



Development Programme Performance Report 2022-2025

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Acronyms:

ALV	African Leafy Vegetables
ARP	alternative rite of passage
CSO	civil society organization
DRM	disaster risk management
EVAWG	ending violence against women and girls
EW	early warning
FGM	female genital mutilation
FSTP	financial support to third parties (subgrating)
GIZ	German Corporation for International Cooperation
HRBA	human-rights-based approach
IDP	internally displaced people
MFA	Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Finland
MGF	Muongano Gender Forum (ISF led project in Kenya)
NGO	non-governmental organization
PWD	people with disabilities
SGBV¹	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
SHG	self-help group
UNTF	United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence against Women
VAWG¹	violence against women and girls

¹In this document, the term (E)VAWG is used to refer specifically to the focus of ISF-funded programming and interventions, while the term SGBV is used as a broad term to describe different forms of violence based on gender, and as commonly applied in national and international statistics and service frameworks.

Summary



The International Solidarity Foundation (ISF) is a Finnish development organization, founded in 1970. ISF's **mission** is to support development that strengthens democracy, equality, and human rights globally and challenge people to build a more equitable world. It implements the mission by building a world where women and girls are empowered to build their own future, their self-determination is fully realised, and their right to bodily integrity respected.

ISF's **2022-25 development programme** aimed to strengthen women and girls' bodily integrity and livelihood resilience. In 2025, 16 projects were implementing in Ethiopia (4), Kenya (6) and Somaliland (6). One project was phased out in 2023 whereby **altogether 17 projects** were supported in 2022-25, 15 of which implemented

by local partner organizations (see Annex 1). Approximately 38,000 people (56% women or girls) have directly participated in the programme activities in 2022-25 and the lives of over **198,000 people** (75% women or girls) have been improved (see Annex 2).

The **operating context** is characterized various gendered constraints that limit women's bodily integrity, self-determination, resources and opportunities. Root causes to these constraints are socially constructed norms that emanate from negative stereotypes that uphold beliefs about men as superior and women as inferior, and shape ideas about appropriate behaviour, roles and responsibilities for men and women. Women's active participation in public life and productive work is constrained by their exten-

sive domestic responsibilities. Their access to knowledge and skills, services and technology, natural, physical, and financial livelihood resources and control over their use is restricted by rigid social norms.

Constraints on women and girls' bodily integrity include violence, abuse, and harassment. Intimate partner violence and non-partner sexual assault are the most prevalent forms. Also, female genital mutilation (FGM) stems from the need to control female sexuality. Pressure to conform to societal expectations and to protect family honour often keep women and girls from claiming their right and seeking justice. In many communities, customary laws and informal mechanisms are used to settle cases of gender-based violence which favours male perpetrators over female survivors. Also, duty bearers lack political will, capacity and budget to fulfil their obligations, whereby impunity upholds violence and harmful practices.

ISF's programmes demonstrate strong **multi-stakeholder cooperation**. Across countries, ISF facilitated partnerships among local cooperatives, women's groups, and CSOs alongside national and regional authorities such as ministries, county governments, and service providers to strengthen service delivery, policy alignment, and referral systems. Partnerships with actors like FAO, UNIDO, and research institutions brought women to the centre of technical and livelihood innovations, while private sector collaboration improved market access and product quality. Collaboration with training institutions enhanced skills development and linked education to labour market needs. ISF also engaged networks such as national and local anti-FGM coalitions and gender working groups to influence policy and strengthen coordination between grassroots and national levels. Across contexts, ISF fostered ecosystems where community knowledge, public services, and market opportunities reinforce each other—enabling locally led solutions, scaling impact, and strengthening sustainability of women's rights and livelihood outcomes.

ISF **programme results** demonstrate meaningful progress across all goal (impact) level indicators, while highlighting the non-linear nature of social and economic change in fragile contexts. Willingness to abandon FGM increased significantly across the countries, with particularly strong gains in Kenya and Somaliland, where support rose to above 90% in several areas. Reductions in partner violence were notable across contexts, with sharp declines reported in both Kenya and Somaliland. Resilience to shocks strengthened through diversified livelihoods, improved early warning systems, and stronger local institutions. Across countries, households demonstrated increased capacity to recover from climate and economic stressors, though sustainability remains dependent on external support. Savings capacity and women's self-efficacy improved overall, particularly where income diversification and collective structures such as cooperatives and savings groups were in place.

Regarding outcome level results, ISF strengthened the **capacity and engagement of state and non-state duty bearers to prevent and respond to VAWG** (outcome 1), with notable but uneven progress. In Ethiopia, knowledge and willingness among leaders to address FGM improved in some areas, though results were mixed and resistance persisted, particularly around child marriage and medicalised FGM. In Kenya, duty bearers demonstrated consistently improving knowledge and attitudes toward ending FGM and IPV, which translated into increased interventions and reporting. The adoption of a gender mainstreaming policy in Kisii marked an important institutional gain. In Somaliland, leaders increasingly promoted zero-tolerance approaches, and referral systems became more functional.

Progress in **women's and girls' ability to claim their rights** (outcome 2) has been significant, though shaped by persistent structural and social barriers. In Ethiopia, knowledge of FGM increased notably, and growing self-agency is re-

flected in girls increasingly refusing the practice, supported by safe spaces and intergenerational dialogues. In Kenya, awareness of bodily integrity and survivor services rose substantially, supported by contextualized initiatives such as the Alternative Rite of Passage. In Somaliland, peer networks, youth clubs, and women's groups significantly strengthened women's awareness and agency. Reporting of VAWG cases improved in some areas, supported by community-based anti-VAWG committees.

Women's sphere of influence (outcome 3) expanded, driven by their participation in cooperatives and local governance structures, such as DRM councils. In Ethiopia, over half of women cooperative members reported increased decision-making power at household and community levels. In Kenya, women's growing role in agri-business strengthened their bargaining power and participation in household decisions but fluctuated in times of economic stress. In Somaliland, women increasingly moved to recognized leadership roles in cooperatives and community structures. Positive shifts in attitudes toward abandoning FGM and partner violence across countries further reinforced women's status.

Women increasingly benefit from services and networks that support livelihood reform (outcome 4). In Ethiopia and Somaliland, membership in cooperatives or savings groups and inclusion in community decision making strengthened women's access to services and finance, community resources, inputs and markets, which enhanced productivity and income. Vocational training improved women's employment. In Kenya, strong institutional and commercial partnerships and cooperative models enabled women to transition from subsistence to profitable and regionally significant agribusiness. Processing, product quality and contract farming increased incomes, while peer advisory systems and savings groups further reinforced sustainability.

The **capacity of farm systems to adapt to and mitigate climate change** (outcome 5) has strengthened through sustainable agricultural practices, improved inputs, better access to information and strengthened Disaster Risk Management systems. In Ethiopia, irrigation, crop diversification, and sustainable land management increased production and access to early warning systems enabled farmers to make informed decisions and maintain production during drought. In Kenya, resilience improved through soil conservation, composting, water harvesting and early warning information. Women's income from processed products contributed to farm resilience and reduced emissions by utilizing circular economy solutions. In Somaliland, irrigation, erosion control and land rehabilitation enhanced farmers' ability to stabilize production despite droughts and floods.

Analysis of the goal and outcome level results, various internal assessment and external evaluations conducted during 2022-25 illuminate **important learnings**: A key lesson is the importance of engaging relevant duty bearers through context-sensitive structures that expose them to women's lived realities. Across all contexts, engaging men and boys beyond leadership roles proved critical for violence prevention initiatives. The programme also showed that translating knowledge of women's rights into action requires peer support structures, safe spaces, and accessible reporting mechanisms. Intergenerational and community-led approaches emerged as essential for reducing resistance to change.

A central finding is that women's economic empowerment is a powerful driver of agency. Participation in innovative processes, cooperatives, and governance structures increased women's confidence, decision-making power, and social recognition. These gains were strongest where supported by multi-stakeholder cooperation and system-level approaches. However, insufficient attention to persistent gender norms can limit impact and external shocks—such as climate change, conflict, and economic stress—

can quickly undermine progress, reinforcing the need for stronger risk management and adaptive programming. Looking ahead, ISF identified the need to better link community-level action with structural change, to more systematically combine VAWG prevention with livelihood support, and to apply gender-transformative strategies.

Regarding ISF's **operating model and principles**, ISF contributed to Finland's development policy and thereby the attainment of the UN Sustainable Development Goals by promoting gender equality, human rights, and resilient livelihoods, while strengthening civil society, governance, and climate adaptation in fragile contexts. ISF advanced locally led development by working through long-term partnerships where local actors led planning, implementation, and monitoring of projects. Partners' capacity was strengthened through training, networks, and joint learning, resulting in increased ownership and leadership. Partners reported consistently positive impacts on their strategic goals and local positioning. Monitoring, evaluation, and learning were central, with strengthened data use, regular joint reviews, and multiple evaluations and studies informing adaptation and 2026-29 programme design. Knowledge sharing across teams and partners enhanced innovation and evidence-based decision-making. Risk management addressed conflict, climate shocks, funding cuts, and civic space restrictions. ISF communications team strengthened awareness, engagement, and support among Finnish audiences for women's and girls' rights through a "social media first" approach which effectively expanded reach and engagement. ISF also strengthened advocacy through active participation in Finnish civil society networks and collaboration with media actors.

In what follows, the country specific chapters 1-3 entail an overview of the operating environment, multi-stakeholder engagement, and programme performance in each country. Chapter 4 reports ISF's contribution to Finland's development policy, approaches to partnership and locally led development; as well as key undertakings in monitoring, evaluation, accountability, learning, risk management and communications. Chapter 5 concludes the lessons learnt towards the 2026-29 programme.

1. Ethiopia country programme



1.1. Operating environment

In 2025, Ethiopia's operational environment remained highly fragile and complex, shaped by overlapping political, security, economic, and humanitarian pressures. Ongoing localized conflicts in regions of Amhara, Tigray, and Oromia resulted in civilian casualties and displacement. At the same time, rising regional tensions linked to Ethiopia's ambitions to secure access to the Red Sea added further uncertainty to the broader geopolitical context. The government's continued use of arbitrary arrests and restrictions on movement, media, and civil society actors, contributed to a shrinking civic space and limited independent oversight and accountability.

Economic and environmental pressures further compounded these challenges. Macroeconomic reforms, including currency liberalization, and persistent inflation significantly increased the cost of living and operational expenses. Recurrent drought and climate shocks, particularly in pastoral and agro-pastoral areas, deepened food insecurity and weakened household livelihoods, while internal displacement remained high. The climate shocks triggered acute pasture shortages, which can cause conflicts. The crisis emphasized the importance of new fodder preservation technologies as safety nets. Despite increasing humanitarian needs, the response remained severely underfunded, constraining the scale and continuity of assistance.

One of the major developments in 2025 was the suspension of humanitarian assistance by USAID, which significantly affected Ethiopia. As one of the countries most reliant on this support, the cuts led to major disruptions in health services, nutrition programmes, and community-based protection systems. The Somali Region was particularly impacted, as the operational capacity of civil society and humanitarian actors was reduced, limiting responses to food insecurity and protection needs. This, in turn, affected ISF's work, as the effectiveness of prevention efforts is closely linked to functioning protection systems and accessible health and social services, many of which have traditionally been supported by international aid.

At the same time, violence against women and girls remains a persistent challenge, compounded by the reduction in humanitarian assistance and weakened service delivery systems. In the Somali Region, where ISF operates, harmful practices such as FGM and child marriage remain highly prevalent. While Ethiopia's national roadmap to end these practices was to expire in 2025, a new strategy is currently being developed.

Despite these challenges, there have been some positive developments. In 2025, both the Afar and Somali regional governments made progress toward adopting a national Family Law framework, which is critical for formalizing legal protection for women and girls, within contexts where customary systems such as Xeer remain influential. The Afar region is expected to finalize and adopt its Family Law in 2026, including provisions prohibiting child marriage. In parallel, negotiations between the Federal Ministry of Women Affairs and the Somali Region's Sharia Court and Justice Department are ongoing to resolve contested provisions, with the aim of reaching agreement by early 2026. This represents an important step forward in strengthening the legal framework to address child marriage and advance broader protection efforts in the Somali Region.

In 2025, ISF strengthened its strategic partnerships with other international actors in VAWG prevention. ISF and German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) jointly delivered training for ISF's partners on intergenerational dialogue method, a successful collaboration that has strengthened knowledge sharing and coordination, with plans to expand this approach to other ISF country programmes in 2026-29. ISF also participated in a regional conference on intergenerational dialogue, organized by GIZ and the German Foreign Ministry in Addis Ababa, where ISF and partners contributed to panel discussions. The workshop provided a platform to exchange best practices, discuss policy developments, and reflect on lessons learned from different country contexts.

Initial meetings with Strategic Initiative for the Horn of Africa (SIHA) Ethiopian office explored alignment on advocacy goals, while discussions with the Ethiopian Centre for Disability (ECDD) considered potential technical partnerships to strengthen disability inclusion across ISF programmes. Meetings with the Finnish Red Cross, Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Mission (FELM) and Finnish Meteorological Institute in Addis Ababa also set the stage for strategic collaboration for the new programme period starting in 2026. With FELM, ISF has further explored the Finnpartnership project to replicate WorkPilot employment platform in Somali region. Preliminary discussions have been held with the Swedish Reach for Change to launch a circular economy entrepreneurship boot camp for young people in Somali region.

