in ISF programme areas	G1	% of targeted parents who have and/or are willing to reject FGM (behavioral aims)	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CECOME	87 %	85 %	70 %	67 %	82 %	79 %	81 %	80 %		
				Manga	74 %	65 %	71 %	62 %	73 %	64 %	78 %	64 %		
	G2	Public declarations to abandon FGM in the last 12 months (Kenia/nr of families who engage in declarations; Somaliland/nr of relig. leader commitments)	Project monitoring reports	CECOME	n.a.		93		93		100			
				Manga	n.a.		64		97		100			
	G3	% of targeted women who have experienced partner violence often or sometimes in past 12 months	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CECOME	78 %	-	32 %	-	29 %	-	30 %	-		
				Manga	45 %	-	53 %	-	37 %	-	35 %	-		
				BWCBO	n.a.	-	32 %	-	-	-	-	-		
				NNWS	n.a.	-	41 %	-	53 %	-	19 %	-		
	G5	Positive change in targeted women's and men's savings capacity	SHG registers + midterm/endline standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners	BWCBO	16 %	-	35 %	-	31 %	-	n.a.	-		
				NNWS	80 %	-	28 %	-	48 %	-	14 %	-		
	G6	Positive change in targeted women's self-efficacy	Ombea poll (5 question average) and midterm/endline individual interviews/FGDs, aligned with General Self-Efficacy Scale	BWCBO	79 %	-	53 %	-	68 %	-	n.a.	-		
			NNWS	71 %	-	55 %	-	55 %	-	12 %	-			
OUTCOME 1: Judicial and moral duty bearers take actions to mitigate VAWG	1-1	Laws, standard operating procedures, and action plans on VAWG mitigation prepared by government actors in past 12 months	Project monitoring reports	Muongano	n.a.		narrative report		narrative report		narrative report			
	1-2	Perceptions of community members in target communities on the engagement of duty bearers in mitigating VAWG	Annual FGDs, inhouse by partners	CECOME	n.a.		narrative report		narrative report		narrative report			
				Manga	n.a.		narrative report		narrative report		narrative report			
Output 1.1: Judicial and moral duty bearers have knowledge and attitudes to mitigate VAWG	1.1-1	% of targeted religious leaders with knowledge/attitudes to mitigate FGM	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CECOME	n.a.	n.a.	88 %	91 %	94 %	94 %	95 %	92 %		
				Manga	n.a.	n.a.	91 %	86 %	85 %	95 %	93 %	94 %		
	1.1-2	...to mitigate other forms of VAWG	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CECOME	n.a.	n.a.	100 %	100 %	99 %	98 %	97 %	96 %		
				Manga	n.a.	n.a.	90 %	92 %	93 %	99 %	95 %	99 %		
	1.1-3	% of targeted traditional leaders with knowledge/attitudes to mitigate FGM	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CECOME	76 %	64 %	90 %	86 %	90 %	88 %	91 %	87 %		
				Manga	59 %	54 %	92 %	88 %	93 %	88 %	93 %	91 %		
	1.1-4	...to mitigate other forms of VAWG	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CECOME	58 %	42 %	83 %	90 %	98 %	98 %	95 %	96 %		
				Manga	75 %	63 %	89 %	83 %	97 %	96 %	100 %	66 %		
	1.1-5	% of targeted medical/healthcare workers with knowledge/attitudes to mitigate FGM	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CECOME	81 %	76 %	91 %	100 %	96 %	97 %	95 %	97 %		
			Manga	56 %	70 %	96 %	86 %	93 %	89 %	96 %	91 %			
	1.1-6	...to mitigate other forms of VAWG	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CECOME	76 %	76 %	92 %	94 %	98 %	96 %	97 %	96 %		
			Manga	89 %	77 %	100 %	98 %	100 %	100 %	99 %	97 %			
OUTCOME 2: Women and girls collectively claim their rights	2-1	% of targeted women who have reported to relevant authorities if they have experienced violence in past 12 months	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CECOME	0 %	-	29 %	-	25 %	-	25 %	-		
			Manga	11 %	-	28 %	-	30 %	-	38 %	-			
			BWCBO	n.a.	-	23 %	-	19 %	-	n.a.	-			
			NNWS	19 %	-	30 %	-	28 %	-	30 %	-			
Output 2.1: Women and girls have knowledge and means to collectively claim their rights	2.1-1	% of women and girls who participate in some ISF-supported platforms/forums and have knowledge on right to bodily integrity and VAWG survivor services	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CECOME school	52 %	59 %	77 %	69 %	83 %	80 %	86 %	82 %		
			CECOME ARP	59 %	-	82 %	-	81 %	-	85 %	-			
			Manga school	60 %	57 %	84 %	86 %	81 %	77 %	73 %	70 %			
