



Amashiga Program Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Annual Results Report

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AEA	Agricultural Extension Agent (Ministry of Agriculture field agent)
Ab'IR	<i>Abaremeshakiyaho b'Iterambere Ridakumere</i> (Kirundi for 'Extension Agent for Development Who Excludes No One')
AIP	Annual Investment Plan
BXW	Banana Xanthomonas Wilt
BO	Operational Base (Hill Community EWS Platform)
CCDC	Commune-level Community Development Committee
CDC	Community Development Committee
CHW	Community Health Worker
CoProNut	Committee for the Promotion of Nutrition
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CSB+	Corn Soy Blend
DPAE	Provincial Department for Agriculture and Livelihoods
DQA	Data Quality Assessment
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
EWS	Early Warning System
FAN	<i>Foyer d'Apprentissage Nutritionnel</i>
FAW	Fall Army Worm
FFP	Food For Peace (USAID)
FFW	Food For Work
FODIMU	Islamic Development Fund of Musinga (XSP Partner)
FY	Fiscal Year
GAP	Good Agricultural Practice
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GoB	Government of Burundi
HC	Health Center
HH	Household
IFH	Islamic Family House
IMC	International Medical Corps (Purpose I Partner)
IMCI	Integrated Management of Childhood Illness

INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IPTT	Indicator Performance Tracking Table
ISABU	<i>Institut des Science Agronomiques du Burundi</i>
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
LF	Lead Farmer
LM	Lead Mother
MCHN	Maternal Child Health and Nutrition
MCP	Mother and Child Pairs
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning
ODEDIM	<i>Organisation Diocésain pour l'Entraide et le Développement Intégral du Muyinga (XSP Partner)</i>
ONCCS	<i>Office National de Controle et de Certification des Semences</i>
PI	Purpose 1
P2	Purpose 2
P3	Purpose 3
PCDC	<i>Plan Communale pour le Développement Communautaire</i>
PLW	Pregnant and Lactating Women
PO	Producer Organization
PRONIANUT	<i>Programme National Intègre pour l'Alimentation et la Nutrition</i>
PSP	Private Service Provider (certified SILC agent)
RBU 2000+	<i>Organisation Réseau Burundi 2000+ (Purpose 2 Partner)</i>
SBC	Social and Behavioral Change
SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Communities
SMG	Seed Multiplication Group
ToC	Theory of Change
TFH	The Faithful House
VO	Vegetable Oil
WASH	Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
WFP	World Food Program

I. Executive Summary

Launched in September 2014, Amashiga works in the Muyinga Province of Burundi to sustainably address the underlying causes of chronic malnutrition. Key activities include support to community volunteers to conduct outreach to vulnerable households (HHs) in nutrition, agriculture, and disaster risk reduction (DRR) – the program’s priority sectors. Cross-cutting gender programming is designed to strengthen gender relations between couples, aiming to improve communication and decision-making at the HH level with the ultimate goal of reducing malnutrition. Systems strengthening includes support to early warning system (EWS) platforms focused on early prevention of crop pests and diseases, capacity building for Commune-level Communal Development Councils (CCDCs), and technical support to GoB structures in nutrition, agriculture, DRR and gender at all levels for ongoing coordination and leadership.

FY19 programming was immediately delayed by the suspension of INGOs in Burundi; CRS was able to launch programming following re-registration in November 2018. This period highlighted which interventions participants had already taken ownership over and sustained during the suspension versus those warranting greater focus during FY19. The operating context remained stable throughout the remainder of the year. Additionally, food security in the Muyinga Province was stable due to production increases, consistent rainfall distribution, and stable prices. As observed in previous years, a rise in malaria was noted during Q2 throughout the country. Amashiga contributed to the response by emphasizing sensitization on the critical use of bed nets. The food security threat posed by Fall Army Worm (FAW) continued during FY19, but strong collaboration with local structures yielded great success evidenced by a maize yield of over 7 MT/ha. In total, Amashiga served 79,923 unique HHs during FY19, including 98,443 women, 87,992 men, and 49,729 children ages 0-59 months.

In June 2019, CRS was granted a no-cost extension for the 12-month duration of FY20. Centered on consolidating key intervention results and advancing handover to local structures, the design also extended activity timelines in FY19. Key achievements in FY19 include collaboration with local health authorities to complete the first *Foyer d’Apprentissage Nutritionnel* (FAN) cohort in the province, capture lessons learned, and launch a refined approach with the second cohort, serving over 19,000 women in total and contributing learning to the GoB’s new strategy. province-wide adoption of crop pest and disease control techniques due to successful collaboration with agriculture technical services, seed producers are effectively linked to ISABU (*Institut des Science Agronomiques du Burundi*) and ONCCS (*Office National de Controle et de Certification des Semences*) and are independently managing purchase and distribution of quality seeds. Governance programming was phased out as planned in May 2019, before which annual action plans of all 7 CDCs were updated with budget lines integrated for DRR. After Amashiga couples strengthening approaches were nationally validated by the Ministry of Gender, *The Faithful House* (TFH) programming support drew to a close after transferring supervision responsibility to the CDFC while focus was placed on expanding the scope of IFH programming into FY20. Throughout FY19, savings and internal lending communities (SILC) programming was leveraged to sustain other targeted groups and increasingly integrate permagarden and couples strengthening promotion amongst all participants. Focus was placed on local structure engagement and sustainability, with results including independent expansion of SILC programming by PSPs, seed multiplier groups’ (SMG) direct engagement with ONCCS for seed quality assessments, and an operational EWS throughout the province.

2. Theory of Change (ToC)

During FY19, the Amashiga team focused on the ToC linkages between the three sectoral purposes and cross-cutting gender programming, with the impact of each depending on the sustainability of the others. The purpose I (nutrition) ToC holds that individuals' must first acquire knowledge to practice nutrition-sensitive behaviors. Following a year of intensive nutrition support via the FAN model, annual survey data highlights a steep increase in knowledge of optimal behaviors despite poor results for knowledge of primary threats to nutrition. While annual survey data does not provide adoption trends, 2018 SMART Survey results suggest improvement given Muyinga was ranked second amongst all provinces for the rate of exclusive breast-feeding of children under six months old (at 94%) and first for the rate of minimum dietary diversity amongst children ages 6-23 months (at 80%). In FY20, the Amashiga team is eager to explore whether there is a correlation between understanding of threats and adoption of improved practices with our hypothesis being that regular small group meetings integrated with SILC and permagarden programming has equipped parents to adopt rather than simply learn about key behaviors. A decrease in indicators measuring availability of or satisfaction with gender-sensitive health care is driven by staff turnover at health centers throughout the province, underscoring the critical assumption that trained staff are not transferred to another locality throughout the program lifetime and beyond and highlighting this critical factor in sustaining health system strengthening.