ISF and its partners cooperated with key government ministries to enhance policy alignment and to improve inclusion of women farmers to services in climate adaptation and DRM/EW, cooperative development and employment. Projects contributed to regional climate adaptation plan and government officers gained new skills in e.g. vermicomposting and feed preservation. The collaboration with Degehabur TVET College and woreda Jobs Office generated

ideas for long term collaboration to foster green entrepreneurship and youth employment. ISF and partners involved in EVAWG work, participated in the regional alliance to eliminate FGM and child marriage, and coordinated its EVAWG efforts with the Bureau of Women and Children Affairs (BOWCA), particularly during the International 16 Days of Activism against FGM, joined by the Somali Region Bureau of Innovation and Technology.

ISF partners also made exchange and exposure visits to learn from each other. For example, the cooperatives in RDV and HAVOYOCO projects visited each other to share experiences in cooperative governance and market engagement.

1.2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

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1.3. Programme performance

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

In Ethiopia, ISF's programme began full implementation in 2024. The projects will continue in 2026-29 mainly in the same atarget areas to support long-term development, as many of these locations had previously received primarily humanitarian interventions. The first follow-up data for the programme indicators

was collected in 2025 but remains limited due to the short implementation period (less than 2 years) and the incoming light revision of the 2026-29 project plans based on the lessons learnt in 2024-25.

Parents's willingness to reject FGM (ind. G1):

At baseline in Harawa and Degehabur, willingness ranged between 33–35% among men and 35–37% among women. After one year of intervention, this increased to between 40–68% among men and fluctuated between 29–80% among women. Lower levels and even declines in some areas are not unexpected, as initial phases of long-term interventions often face backlash and a tendency to reinforce traditional practices. In both projects, in Harawa led by CAAP and in Degehabur led by RDV, the main approach to raising awareness on VAWG and harmful practices has been intergenerational dialogues. However, stronger results were observed in Harawa, where implementation was more consistent and geographically focused. There the establishment of the safe spaces for women and girls have played an important role, providing women and girls privacy as well as a dedicated time and place for peer support, and reinforcing the visibility and importance of EVAWG efforts within the whole community.

Resilience to shocks and stressors (ind. G4): In Harawa, the investments in solar-powered irrigation, fodder production and preservation diversified agricultural production. Across the target kebeles the DRM/EW councils were formally linked with the woreda and regional DRM sector officers. This direct coordination mechanism has improved weather and early warning information flow and timely preparedness actions. The councils are better equipped to interpret climate information and lead community-level risk reduction measures. As a result, in 2025 cooperatives sustained production despite the drought, demonstrating resilience and preparedness for future shocks. In Degehabur, livelihood diversification through vocational training, goat fattening, vegetable growing and

honey production, increased families' capacity to survive through drought periods.

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

In Ethiopia's Somali region, religious and traditional leaders play a pivotal role in shaping community norms and challenging cultural or religious justifications for VAWG. ISF monitors the knowledge and attitudes of these moral (non-state) duty bearers, as well as judicial (state) duty bearers such as government officials to assess their commitment and capacity to strengthen local VAWG prevention structures. Data from Harawa shows that leaders' knowledge and attitudes to mitigate FGM increased significantly from 49% to 72%, with willingness to reject FGM rising from 45% to 71%. In Degehabur, knowledge among leaders rose moderately from 40% to 46%, while willingness to abandon FGM declined from 53% to 45%.

Across all leaders, willingness to mitigate early and child marriage remained largely unchanged, highlighting that in a region with one of the highest global rates of child marriage, further work is needed. These findings illustrate that consistent engagement during the first years of intervention can encounter backlash, especially among traditional leaders. Focus group discussions with religious and traditional leaders revealed fears of disrupting cultural traditions or misconceptions about health risks and religious obligations. These challenges have been reinforced by the 2024 fatwa issued by the Ethiopian Islamic Affairs Supreme Council, which continues to influence many leaders to support the continuation of medicalized Type I FGM.

Capacity-building efforts strengthened law enforcement and justice actors. Projects enhanced knowledge of anti-FGM legal frameworks, improved referral pathways for GBV survivors, and reinforced enforcement responsibilities. Multi-sectoral coordination platforms in Harawa and Degehabur have improved institutional

collaboration, while service mapping, monthly woreda and kebele meetings, and targeted trainings for police, courts, and prosecutors have facilitated more coordinated community-based solutions. Intergenerational dialogue champions have further bridged communication gaps by reporting local VAWG cases to authorities, strengthening referral pathways for the future. Ugaaso led project was launched mid-2025, introducing a strategy that emphasizes advocacy for women's rights and VAWG prevention. The project successfully mobilized religious and community leaders, women's groups, and regional bureau representatives, and trained media personnel to report more effectively on VAWG and women and girls' positions in Somali region society. In the next programme phase, Ugaaso will establish improved monitoring tools to track progress.

OUTCOME 2: Women and girls collectively claim their rights

The Somali region of Ethiopia holds some of the highest prevalence rates of FGM and child and early marriage. The isolation of Degehabur and Harawa, where interventions have historically been limited to humanitarian aid with little long-term prevention work, has left women and girls with low awareness of their rights and available services. High illiteracy further limits access to information, reinforcing harmful beliefs such as FGM being seen as a religious obligation, while child marriage continues to be driven by poverty and food insecurity.

In Ethiopia, ISF programme's initial focus has been on FGM and child marriage prevention, with plans to gradually expand to partner and sexual violence. To strengthen girls' and young women's ability to claim their rights, the support of older and more influential women is essential. To address this, ISF partners adopted intergenerational dialogue as a key method, a structured nine-month process where community members are grouped by age and gender to ensure all voices are heard, before bringing together champions

and moderators from different generations to reach consensus on sensitive topics.

Baseline values for knowledge of bodily integrity and VAWG-related services (ind. 2.1-1), collected among youth participating in school club sessions showed knowledge of FGM ranging from 31% to 47%, while awareness of early marriage was higher, between 71% and 85%, with only a minor gender gap as girls were slightly more aware. In the follow-up data, with participants of school clubs and intergenerational dialogues knowledge of FGM increased to between 43% and 69%, while awareness of early marriage fluctuated at similar levels (72–81%).

Positively, focus group discussions in Degehabur show that girls are increasingly refusing FGM, demonstrating growing self-agency and empowerment. In some kebeles (villages), there are indications of strong community rejection of the practice, including the social isolation of former practitioners. In Harawa, focus group discussions, especially among men, highlighted the importance of intergenerational dialogues in engaging men, reducing friction and backlash against women and girls' rights, and improving communication on sensitive issues between genders. Similarly, as noted earlier, the establishment of women's spaces in Harawa has strengthened women and girls' agency, as they now have a place to gather and spend time outside the home.

OUTCOME 3: Women's sphere of influence has expanded

This outcome is cross-cutting, as it is not addressed through standalone activities or projects. Instead, many ISF programme interventions implemented under other outcomes contribute to strengthening women's influence and decision-making over their bodies, livelihoods, family matters, and community development.

In Harawa, 55 % of women cooperative members reported strengthened economic position and

decision-making power at household and cooperative levels (ind. 3-1). Women's self-confidence increased, enabling them to take part in decisions on household expenditure. In cooperatives, women worked equally alongside men in technical, commercial and administrative positions. They emphasized that their opinions are increasingly considered in production and business decisions. New roles and self-confidence have resulted in greater influence and recognition within the wider community. Women are active members in DRM/EW councils (35% of members are female); ensuring that early warning information and preparedness actions reflect the needs of the entire community. In Degehabur, women cooperative members reported improved confidence and increased opportunities to generate income due to access to shared livestock assets and collective marketing efforts. Increased incomes strengthened women's position in key decisions on household expenditures. Women also have more freedom in allocation of time between economic and domestic responsibilities.

Parental attitudes regarding whether their daughters undergo FGM or are married as children provide different insight community perceptions of girls' and women's bodily integrity, as well as their broader human rights within existing traditional norms. In Ethiopia, the baseline data (2024) showed relatively limited gender variation, with 41–44% of parents rejecting FGM, increasing moderately to 54–76% in the follow-up data (ind. 3.1-1). In contrast, while initial rejection of early and child marriage was relatively high at 75–88% (ind. 3.1-2), this declined slightly to 73–84%, which can be linked to the broader challenges faced by communities in the Somali region. As highlighted in focus group discussions, persistent livelihood insecurity—driven by climate shocks, high unemployment, and limited access to education—has reduced prospects for young people. In this context, early marriage is sometimes seen by families as a coping strategy to reduce economic burden, while youth may view starting a family early as one of the few available pathways. In addition to RDV and CAAP's EVAWG work

(see Outcomes 1-2), Ugaaso, an advocacy-focused women-led network, has begun supporting efforts to strengthen women's and girls' agency in leadership and institutional spaces.

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

In Degehabur, the sales value of goats and onions increased from zero to ETB 632,000 (ind. 4-1). Trained Community Animal Health Workers strengthened access to vet drugs (ind. 4.2-2) and animal health services at community level, which led to improved productivity. However, only 30% of farms received vet drugs and livestock farming is still mainly based on traditional grazing, which does not prepare for dry seasons by storing feed. Through cooperative model, members shared resources and did joint marketing which enhanced sales and income stability. In addition, 20 young women were trained in tailoring skills in collaboration with Degehabur TVET College and woreda Jobs Office. All the trained women use new skill to generate some income (ind 4.1-2).

In Harawa, value chain actor mapping opened new markets for cooperatives in urban centres and in Somaliland. Improved cooperative business records enabled knowledge-based business planning and marketing. Women actively engaged in marketing and sales negotiations. Woreda offices gave regular on-site coaching, demonstrations and training on climate-smart agriculture practices and technologies, and model farmers served as local resource persons. The institutionalized linkage between cooperatives and woreda services ensured long-term access to extension and innovation service (ind. 4-2). To improve access to quality seeds and seedlings (ind. 4.2-2), the cooperatives were linked to national seed companies. Bilan Agro-Input Supply Cooperative was established to provide a local source for better seeds and agricultural inputs, and cooperative by-laws were approved to direct part of profits into purchasing inputs.

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

In Harawa, the production volumes (ind. 5-1) of staple crops remained the same as in 2024, but irrigation significantly increased vegetable production. Onion production increased tenfold, and the tomato harvest was 17 times larger than the previous year. Cooperatives also launched fruit production. To increase resilience in dry spells, cooperatives expanded fodder production with irrigation. In 2025, during severe drought, the fodder was used for livestock consumption rather than processed and preserved. As a result of the diversification, farms expanded their income sources, reduced reliance on seasonal livelihoods and improved food security.

Key drivers for change were improved access to seeds, seedlings and organic fertilizers, better planning, planting, harvesting, and post-harvest handling, and improved water-use efficiency throughout the year. All the targeted kebeles receive government early warning and weather information and all project participants regularly use this information to make production decisions (ind. 5.1-3).

The cooperative members in Harawa own 184 hectares of land, out of which 126 ha (83%) are currently cultivated using sustainable farming practices (ind. 5.1-2) leading to improved soil health, higher yields, reduced post-harvest losses, and stronger resilience to climate variability. In one kebele, invasive alien species *Prosopis Juliflora* was cleared and replaced by crop production.



2. Kenya country programme



2.1. Operating environment

In 2025, the Kenyan economy faced both challenges and opportunities as it sought stability amid economic pressures. The GDP growth rate decelerated affecting various sectors, driven by heavy rains and floods disrupting agricultural activities and damaging infrastructure. On the other hand, inflation stabilized, and shilling strengthened narrowing current account deficit. These positive signals created more favorable conditions for investment and growth. Civil society faced increased pressure during 2025, with media outlets also reporting pressure from authorities, highlighting ongoing challenges for civil society actors working on governance, accountability, and human rights.

Extreme and unpredictable weather patterns plagued the Gusii region throughout the program period, which negatively affected household economic resilience and led to inconsistencies in production volumes. Farmers who relied solely on rain-fed agriculture were particularly affected. Poor road conditions during rainy periods temporarily reduced access to raw materials and slowed production timelines. To mitigate this, the cooperatives expanded raw material sourcing. Environmental challenges were closely linked with economic pressure. Rising costs of farm inputs (organic manure, seeds, soil amendments, packaging, and transport) coincided with climate-induced yield re-

ductions, squeezing farmer margins and limiting ability to invest in new technologies. Rising household expenses forced occasionally women to prioritize immediate income-generating activities over attending in project-led activities and development processes.

Violence against women and girls remains widespread in Kenya, with elevated rates of femicide and FGM, the latter particularly in the Gusii region where medicalised FGM is common. Positively, in 2025 Kisii County passed a gender mainstreaming policy in line with the national requirement for counties to adopt such frameworks. The next five years will be crucial for guiding civil society, communities, and county institutions to address SGBV, promote women's inclusion, ensure equitable resource distribution, integrate special interest groups, and strengthen gender-responsive institutions. In Nyamira, a similar policy is still under development, though a child protection policy has been adopted, while this in Kisii is still being finalized.