			Manga ARP	54 %	-	86 %	-	81 %	-	83 %	-			
OUTCOME 3: Women's sphere of influence has expanded	3.1	Perceptions of women on their opportunities to generate income and affect family decisions (e.g. expenditure)	Individual interviews + FGDs, questions aligned with DHS Kenya participation in household decision, inhouse by partners	BWCBO	89 %	-	95 %	-	97 %	-	n.a.	-		
				NNWS	96 %	-	95 %	-	97 %	-	14 %	-		
				Manga banana	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	narrative report			
Output 3.1: Women and men have attitudes supportive of women's rights	3.1-1	% of targeted wo/men with knowledge and attitudes supportive of abandoning FGM	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CECOME	63 %	56 %	89 %	91 %	93 %	92 %	92 %	93 %		
				Manga	51 %	44 %	93 %	89 %	93 %	91 %	94 %	85 %		
				CECOME	62 %	69 %	93 %	93 %	94 %	95 %	93 %	94 %		
	3.1-2	% of targeted wo/men with attitudes supportive of abandoning partner violence	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	Manga	65 %	65 %	90 %	84 %	96 %	96 %	88 %	88 %		
			BWCBO	n.a.	n.a.	86 %	-	91 %	-	n.a.	-			
			NNWS	n.a.	n.a.	97 %	-	92 %	-	64 %	-			
OUTCOME 4: Women benefit from services and networks that support livelihood reform	4-1	Yearly value of gross sales in selected value chains	Beneficiaries' and cooperative records and/or annual survey with face-to-face interviews, inhouse by ISF and partners	BWCBO	AiVs KES 3.2M; mushrooms KES 0		No KES value, 100% report increase in farm sale value (AIV)		n.a.		n.a. (project ended)			
				NNWS	AiVs KES 944200; mushrooms KES 0		AiVs KES 472165 mushrooms KES 44050		AiVs KES 662 285 mushrooms KES 44 050		AiVs KES 486 615 Mushrooms KES 24 600			
				Manga banana	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	0	-	Stems:0 Fibre:0 Handic.:0	-		
	4-2	% of targeted women and men who have permanent access to professional development and innovation services	Midterm/endline survey with face-to-face interviews and key informant interviews, by external consultant	BWCBO	0 %	-	Tailored products \$0	-	Tailored products \$ 2355	-	n.a.	-		
				NNWS	0 %	-	n.a.	-	96 %	-	100 %	-		
				Manga banana	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	37 %	-	75 %	-		
Output 4.1: Women have improved access to skills development and innovation services	4.1-1	Nr of peer advisers who give training and advice	Project monitoring reports, partner records	BWCBO	9	-	9	-	10	-	n.a.	-		
				NNWS	8	2	10	1	14	3	15	3		
	4.1-2	% of targeted women applying new business or vocational skills to generate income	Midterm/endline individual interviews, by external consultant	Manga banana	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	0 %	-	0 %	-		

Output 4.2: Women have improved access to finance and markets	4.2-1	Nr of targeted women using savings and loan services in past 12 months	Cooperative and SHG registers	BWCBO	240	-	270	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
				NNWS	300	-	265 (100%)	-	284 (78%)	-	295	-
				Manga banana	n.a.	-	Savings 24, loan 0	-	Savings 65 women (all targeted)	-	59 (90%)	-
	4.2-2	% of direct beneficiaries whose access to productive inputs is improved (seed/fertilizer/pesticide, value addition)	Registers and annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners	BWCBO	20 %	-	20 %	-	29 %	-	n.a.	-
				NNWS	52 %	-	Fish processin	-	Fish processin	-	100 %	100 %
				Manga banana	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	Value add.tech. 0%	-	Value add.tech. 98%	100% (4 men)
	4.2-3	% of women and men have used market price information services in past 12 months	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	BWCBO	39 %	-	57 %	-	10000 eggs p.a.	-	n.a.	-
				NNWS	65 %	-	77 %	-	Most agricultural and grazing	-	28 %	-
				Manga banana	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	36 %	-	97 %	-
OUTCOME 5: Improved capacity of farm systems to mitigate and adapt to climate change	5-1	Production volumes of selected crops	Interviews with farmers and cooperative staff, registers, inhouse by ISF and partners.	BWCBO	AIVs 108 000 kg, mushroom 0 kg		AIVs 187235 kg, mushroom 37 kg		n.a.		n.a.	