The program's contribution to HHs having continuous access to adequate nutritious food (P2) appears on-track with increased agricultural production, community-sustained SILC programming, and successful mitigation of pests and diseases as well as post-harvest loss all contributing to increased income at the HH level. Families have also gained access to diverse foods at the HH-level following the promotion of permagardens through various program channels. A recent learning study on home gardening revealed that 79% of Amashiga participants with gardens primarily consume the produce directly while 97% have saved money as a result of reduced vegetable purchases; moreover, these savings have been purposed to diversify diets including increases in children under age five (CU5)'s consumption of animal source proteins. While the Muyinga Province has effectively mitigated crop pests and diseases at scale, the key to maintaining their collective preparedness against future shocks is the sustained functionality of the province-wide EWS. While P3 (governance) programming drew to a close during FY19, key achievements in decentralized government structures implementing effective nutrition strategies remain in-tact. For example, in addition to building CCDC and CDC capacity across the program lifetime, six of the seven CCDCs have overcome the significant barrier of funding by incorporating DRR budget lines in their annual plan, enabling continued action post-Amashiga. Additionally, hill community leaders continue to attend weekly security meetings where EWS information is shared in both directions. A significant external factor in the year ahead is whether CCDC leadership and their nutrition-focused DRR efforts are maintained as the country moves into an election period.

Lastly, Amashiga continues to support communities to adopt gender-equitable decision-making practices. Between FY17 and FY19, the average score of women's participation in HH decisions about crop sales has risen from 7 to 9 on a scale of 0-11. In a recent learning study on the impact of Amashiga gender programming on nutrition outcomes, more than 93% of male and female participants identified improved joint-decision-making on food purchases as a significant result of couples strengthening. Annual survey data, however, reveals that less progress has been made on attitudes regarding gender-based violence (GBV). These findings may suggest that Amashiga has

succeeded in improving joint decision-making on issues related to the program goal of reduced chronic malnutrition as emphasized in the ToC whereas less so amongst desired secondary effects (including improvement to deeply rooted attitudes on GBV). Additionally, the gender ToC relies on provision of SGBV prevention and treatment services by external actors which was less available than anticipated.

3. Activity Interventions and Results

PURPOSE 1 (PI): NUTRITION AND HEALTH

In alignment with the PI ToC, Amashiga continued to build caregiver capacity to deliver quality care services to women and children and support HHs to adopt best health and nutrition behaviors. Capacity building focused on the different FAN protocols, gender-sensitive services, and Integrated Management of Childhood Illness (IMCI) in HCs. Best health practices were promoted by community volunteers using the FAN approach of which the first cohort was completed and second launched during FY19. During this critical transition, a learning study was conducted to capture key lessons learned to inform improved roll-out of this new GoB nutrition approach. Amashiga reached 40,752 CU5 with specific nutrition interventions (94% of the target for Indicator 1.1.1.1.1.1). To promote sustainable impact, regular supervision was extended to include local and national authorities so Muyinga-based learning can inform on-going country-wide efforts. Within the program, integration was prioritized by effectively linking Lead Mothers (LMs) with other community leaders such as Lead Farmers (LFs) and SILC Private Service Providers (PSPs) so FAN participants benefit from a holistic package of activities.

SPI.1: Communities create a positive social environment for improved nutrition among children under five

Amashiga continued Committee for the Promotion of Nutrition (CoProNut) capacity strengthening to strengthen their members' support to LMs to continuously reinforce adoption of good health and nutrition practices amongst FAN members and the wider community.

O.1.1.1: Nutrition Promotion Committees are functioning in each sub-colline under the leadership of the Colline Development Council

Amashiga continued to improve the effectiveness of CoProNuts so they can serve as links between FAN beneficiaries and other HHs to encourage wider adoption of good health and nutrition behaviors. First, Amashiga began by assisting all 809 CoProNut members to update their annual action plans. After 95% of CoProNut members participated in these reviews, 7,004 members (73% of the target, including 4,221 men and 2,783 women) were retrained on the FAN protocol. On a monthly basis, Amashiga staff invited both LMs and CoProNut members to preparation sessions for the next FAN theme as well as a refresher on past themes to continuously reinforce their joint leadership in regularly promoting the complete package of FAN topics.

After participating in capacity building activities, 3,576 CoProNuts members began supporting LMs to organize FAN sessions. In conjunction with the LMs, CoProNut members conducted 6,621 home visits to encourage HH-level behavior adoption, leveraging social and behavioral change (SBC) materials provided by the program. In addition to their work with FAN beneficiaries, CoProNut members shared their knowledge with 10,995 members of the wider community (5,815 women and 5,180 men) and made 13,646 home visits to other community members. Following these

interventions, the number of good health and nutrition practices adopters and suitable latrine users rose from 4,270 in 2018 (2,060 men and 2,210 women) to 41,916 in 2019 (20,531 men and 21,385 women). Additionally, CoProNut members purchased 4,176 water conservation containers in addition to establishing 4,517 vegetable gardens (including 1,150 permagardens), 3,370 latrines, 2,738 tippy taps, 2,841 compost pits, and 3,197 kitchen drying racks, serving as a model for the wider community.

Indicators	Target 2019	Achieved	% of Target Achieved
Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs (FFP #56)	22,047	19,561	89%
Number of community health workers (CHWs) trained in local threats to under-2 nutrition and optimal health and nutrition practices	827	809	98%
Average score of CoProNut members knowledge about community mobilization, determinants of malnutrition, and optimal practices to promote child growth (0-11)	10	7.22	72%

On average, 10 of the 15 CoProNut members attended monthly FAN preparation sessions. Aligned with the programmatic shift in focus from community-level sensitization to more impactful FAN sessions, CoProNut participation in FAN programming was advantageous to encourage spillover effects. However, the reduction in total number of CoProNut members actively involved in on-going Amashiga programming likely drove the lower than desired knowledge score amongst CoProNut member respondents during the annual survey. This reinforces the program decision to shift away from community-wide nutrition sensitization by CoProNuts towards regular FAN programming which sustainably enables individual HHs to adopt key behaviors.

To further sustainability, Amashiga organized integration meetings at the hill community level to integrate CoProNuts with other volunteer groups. These meetings served to inform beneficiaries of available community resources and discuss the importance of constructing permagardens, participating in SILC, and promoting couples strengthening to improve HH nutrition. Additionally, Amashiga facilitated exchange visits amongst 191 hill communities (83% of the target of 230) to motivate low-performing CoProNut members to learn from their high-performing counterparts. Finally, Amashiga helped CoProNuts organize themselves into SILC groups both in order to support their individual HH income and create a permanent framework in which they can exchange about nutrition issues. By September 2019, 368 of the 809 CoProNuts had organized themselves into SILC groups; this was not achieved at 100% because the remaining CoProNut members are already members of existing SILC groups.

O.1.1.3: CoProNut have promoted positive gender norms that support optimal maternal and child nutrition.

To increase the involvement of male CoProNut members in child nutrition and empower all members with the skillset to promote joint decision-making during home visits, Amashiga organized introductory TFH/IFH sessions for 3,070 CoProNut couples, totaling 10,332 CoProNut couples trained in couples strengthening throughout the program lifetime. These meetings have contributed significantly to improving the adoption of key practices such as use of adequate latrines (see O.1.1.1.1).

O.1.1.4: An extended network of community actors contributes to nutrition-supporting SBC.