2.2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

ISF strengthened multi-stakeholder collaboration through participation in county-level Gender Technical Working Groups and Child Protection Working Groups, as well as coordination with the Kenyan Coalition on Violence Against Women and Girls (COVAW). In 2023, ISF joined National CSO Network on Ending FGM in Kenya, thereby strengthening partnerships with key stakeholders such as the Anti-FGM Board. Through the CSO Network, ISF has contributed to the ongoing revision of the FGM Act (2011) to address emerging trends such as medicalization, cross-border practices and the need for more inclusive language. In 2025, the CSO Network launched a five-year strategic plan jointly developed with the Anti-FGM Board, and ISF was appointed to lead the Kisii chapter and extend support to Nyamira. In this role, ISF will promote knowledge exchange, accountability, and alignment between grassroots and national

efforts, thus supporting future implementation of the gender mainstreaming policy in Kisii.

Through Muungano Gender Forum (MGF), ISF trained over 30 CSOs on ending SGBV and increased awareness of county-level policy and resource allocation. MGF also coordinated stakeholders' engagement on zero tolerance for FGM, securing commitments from state and non-state actors. Benchmarking visits to World Vision project areas enhanced ISF and partners' capacity in developing the alternative rite of passage (ARP) model. Men's engagement trainings with Nairobi-based MenEndFGM and MenKen strengthened ISF and partner capacity to develop male participation in promoting gender equality and preventing VAWG. Mental health training equipped staff to address trauma and conflict in target communities.

In 2025, ISF continued implementing the EU-funded Civil Society United Against GBV project (2023–26), supporting CECOME and Manga Heart led initiatives and implementing a Financial Support to Third Parties (FSTP) scheme. During 2023–25, the FSTP scheme provided incubator funding and training in e.g. donor compliance, financial monitoring, safeguarding, and data protection to altogether 36 grassroots organizations.

ISF participated in stakeholder workshops and coordination forums to remain responsive to emerging trends, policy shifts, and sectoral learning relevant to women's economic empowerment, e.g. exploring technologies in energy briquette production from banana crop waste. ISF also engaged in consultations around the County and National Policy on Gender and Climate Action, contributing to dialogue on how climate change disproportionately affects women and other vulnerable groups, and how gender-responsive strategies can be integrated into climate policies and local development planning.

Growing interest in regenerative agriculture and circular economy approaches, partially catalysed by ISF's programme, made multi-actor cooperation a key to the effectiveness of the livelihood projects. The strategic linkages with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) positioned the banana fibre initiative within a national circular economy and green jobs agenda. Through this collaboration, the project was sponsored to benchmark visits and training to gain hands-on experience and technical knowledge in agricultural waste utilization, business models and nation-wide market and expert networks. This alignment also offered opportunities for policy influence and scaling up beyond individual farmer groups. The Kenya Industrial Research and Development Institute (KIRDI) played a pivotal role in facilitating skills transfer in resource-efficient production, sustainable processing technologies, and quality enhancement. Through its coordination role with FAO and UNIDO, KIRDI ensured that women-led enterprises benefit from technical capacity building and innovation. For example, in cooperation with FAO and KIRDI, women are now developing liquid fertilizer made from fibre processing waste and local wild bush.

Collaboration with TEXTFAD company from Uganda improved banana fibre processing technologies and equipment, significantly enhancing production efficiency and product quality. Market linkages were strengthened through engagement with Mifuko, as part of ISF-Mifuko Finnpartnership project to produce high-quality fibre for Mifuko. Engagements with Muhoroni Peoples Fund, Ziada Solutions, Ecobana and Hand in Hand expanded connections within the handicraft and national green enterprise ecosystem. Collectively, these partnerships strengthened technical capacity, improved market readiness and access, increased visibility, and enhanced the project's sustainability.

Kisii University, Egerton University and KIRDI gave technical support to African Leafy Vegetables (ALVs) value addition and sustainable production practices, while also benefiting from field-based learning for academic and training use. Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS) engaged in product testing, quality assurance, and standards guidance, enhancing compliance and market readiness. Close cooperation with the County Department of Agriculture and Livestock supported agricultural capacity development and linked ISF programme interventions to other ongoing programmes which increased project funding from, among others, FAO and UNIDO. Engagement with private sector, e.g. Mace Foods, strengthened processing quality, aggregation and collective marketing of ALVs.

Between 2020 and 2025, ISF partnered with Fingo Power Bank initiative to pilot digital innovations aimed at strengthening women's economic empowerment and GBV response mechanisms. The initiative focused on promoting women's capacity to use digital tools to access financial services, livelihood information, and economic opportunities. The partnership also contributed to piloting of a toll-free number for VAWG survivors and strengthened innovation capacity through participation in Kenya Innovation Week, AI and OMBEA tool trainings, webinars, and Communities of Practice.

2.3. Programme performance

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

Parents' willingness to reject FGM (ind. G1): Throughout the programme period, parental willingness to reject FGM remained relatively stable. In the 2021 baseline in Kisii, 87% of women and 85% of men demonstrated willingness to reject FGM, while in the 2025 endline this slightly declined to 84% among women and 82% among men. In Nyamira, attitudes showed a small increase, from a baseline of 74% among women and 65% among men to 75% and 68% respectively in

2025. Women's slightly higher willingness to abandon FGM is often linked to their own lived experiences and understanding of its consequences. However, these relatively high baseline figures do not fully reflect the reality in the Gusii region, where FGM prevalence is consistently reported at over 75%, among the highest in the country. This highlights that willingness does not automatically translate into behaviour change. Turning attitudes into action requires sustained efforts, particularly among older generations, as well as stronger engagement of men to increase their support for abandoning the practice.

Public declarations to abandon FGM (ind. G2):

In Kenya, public declarations against FGM take place during the graduation ceremonies of alternative rite of passage (ARP) camps that ISF partners Manga Heart and CECOME conduct in Nyamira and Kisii, respectively. These camps are held during school holidays, when girls are most likely to undergo FGM. In Kisii, 117 families participated in a public oral declaration. These figures build on steady engagement in previous years: 93 families participated in 2022 and 2023, increasing to 100 in 2024 through consistent ARP programming, community sensitisation, and active parental involvement in advocacy activities. In Nyamira, public declarations also continued to increase, from 64 families in 2022 to 97 in 2023, and from 100 in 2024 to 102 in 2025. Participation in public declarations reached 100% among parents and girls attending in ARP in both counties, reflecting strong community buy-in, and entailing reduced fear of stigma or backlash for the uncut girls and their families.

Women's experiences of partner violence (ind. G3):

In 2025, the proportion of women experiencing partner violence declined significantly, from the 2021 baseline of 70% among CECOME project participants and 43% among Manga Heart participants to 22% in both contexts, and from 41% to 16% among NNWS project participants. This demonstrates that attitudinal change is beginning to translate into measurable reductions in violence. Challenges

such as economic hardship, substance abuse, and intergenerational violence persist, making strengthened referral pathways, male accountability, and women's economic empowerment, alongside religious and community level leadership engagement, critical for sustained change.

Resilience to shocks and stressors (ind. G4):

The key for improving and sustaining the resilience was strengthening the institutional capacity of ISF's partner NNWS to provide extension and market services to its members (over 2000 women farmers). NNWS's abilities in aggregation and quality assurance has improved, and it has market resilience strategies and sales contracts to secure consistent demand and finance for service maintenance. High-quality, certified products opened the doors to larger, more profitable markets nationwide. The established partnerships provide knowhow to support future adaptation to climate and economic stressors. The Manga Heart led banana fibre project improved resilience of farms by transition from sole reliance on primary farming to value-added agribusiness. The project developed a profitable income source from banana crop waste into fibre, handicrafts, and fertilizer, thereby increasing women's economic agency and contribution to family resilience.

Women and men's savings capacity (ind. G5):

The NNWS project developed a reliable income source from production of ALVs, mushrooms and agricultural by-products (banana fiber and fertilizers) that diversified and increased the family income. This provided families with financial confidence for savings and investments. The percentage of women who can save KES 1000-5000 monthly increased from 28% in 2022 to 48% in 2023, but dropped sharply to 14% in 2024 due to inflation, poor access to productive inputs and extreme weather. However, families quickly bounced back; in 2025, 54% of women saved monthly KES 1000-5000 and 76 % of women saved regularly (ind. 4.2-1).

Women's self-efficacy (ind. G6): The self-efficacy rate monitored through a simple survey among the NNWS project participants dropped from 71% at baseline to 12% in 2024, likely due to consecutive challenging years; women felt losing control over their livelihoods. However, business formalization and women's inclusion in local value networks improved their economic status and made their livelihoods locally significant, which in turn strengthened their self-efficacy. Also, results under Outcome 3 (women's perceptions on their role in the public and private spheres) reflect the sense of self-efficacy.

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

A key factor that allows women and girls to safely report violence is having well-informed duty bearers from village chiefs to religious leaders, medical staff, and police, who know how to handle cases properly. The 2025 endline results show sustained knowledge and supportive attitudes among duty bearers toward ending FGM (ind. 1.1-1). Among religious leaders in Kisii, supportive attitudes increased from 88–91% among women and men to 94–98%. In Nyamira, knowledge and attitudes toward abandoning FGM increased from 86–91% among women and men respectively to 93–95%. In the Gusii region, FGM is not strongly linked to religious beliefs but rather to ethnicity, explaining why religious (mostly Christian) leaders' attitudes were already relatively supportive at baseline.

Instead, traditional Gusii leaders are often the ones upholding FGM. In CECOME's intervention areas in Kisii, supportive knowledge among traditional leaders reached as high as 90% among women and increased to 92% among men (ind. 1.1-3), compared to baseline levels of 76% among women and 64% among men. Similarly, in Manga Heart's project area in Nyamira, attitudes toward abandoning FGM improved significantly from 59% among women and 54% among men to 94% and 97% respectively at endline.

Health care workers in Kisii and Nyamira, where medicalised FGM is more common, also play a critical role. In Kisii, their knowledge and attitudes toward rejecting FGM increased from 76–81% among women and men respectively to 96–99% (ind. 1.1-5). In Nyamira, similar improvements were observed, rising from 56–70% between women and men to 97% among both. These increases are particularly significant, as medical staff are trusted duty bearers who can directly influence parents' decisions not to have their daughters undergo FGM. More supportive attitudes among duty bearers are also reflected in increased community reporting and interventions, indicating that they are actively applying their knowledge to address FGM.

Support for preventing other forms of VAWG, particularly IPV, among duty bearers increased significantly, reaching near full commitment across groups. Given that intimate partner violence has a high prevalence in the Gusii region, the influence of community leaders is particularly important. Among religious leaders in Kisii, willingness to mitigate IPV remained at 100% at both baseline and endline (ind. 1.1-2). In Nyamira, supportive attitudes increased from 90–92% among women and men to 99–100% respectively. Work with traditional leaders also showed strong progress. In CECOME's project area, supportive attitudes among women reached 100%, while men reached 91%, compared to the 2022 baseline of 58% for women and 42% for men (ind. 1.1-4). In Nyamira, knowledge and attitudes supportive of abandoning IPV reached 100% among both female and male traditional leaders, a clear increase from 63–75% baseline levels. Among health care personnel, willingness to mitigate IPV (ind. 1.1-6) also improved. In Kisii, it increased from 76% among both genders at baseline to 100% among women and 98% among men. In Nyamira, it rose from 89% among women and 77% among men to 99–100% at endline.

Shifts in knowledge and attitudes also turned into action: Nyamira recorded 56 interventions by local chiefs and paralegals in 2025, sustaining community-based reporting and response mechanisms, reflecting improved responsiveness, strengthened coordination, and greater leader accountability. In Kisii, 3 interventions were recorded in 2025, all confirmed by chiefs and paralegals. This downward trend from 8 in 2022, 7 in 2023, and 6 in 2024 may reflect under-reporting, reduced case follow-through, leadership changes, and coordination challenges. Many women still prefer reporting to family members due to low trust in local authorities and fear of retaliation, underscoring the need for trust-building, legal literacy, and confidential referral pathways.

Encouraging arrests and convictions remains challenging. In 2025, Nyamira recorded one conviction through follow-up by project-supported paralegals. In Kisii, no convictions occurred via the ISF supported toll-free line, though three ongoing GBV cases are being handled by paralegals, with one referred to FIDA-Kenya (Federation of Women Lawyers). As in 2024, operational challenges with the toll-free line limited case reporting. Progress toward convictions continues to be constrained by survivor concealment, fear of testifying, cultural norms favoring informal resolution, and financial barriers. Strengthening reporting infrastructure, survivor protection, and collaboration between duty bearers and legal institutions remains essential.

One of the biggest achievements in 2025 was the long-awaited approval of the gender mainstreaming policy in Kisii. The ISF led MGF project played a central role in coordinating meetings between local government and civil society. The project also reinforced duty bearers' capacity and institutional actions to address VAWG through public awareness campaigns and grassroots engagement. Mental health and psychosocial support services were integrated into response efforts, while local media, social platforms, and public dialogues helped foster community involvement.