				NNWS	AIVs 18,884 kg, mushroom 0 kg		65% of all farms 99% in Sanaag 52% in Boodhley		AIVs 11,657 kg, mushroom 803 kg		AIVs 7945 kg, mushroom 324 kg	
Output 5.1: Women and men apply climate smart technologies and practices	5.1-2	Size of areas (ha) using soil conservation methods as a result of ISF programme	Observation, registers, FGDs, annually inhouse by ISF and partners and verified in final evaluation by external consultant	NNWS	12 acres		11 scres		18 acres		13 acres	
	5.1-3	% of targeted farmers who use weather and climate information services in past 12 months	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners: % use often	BWCBO	47 %	-	57 %	-	46 %	-	n.a.	-

ISF 2022-25 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RESULTS MATRIX

SOMALILAND	CODE	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION ETC.	PROJECTS WITH THE INDICATOR	BASELINE DEC-2022		FOLLOW-UP DEC-2023		FOLLOW-UP DEC-2024	
					female	male	female	male	female	male
GOAL: Women and girls' bodily integrity and livelihood resilience has strengthened in ISF programme areas	G1	% of targeted parents who have and/or are willing to reject FGM (behavioral aims)	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	SOYDAVO	31 %	19 %	37 %	41 %	58 %	53 %
				BVO	27 %	25 %	32 %	34 %	96 %	87 %
				YPEER	25 %	30 %	23 %	25 %	26 %	28 %
	G2	Public declarations to abandon FGM in the last 12 months (Kenia/nr of families who engage in declarations; Somaliland/nr of relig. leader commitments)	Project monitoring reports	SOYDAVO	n.a.		2 declar.		13	
				BVO	n.a.		1620 people		1704	
				YPEER	n.a.		11		8	
				NAFIS	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
	G3	% of targeted women who have experienced partner violence often or sometimes in past 12 months	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	SOYDAVO	50 %	-	38 %	-	37 %	-
	G4	Positive change in targeted women's and men's resilience response to shocks and stressors	Midterm/endline individual interviews and self-reporting on resilience response and the most significant reasons for positive adaptation, inhouse and/or by external consultant.	ADO	n.a.		narrative report		n.a.	