Amashiga distributed the remaining talking books to various volunteer groups to increase frequency of awareness raising within the community. 1,618 books are now owned by CoProNuts, 427 by LMs, 556 by CPE members, 338 by gender extension agents (Ab'IRs), 141 by SILC groups led by the CRS privately-funded *Coffeelands* project, 296 by APOs, and 704 by SILC group leaders (for a total of 3,535 talking books managed via community libraries). The variety of talking book recipients and the frequency they are checked out for use (70,069 times) reflects the enthusiasm this tool generated in the community as it includes both visual and audio messaging. Wide distribution has enabled leaders to utilize the books at the HH level as well, engaging their spouses directly in discussion on nutrition promotion. Amashiga conducted a study on this tool to better understand who uses them, how they are used, and how appreciated they are in relation to the other project SBC strategies, as well as what can be done to increase their sustainability; this report will be available in Q1 FY20.

Indicators	Target 2019	Achieved	% of Target Achieved
Number of times talking books have been checked out	71,232	70,069	98.37
Number of talking books in community libraries	3,535	3,535	100

SPI.2: Individuals practice appropriate behaviors for optimal growth of children

Indicators	Disaggregation	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Indicator 1.1.2.2: Average score of knowledge of women/men on the priority threats to optimal under-2 nutrition in the community (0-5)	Male	4.9	2.51	51%
	Female	4.9	2.67	54%
	Aggregate	4.9	2.59	53%
Indicator 1.1.2.4: Average number of ICYF principles named by surveyed men and women (0-5)	Male	3.0	4.97	166%
	Female	3.5	4.99	142%
	Aggregate	3.3	4.98	153%

The Amashiga team was surprised by the above results for indicator 1.1.2.4 so posed the question again to a random sample of 140 beneficiaries in late October 2019 to determine if there was an error in how the question was originally administered. Within this sample, the average score was 3.4 compared to 2.6 (FY19 annual survey results), suggesting perhaps less severity in these results but nonetheless below both the annual target and the results for indicator 1.1.2.2. While indicator 1.1.2.2 measures knowledge of key nutrition threats, indicator 1.1.2.4 measures knowledge of key nutrition behaviors to adopt. Although 1.1.2.2 is seemingly the easier question to respond to based on existing knowledge, participants performed better when identifying key behaviors to adopt. These results likely reflect the FY19 emphasis on FAN programming in which each monthly session promoted a key behavior. Throughout the FY, CoProNut members and other leaders continued to use speaking books in which threats are included but not an overarching theme. Overall, nutrition programming in FY19 focused on behavior adoption more than threat sensitization which was previously promoted during food distribution fairs. CRS will explore whether there is a correlation between understanding of threats and adoption of improved practices, and if so, share the findings with PRONIANUT (*Programme National Intègre pour l'Alimentation et la Nutrition*) while recommending that FAN sessions include additional content on the primary threats to optimal nutrition.

O.1.2.3: HHs have increased use of hygiene behaviors, potable water and sanitation infrastructure.

To increase HH access to quality water services, Amashiga continued to strengthen water system management capacities through trainings on topics including action plan and budget preparation, water point management and maintenance, and basic hygiene and sanitation practices. Additionally, Amashiga program staff together with representatives of AHAMR and the Provincial Coordinator of Water and Sanitation conducted joint supervision in five of the seven communes. Supervision revealed management quality progress; for example, all communal water boards (RCEs) shared their financial records with commune leadership to enhance accountability and three RCEs used part of their budget to purchase management tools. Finally, regular meetings are now held between the provincial water coordinator and the RCEs to discuss budget management issues. Nevertheless, RCE support for water point committees through supervision remains low due to difficulties with transportation. In FY20, Amashiga will collaborate with national technical services to test water quality at water points rehabilitated throughout the program lifetime through implementation of the USAID-approved WQAP.

To further strengthen water system management, Amashiga equipped 556 water point committees with water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) posters, pens, registers, talking books, family posters, as well as financial and maintenance equipment including a wheelbarrow, five hoes, five pairs of boots, three shovels and two rakes. Following regular supportive supervision, water management committees maintained sanitation to a satisfactory level at 509 of the 556 targeted water points (91% of the target) in addition to constructing 457 adequate latrines and 425 tippy taps.

956 water management committee members (86% of the target, including 533 men and 423 women) were trained monthly alongside LMs and CoProNuts on FAN themes. These trainings resulted in the construction of 351 compost pits, 367 kitchen gardens (127 permagarden), 427 kitchen drying racks and the purchase of 497 water conservation containers by water management committee members. Across these various efforts, the annual target for water point association functionality was achieved at 97.5% (Indicator 1.3.2.2).

O.1.2.4: Children under two are fed appropriately for their age.

Nutrition Fairs: During FY19, Amashiga completed the transfer to LRP to continue monthly distributions of vegetable oil (VO) and corn soy blend (CSB+) to pregnant and lactating women (PLW). Aside from vitamin D (which is not required by Burundian regulations), these regionally purchased foods have the same specifications as Title II food. With delays in the LRP process due to the suspension of NGOs in October 2018, distributions did not take place in December 2018 or January 2019, affecting achievement against annual targets.

29,885 mother-child couples received a total of 1,797.675 tons of CSB+ and 119.89 tons of VO, for a total of 1,917.565 tons of food. No complaints were recorded, and food distributions will continue until December 2019.

Indicators	Target 2019	Achieved	% of Target Achieved
% of registered beneficiaries who receive their ration on time	70	59.91	86%
% of planned MTs for MCH distributed on time	70	59.91	86%
Number of nutrition fairs organized	363	297	82%

O.1.2.5: HHs eat a more diverse diet.

Amashiga continued using the recipe booklet developed in FY18 to promote a balanced and diversified diet rooted in local foods for PLW and children aged 6 to 23 months. Nine recipes leveraging six food groups (cereals; roots and tubers; legumes and nuts; small fish; eggs, fruits and vegetables rich in vitamin A; and other fruits and vegetables) have been promoted during FAN sessions and reinforced by CoProNut leaders. 425 LMs and 7,004 CoProNuts (73.8% of the target, including 2,783 women and 4,221 men) were taught how to prepare the various recipes. The LMs then trained 11,550 FAN beneficiaries (out of a planned 12,810, or 90.1% of the target), while CoProNut members shared the recipes with 10,995 members of their home groups (including 5,815 women and 5,180 men). Amashiga leveraged these culinary demonstrations to promote both appropriate hygiene during meal preparation and energy conservation techniques, collectively reaching 18,979 people (14,758 women and 4,221 men). These culinary demonstrations were enhanced by the cooking equipment made available to the 425 LMs including pots, plates, spoons, cups, jugs, napkins, basins, and cans. Access to animal protein remains a challenge for most HHs in the province to achieve a diversified diet. Solutions promoted by Amashiga included raising small livestock such as chickens and rabbits for direct HH consumption, as well as permagardening and SILC participation to support improved income allocation on animal protein.

Additionally, the project continued to promote the benefits of orange fleshed sweet potatoes (rich in vitamin A) by distributing pamphlets to 18,979 beneficiaries (425 LMs, 7,004 CoProNuts and 11,550 FAN beneficiaries). As part of integration, 210 LMs (out of a planned 425, or 49.4% of the target) received orange fleshed sweet potato variety cuttings from the LFs in their communities, which they then distributed to 2,100 FAN participants. The other LMs will receive cuttings in the first quarter of next year. Amashiga will conduct an analysis in the next quarter to determine how widely this variety has been adopted by participants.