OUTCOME 2: Women and girls collectively claim their rights

Percentage of targeted women reporting violence (ind. 2-1) declined in CECOME project areas in Kisii from 29% at baseline to 21% in 2025, reflecting structural and social barriers such as stigma, fear, economic dependence, and low confidence in formal systems. This underscores the need for survivor-friendly reporting pathways, confidentiality safeguards, and stronger community-level referral mechanisms. In Manga Heart project areas in Nyamira, reporting rose from 26% at baseline to 34% in 2025.

The ARP programmes conducted during school breaks continue to be a flagship initiative of the CECOME and Manga Heart projects. Family support was strengthened through parent dialogue sessions, while parent-child discussions focused on life skills and understanding parental roles. Girls also participated in sessions on adolescence and menstrual hygiene, while women-only community safe spaces provided opportunities to speak openly about GBV, seek support, and strengthen solidarity. Among girls who participated in school programmes and ARP camps, knowledge of their bodily integrity and available survivor services increased steadily. In Kisii, this rose from baseline levels of 52–59% to endline levels of 82–89%. In Nyamira, it increased from a baseline of 54–60% to 84–89% at endline (ind. 2.1-1).

The ISF led MGF project aimed to complement partners' efforts, supporting local civil society actors to take coordinated awareness raising and advocacy action on gender equality, and to mainstream women's rights in key county policies and budgets. Together with ISF partners and other civil society actors, the project implemented advocacy campaigns to, for example, reduce gender disparities that limit women's access to services and opportunities. The project also engaged communities and stakeholders on zero tolerance for FGM, culminating in a stakeholder forum in February 2025.

OUTCOME 3: Women's sphere of influence has expanded

ISF's support to women's collective business development has made women a visible and integral part of the local agri-business development. In the NNWS project final evaluation, women affirmed that the key take-away has been their stronger role in household and community decision making. This suggests that women's increased income contribution has strengthened their bargaining position. Women can make decisions on sales volumes and timing, as well as negotiate prices and market outlets more independently. All targeted women felt confident making decisions about the revenue from vegetables, 57% reported having influence on household decisions on expenditure and investments (ind. 3-1), and 76% indicated that they make decisions jointly with their spouses. Similarly, in the Manga Heart led banana fibre project, over 70% of women reported making financial household decisions together with their husbands.

However, traditional gender norms are deeply entrenched and there has been fluctuation in women's perceptions on their influence. For example, among the NNWS project participants, only 14% of women reported having influence on major household decisions in 2024, while in 2023 97% reported so. On the other hand, in 2023 only 24% of women who had taken out a loan were allowed to independently decide on its use. Women explained that the drop in 2024 was due to tighter financial situation; the incomes they normally invest in business or family expenditure were now controlled by their spouses. When resources are limited, women's agency role is neglected.

In the livelihood interventions women also benefit from sensitization on SGBV. These sessions reflect various forms of violence, how it manifests in women's daily lives, and how economic empowerment can play a role in reducing it within households. Through sensitization on property rights men and women understood

how land rights impact the effectiveness of women's agri-business and agricultural engagement. Because partner violence directly affects women's ability to work and live without fear, ISF tracks attitude shifts rejecting partner violence over time (ind. 3.1-2). Within the NNWS project, women in cooperatives and their husbands participated in sensitisation sessions, although only women's attitudes were tracked. Women's rejection of IPV rose sharply from a low baseline of 27% in 2022 to as high as 97% during the programme. However, the endline figure of 62% indicates a decline from this peak, likely reflecting increased economic strain in later years, where financial stress can lead to greater acceptance of violence. Among CECOME and Manga Heart project participants, attitudes toward abandoning partner violence increased significantly from the baseline, with men reporting 97–99% supportive attitudes by 2025, up from 65–67%.

Anti-FGM work remains central to ISF operations, and the indicator measuring women's and men's attitudes on girls' rights, particularly parental attitudes on FGM (ind. 3.1-1) reflects changing perceptions of girls' bodily integrity and roles within families and society. Among Kisii participants, readiness to abandon FGM rose from 63% (women) and 56% (men) at baseline to 96% for both genders in 2025. In Nyamira, women's support increased from 51% to 97% and men's from 44% to 91%, reflecting sustained positive attitude shifts over the program period.

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

In the NNWS project, women's subsistence farming of ALVs developed into profitable business and one of the key value chains that the county supports. The sales through NNWS contract farming increased 158% from 2022 (ind. 4-1), 92% of women reported an increase in income due to the project and 83% reported better access to markets. Sale of crops constitutes 99.8% of the household income and the ALV and mushroom sales now covers over 20% of it.

Through partnership with Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service (KEPHIS), National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and KIRDI, the production line of the dehydrated vegetables complies with national product standards; 60% of total sales in 2025 were dehydrated vegetables mainly to the urban retail and wholesale market and food industry. Dehydration reduces post-harvest losses and enables sales at a higher price outside of harvest seasons. NNWS has a sales contract with Mace Foods Ltd and is negotiating with Marikiti market in Nairobi; 88% of targeted women are included in the contract farming agreements.

All the targeted 350 women are part of the permanent peer and expert extension system led by the NNWS (ind. 4-2). Women consult regularly with 15 female and 3 male peer advisers (ind.4.1-1). Furthermore, the project improved farmers' own seed, spawn and fertilizer production and developed bulk input purchase service. All the targeted women and men received seeds and organic fertilizers through NNWS in 2025 and 67% has had a regular access to NNWS distribution system (ind. 4.2-2). Most of the women use co-operative savings and loan services to develop their business and overcome challenging periods (ind. 4.2-1).

However, challenges persist. Remote farmer groups continued to face high transport costs that eroded potential profit margins. NNWS continues to struggle to meet buyer's annual order volumes and quality requirements. To continue and sustain the development, partnerships were formed with the National Agricultural and Rural Inclusive Growth Project (NARIGP), UNIDO and FAO. Also, the linkages between NNWS and RDIs, e.g. Kenya Agricultural and Livestock Research Organization (KALRO), KIRDI, and universities will support NNWS in the future.

In the Manga Heart led banana fibre project, women farmers formed two cooperatives, which is a critical pathway toward market access, con-

tract negotiation, and eligibility for future funding, as well as national and export certification upgrades. The market-oriented enterprise model was developed with Finnpartnership funding to ensure a continuous supply of fibre for Mifuko. In 2025, more than 800 kg of processed fiber was produced, out of which 315 kilograms sold to Mifuko with a value of KES 252,000. The remaining fiber was used in handicraft trainings. Incomes from handicraft products are still insignificant (ind. 4-1) but women also produced other banana fibre products such as foliar fertilizer (84% of women), compost manure (70%), and banana crisps, sanitary towels and diapers (24%).

The key to value addition was women's access to processing technology. 90% of women indicated that they often use value-addition technology. Reliable access to electricity remains a challenge that will be addressed in the future. NEMA compliance ensures that banana fibre extraction and related processing activities align with climate-smart and green enterprise principles.

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

The production volumes of ALVs and mushrooms increased 79% from the crisis year 2024 (ind. 5-1), indicating good access to extension service and inputs. The total production volumes of ALVs have not increased from baseline, however, the development in quality and value addition has increased incomes significantly. For women who have limited access to land and time, this is key to business growth.

The land owned or managed by women is disproportionately low, but the trainings expanded the use of soil and water conservation methods from 12 acres in 2021 to 21 acres in 2025 in the fields managed by the men (ind. 5.1.-2). The final NNWS project evaluation indicated commitment to composting and integrated pest management to avoid harmful effects on bees and water pollution. Already 195 women produce composted fertilisers. The NNWS project

equipped farmers with advanced water harvesting and irrigation tools to strengthen strategies for drought and heavy rains preparedness. Application of irrigation technologies was still low (22%), while the use of raised beds was adopted by 62% (ind. 5.1.-1). NNWS with support from its networks will continue improving water management and soil conservation practices. Through collaboration with meteorological department NNWS provides early warning information to its over 2000 members; 98% of the targeted 350 women utilize the information to guide planting and harvesting decisions (ind. 5.1-3). One key recommendation from the evaluation was that agribusiness projects should integrate climate resilience and affordable green technologies into the projects from the early stages.



3. Somaliland country programme



3.1. Operating environment

As Somaliland continues to seek international recognition, the 2024 announcement of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Ethiopia and Somaliland to grant landlocked Ethiopia access to parts of the Somaliland coast in exchange for potential recognition, further escalated regional tensions. Between 2023 and 2025, also clan conflicts in the Sool and Sanaag regions escalated significantly, leading to curfews, disruption of transport for essential goods, and displacement. Although diplomacy efforts in the Sanaag region, particularly around Erigavo, helped reduce tensions, ISF decided to cease project implementation in the area.

The civil society space in Somaliland remained restricted, with limited discussion on controversial issues and arrests of journalists, opposition politicians, and other perceived government critics. On the gender equality front, global aid cuts continued to affect the most vulnerable, particularly women and girls in rural and IDP contexts, where sexual violence remains highly prevalent. FGM and child marriage also persist at some of the highest rates in the world. The approved anti-FGM policy in 2024 and the establishment of a Gender Advisory Office in 2025 offered some hope for progress in EVAWG work, while key legal reforms, including the FGM Act remain under parliamentary discussion.

The first National Food Security Policy of Somalia (2020) and National Adaptation Plan Framework (2022) opened an opportunity to work more closely with the government. Somaliland Cabinet approved a new Fisheries Law aimed at strengthening the blue economy, modernizing governance, and combating illegal fishing. While the policy shift is positive for long-term sustainability, the adjustment period created short-term delays as stakeholders awaited clarification on enforcement procedures and reporting obligations.

Throughout the programme the extreme weather events (prolonged drought and heavy floods) and high inflation affected agro-pastoral activities and fish sector and contributed to displacement. At the same time, reductions in humanitarian assistance, including USAID cuts, further strained already weak government systems and service provision. High peaks of dengue fever also increased illness, sometimes reducing participation in project activities and limiting normal work and business in some areas. This context has made ISF's work on livelihood promotion and VAWG prevention more difficult, while also increasing the urgency of these interventions.

3.2. Multi-stakeholder engagement

ISF maintained close collaboration with Somaliland ministries, including Ministry of Planning and National Development, Ministry of Employment, Social and Family Affairs, and Ministry of Religious Affairs. Regular coordination meetings and progress updates strengthened partnerships and ensured that ISF's work aligned with national development planning, including women's participation and rights. Regional authorities and service providers, such as police and health institutions in Togdheer and Sahil, were also key partners, connecting project participants to essential services and reinforcing SGBV referral pathways.

ISF sought new alliances in the EVAWG space, including collaboration with German Corporation for International Cooperation (GIZ) anti-FGM programme in Somaliland, building on previous work with GIZ in Ethiopia to adapt intergenerational dialogue approaches. ISF also explored future cooperation with Strategic Initiative for the Horn of Africa (SIHA), whose programme promoting women's livelihoods and preventing VAWG is similar to ISF's, creating potential for collaboration on advocacy for women's economic rights as well as FGM and early child marriage prevention.

In Berbera, the cooperation among key public and private actors in the fisheries sector strengthened the entire sector. Ministry of Education and Science aligned the fisheries education curricula with labour market needs together with ISF partner YOVENCO and fish factories. Private sector oversight strengthened the quality and relevance of the training, ensuring better employability of the graduates. After the dialogue with women, the employers demonstrated stronger commitment to the workplace safety and security. In the process the Ministry of Employment and Social Affairs strengthened its institutional role in facilitating women's employment, internship placements, labour rights awareness, and VAW prevention and response within the fisheries sector. YOVENCO project's cooperation with the Regional Ministry of Fisheries Development ensured compliance with national food safety standards and regulatory requirements and the Berbera Municipality monitored the application of the fish handling standards.

In the agro-pastoral sector, ISF partner ADO maintained strong collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MoECC), the Ministry of Agricultural Development (MoAD), the Ministry of Livestock Development, the National Disaster Preparedness and Food Reserve Authority (NADFOR), the Governor's Office, and local government authorities.

The multi-stakeholder cooperation ensured alignment with national policies and guidelines related to seed selection and certification, agro-chemical use, and environmentally sustainable farming practices and land restoration.

The NADFOR supported the project in DRM/EW and Climate Action and Adaptation Planning (CAAP) processes, including sharing hotline number for early warning alerts and emergency response. This mechanism strengthened communication channels between communities and authorities. The MoAD formally validated Climate Adaptation Action Plans (CAAP), ensuring their alignment with the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) and regional plans. The ministry also approved the Somali language manuals developed in the project and their dissemination to farmer associations and extension workers. The MoECC invited ADO Project Manager to the Somaliland National Conference on Environment and Climate Change to give presentation on an approach that uses drama, poetry and songs to raise climate awareness and promote adaptation strategies.

The ADO project offered an internship for university students from the IGAD Sheikh Technical Veterinary School and Reference Centre (ISTVS) and Burao University, which helped bridge the gap between academic theory and farmer realities and equipped students with practical skills. This engagement gave rise to the idea of piloting in the next joint project an agricultural advisory model in which universities have a close relationship with agricultural organizations.

3.3. Programme performance

While the planned activities for 2025 were successfully implemented, insecurity in Sanaag area significantly disrupted four ISF-supported projects (ADO, NAFIS, SOYDAVO, and YPEER). There the project activities had already been halted in 2024 and in 2025 remaining activity budgets were relocated to Togdheer and Sahil

project areas. As a result, limited final data could be collected from the Sanaag region, which impacted overall project reporting and analysis.