	G5	Positive change in targeted women's and men's savings capacity	SHG registers + midterm/endline standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners	YOVENCO	n.a.		Saving balance: 10% \$100-500 26% \$10-99 64% no balance, not members of a group		Saving balance: 6 % \$300-500. 4 % \$100-299 10 % \$50-99 78 % \$10-50	
				ADO	SLS 14,700 in 6 months		SLS 26 million in 12 months		SLS 28 million in 12 month	
	G6	Positive change in targeted women's self-efficacy	Ombea poll (5 question average) and midterm/endline individual interviews/FGDs, aligned with General Self-Efficacy Scale		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
OUTCOME 1: Judicial and moral duty bearers take actions to mitigate VAWG	1-1	Laws, standard operating procedures, and action plans on VAWG mitigation prepared by government actors in past 12 months	Project monitoring reports	YPEER	narrative report		narrative report		narrative report	
				NAFIS	n.a.		narrative report		narrative report	
	1-2	Perceptions of community members in target communities on the engagement of duty bearers in mitigating VAWG	Annual FGDs, inhouse by partners	SOYDAVO	narrative report		narrative report		narrative report	
				BVO	narrative report		narrative report		narrative report	
				YPEER	narrative report		narrative report		narrative report	
Output 1.1.: Judicial and moral duty bearers have knowledge and attitudes to mitigate VAWG	1.1-1	% of targeted <i>religious & traditional leaders</i> with knowledge/attitudes to mitigate FGM	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	SOYDAVO	-	44 %	-	69 %	-	67 %
				BVO	-	44 %	-	48 %	-	84 %
				YPEER	-	25 %	-	30 %	-	35 %
	1.1-2	...to mitigate other forms of VAWG	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	SOYDAVO	-	65 %	-	76 %	-	77 %
				BVO	-	69 %	-	73 %	-	96 %
				YPEER	-	52 %	-	61 %	-	77 %
	1.1-3	% of targeted <i>medical/healthcare workers</i> with knowledge/attitudes to mitigate FGM	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	YPEER	35 %	-	41 %	-	63 %	-
	1.1-4	...to mitigate other forms of VAWG	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	YPEER	66 %	-	72 %	-	77 %	-
	1.1-5	% of targeted <i>regional and district political leaders</i> and councilors with knowledge/attitudes to mitigate FGM (new 2023)	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	YPEER	-	n.a.	-	63 %	-	42 %
		% of targeted regional and district political leaders and councilors with knowledge/attitudes to mitigate VAW (new 2023)	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	YPEER	-	n.a.	-	78 %	-	74 %
OUTCOME 2: Women and girls collectively claim their rights	2-1	% of targeted women who have reported to relevant authorities if they have experienced violence in past 12 months	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	SOYDAVO	44 %	-	45 %	-	43 %	-
Output 2.1: Women and girls have knowledge and means to collectively claim their rights	2.1-1	% of women and girls who participate in some ISF-supported platforms/forums and have knowledge on right to bodily integrity and VAWG survivor services	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	BVO/FGM	40 %	36 %	43 %	45 %	93 %	91 %
				NAFIS/FGM	n.a.	-	53 %	-	67 %	-
				SOYDAVO/FGM	49 %	-	74 %	-	67 %	-
				BVO/earlymarriage	76 %	58 %	78 %	69 %	93 %	97 %
				NAFIS/earlymarriage	n.a.	-	82 %	-	94 %	-
				SOYDAVO/IPV	68 %	-	84 %	-	88 %	-
				NAFIS/IPV	n.a.	-	68 %	-	85 %	-
OUTCOME 3: Women's sphere of influence has expanded	3-1	Perceptions of women on their opportunities to generate income and affect family decisions (e.g. expenditure)	Individual interviews + FGDs, questions aligned with DHS Kenya/participation in household decision, inhouse by partners	ADO	narrative report		narrative report		narrative report	
				YOVENCO	n.a.		project baseline report		narrative report	
				BVO	narrative report		narrative report		n.a.	
Output 3.1: Women and men have attitudes supportive of women's rights	3.1-1	% of targeted parents with knowledge and attitudes supportive of abandoning FGM	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	SOYDAVO	39 %	28 %	67 %	68 %	68 %	69 %
				BVO	45 %	29 %	50 %	36 %	91 %	92 %
				YPEER	38 %	33 %	34 %	32 %	40 %	42 %
	3.1-2	% of targeted wo/men with attitudes supportive of abandoning partner violence	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	SOYDAVO	71 %	58 %	75 %	67 %	79 %	70 %
				YPEER	64 %	49 %	70 %	52 %	71 %	58 %
				ADO	86 %	78 %	88 %	81 %	85 %	81 %
OUTCOME 4: Women benefit from services and networks that support	4-1	Yearly value of gross sales in selected value chains	Beneficiaries' and cooperative records and/or annual survey with face-to-face interviews, inhouse by ISF and partners	ADO	100-350 \$/person		400-1650 \$/person		200-1320 \$/person	
				YOVENCO	n.a.		Fish sold kg/woman: Average 13173kg 20% 25-35t 14% 14-24t 42% 5-13t 20%: 0-5t 4% not sure		Fish sold kg/woman: Average 14063kg 22% 25-35t 20% 14-24t 34% 5-13t 24%: 30kg -5t	

livelihood reform				SOYDAVO	Eggs SLS 0		Eggs SLS 0		Eggs \$1030, Pads \$200	
				BVO	Tailored products \$ 0		Tailored products \$0		Tailored products \$ 2355	
	4-2	% of targeted women and men who have permanent access to professional development and innovation services	Midterm/endline survey with face-to-face interviews and key informant interviews, by external consultant	ADO	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
Output 4.1: Women have improved access to skills development and innovation services	4.1.2	% of targeted women applying new business or vocational skills to generate income	Midterm/endline individual interviews, by external consultant	SOYDAVO	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %	0 %
				BVO	n.a.	-	0	-	n.a.	n.a.