SPI.3: Health providers deliver high-quality nutrition services to women and children

In conjunction with local health officials, the project strengthened implementation of IMCI, IYCF and gender-sensitive services protocols in HCs while quality nutrition services were provided in communities via FAN programming.

O.1.3.2: Health facilities deliver harmonized messages.

HC Supervision & Gender-Sensitive Services: Supervision conducted with local health managers (BPS and BDS) focused on FAN and IMCI protocols and revealed progress amongst health providers in the province as reflected in the below indicators:

Indicator	Target 2019	Achieved	% of Target Achieved
% of HCs following Maternal Child Health and Nutrition (MCHN) protocols that support optimal linear growth of children ≤2 years of age	100	96	96%
% of MCHN service providers who have knowledge and equipment to identify and address chronic malnutrition among children ≤2 years of age	100	90	90%

A consistent challenge in achieving greater adherence to these protocols is both turnover and insufficient staffing with an average of two to three nurses per 200 patients. For example, achievement against indicator 1.2.3.1.1 (% of HCs that have at least two staff members trained to deliver gender-

responsive MCHN services) fell from 100% last year to 73% in FY19 due to high staff turnover. Monitoring visits reveal that certain aspects of gender-sensitive services have improved since program inception, including 24/7 service availability as well as greater promotion of couples' joint participation in pre- and post-natal visits. However, as a result of both HC staff turnover and the continued need for HC structural changes needing to improve patient privacy, patient satisfaction with gender-sensitive services waned in FY19.

Indicator	Target 2019	Achieved	% of Target Achieved
Average score of men/women report in about receiving gender-responsive MCHN services at HCs (0 - 4)	4	2,44	63%
Average degree of satisfaction of women with recent experiences at HCs (5-25)	23	19.79	86%

O.1.3.5: LMs, CHWs and CoProNuts have scaled up FAN to prevent chronic malnutrition

Great focus was placed on LMs' quality facilitation of the FAN approach during FY19. After the end of the first FAN cohort, the program recruited and supervised a second cohort based on lessons learned during implementation of the first cohort. In total, 9,276 pregnant women were reached by nutrition-specific interventions in FY19.

FAN Cohort 1: Using health, nutrition, and hygiene themes developed in 2018, 425 LMs were received monthly supportive supervision as they organized 850 FAN sessions (99% of target) for 11,550 beneficiaries (90% of the target). While the goal of targeting 12,810 women was achieved, not all participants completed the complete set of FAN modules mostly due to displacement as well as some cases of loss of life amongst mothers or children. In addition to facilitating monthly group sessions and cooking demonstrations, the 425 LMs collectively conducted 45,459 home visits (97% of target) to reinforce behavior adoption within the HH. As a result, 3,560 latrines, 3,234 tippy-taps, 4,165 kitchen drying racks, 3,063 compost pits and 2,893 home gardens were established, and 4,289 water conservation containers purchased by FAN participations. LMs collaborated with LFs to support the construction of 1,598 permagardens at FAN participant HHs.

Together, the efforts of CoProNut and LMs to raise awareness around latrine construction has resulted in 41,916 individuals with access to basic sanitation services (or 99% of the indicator 1.1.1.2 target). These efforts also reached 90% of the 11,358 CU5 targeted for FAN programming support in FY19 (indicator 1.1.1.1.1). The 10% gap is directly linked to the 10% of FAN participants who did not complete the FAN curriculum.

To address low male participation rate in FAN sessions, Amashiga collaborated with the local administration to organize meetings in 210 of the 230 hill communities to underscore the importance of husbands' engagement in FAN promoted behaviors. These meetings helped increase male participation from 777 in Q1 to 3,538 by Q4. Additionally, each LM and her husband were trained in TFH approach by local Ab'IR couples to strengthen LMs' negotiation skills used when visiting FAN participants and their husbands during home visits.

To sustain FAN groups, 159 SILC groups were formed amongst FAN participants under the supervision of SILC PSPs. This accounts for only 37.4% of all FAN groups with those that did not join already participating in existing savings groups. In addition to SILC groups, some FAN participants

organized themselves into solidarity groups to collectively launch income-generating activities (IGAs) such as basket weaving or small livestock husbandry. These various mechanisms motivate LM participation for her personal economic benefit and help ensure her sustained linkages with FAN participants for continued encouragement of behavior adoption. Sustaining the impact of FAN programming amongst the first cohort was also pursued through active program engagement of local (BPS, TPS, BDS) and national (PRONIANUT) health authorities during field supervision and via regular exchange meetings on roll-out of the FAN approach. Following these activities, national authorities charged local authorities with more active involvement in monitoring FAN activities, raising the level of local authority commitment to the national approach. On-going dialogue has also underscored the need for nationally harmonized monitoring tools and further thought given to adequate motivation or remuneration of LMs. In addition to lessons learned recently captured during the program nutrition study, Amashiga will share with PRONIANUT the robust recipe booklet created for integration into FAN sessions, the list of sessions prioritized for husbands' participation, as well as recommendations for the order of themes and the need to integrate primary threats in an introductory session, all with the goal of helping to hone their approach for future iterations.

During the close-out of the first FAN cohort, the program created direct links between participants and LFs and PSPs and to ensure their access to other programmatic assistance to strengthen HH nutrition. Additionally, community meetings and a study on the FAN approach were conducted to capture lessons from the first iteration to improve implementation during the second cohort. Some of the lessons learned include:

- Men traditionally play a role in establishing some of the key behaviors promoted by the FAN approach. Amashiga has determined to solicit local authority support to actively invite husbands to specific FAN sessions which underscore their active role, including latrine and vegetable garden construction and increased consumption of animal source proteins.
- Following closeout of the first FAN cohort, Amashiga observed great success amongst participants in adoption of FAN-promoted hygiene behaviors. Consumption of animal proteins remains a challenge. For these reasons, Amashiga has adjusted its FAN themes to focus on the importance of animal protein consumption and integrating this messaging into SILC and couples strengthening programming.

FAN Cohort 2: As planned, Amashiga launched its second FAN cohort in July 2019. 6,521 new participants were identified across the 7 communes, 6,051 of whom are pregnant women (92%) and the remaining 8% of whom are breastfeeding or newly married women. These participants take part in sessions led by 438 LMs, including 56 LMs newly identified and trained in the Gashoho Commune where Amashiga FAN programming did not occur prior to prevent duplication with other health actors.

Drawing on lessons learned, Amashiga reviewed and adjusted its list of themes by a) shifting the order of messages to account for the majority of participants currently pregnant b) focusing equally on hygiene and nutrition key behaviors, and c) prioritizing sessions for engagement of husbands (see the list of FAN themes in Annex 1). Amashiga will also increase engagement of community leaders in FAN sessions to further promote male participation, with the goal of strengthening community perception that local leaders are concerned about HH health and nutrition (only 30% in FY19, or 85% of indicator 1.3.1 target). To-date, two sessions have already been conducted by the LMs. The first session was focused on the importance of good child nutrition and was attended by 2,016 husbands

accompanying their wives. 389 sessions out of 438 (88.8%) were carried out, as were 3,007 of the 4,380 planned home visits. Underachieved targets are due to training of LMs in the Gashoho Commune where these new leaders have since caught up during the start of FY20. The second FAN session focused on the nutrition of PLW and was paired with a culinary demonstration.