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

Parents' willingness to reject FGM (ind. G1): Because parents are ultimately the decision-makers on whether their daughters undergo FGM, their willingness to abandon the practice is a key goal-level indicator. Across projects, the progress has been remarkable. Among BVO participants, fathers' willingness to reject FGM rose from 25% to 95%, while mothers' support increased from 27% to 97%. In the SOYDAVO project, female support rose from 31% to 82%, and male support from 19% to 76%. Similarly, in YPEER, mothers supporting FGM abandonment increased from 25% at baseline to 57% at endline, while male support grew from 30% to 65%. This shift reflects a growing understanding of the harms of FGM and demonstrates the effectiveness of community engagement strategies and awareness campaigns. The success of BVO, as noted in mid-term and endline evaluations, is largely attributed to staff training of community-based volunteer groups to address resistance to anti-FGM efforts, alongside more frequent anti-VAWG committee interventions and targeted household visits.

According to the final evaluation of ISF's EVAWG work in Somaliland, parents increasingly recognise FGM as harmful and as a violation of girls' rights, rather than a cultural or religious requirement. The de-linking of FGM from religious obligation has been a key driver in this shift, enabling more open community discussions and reducing the taboo around the topic. However, while willingness to abandon the practice is growing, translating this into consistent behaviour change remains uneven. Social pressure, fear of stigma for uncut girls, and resistance from practitioners continue to influence decisions, particularly in more remote and pastoralist communities. This highlights that

sustained engagement is still needed to move from increased willingness to full abandonment of all forms of FGM.

Public declarations to abandon FGM (ind. G2):

The culture of silence around FGM is beginning to break, as evidenced by public declarations and collective commitments that shift social expectations. Within the SOYDAVO and YPEER projects, over 60 public declarations were made by religious leaders through streamed TV debates, radio shows, community gatherings, and sermons during 2022-25. In the BVO led project, over 4000 community members publicly committed to abandoning FGM.

Women's experiences of partner violence (ind. G3):

Women's experiences of partner violence also show notable change. In the SOYDAVO project, the percentage of women experiencing partner violence decreased from 50% in 2022 to 10% in 2025, which represents a significant reduction, highlighting the impact of interventions on women's safety and wellbeing.

Resilience to shocks and stressors (ind. G4):

ADO project achieved its goal of building more resilient livelihoods in Togdheer and Sanaag. Households described a clear improvement in their ability to recover more quickly from environmental shocks and market disruptions. First, diversified income sources reduced reliance on a single livelihood source, and increased incomes allowed people to absorb shocks without selling core assets. Second, savings accumulated through women's SHGs functioned as a buffer to cover household costs and farm inputs during crises without resorting to debt. Third, more reliable access to water and seeds allowed households to resume production soon after shocks, shortening recovery time. Fourth, early warning information improved emergency planning and preparedness. Finally, strengthened institutions (cooperatives, CAAP committees, and DRM structures) facilitated collective problem solving, labour sharing, and coordinated responses during stress periods. Among these

structures, women's savings groups, cooperatives, and water infrastructure are most likely to be sustained, as they are directly linked to daily livelihoods and generate tangible benefits.

However, there are risks to the sustainability of the project's impact. Stakeholders consistently flagged leadership turnover within local government and technical institutions as a potential disruption to continuity. The ability of the SHGs to scale operations without access to technical support and micro-finance institutions remains uncertain. Early warning systems rely on a mix of traditional indicators and emerging formal weather information that remains insufficiently localized. Large scale environmental rehabilitation remains beyond community capacity, underscoring the need for sustained government coordination and investment. This reflects a wider structural gap in Somaliland, where landscape level programming and extension services are nominally government led but remain underdeveloped.

Women and men's savings capacity (ind. G5):

In Berbera, women who used to sell fish on the roadside have now gained formal and recognised role in the fisheries industry traditionally dominated by men. Women's incomes improved and the YOVENCO project evaluation indicates a shift from financial insecurity to consistent savings. At baseline, 64% of women reported having no savings, while only a small number had accumulated even modest amounts. At endline, no women remained without savings (ind. 4.2-2), and 89% of women reported savings in the \$10-99 range. In Sanaag and Togdheer, women's economic empowerment played a central role in resilience gains (see G4). Savings groups not only diversified household income but also strengthened women's decision-making power within families. This inclusive approach ensured that resilience was shared across genders, enhancing both household and community wellbeing. Through the collective savings, SHG members released loans totalling \$32,000 in four years, supporting 67 new businesses. In 2025 alone

women saved SLS 43 million (ca \$ 4300), and their timely loan repayment performance was strong, averaging 95%.

Women's self-efficacy (ind. G6): Women's confidence and sense of self-worth increased significantly in the fish sector. Before joining the project, women often depended on relatives for basic needs. In the endline evaluation, women spoke proudly about chairing committees, organising daily operations, supporting their children and negotiating with men. This reflects strengthened agency, driven by the ability to earn and manage income. Women reported that the sense of shared identity as fish cooperative member gave them courage to work in a male-dominated field and strengthened their resilience in the face of external shocks. However, structural challenges remain. Despite the signed agreements, male boat owners prefer selling to familiar male vendors during low season when competition intensifies. Women also noted that unclear fisheries regulations and lack of policy awareness expose them to inconsistent pricing. To improve women's resilience and secure their position within the fisheries economy, women should be integrated in the broader system that shapes pricing, supply access, logistics and regulations.

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

In 2025, ISF and its partners continued to strengthen the capacity of religious and traditional leaders on the health risks, legal implications, and Islamic perspectives related to VAWG, with a particular focus on FGM. Leaders were mobilized to speak out against child marriage and partner violence, promoting a unified zero-tolerance stance on all forms of FGM, including Type I (sunnah), which is often mistakenly perceived as mandatory.

Follow-up data from the SOYDAVO, BVO, and YPEER projects shows significant improvements in knowledge and attitudes among duty

bearers. The proportion of religious and traditional leaders equipped to mitigate FGM (ind. 1.1-1) increased from 42–52% at baseline to 80–95% in 2025. Similarly, those able to address other forms of VAWG (ind. 1.1-2) rose from 52–69% to 80–98%. Within the YPEER project, health-care providers were also trained, contributing to improved attitudes toward mitigating FGM (ind. 1.1-3), which increased from 35% to 77%, while support for addressing IPV (ind. 1.1-4) rose from 66% to 81%. In addition, among regional and district political leaders trained on the harms of FGM and IPV, supportive attitudes increased from 63% to 74% (ind. 1.1-5) and from 78% to 80% (ind. 1.1-6) respectively.

A key achievement under this outcome was the strengthened capacity of judicial (state) and moral (non-state) duty bearers to prevent and respond to VAWG. According to the final evaluation on ISF EVAWG work in Somaliland, over 75% of trained actors, including religious leaders, elders, health workers, and social affairs officials, demonstrated improved knowledge of survivor rights, referral procedures, and institutional responsibilities, while more than 70% reported increased confidence in handling cases. This contributed to a shift in perception, with VAWG increasingly recognized as a public justice issue rather than a private matter, and more consistent use of survivor-centred approaches. Coordination also improved through the establishment of referral mechanisms linking judicial, health, psychosocial, and legal service providers. Awareness of referral pathways increased among trained stakeholders, supporting clearer roles, stronger collaboration, and more timely responses. As a result, more cases are now formally reported and referred through coordinated systems rather than informal mediation, reflecting increased trust in services. However, access remains a challenge, particularly for women and girls in rural areas and expanding IDP settings, where weak systems and barriers to reporting persist. Strengthening links between communities, service providers, and local structures remains essential.

Community perceptions further confirm these changes. Between 2022 and 2025, religious and traditional leaders shifted from largely passive roles, often treating FGM as a private matter and sometimes supporting harmful practices—to more active engagement. By 2025, leaders were increasingly visible in promoting anti-VAWG messages through sermons, dialogues, and media platforms, with growing public support for zero-tolerance approaches, despite some continued acceptance of sunnah practices. Their influence has been critical in shaping safer and more informed community attitudes, particularly in remote areas. At the same time, while traditional leaders remain trusted mediators in resolving family disputes and responding to incidents of violence, reliance on informal systems carries risks due to potential biases and limited alignment with survivor-centred approaches.

In the Somaliland context, three legal systems coexist: formal law, Xeer (customary clan law), and Sharia. While formal law provides stronger protection for women's and girls' rights, customary and religious systems often prioritize family or clan interests. Promoting the use of formal legal frameworks in VAWG cases remains critical. ISF's long-term partner NAFIS has contributed to this by strengthening women's groups, raising awareness of legal rights, and facilitating engagement between communities and local authorities to influence policy and implementation. NAFIS was also part of the successful advocacy efforts leading to the adoption of the national anti-FGM policy in 2024, although a comprehensive legal framework is still pending.

OUTCOME 2: Women and girls collectively claim their rights

To strengthen the agency of women and girls in Somaliland, ISF partners YPEER, BVO, and SOYDAVO facilitated peer support structures through school-based youth clubs and women's self-help groups. These groups are connected to community-based anti-VAWG committees, composed of elected parents and duty bearers,

creating a platform for awareness-raising, agency promotion, and reporting across different community groups. In addition, these networks provide peer support and conduct household outreach. They also engage boys and men in discussions on the harmful effects of VAWG, while increasing women's and girls' awareness of their rights to bodily integrity. Anti-VAWG committees and the peer support groups have played a critical role in filling gaps left by weak state services, including organizing public advocacy events like the International Day of Zero Tolerance for FGM. School and youth clubs have further contributed through drama and community dialogues addressing early marriage and FGM. In addition, NAFIS worked at a more structural level by linking women's self-help groups into cluster associations and strengthening their engagement with local authorities and duty bearers (see Outcome 1).

Across all four EVAWG projects, follow-up data shows a strong increase in women and girls' knowledge related to bodily integrity (ind. 2.1-1). Knowledge of the harms of FGM among schoolgirls (BVO project), female cluster association members (NAFIS project) and self-help group members (SOYDAVO project) rose from baseline levels of 40–49% to 71–95% at end-line. Among the same groups, awareness of the harms of child and early marriage increased from 76% to 84–96%, while understanding of intimate partner violence rose from 68% to 82–95%. While increased awareness is a critical step, behaviour change takes time. By strengthening knowledge of bodily integrity and legal rights, ISF aims to support increased reporting of VAWG cases (ind. 2.1). In the SOYDAVO project, the proportion of women reporting violence increased from a baseline of 44% to 67%. However, in many areas, particularly IDP settings, reporting remains constrained by limited access to formal services. Community-based anti-VAWG committees have therefore played an important role in supporting women to report cases and access available services.

OUTCOME 3: Women's sphere of influence has expanded

According to the YOVENCO project evaluation, women's leadership positions in the cooperative and at the Berbera fish market signals a move from economic participation to recognised social roles (ind. 3-1). At household level women increasingly participate in decision making about expenses, education, and food purchases. Some women explained that families now rely more heavily on their earnings, which also places additional pressure on them. Women spoke proudly about chairing committees, solving disputes, and organising daily operations. One cooperative leader said that she never imagined being someone the community listens to, but now people come to her for guidance. Women repeatedly mentioned that the clean and professional market environment improved work safety and dignity. However, stronger market activity has not yet resulted in improved control over the supply chain. Women continue to depend on male boat owners and wholesalers, which limits their ability to secure consistent fish supply during low season and restricts their bargaining power.

In Togdheer and Sanaag, female participants to ADO project reported a measurable shift from limited participation to active economic contributors with growing confidence and market presence. Husbands recognized the role of women's earnings in covering school fees, food purchases, and livestock investments. As household incomes stabilized, families experienced fewer financial shocks, reducing stress and encouraging more collaborative decision-making. Women's inclusion in community governance structures also marked a significant achievement. Women constituted 30% of cooperative membership, 37% of DRM committee members, and 29% of water committee members, marking a clear shift from baseline with no women representation. Women's membership went beyond symbolic representation, as they affected, for example, decisions on irrigation water dis-

tribution to get their share of it. Women confirmed that they benefited directly from cooperative assets and collective marketing. While men continued to dominate senior leadership positions, women's new economic status demonstrated their capacity to manage technical and governance roles.

In the BVO and SOYDAVO projects, women who participated in the livelihood activities reported increased confidence, improved social standing, and greater independence. Women shared that the new skills gave them dignity and recognition within their families and inspired other women to pursue vocational skills. Also, there was a positive shift in men's attitudes: many husbands reported that seeing their wives learning new skills and managing business changed their views about women's capabilities and made them proud.

Across the SOYDAVO, YPEER, and BVO projects, significant progress was observed from baseline to endline in knowledge and attitudes supporting the abandonment of FGM (ind. 3.1-1) and partner violence (ind. 3.1-2). Support for abandoning FGM increased from 38-45% to 66-98% among women, and from 28-33% to 67-91% among men. Attitudes rejecting intimate partner violence rose from 64-86% to 77-88% among women, and from 49-78% to 78-85% among men. At baseline, a notable gap existed between men's and women's attitudes, with men lagging behind. This gap has narrowed significantly over time, with men increasingly aligning with women's views. This shift is also reflected in the growing participation of men in community networks and committees, as highlighted in the previous outcome.