				YOVENCO	n.a.	-	0	-	100 %	-
Output 4.2: Women have improved access to finance and markets	4.2-1	Nr of targeted women and men using savings and loan services in past 12 months	Cooperative and SHG registers	ADO	140	-	138	-	136	-
				YOVENCO	n.a.	-	Savings 24, loan 0		Savings 65 women (all targeted women)	
	4.2-2	% of direct beneficiaries whose access to productive inputs is improved (seed/fertilizer/pesticide, value addition)	Registers and annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners	ADO	9 %	23 %	45 %	58 %	45 %	58 %
				YOVENCO	n.a.		Fish processing tech: 0%		Fish processing tech:100%	
	4.2-3	% of women and men who have used market price information services in past 12 months	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	ADO	40 %	57 %	84 %	93 %	86 %	88 %
OUTCOME 5: Improved capacity of farm systems to mitigate and adapt to climate change	5-1	Production volumes of selected crops	Interviews with farmers and cooperative staff, registers, inhouse by ISF and partners.	ADO	25% of normal harvest season		92% of normal harvest season		86% of normal harvest season	
				SOYDAVO	0 eggs		8-10 eggs/day/family		10000 eggs p.a.	
	5-2	% of agricultural and grazing land in target area affected by soil erosion	Photo/video using drones, inhouse by ISF and partners.	ADO	100 %		Most agricultural and grazing land		Most agricultural and grazing land prone to erosion.	
Output 5.1: Women and men apply climate smart technologies and practices	5-3	Productivity of crops and livestock production	Interviews with farmers and cooperative staff, registers, inhouse by ISF and partners.	ADO	various products*		various products*		various products*	
	5.1-1	% of beneficiaries that have water for agropastoral purposes during all months in the past year	Registers, household and individual interviews, inhouse by ISF and partners and verified in final evaluation by external consultant	ADO	29 %	36 %	65% of all farms 99% in Sanaag 52% in Boodhley		n.a..	
	5.1-2	Size of areas (ha) using soil conservation methods as a result of ISF programme	Observation, registers, FGDs, annually inhouse by ISF and partners and verified in final evaluation by external consultant	ADO	n.a.		23 ha		34 ha	
	5.1-3	% of targeted farmers who use weather and climate information services in past 12 months	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners: % use often	ADO	2 %	5 %	39 %	56 %	86 %	88 %

*2022: cowpea 51-100 kg/ha, sorghum 152-200 kg/ha, maize 151-200 kg/ha, sesame 51-100 kg/ha vegetables 51-100 kg/ha, sheep milk <1 l/day, goat milk 1-2 l/day, camel milk 2-4 l/day, cow milk 2-5 l/day

2023: cowpea 101 kg-150kg/ha, sorghum <200kg/ha, maize <200kg/ha, sesame 101-150kg/ha, vegetables <200 kg/ha, fruits 1000-8000 pcs, sheep <1litre, goats 1-3 litres, camel 5-6 liters, cows 2-6 liters/day

2024: cowpea 101 kg-150kg/ha, sorghum <200kg/ha, maize <200kg/ha, sesame 101-150kg/ha, vegetables <200 kg/ha, fruits 1000-7000 pcs, sheep <1litre, goats 1-3 litres, camel 5-6 liters, cows 2-5 liters/day