PURPOSE 2 (P2): AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS

In accordance with the ToC, Amashiga continued to strengthen local agricultural systems to support increased production. Focus was placed on farmers' capacity to sustainably adopt good agricultural practices (GAPs) - particularly those capacities related to fighting FAW, bolstering local farming structures, and transitioning PSPs to independently lead SILC programming and continue assisting HHs to access additional resources to improve their family's nutrition. Local agricultural leaders were integrated into DRR structures to combat FAW and the newly formed FAN network to support improved dietary diversity at the HH level.

SP2.1. Farm HHs have increased sustainable production of nutritious and staple crops for consumption and sale.

Amashiga continued to support LFs in professionalizing their efforts to promote GAPs in their community and increase agricultural production. As a result, POs were restructured into 14 production and marketing cooperatives. In collaboration with the BPEAE and the local administration, Amashiga continued to support farmer-led crop pest and disease control, resulting in an increase in provincial maize production. While Amashiga supported increased handover of responsibilities to the BPEAE and Administrators, staff also focused on establishing sustainable linkages between targeted communities and seed vendors.

0.2.1.1. Producer organizations (POs) and other groups are mobilized

PO and LF Mobilization: To mobilize agricultural producers, Amashiga works closely with the BPEAE to support POs restructuring and professionalization. Amashiga, the BPEAE and the local administration have collectively trained 7,009 members of 191 marshland POs on organizing themselves into production and sales cooperatives. Organizing cooperatives is a Government of Burundi (GoB) priority with restructuring focused on improved access to markets and quality seeds for producers. All POs have now been restructured into 14 cooperatives, each registered at the provincial administration level with 11 of the 14 (78% of the target) having already been registered with the Investment Promotion Agency (IPA). The remaining three are in the process with completion anticipated during FY20 Q1. This status provides cooperatives with benefits such as certain tax exemptions and access to government subsidies. Amashiga conducted a training of 104 leaders (69 men and 35 women, 92% of target) on how to successfully manage cooperatives which led to the development of an action plan for each newly formed cooperative. See section FAW in O.2.1.4 and O.2.1.5 for further details.

Amashiga organized performance evaluations for the 230 LFs on key responsibilities including implementing GAPs within demonstration plots, accompanying the community to adopt these practices, using SBC registers and tools, and correctly monitoring and reporting on these activities. In conjunction with the BPEAE, a questionnaire was developed and administered to the 230 LFs, 119 of which (52% of target) were then certified. At the end of this process, all 230 LFs have developed action plans based on observed deficiencies. Linked to certification results, 76% of LFs are capable of citing at least five sustainable agricultural practices (102% of the FY19 target for indicator 2.1.1.1)

compared to 68% of PO members (indicator 2.1.1.1.2). As a result, FY20 focus will be placed on supportive supervision of the 111 LFs not yet certified. A second evaluation is planned for January 2020 with the goal of certifying all Amashiga LFs before program close-out.

Indicator	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Number of private enterprises, POs, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	2,146	2,200	102.50
Percentage of male and female farmers (LF) who can cite at least five (5) sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies	75%	76%	102%

0.2.1.2: Farm HHs have increased access to gender responsive extensions services

To increase gender sensitivity when providing agricultural services, Amashiga focused on LF, PSP and agricultural extension agent (AEA) capacity building. LFs organized activities such as field days to bring their services to more people in their community. Amashiga and the BPEAE led trainings on gender-sensitive agricultural service delivery for 448 participants out of 460 planned (97% of the target) including 230 LFs and 218 AEA (13.6% of whom were women). Participants then integrated these concepts into their routine activities with monitoring formalized through inclusion in LF action plans (see O.2.1.1).

Amashiga also supported AEA to support LFs in leading field days (see O.2.1.3) which were attended by a total of 3,232 community members, 57% of whom were women. LFs also strengthened their outreach to women through collaboration with LMs to discuss GAP adoption challenges in the community and assist 2,415 HHs in establishing permagardens (see O.1.1.1.1). PSP service extension to FAN participants was also strengthened with a focus on improving home gardeners' access to diverse vegetable seeds to improve HH food diversification, an activity primarily led by women (see O.2.3.1).

0.2.1.3: Farming HHs have increased access to inputs for crops, especially for women.

Open House Days: The Amashiga marketing strategy included facilitation of four open house days to improve seed access across the Muyinga province. Organized in partnership with the BPEAE, these events were attended by two seed importers from Gitega, a PICS bag supplier from Kirundo, two seed vendors from Muyinga, a representative from COOPEC Microfinance, local government, 74 PSPs and 410 community members (174 men and 236 women). Sellers were encouraged to promote their locally-produced seeds while buyers were encouraged to establish contact to purchase for themselves and fellow community members in the future. Links established during open house days led to the immediate sale of 4.1kg of vegetable seeds (onions, amaranth, carrots, cabbage, and eggplant) for a total of \$702¹ in addition to 30kg sold within communities for a total of \$5,818; in total, during the year, PSPs sold 34 kg of seeds for \$6,520 to help diversify HH diets.

Seed Certification: Amashiga continued to support seed multipliers in increasing the availability of quality seeds in the province through the seed certification process. Amashiga supported field visits conducted by ONCCS as part of the certification process, in addition to project team direct

¹ \$1=1,855.50 BFu

supervision of SMGs and ISMs in conjunction with BPEAE. At the end of the year, Amashiga had supported 40 ISMs and 32 SMGs in producing 86,466 kg of certified bean seed from 5,864 kg of seeds purchased from ISABU. These seeds were then sold for a total of \$93,476. Based on the link established by Amashiga between the multipliers and government structures (ONCCS and ISABU), seed multipliers purchased and transported seeds to Muyinga at their own expense. The cost of certification by NCCSB inspection officers was also paid by the multipliers. Seeds are now packaged in small quantities to facilitate community accessibility which these multipliers promoted during Amashiga-facilitated open house days.

In August, Amashiga organized seed multipliers into seven communal networks and one provincial network, strengthening their collective bargaining power to negotiate prices and transport fees. Amashiga also organized an exchange visit between 28 of the targeted 36 SMG leaders to discuss their challenges and determine collective solutions to improve the seed sector in Muyinga Province. Successful programming led to greater than anticipated participation of SMG members throughout the FY, resulting in the below over-achieved indicator.

Indicator 2.1.5.1	Disaggregation	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Number of individual farmer SMG and individual seed producers who have produced and marketed certified seed during the previous 12 months	Male	572	636	111%
	Female	627	695	110%
	Aggregate	1,199	1,331	111%

Orange-Flesh Sweet Potatoes: To facilitate HH-level access to quality seeds, Amashiga continues to propagate and distribute vitamin A-rich orange flesh sweet potato cuttings in targeted communities. Amashiga first distributed cuttings to LFs and POs for their multiplication; once additional cuttings were produced, Amashiga facilitated a second distribution directly to participant HHs. In total, 613,257 cuttings were produced and distributed in the community, including to FAN beneficiaries. During the year, 20MT of orange fleshed sweet potatoes were produced and consumed for improved nutrition.