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

In the YOVENCO project, women's employment in fisheries was increased through vocational training and job fairs where fish factories provided opportunities for employment and in-

ternship. Although the vocational training started late (2024), 20 out of the 35 graduates have already secured employment in fisheries sector (ind. 4.1.2). Moreover, all the women supported in Berbera fish market are applying the acquired business skills to generate income. They fully comply with the product hygiene and sanitation standards, with continuous monitoring by authorities (ind. 4-2). The market infrastructure (water and cooling system) provided by the municipality further supports sustainable compliance with hygiene standards and pleasant working environment (ind. 4.2-2). Buyer feedback has been notably positive, with 75% reporting recognition of cleaner fish, improved smell and appearance, and occasional willingness to pay a small quality premium.

A comparison of the baseline and endline data shows a clear upward shift in the volume of fish sold by women. At baseline, the largest proportion of women (44%) sold 5,000–13,000 kg. By the endline, most women are in higher-volume sales categories, e.g. women selling 14,000–24,000 kg doubled (ind. 4.1). Women rely on mobile bank payments, digital price negotiation, and trusted transporters. Several women described selling fish to Burao, Hargeisa and even Jijiga (in Ethiopia) through mobile phones. Nevertheless, inadequate fish storage facilities and cold chain and unreliable electricity supply reduce efficiency and constrain value addition. Insufficient business records affect business decision making and resource allocation.

In the ADO agri-business project, 60% of households entered new markets, while increased confidence in negotiating prices contributed to higher sales revenue. Income levels peaked in 2023 due to favourable rainfall, while in 2024 the annual gross sales across all products declined slightly but bounced back in 2025. Relatively small income fluctuation during 2023-25 shows improved adaptation capacity but still reflecting the continued challenges of climate variability (ind. 4-1). SHGs emerged as critical platforms for economic empowerment. All the established

and supported SHGs remained fully functional at project closure. SHG members typically pursue individual business ventures, however, in the project women gradually formed joint ventures to share resources, decrease costs and heighten sales.

The use of market information rose sharply from 40% of women and 57% of men in 2022 to 91% of women and 98% of men by 2025 (ind. 4.2-3). Women and men described greater confidence in engaging with traders with real-time figures. Information was delivered through multiple channels, such as SMS alerts, direct phone calls, and in-person updates during SHG meetings, ensuring accessibility for all members, including women with limited technology access.

In the absence of municipal extension services, the farmers do not have permanent access to professional training and advice (ind. 4-2). The gap was mitigated by cooperation with universities and development of technical and business manuals that communities can continue to rely on for guidance. Manuals were translated into the Somali language and have a lot of visual presentations, so that they can be used by people of all literacy levels. The project linked co-operatives with farm input suppliers to improve farmers' access to quality and context-appropriate inputs. In addition, 24% of targeted farmers were connected to Midhisho and Beer community seed banks (ind. 4.2-2). Women and men were trained in the loan application process and the eligibility requirements and linked to micro finance institutions. Peer mechanisms remain the most important and accessible financial service for agro-pastoral cooperatives (ind. 4.2-1).

Women's livelihood opportunities were developed through vocational training and support for agri-business in SOYDAVO and BVO led EVAWG projects. Women's yearly incomes from eggs have stabilized to over \$1000, diversifying the income pool of 60 families. Sales value of tailored products doubled from 2024, being \$4,678 in 2025 (ind.4-1) and 79% of women trained in tailoring

applied the skills to generate income in 2025 (ind. 4-2). One product line is reusable menstrual pads. Sensitization campaigns on menstrual hygiene, including the use of eco-friendly and affordable pads, not only increased the sales but improved women's menstrual health.

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

Baseline data from 2022 captured production levels under limited irrigation, while favourable rainfall and improved water systems in 2023 contributed to a production peak. Production performance in 2024 and 2025 was affected by drought, flooding, and displacement. The ability of farmers to stabilize and recover crop and live-stock production during these less favourable years indicates strengthened adaptive capacity supported by irrigation, improved inputs, and climate smart practices (ind. 5-1).

By 2025, 99% of farmers in three communities in Erigavo and 63% in Boodhley in Togdheer had reliable irrigation (ind. 5.1.1). Rehabilitated canals and water harvesting structures improved water distribution and soil moisture retention, protecting crops during dry spells and soil from erosion. Farmers consistently credited these facilities for stabilizing productivity and reducing dependence on costly water trucking. Local authorities noted that the presence of trained water committees, and strong community ownership substantially improves the likelihood of sustained functionality compared to the pre-project conditions. By 2025, rehabilitation efforts had reduced the proportion of degraded land from 100% to 85% (ind. 5-2). While these interventions slowed gully expansion and stabilized farmland, authorities from the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment emphasized that the scale of erosion remains beyond community-level capacity, requiring larger regional investments.

Both women and men were trained in partici-

patory seed selection, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), and Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) to enhance productivity while safeguarding natural resources. At the village level, land-use planning and climate adaptation action plans (CAAP) were developed. The CAAP serves as a community-owned roadmap for mobilizing support from government institutions, NGOs, and donors after the project comes to an end. Gender-sensitive approaches were integrated throughout the process, allowing women to voice specific adaptation priorities.

The use of weather information services increased from minimal uptake at baseline (2% of women, 5% of men) to 88% of women and 91% of men by 2025 (ind. 5.1-3). Farmers explained that monthly updates guided planting decisions, soil conservation, and disaster preparedness. This proactive use of information reflects a cultural shift toward long-term land stewardship and climate adaptation.

4. Programme operating model and principles



4.1. Operating environment

MFA's programme-based support for Finnish CSOs contributes to achieving Finland's foreign and security policy objectives. Finland's development cooperation promotes the attainment of the UN Sustainable Development Goals and the pledge to leave no one behind, a guiding principle of the 2030 Agenda. As part of Finland's development cooperation, programme-based support strengthens the foundations for sustainable societal development, including functioning democracy, the rule of law, human rights and a vibrant civil society. Through programme-based support, Finnish CSOs strengthen active and diverse civil societies in developing countries and

their operating conditions over the long term. Programme-based support places emphasis on promoting the rights of women and girls and people in a particularly vulnerable position in a systematic and multifaceted way.

ISF was one of the 23 Finnish CSOs receiving programme-based support for development cooperation for the period 2022–2025. ISF's programme advanced Finland's foreign and development policy priorities by promoting gender equality, human rights, rule of law, and conflict prevention across Ethiopia, Kenya, and Somaliland. Through locally led, rights-based action,

the programme strengthened the bodily autonomy, safety, and livelihood resilience of women and girls while enhancing the enabling environment for civil society, human rights defenders, and inclusive governance.

ISF's work contributed directly to Finland's political agenda by supporting policy development to eliminate harmful practices, advancing survivor centered protection mechanisms, and reinforcing civic participation in fragile contexts. National and county-level advocacy in Somaliland and Kenya strengthened legal and institutional frameworks related to FGM and SGBV. In Ethiopia, community-based dialogue and peace-positive spaces fostered social cohesion and helped mitigate tensions linked to harmful practices.

The programme also supported Finland's development cooperation goals on sustainable economies, innovation, and climate resilience. By strengthening cooperatives, fostering innovation partnerships, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices, ISF helped expand economic opportunities for women and enhanced community-level resilience to climate-related shocks.

Guided by the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ISF programme contributed most strongly to SDG 5 on gender equality and complements Finland's commitments under the Paris Agreement by building adaptive capacities in climate-vulnerable communities. Across all countries, the programme consistently reinforced women's agency, expanded civic space, and supported transformative, locally driven change in line with Finland's global priorities.

4.2. Partnership and locally led development

ISF's development programmes primarily consist of long-term development projects that are implemented by local partners who have the primary responsibility to plan, implement, and monitor the projects. ISF selects partners that

have their own important function and role in their local societies. The partners are, or are supported to become, experts in their respective fields, and whose capacity will benefit their members and the society at large. Partners for the 2022-25 programme were selected in competitive processes based on their organizational mission and capacity and project proposal. The partners in Kenya and Somaliland were selected at the beginning of 2021, while the partners in Ethiopia were selected in 2023-24. ISF works closely with partners to find solutions to local problems in a systemic way. It strengthens partners' capacity to learn and innovate by, for example, targeted trainings, exposure visits, and support for partners' involvement in local and national networks and platforms.

Across all three country programmes, there was good progress in deepening local ownership, though with varying degrees of institutionalization. In Ethiopia, local partners increasingly led community-level dialogues and service delivery, demonstrating growing autonomy and contextual leadership, even as humanitarian funding gaps exposed their reliance on external support. In Kenya, ISF's small grant mechanisms strengthened grantees' capacities and positioned grassroots CSOs as credible actors driving women's rights, while county-level policy engagement highlighted maturing collaboration between civil society and devolved government structures. Somaliland demonstrated evidence of partners assuming strategic roles: local CSOs were central to norm-change efforts and advocacy for national FGM policy and legislation, and the programme invested in strengthening organizational systems, signaling a deliberate shift toward sustainable, locally led ecosystems. Taken together, the 2022-25 programme phase demonstrated meaningful progress toward partner-driven development, though future priorities include reducing dependency on project-based funding, formalizing shared risk management, and embedding partners more fully in strategic planning and governance of ISF both at country and programme level.

ISF engages in an annual, systematic dialogue with its partners on the quality and impact of the partnership. The results consistently indicate highly positive feedback on ISF's role. During 2022–2025, almost all partners reported that ISF's support contributes to the achievement of their strategic objectives, strengthens their stakeholder relationships, and enhances their position at the local level.

4.3. Monitoring, evaluation, accountability and learning

Learning and innovation are organizational priorities for ISF. Within ISF, the monthly thematic (VAWG and livelihoods) online meetings increased information sharing across the country teams, providing structured spaces for brainstorming ideas, reviewing progress, analysing challenges, and integrating new evidence into ongoing initiatives. Monthly Learning by Sharing online sessions facilitated by staff members from all ISF teams covered topics from ChatGPT to fundraising strategies.

Learning is also at the heart of monitoring and evaluation at ISF. In 2022–2025, ISF strengthened partners' capacity to collect and analyse project monitoring data inhouse. ISF country teams and partners discuss observations on achievements, challenges, and lessons learned in quarterly coordination meetings, and in annual planning and reporting workshops. Findings and conclusions were shared with key stakeholders. Exposure visits linked partners to relevant actors nationally and in neighbouring countries.

A review of the Finnish CSO recipients of the MFA's Programme-Based support, including ISF, was conducted by KPMG in 2023. To address project specific information and learning needs, ISF commenced thematic assessments and evaluations: In 2023, ADO project in Somaliland, and NNWS and BWCBO projects in Kenya underwent a midterm assessment. As part of the preparation for the new Ethio-

pia country programme in the Somali Region, a background study on the root causes of VAWG and the roles of different actors was conducted in 2024. The ISF led Muungano Gender Forum project in Kenya was reviewed externally in 2024 and internally in 2025. In 2024, ISF commissioned a joint evaluation of the Alternative Rite of Passage approach with World Vision Kenya, and disseminated the findings widely, including with the Kenya National Anti-FGM Board. Also, the Manga Heart led banana fibre project was assessed in 2025 to inform the 2026–29 project planning.

Several assessments and studies were commenced as part of the preparation for the 2026–29 programme. In 2024, ISF conducted an in-house assessment of the EVAWG projects in Somaliland to inform the EVAWG programming in both Somaliland and Ethiopia's Somali region. The review drew on in-depth group and individual interviews with project participants and applied participatory methods such as visual storytelling. Partners also contributed by documenting project activities through photo diaries, which were analysed jointly. The review generated valuable insights, and similar participatory internal reviews are planned in the future to strengthen partners' capacities in data collection and analysis.

Also, four thematic studies were commissioned in 2024–25 to support the 2026–29 livelihood project planning: In the Somali Region of Ethiopia, a study on the potential of the circular economy focused on mapping relevant actors and identifying opportunities created by the national circular economy roadmap. In Kenya, the study identified high-potential value chains in green economy in Gusii region to promote youth and women's economic inclusion. In Somaliland, a study on the artisan sector assessed the structure, dynamics, vitality, and growth constraints of the sector in the areas surrounding Hargeisa, Burao, and Borama. It paid particular attention to strengthening the role and livelihoods of women and youth within the sector. Earlier, ISF

commissioned a study focusing on opportunities to develop the plastic recycling value chain in Somaliland. All reports were shared with local ministries, authorities, and relevant private sector actors.

All exiting projects had final evaluations: A UNTF funded FGM prevention project in Somaliland was evaluated in 2022 and in 2023, ISF participated in UNTF's Grantee Co-Regional Learning Exchange in Nairobi, sharing evidence, lessons learned, and practical experiences from the project. In 2025, final evaluations were commissioned for the NNWS project in Kenya, and ADO, BVO, NAFIS, SOYDAVO, YPEER and YOVENCO projects in Somaliland.

All ISF annual reports, evaluation and assessment reports and studies are published on ISF webpage. Furthermore, findings and recommendations from ISF programme and project specific reports and studies are always shared and reflected with relevant local stakeholders, peer organizations and donors.