O.2.1.4: Farm HHs and communities have adopted improved approaches for gender-responsive and climate-resilient land and water management systems

FAW: Amashiga continued to collaborate with the BPEAE to strengthen producers’ capacity to fight FAW. Amashiga conducted formative supervision for 189 of the 230 planned LFs (83%) and 14 cooperatives on pest management methods. The goal of this support was to strengthen LFs’ ability to use their demonstration fields to effectively share pest management best practices in the wider community. 41 LFs were not included in FY19 achievement due to having already sowed their plots during the suspension period and thus could not use their plots to demonstrate the techniques.

These LFs and cooperatives received protective equipment (boots, gloves, masks, sprayers, raincoats and glasses) for use when requested by community members to spray pesticides (pest chemical control). Following FY18, Amashiga did not purchase pesticides but instead maintained supportive supervision with the BPEAE of LFs to ensure safe pesticide usage. Amashiga continued to reinforce use of PERSUAP-approved pesticides and the BPEAE continued to procure and provide orthene throughout the province (the pesticide previously provided by Amashiga). Joint monitoring revealed that appropriate dosages taught during the integrated pest management training of FY18 were not always adhered to; as such, the program developed a leaflet for farmers that reiterates correct

dosages and proper pesticide handling. Subsequent supervision engaged farmers using this tool and focused on efficient use of pesticide throughout the remainder of the FY.

Amashiga also collaborated with ISABU to conduct a study on the impact of FAW infestation with 26 ha targeted of marshland where maize is produced in Muyinga (see study report attached). The results showed a massive infestation at the beginning of the season (September 2018), above the acceptable limit of 0.5 butterflies per pheromone trap. ISABU reports that this infestation could have escalated to 100% of the marshes if no action was taken. Following Amashiga and BPEAE joint action, the infestation rate during the January 2019 harvest had only reached 3.1% per hectare revealing that the program IPM strategy had contributed to a success rate of 96%. Successful pest control contributed to a significant increase in production. Exceeding the FY18 average yield of 5 MT/ha, farmers in the Muyinga marshlands enjoyed a maize yield of 7 MT/ha in FY19.

Amashiga continued to strengthen the 14 newly formed cooperatives on GAPs integrated within the IPM strategy in preparation for the 2019 C agricultural season. These cooperatives bought 4,944 kg of hybrid maize seed for a total of \$24,448 for use across 267 ha of marshland.

Indicator	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Number of private enterprises, POs, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance	2,146	2,200 ²	103%

Also, in preparation for the 2019 C season, 12 mobile film screenings on FAW control were organized in conjunction with the BPEAE reaching 6,081 members of 191 OPAs. To ensure maximum coverage of the film's messages, 6,299 farmers (4,275 women and 2,024 men) from other marshes not supervised by Amashiga also participated in this activity.

When integrated FAW control methods were first introduced to farmers in hill communities (via training of 230 LFs who integrated the approaches in their demonstration plots reaching at least 10 nearby HHs through direct cascaded support), the project team noted a source of difficulty compared to application in that marshlands control is HH-led and thus not consistently applied at the same time across the same community which can facilitate pest spread and migration. To address this, the project collaborated with local administrators to raise community awareness every Monday during security meetings on the importance of all HHs organizing simultaneous control measures. This adaptation contributed to improved maize production by the end of the 2018 C season.

Farmer Field Days: With Amashiga and BPEAE support, farmers continued to promote GAPs in their community during farmer field days. These field days, which focused on growing vegetable crops in permagardens, were hosted in the home fields of 26 LFs (100% of target) throughout Muyinga. The field days were also an opportunity to bring together seed multipliers and PSPs so that community members have direct contact with individuals selling quality home garden seeds. The Amashiga team particularly targeted existing beneficiaries (LMs, FAN participants, CoProNut, SILC members, CDC, Ab'IR, etc.) among the 3,232 community members (1,578 men and 1,654 women) who participated.

² 2,200 = 503 POs, 496 water associations, and 1,202 SILC groups.

Permagardens: To increase food diversification, Amashiga accompanied LFs in actively promoting permagardens in their communities. By year's end, all 230 LFs had installed demonstration permagardens in their plots and had accompanied 2,415 community members in establishing their own. The dry season has been a challenge for this activity due to the scarcity of water in HHs. As a result, the program team encouraged HHs to leverage available space in the marshlands to multiply vegetable seeds to ensure readiness for successful permagardening once the dry season passed.

Food for Work (FFW): As part of natural resource management activities, Amashiga collaborated with the BPEAE and local administrators to maintain 19 watersheds over an area of 332 km (developed earlier in the program lifetime). 2,890 people (1,561 men and 1,329 women) who participated in this activity received 79.475 kg of bulgur and 19.507 kg of peas as part of the FFW framework.

For the time being, erosion caused by water runoff and marshland flooding has been contained, which has contributed to increased agricultural production. Additionally, grass and forage shrubs planted along contour lines have matured and are now serving as livestock feed and contributing to the production of more manure. As part of the sustainability plan, these pieces of infrastructure were formally transferred for CDC monitoring via written memorandum. Following handover, the CDCs continue to mobilize their communities and have already maintained 694.5 linear kilometers.

Indicator 2.1.2.1	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Number of hectares rehabilitated as a result of USG assistance	336	332	99%
Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets	2,890	2,890	100%

0.2.1.5: Farm HHs and communities have adopted technologies and practices to reduce pre- and post-harvest losses

Throughout FY19, Amashiga and the BPEAE raised awareness among members of the 14 cooperatives and 230 LFs on methods to reduce pre-harvest and post-harvest losses, such as the use of PICS bags and silos. With the need greatest in the marshlands where significant production takes place, Amashiga distributed conservation equipment (2,907 PICS bags, 369 tarpaulins and 65 silos) to the 14 cooperatives to raise awareness of their impact and drive farmer demand. The project has also created direct links between members of these cooperatives and vendors who attended program-sponsored open house days. During the 2018 C agricultural season, poor practices such as abandoning the harvest and selling maize early were no longer practiced by cooperative members. Thanks to the availability of storage equipment, they now prefer to harvest at maturity and store the seeds for staggered consumption and sale of harvest surpluses. While waiting for sale prices to rise, cooperative members held onto 40% of their maize (or 500 tons), longer than previously practiced. The sale price at harvest was 350 FBu (\$0.19) per kg, but after storage rose to 650 FBu (\$0.35) yielding a profit of 300 FBu per kg sold (\$0.16). Collective profit earned from produced stored until prices rose totaled 150,000,000 FBu (nearly \$81K). PICS bag vendors were also invited to open house events to increase accessibility at the hill community-level.

To further reduce post-harvest losses, CRS also leveraged private resources to contribute 54% of the \$37,870 budget for a community hangar, the remainder of which the Butihinda Commune Administration paid for. This hangar, which has a holding capacity of nearly 650 MT, was constructed for us by the Gahimbare Cooperative who operate the Cizanye marshland and have put it to good use in storing maize and rice.

SP2.3: HH have increased income through equitable agriculture and non-agricultural livelihoods strategies

To increase access to financial resources in the community, Amashiga supported the 74 certified PSPs to continue extension of SILC programming in the wider community. Existing groups in the community now have access to additional resources throughout the calendar year to address HH food needs through new endeavors such as home gardening or small animal husbandry.

O.2.3.1: HH, groups, micro-entrepreneurs, especially women and youth, have increased access to financial services and products

SILC: Throughout FY19, Amashiga continued to support all 74 PSPs (52 men and 22 women) in implementing the SILC approach, achieving 100% of the targeted number of Amashiga certified PSPs supporting at least one SILC group (indicator 2.2.2.1.1). 247 new SILC groups with 6,646 members (2,697 men and 3,949 women) were also created, bringing the total number of SILC groups to 1,202 comprising 31,938 members (61% of whom are women). By the end of the year, cumulative groups savings reached 909,956,150 BFu (over \$490K), total amount loaned reached 766,204,250 BFu (over \$413K) while an additional 62,676,820 BFu (over \$33K) was saved in solidarity funds. Members of various SILC groups were trained on money management (credit, dividends) with a focus on nutrition-friendly spending. For security reasons, SILC groups kept some of these funds in Microfinance Institutions (MFIs). At the end of the year, 23,995,800 BIF (over \$12K) left in their accounts. Investments made by SILC group members during FY19 include:

- 15 cows were purchased by 14 members; 482 goats were purchased by 467 members; 96 ewes were purchased by 90 members; 441 pigs were purchased by 437 members; 158 rabbits were purchased by 140 members; 236 hens were purchased by 220 members
- 6 members renovated their houses
- 62 members in need of more arable land purchased 173 fields, while 364 members reported renting 265 arable fields
- 1,187 members purchased agricultural inputs (primarily spent on 2,953 kg of bean seeds)

As a combined result of both improved adoption of GAPs and access to loans and entrepreneurial skills strengthened via SILC programming, 44% of farmers report earning income by selling in the market, an increase from 35% in FY18 (indicator 2.2.1.2). Additionally, 95% of these respondents reported selling agricultural goods in particular.

As part of integration efforts, 74 PSPs created SILC groups amongst existing FAN groups (see O.1.3.5). Through Amashiga's marketing strategy, PSPs also targeted FAN group members for sale of improved vegetable seeds to support permagardens creation. After connections were made between PSPs and vegetable seed wholesalers, PSPs ultimately sold 34 kg of seed amongst Amashiga-targeted local communities throughout FY19.

To ensure the sustainability of PSP service provision, Amashiga both encouraged diversification of service provision amongst individual PSPs and facilitated their formation into four geographic networks within the province to better facilitate their collaboration and capacity to purchase wholesale seed as a group. By end of FY19, all PSPs are publicly certified, recognized both in the community and by the administration, and have begun to train and certify other apprentices.

PURPOSE 3 (P3): GOVERNANCE AND RESILIENCE

Building on the progress made in previous years - particularly in terms of establishing operational bases (BO) and supporting both governance (CDCs and CCDC) and DRR (BO and platforms) structures - Amashiga continued to support decentralized government structures to promote sustainability-focused nutrition strategies. For example, Amashiga continued to support BOs and communal platforms through supervision jointly conducted with the communal DRR structure to ensure capacities acquired in previous years allow them to implement food security and nutrition risk mitigation plans. This ensured the EWS focused on FAW remained functional, which mitigated the impact of the FAW infestation on maize production during the 2018 C agricultural season.

Amashiga also focused on assisting the CCDC and CDCs to implement community action plans developed in previous years. This support enabled these structures to mobilize the community in adopting good health and nutrition behaviors (such as setting up kitchen gardens, latrines, and tippy taps) and reinforce their accountability by reporting on their actions to the community.

As P3 activities downsized during FY19, Amashiga implemented activities with a strong focus on ensuring their sustainability via intentional handover of responsibility. For example, amid intensified field supervision the program established a sponsorship strategy to ensure that each CCDC member is directly responsible for 2-3 CDC.

SP3.1: CCDCs mitigate risks that affect food security and nutrition

To reach this sub-target, Amashiga in collaboration with the provincial platform continued to support communal platforms and BOs to implement DRR measures based on their plans. Support was provided during supervision visits by reminding members of these structures of key food security mitigation priorities emphasized since program launch, including their role in the fight against FAW and Banana Xanthomonas Wilt (BXW). As a result, these DRR structures took ownership of key activities such as contouring and filling gullies. A significant indicator of P3 sustainable impact includes commune-level budget lines to cover expenses related to DRR activities and implementation of community contingency plans.

O.3.1.1 Platforms have increased capacity to design and execute gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive action plans to mitigate natural and manmade shocks

To strengthen BOs' capacity in-line with provincial risk prevention and management structures, Amashiga intensified supervision of BOs and communal platforms including on-site training to BO members climate change, disasters and their effects, the role of these structures in the fight against FAW and BXW, and identification and understanding of the risks that threaten each commune and hill community. In all, 1,225 BO members (99% of the target including 39% women) benefited from this training. Additionally, 230 BOs received support to update their annual action plans based on observed deficiencies and recorded achievements (see O.3.1.2).

To strengthen the province-wide DRR structure, Amashiga reinforced the sponsorship strategy to ensure effective monitoring of BOs by CDC leaders who accompanied Amashiga staff on BO supervision visits. Amashiga also organized an experience exchange visit between the DRR management structures of Muyinga and Rumonge provinces. 34 members (20% women) of Muyinga's DRR structures participated in a 3-day visit to Rumonge (where provincial leadership has successfully prioritized DRR in the recent past). Topics covered included adding DRR budget lines to the

municipal budget; integrating DRR activities into annual investment plans (AIPs), and establishing an information collection and sharing system.

Indicator	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance	1150	1148	99%
Average % of women CCDC member attending CCDC meeting	90%	81%	90%

O.3.1.2 CCDCs have integrated action plans with existing local and national EWS to carry out timely local-level response

Building on capacities and plans developed and updated over the past year with Amashiga support (see output O.3.1.1), platforms and BOs continued to implement DRR activities. BOs have successfully managed the community EWS (established in the province with Amashiga support) by i) compiling, analyzing, and proposing actions using FAW and BXW infestation data collected and shared at the communal and provincial levels, and ii) by organizing weekly community safety meetings covering discussing DRR activity progress and planning hosted in each of the seven communes and attended by the 230 hill community presidents. These activities have contributed to reducing the impact of FAW infestation and have resulted in better maize production, especially in the marshlands (see O.2.1.4). Activities also focused on mobilizing the community to dig 325 km of contours to protect fields and marshes from erosion and flooding. Thanks to this contour system, an alert regarding the threat of gullying in five communes in the province was issued by provincial authorities to the Ministry of Public Security. The Ministry of Public Security then mobilized the community to lead ravine repair in two communes on International DRR Day (October 2018).

To promote sustainability, Amashiga organized a training workshop to support the integration of communal platform action plans into the annual investment plans. The immediate result of these workshops was the integration of all 7 commune action plans into the AIPs (100% of target) with DRR budget lines totaling \$23,098 in six communes. Before P3 programming officially closed out, all formally targeted DRR were fully functional with action plans updated to inform on-going priorities.