4.4. Risk management

Across Kenya, Ethiopia, and Somaliland, several materialised risks affected programme delivery, including conflict and insecurity (Somaliland and Ethiopia), civic space restrictions (Kenya and Ethiopia), climate shocks such as drought and flooding (in all three), funding disruptions, most notably USAID cuts in Ethiopia and Kenya and operational constraints like staff turnover and inflation. Mitigation measures included suspension and relocation of activities from insecure areas, strengthened security protocols, flexible budgeting, diversification of funding, climate-smart agriculture, improved referral pathways, and enhanced partner capacity. While programmes generally advanced women's rights and protection outcomes, some unintended human rights consequences emerged: reliance on informal dispute resolution still exposed survivors to pressure and stigma; shifting economic

burdens and time demands on women risked reinforcing gendered labour inequalities; and civic space restrictions, political sensitivities, and backlash from religious or traditional leaders occasionally limited women's and girls' ability to safely claim their rights. Overall, risks were actively managed, but structural barriers and contextual volatility continued to shape human rights outcomes across all country contexts.

ISF's risk matrix provided a useful foundation for identifying risks, but its ability to support systematic and proactive risk management remained limited. Project and country level risk analysis did not systematically feed into programme level risk management, and the uneven distinction in the risk matrix between risk mitigation measures and response actions made consistent monitoring and decision making more difficult. The development measures planned for 2026—such as harmonising tools and templates, integrating risk management into regular monitoring processes, and clarifying responsibilities at all organisational levels, directly address these shortcomings and demonstrate that the 2022-25 system did not yet sufficiently support comprehensive risk management. Similarly, the need to strengthen partners' risk awareness and ensure consistent risk registers reflects the fact that the risk matrix did not function as a unified management tool. In addition, the plan to enhance compliance processes, such as sanctions screening and AML/CTF procedures, highlights that in 2025 the risk matrix did not adequately account for operational risks and risks related to financial channels.

4.5. Communications

Between 2022 and 2025, ISF's communications focused on strengthening awareness, engagement and support among Finnish audiences for women's and girls' rights in East Africa, particularly bodily integrity and the prevention of VAWG and FGM. Communication also highlighted broader contextual issues including women's livelihoods, climate change, drought,

and the socio-economic impacts of multiple crises in the region.

ISF's primary communication channels throughout the period were digital platforms: website, newsletter, and social media (Instagram, Facebook and TikTok). A "social media first" approach proved effective in reaching new audiences, especially through TikTok, where ISF produced educational content on human rights, bodily integrity and gender equality. Cooperation with Finnish social media influencers was piloted and further developed, contributing to increased audience engagement. In parallel, ISF strengthened search engine optimization, resulting in a 70% increase in organic website traffic in 2023. However, the restrictions on political content introduced by Meta in autumn 2025 affected the achievement of the objectives of ISF, both in terms of social media reach and the number of visitors to its website in 2025.

Each year ISF implemented several thematic campaigns combining communication, advocacy and fundraising objectives. Campaigns around the International Day of the Girl were particularly successful in mobilizing engagement and support. One notable initiative was the HERitage petition advocating for the protection of the female body through a symbolic proposal to include female genitalia under UNESCO World Heritage protection. The initiative generated public discussion on bodily integrity and engaged more than 4,200 new individuals with ISF's themes through petition signatures and social media engagement. The campaign received several communications awards in 2024.

ISF also strengthened partnerships and advocacy engagement. The foundation participated actively in Finnish civil society networks coordinated by Fingo and contributed to policy discussions on development cooperation, global taxation justice, food security and corporate responsibility. Collaboration with media organizations and journalists was

expanded, including a joint initiative with the Finnish Foundation for Media and Development (Vikes) to improve journalists' access to information on development cooperation and Global South issues.

Communications capacity and practices were systematically developed during the period. Regular coordination between the Helsinki office and East African country teams improved contextual knowledge and content production. ISF invested in anti-racist and inclusive communication practices, supported by external experts and training on ethnographic storytelling and safe interviewing methods.

In addition to digital communications, ISF organized public webinars, events and cultural collaborations in Finland to engage audiences in discussions on gender equality and development issues. Across the four-year period, ISF successfully broadened its audience base, strengthened stakeholder engagement and increased the visibility of women's and girls' rights issues in East Africa among Finnish audiences.

5. Conclusions and lessons learnt



The empowerment of women and girls was at the core of ISF's 2022-25 programme and theory of change (ToC), understood as a process through which women expand their ability to make life choices, pursue their goals, claim their rights, and challenge rigid gender roles and gender power hierarchies. Key assumptions were that women's self-respect and self-efficacy improves when they learn new skills, apply them in everyday life, and act collectively. Gender equality also requires changes within families, communities, businesses, in legislation, policies, services, public discours-

es, and gender representations. Analysis of the country programmes shows that the premises of the ToC hold, but certain adjustments are needed for the 2026-29 programme.

Enabling structures expose duty bearers to women and girls' experiences and needs:

In violence prevention, the projects were successful in mobilising duty bearers across multiple levels, from religious and traditional leaders to health personnel, judicial actors, and decision-making bodies, to take action to pro-

tect the rights of women and girls. One of the most influential factors particularly among religious leaders was exposure to progressive Islamic scholars, whose perspectives of FGM helped shape attitudes in community level. A notable pattern observed across contexts is the effectiveness of engaging specific professional groups in a coordinated manner. For example, in Kenya's Gusii region, where medicalised FGM rates are among the highest in the country, mobilising doctors, nurses, and community health workers proved particularly effective in strengthening collective action against FGM. In addition, the establishment of enabling structures such as community committees created spaces where traditional leaders were exposed to the experiences and needs of women and girls, increasing their accountability. However, challenges remain. In Ethiopia, for example, concerns about cultural change have hindered the commitment of traditional leaders to EVAWG efforts, alongside regional fatwas that draw on traditional interpretations of Islam and reinforce these views.

Men and boys must be engaged in everyday roles—not just in leadership roles:

Evaluations and focus group discussions across all countries consistently highlight the need for greater engagement of men, not only in leadership positions but also in everyday roles within households and communities. Fathers, brothers, grandfathers, and husbands play a critical role in mitigating violence, and without their active participation, leadership-level commitments alone are insufficient. This is an area that ISF has placed greater emphasis on in the new programme, drawing from, for example the Coaching Boys to Men approach implemented in Kenya, where male champions led boys-only sessions on positive parenting and VAWG awareness.

Peer support groups and comprehensive EVAWG approaches turn knowledge into action:

Awareness-raising on rights of girls and women is essential as an initial step in enabling action, as seen in Ethiopia, where ISF began to operate in a context where most interventions have historically focused on emergency response. In Kenya, the ARP camps have become key entry points among school-aged girls in the risk of FGM to collectively resist the practice. In Somaliland, women's peer support groups and youth clubs, linked with community committees, have established networks essential for reporting VAWG and supporting protection efforts, particularly in rural areas and IDP settings where EVAWG services are limited or non-existent. Similarly, creative approaches such as edutainment, like school plays that educate peers on the dangers of child marriage and mobile caravans addressing partner violence have demonstrated effective ways of reaching communities. Although women and girls have a better understanding of their rights, this has not yet fully translated into long-term improvements in confidence, education opportunities, or access to livelihoods. At the same time, understanding of how different forms of violence are connected remains limited. Strengthening a more comprehensive approach that links awareness to livelihoods, protection, and broader structural change remains essential across all ISF countries.

Intergenerational engagement and community-led initiatives reduce resistance to change:

While increased awareness among girls and young women has strengthened their willingness to reject rigid gender norms, older generations often continue to uphold traditional practices. In response, Ethiopia programmes introduced the Intergenerational Dialogue approach, bringing different age groups together to build shared understanding and reduce resistance to change. This promising approach

will be expanded in the new programme to better bridge the gap between young people's more progressive views and elders' adherence to traditions. In Kenya, small grants to grassroots activists and women's groups have shown the value of community-led initiatives. In the 2026-29 programme, greater emphasis will be placed on supporting practical, accessible spaces and resources that enable women and girls to better claim their rights.

Women's economic empowerment drives greater agency and influence:

The programme succeeded in strengthening women's economic and public roles in line with the identified change pathways. Business formalization and inclusion of women in local value networks improved their economic status and made their livelihoods locally significant, which in turn promoted women's self-efficacy and status at home and community. When women worked alongside men in technical processes and governance positions, it changed perception of women's abilities, and gave them leverage, not just to be token members in community and cooperative structures, but to affect the decisions and identify innovative solutions. This improved women's access to assets and services in the public sphere. Key catalyst for improved resilience was multi-stakeholder cooperation in developing capacities. Mapping of context and sector specific constraints and opportunities, key actors and systems functions, and market realities enabled the former. Circular economy solutions created profitable business activities that were interesting for local research, development, and innovation actors, government, and donors.

Gender transformative, integrated, and systemic strategies enable sustainable change:

As families' financial situation deteriorated, women's power to influence family affairs and own income weakened. Also, women's participation and advocacy in the policy level decision

making was not included in all the projects, although in a few cases, women's influence and the funding at the municipal level increased. Traditional gender norms are deeply rooted, and to challenge them will take time and gender transformative strategies.

Across the ISF programme, it became evident that combining VAWG prevention with livelihood promotion is important to meaningfully address the realities women face. Encouraging learnings can be drawn from the YOVENCO project in Somaliland where men in both community and employment settings were sensitised to support harassment free workplaces, and in the NNWS project in Kenya where couples' sessions enabled women's participation in cooperatives, reduced partner violence, and strengthened women's participation in household decision-making. However, more remains to be done to fully transform the gendered norms that shape women's lives. For example, women's caregiving responsibilities were often not sufficiently considered, sometimes increasing their workload or placing children at risk when mothers participated in trainings.

In extremely climate vulnerable places, large scale environmental rehabilitation was beyond project capacity, underscoring the need for finding innovative ways to strengthen systems and contribute to joint development efforts. The National Adaptation Plans (NAP) are a platform for inclusion of women and men in problem and solution identification and forming alliances with key actors. A new focus on circular economy solutions in ISF's 2026- strategy is expected to sharpen ISF's innovation role in local development processes.

Better risk management is especially important in fragile contexts like Ethiopia and Somaliland, where conflicts, food insecurity, and environmental disasters increase economic vulnerabilities, conflicts over natural resources and women and girls' exposure to violence and harmful practices. In response to these challenges, ISF devel-

oped an Environmental and Social Safeguarding policy in 2025, including screening, risk assessment, mitigation and response measures. Enhanced environmental and social risk mitigation will help ISF, partners and key stakeholders to holistically address intersectional vulnerabilities in programming and policy making.

Moving forward, the 2026-29 programme will place greater emphasis on linking community-level work with structural change. Dedicated advocacy partners will further deepen the integration of EVAWG and livelihood programming by strengthening understanding of the rights of women and girls and how these are linked to economic opportunities and living free from violence, supporting a gender-transformative pathway towards sustainable change.



ANNEX 1: Projects and partners 2022-25

Project working title	Timeline	Partner organization	Area/region
ETHIOPIA			
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
KENYA			
Improving BWCBO women farmer's livelihood resilience	2022-23	Bosinya Women's Community-based Organization (BWCBO)	Nyamira county
Muongano 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	SF implementation	Nyamira and Kisii counties
SOMALILAND			
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 and Sanaag regions
Accelerating efforts to combat FGM and early marriage	2023-25	Network against FGM in Somaliland (NAFIS)	Togdheer and Sanaag regions
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

ANNEX 2: Beneficiaries 2022-25

TARGET 2022-25							REACHED 2022-25						
female minors	female adults	male minors	male adults	TOTAL	% female	PwD	female minors	female adults	male minors	male adults	TOTAL	% female	PwD

ETHIOPIA

direct benef.	800	2 480	560	2157	5 997	55%	8	748	2 345	476	1800	5 537	56%	17
final benef.	3 963	31 223	3 546	30 448	69 180	51%	-	3 434	29 791	3 055	30 004	66 284	50%	-

KENYA

direct benef.	1 860	7 727	900	6 773	17 260	56%	673	3 267	5 741	3 944	4 705	17 657	51%	579
final benef.	17 150	26 836	5 958	18 044	67 988	65%	-	17 648	19 268	3 102	9 444	49 462	75%	-

SOMALILAND

direct benef.	284	9 668	516	4 876	15 344	65%	356	1 528	7 613	1 510	4 050	14 701	62%	269
final benef.	49 692	29 418	3 000	890	83 000	95%	-	49 637	28 963	2 973	912	82 484	95%	-

TOTAL

direct benef.	2 944	19 875	1 976	13 806	38 601	59%	1 037	5 543	15 699	5 930	10 555	37 895	56%	865
final benef.	70 805	87 477	12 504	49 382	220 168	72%	-	70 719	78 022	9 129	40 360	198 230	75%	-

ANNEX 3: Results matrix

ISF 2022-25 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RESULTS MATRIX

ETHIOPIA	CODE	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION ETC.	PROJECTS WITH THE INDICATOR	BASELINE 2024		FOLLOW-UP 2025	
					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.	CAAP	37%	33%	80%	68%
				RDV	35%	35%	29%	40%
	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.	HAVOYOCO + RDV	n.a.		narrative report	
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	narrative report		narrative report	
				RDV				
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%	-	72%
				RDV	-	40%	-	46%
	1.1-2	...to mitigate early marriage	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CAAP	-	65%	-	75%
				RDV	-	73%	-	63%
	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%	-	76%
				RDV	53%		45%	
	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%	-	89%
				RDV	58%		76%	
OUTCOME 2: Women and girls collectively claim their rights	2-1	Programme outcome 2 indicator not applied in Ethiopia 2024-25		CAAP + RDV	n.a.		n.a.	
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%	61%	69%
				RDV/FGM	31%	46%	43%	45%
				CAAP/early marriage	73%	72%	78%	79%
				RDV/early marriage	85%	71%	81%	72%
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	narrative report		narrative report	
				RDV				
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%	67%	76%
				RDV	44%	42%	54%	51%
	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	80%	75%	71%	79%
				RDV	88%	85%	84%	73%
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	Goats 0	-	Goats 540,000 ETB	-
	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%	100%	100%
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%		100%	
				HAVOYO	0%		100%	
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	0%	0%	55%	55%
				RDV	Fodder 7% Vet drugs 0% HHs	Fodder 1% Vet drugs 0% HHs	Fodder 7% Vet drugs 30% HHs	Fodder 1% Vet drugs 30% HHs
	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%	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*		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	11 ha		126 ha	
				RDV	0 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%	100%	100%

* 2024: maize 83 sacks/year, onion 64 sacks/year, tomato 158 jerrycans/year, 53 quintals of concentrate livestock feed (baseline 0)

* 2025: maize 82 sacks/year, onion 804 sacks/year, tomato 2,902 jerrycans/year, 0 quintals of concentrate livestock feed/4000 quintals fresh fodder

ISF 2022-25 DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME RESULTS MATRIX:

KENYA	CODE	INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION ETC.	PROJECTS WITH THE INDICATOR	BASELINE JAN-2022		FOLLOW-UP DEC-2022		FOLLOW-UP DEC-2023		FOLLOW-UP DEC-2024		ENDLINE DEC-2025	
					female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male	female	male
					87%	85%	70%	67%	82%	79%	81%	80%	84%	82%
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	74%	65%	71%	62%	73%	64%	78%	64%	75%	68%
	G2	Public declarations to abandon FGM in the last 12 months (Kenia/hr of families who engage in declarations; Somaliland/r of relig. leader commitments)	Project monitoring reports	Manga	n.a.		93		93		100		117	
	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%	-	22%	-
	G4	Positive change in targeted women's and men's resilience responses 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.	Manga	45%	-	53%	-	37%	-	35%	-	22%	-
	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	NNWS	n.a.	-	41%	-	53%	-	19%	-	16%	-
	G6	Positive change in targeted women's self efficacy	Midterm/endline individual interviews/FGDs, aligned with General Self-Efficacy Scale	BWCBO	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		narrative report	
				NNWS	16%	-	35%	-	31%	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
				BWCBO	80%	-	28%	-	48%	-	14%	-	54%	-
				NNWS	79%	-	53%	-	68%	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
				BWCBO	71%	-	55%	-	55%	-	12%	-	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	Muangano	n.a.		narrative report		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		narrative report	
				Manga	n.a.		narrative report		narrative report		narrative report		narrative report	
	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%	94%	98%
	1.1.2	...to mitigate other forms of VAWG	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	Manga	n.a.	n.a.	100%	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	100%	100%
	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	n.a.	n.a.	90%	92%	93%	99%	95%	99%	99%	100%
	1.1.4	...to mitigate other forms of VAWG	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	Manga	76%	64%	90%	86%	90%	89%	91%	87%	90%	92%
				CECOME	59%	54%	92%	88%	93%	88%	93%	91%	94%	97%
	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.	Manga	58%	42%	83%	90%	98%	98%	95%	96%	100%	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	75%	63%	89%	83%	97%	96%	100%	66%	100%	100%
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	81%	76%	91%	100%	96%	97%	100%	97%	99%	96%
				Manga	56%	70%	96%	86%	93%	89%	96%	91%	97%	97%
				CECOME	76%	76%	92%	94%	98%	96%	97%	96%	100%	98%
				Manga	89%	77%	100%	98%	100%	100%	99%	97%	99%	100%
				CECOME	0%	-	29%	-	25%	-	25%	-	21%	-
				Manga	11%	-	26%	-	30%	-	38%	-	34%	-
				BWCBO	n.a.	-	23%	-	19%	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
				NNWS	19%	-	30%	-	28%	-	30%	-	42%	-
	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%	89%	84%
				CECOME ARP	59%	-	82%	-	81%	-	85%	-	82%	-
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	Manga school	60%	57%	84%	86%	81%	77%	73%	70%	89%	88%
				Manga ARP	54%	-	86%	-	81%	-	83%	-	84%	-
				BWCBO	89%	-	95%	-	97%	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
				NNWS	96%	-	95%	-	97%	-	14%	-	57%	-
				Manga banana	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	narrative report		narrative report	
	3.1.1	% of targeted women 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%	96%	96%
				Manga	51%	44%	93%	89%	93%	91%	94%	85%	97%	91%
	3.1.2	% of targeted women with attitudes supportive of abandoning partner violence	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	CECOME	62%	89%	93%	93%	94%	95%	93%	94%	100%	99%
				Manga	65%	65%	90%	84%	96%	96%	88%	88%	99%	97%
				BWCBO	n.a.	n.a.	86%	-	91%	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
OUTCOME 4: Women benefit from services and networks that support livelihood reform				NNWS	27%	n.a.	97%	-	92%	-	64%	-	62%	-
	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	ALVs KES 3.2M; mushrooms KES 0	No KES value, 100% report increase in farm	n.a.		n.a. (project ended)		n.a. (project ended)		n.a. (project ended)	
				NNWS	ALVs KES 944200; mushrooms KES 0	ALVs KES 472165 mushrooms KES 44050	ALVs KES 662 285 mushrooms KES 44 050	ALVs KES 486 615 Mushrooms KES 24 600					ALVs KES 2,260,095 Mushrooms KES 170,830 +158% vs baseline +73% vs 2024	
				Manga banana	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	0	-	Fibre 0 Handic. 0		Fibre KES 252,000 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%	-	38%	-	95%	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
				NNWS	0%	-	n.a.	-	96%	-	100%	-	100%	-
				Manga banana	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	37%	-	75%	-	90%	-
				BWCBO	9	-	9	-	10	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
				NNWS	8	2	10	1	14	3	15	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%	-	Fibre 100% Handic 56%	
Output 4.1: Women have improved access to skills development and innovation services	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.	-	n.a.	-
				NNWS	300	-	265 (100%)	-	284 (78%)	-	235 (84%)	-	100% w access 76% save regularly	
				Manga banana	n.a.	-	Savings 24, loan 0		Savings 65 women (all targeted women)		59 (99%)		60 (100%)	
	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.	-	n.a.	-
				NNWS	52%	-	Fish processing tech: 0%		Fish processing tech: 100%		100%	100%	100%	-
				Manga banana	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	0% (baseline)	-	98%	100% (4 men)	90% often 8%	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%	-	0% (baseline)	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-
				NNWS	65% often/sometimes	-	40% often	-	38% often, 60% sometimes	-	28% often, 70% sometimes	-	43% often	-
				Manga banana	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	36%	-	97%	-	73%	-
				BWCBO	ALVs 108 000 kg, mushroom 0 kg	ALVs 187235 kg, mushroom 37 kg	n.a.		n.a.		n.a.		n.a.	
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.	NNWS	ALVs 18,884 kg, mushroom 0 kg	ALVs 9 532 kg, Mushroom 803 kg. 59% indicate increase from previous year	ALVs 11,667 kg, mushroom 803 kg. 42% indicate increase from previous year	ALVs 7945 kg, mushroom 324 kg					ALVs 13,844 kg, mushroom 997 kg. 67% indicate increase from previous year and 36% from 2022.	
	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	NNWS	0%	0%	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	22%	-
	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 acres	18 acres	13 acres	21 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.	-	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		ENDLINE DEC-2025	
					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.	SOYDAVO	31%	19%	37%	41%	58%	53%	82%	76%
				BVO	27%	25%	32%	34%	96%	87%	97%	95%
				YPEER	25%	30%	23%	25%	26%	28%	57%	65%
	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 declar.		15 declar.	
				BVO	n.a.		1620 people		1704 people		950 people	
				YPEER	n.a.		11 declar.		8 declar.		13 declar.	
	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%	-	10%	-
	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.		narrative report	
	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% \$100-99 64% no balance, not members of a group		Saving balance: 6% \$300-500 4% \$100-299 10% \$50-99 78% \$10-50		Saving balance: 6% \$300-500 4% \$100-299 13% \$50-99 77% \$10-50	
				ADO	SLS 14,700 in 6 months		SLS 26 million in 12 months /138 women		SLS 28 million in 12 months /136 women		SLS 43 million in 12 months /136 women	
	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.		narrative report	
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		narrative report	
				NAFIS	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	SOYDAVO	narrative report		narrative report		narrative report		narrative report	
				BVO	narrative report		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 & traditional leaders with knowledge/attitudes to mitigate FGM	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	SOYDAVO	-	44%	-	69%	-	67%	-	88%
				BVO	-	44%	-	48%	-	84%	-	95%
				YPEER	-	25%	-	30%	-	35%	-	54%
	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%	-	95%
				BVO	-	69%	-	73%	-	96%	-	98%
				YPEER	-	52%	-	61%	-	77%	-	80%
	1.1-3	% 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.	YPEER	35%	-	41%	-	63%	-	77%	-
	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%	-	81%	-
	1.1-5	% of targeted regional and district political leaders and councilors with knowledge/attitudes to mitigate FGM	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	YPEER	-	n.a.	-	63%	-	42%	-	74%
	1.1-6	% of targeted regional and district political leaders and councilors with knowledge/attitudes to mitigate VAW	Annual standard poll using OMBEA digital audio response system, inhouse by ISF and partners.	YPEER	-	n.a.	-	78%	-	74%	-	80%
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%	-	67%	-
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/IFGM	40%	36%	43%	45%	93%	91%	95%	98%
				NAFIS/IFGM	n.a.	-	53%	-	67%	-	71%	-
				SOYDAVO/IFGM	49%	-	74%	-	67%	-	86%	-
				BVO/early marriage	76%	58%	78%	69%	93%	97%	96%	93%
				NAFIS/early marriage	n.a.	-	82%	-	94%	-	94%	-
				SOYDAVO/IPV	68%	-	84%	-	88%	-	95%	-
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		narrative report	
				YOVENCO	n.a.		baseline report		narrative report		narrative report	
				BVO	narrative report		n.a.		n.a.		narrative report	
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%	85%	83%
				BVO	45%	29%	50%	36%	91%	92%	98%	91%
				YPEER	38%	33%	34%	32%	40%	42%	66%	67%
	3.1-2	% of targeted women 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%	88%	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	ADO	100-350 \$/person		400-1650 \$/person		200-1320 \$/person		200-1450 \$/person	
				YOVENCO	n.a.		Fish sold kg/woman: Average 13173kg 22% 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 26% 5-13t 24% 30kg-5t		Fish sold kg/woman: Average 15080 kg 24% 25-35t 26% 14-24t 26% 5-13t 24% 30kg-5t	
				SOYDAVO	Eggs SLS 0		Eggs SLS 0		Eggs \$1030, Pads \$200		Eggs \$ 1010	
				BVO	Tailored products \$ 0		Tailored products \$0		Tailored products \$ 2355		Tailored products \$ 4678	
	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%	0%	0%
				SOYDAVO	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
				SOYDAVO	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	69%	-
				BVO	n.a.	-	0	-	n.a.	-	100%	-
				YOVENCO	n.a.	-	0	-	100%	-	99% (cooperativ el)	-
				YPEER	n.a.	-	n.a.	-	50%	-	57% (employed)	-
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	ADO	140	-	138	-	136	-	136	-
				YOVENCO	n.a.	-	24 women		65 women (100%)		65 women (100%)	
	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	seed distrib. 9%	seed distrib. 23%	seed distrib. 45%	seed distrib. 58%	seed distrib. 45%	seed distrib. 58%	24% of farms perm access to seed bank	
				YOVENCO	n.a.		Fish processing tech: 0%		Fish processing and cooling tech: 0%		Fish processing and cooling tech: 0%	
Output 4.2: Women have improved access to finance and markets	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%	91%	98%
	5-1	Production volumes of selected crops	Interviews with farmers and cooperative staff, registers, inhouse by ISF and partners.	ADO	Crops +30% Livestock +25%		Crops +66% Livestock +63%		Crops -16% Livestock +13%		Crops +6% Livestock +3%	
				SOYDAVO	0 eggs		8-10 eggs/day/family		10000 eggs p.a.		6726 eggs	
OUTCOME 5: Improved capacity of farm systems to mitigate and adapt to climate change	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.		85%, 15% of degraded land rehabilitated	
	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*		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.		99% in Sanaag 63% in Boodhley	
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	ADO	n.a.		23 ha		34 ha		46 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.	ADO	2%	5%	39%	56%	86%	88%	88%	91%

*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 litres, cows 2-6 litres/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 litres, cows 2-5 litres/day

*2025: 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 litres, cows 2-5 litres/day