Indicator	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Number of communities with a disaster early warning and response (EWR) system working effectively	7	7	100
Number of communes/Platform DRR & EWS plans that are integrated with provincial plans	14	14	100
Number of Commune Platforms that implement their DRR plans	7	7	100

SP3.2: Government Commune Development Councils ensure more gender responsive, equitable delivery of food security and nutrition services

Amashiga continued to strengthen the ability of CDCs and CCDCs to deliver gender-sensitive services through regular supportive supervision as they implemented plans established earlier in the program. This follow-up was carried out jointly with the provincial and communal structures using the established sponsorship strategy. Amashiga also supported CDC and CCDC accountability through accompaniment as social audits were conducted and emphasizing the importance of regular reporting to the communities they serve.

O.3.2.2 Provincial Government Development Councils (CPD) incorporate commune level priorities and plans to address key determinants into provincial development plans:

Development of the Mwakiro PCDC (Plan Communale pour le Développement Communautaire): As part of its sustainability strategy, Amashiga supported the development of the five-year Mwakiro PCDC. Leveraging specialized tools including a gender integration guide and sectoral health policies, Amashiga participation drew focus on the integration of nutrition, gender, and DRR management. This third-generation plan - the first developed in the province which has already received approval from the Ministry of Decentralization - will guide the Mwakiro Commune in its development by fighting against malnutrition and serve as a model for other communes developing their first or second iteration of PCDCs.

CDC/CCDC Operations: Throughout FY19, Amashiga helped the 230 CDCs implement malnutrition reduction activities outlined in their AIPs by reviewing action plans and assisting with monthly activity reporting. This support led to the construction of 5,209 latrines through CDC awareness-raising; development of 325 km of contour lines to protect marshland; establishment of 2,957 vegetable gardens; road repair of 288 km and construction of 26 culverts (water passage covers) to facilitate access to markets and schools; and, installation of 14 community permagardens to multiply vegetables seeds for community-level access. In addition to trainings and material support (including 490 pickaxes, shovels, and drinking water conservation cans) Amashiga facilitated exchange visits between low and high-performing CDCs to enable sharing of best practices.

Indicator	Target	Achievement	Percentage
# of CCDC Annual Investment Plans that include elements to address gender barriers to good nutrition practice and key determinants of malnutrition	7	7	100%

O.3.2.3 Government CCDC regularly report publicly on the performance of programs and the current state of key determinants:

To improve CDC and CCDC accountability to the communities and to better engage those communities during implementation of CDC and CCDC activities, Amashiga and the Governor's Office assisted members of all 7 CCDCs and all 230 CDCs in organizing meetings to report to their communities on their progress in the fight against malnutrition. The action plans of the 7 CCDCs were evaluated before these meetings were held, with evaluation participation of communal authorities and 88 community members out of a planned 112 (78% of the target). Across the 230 hill communities, 90% of the target for female participation was met (49% of the 39,294 participants in the meetings were women). These meetings served to highlight key achievements in communities such as construction of vegetable gardens and community nurseries (see O.3.2.2.2).

Indicator	Target	Achievement	Percentage
# of CCDC with CDCs that held at least 2 meeting with the community to report, analyze their performance in the previous 12 months	7	7	100%

O.3.2.4 Civil society organizations employ social audits to monitor progress on communal government action plans to address key determinants

To improve accountability and delivery of quality services by provincial WASH structures, Amashiga supported CBOs in all 7 communes to finalize social audits. These were carried out through evaluation of commune-created malnutrition action plans developed over the past fiscal year using

community scorecards. The social audit is only considered complete when the plans are developed on the basis of an analysis and then evaluated following execution.

The action plans were evaluated with the participation of local authorities and focused on WASH services. Achievements noted included raising awareness about protection of water collection areas at water points; strengthening the leadership of community leaders in their role monitoring CDC water point maintenance; raising HH awareness around latrine construction, tippy tap use and WASH practices; and closing seven restaurants that did not have an appropriate toilet. These achievements contributed to improved indicators measuring water availability, water point maintenance, and collaboration between CPEs, CDCs and hill community leaders for water point maintenance. Despite this progress, water service fee collection has not improved due to continued low transparency in how these fees are managed. Recommendations for improving this indicator include strengthening collaboration between CPE, CDC and local authorities and setting up a system to ensure transparency in how collected fees are managed.

Following evaluation of these plans, Amashiga implemented all 21 planned social audits.

Indicator	Target	Achievement	Percentage
# of social audits accomplished by CSOs	14	14	100%
% of social audit results presented to CCDC	100	100	100%

At the end of the year, CBO members were certified by Amashiga and local authorities to continue conducting social audits according to the needs of their province or other stakeholders.

SP3.3: Promising practices generated by Amashiga in Muyinga contribute to effective national policy implementation and increased gender-responsiveness of policies

O.3.3.1 Implementation of the multisectoral strategy against malnutrition is strengthened by evidence and findings from Amashiga

During FY19, Amashiga staff organized nine learning events within the local community, each focused on a particular Amashiga intervention³. While serving to increase accountability to program participants and actively gather their feedback, these events were designed with the goal of capturing key lessons learned to inform recommendations for future programs. The relevant participants, local authorities and other stakeholders were invited and separated into small groups to reflect on the strengths and weaknesses of the selected intervention. During the second half of the day, participants collectively shared recommendations for improved programming. Amashiga staff have drafted individual reports for each event which will be compiled and shared during FY20 Q1. As these events were rolled out, pertinent lessons learned were immediately shared with relevant government staff during on-going collaboration. For example, participants at the FAN learning event were amongst the first to suggest greater implication of local leaders to motivate husbands' participation while TPS require transport support to be more actively involved, both of which were discussed with local government before the second cohort began.

³ The nine topics included FAN, Ab'IR support groups, water point committees, PSPs, EWS, farmer field days, open house events, and the FAW strategy.

CROSS-CUTTING PURPOSE (XSP): GENDER

Sub-purpose XSP: HHs and communities adopt equitable decision-making for improved food security and nutrition

During FY19, Amashiga focused on continued roll-out of the TFH and IFH approaches to consolidate results related to improved HH decision-making. After strengthening field implementation of the TFH approach and securing validation by the GoB of both the TFH & IFH approaches at the national level, responsibility for the continuation of TFH approach and field monitoring was transferred to the CDFC. The CDFC continues to be involved with IFH implementation and has expressed their desire to integrate both approaches into their on-going activities including marriage counseling and community sensitization. Continued gender programming throughout the extension period enables the XSP team to continue accompanying the CDFC (equipped with knowledge and experience) in implementing this plan.

Output 1: HHs with culturally unacceptable behaviors that threaten food security and nutrition are supported to change these behaviors

Through on-site training, monthly coaching meetings, and exchange meetings between Muslim and Christian Ab'IRs, Amashiga continued to build the capacity of 3,830 Ab'IR couples as part of efforts to consolidate the impact of these two approaches. In anticipation of the extension period, 230 new Muslim Ab'IR couples were identified, trained, and supplied with image boxes, talking books, and registers to aid them with sharing the IFH approach within the Muslim community. By the end of FY19, 3,830 Ab'IR couples had been recruited, trained and supported in implementing the two approaches in the field (exceeding the indicator OX.I.I.I target of 3,750).

Indicator	Disaggregation	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Indicator IRX1.1: Average score of the perception of target population on Gender-Based Violence (8-40)	Male	30	26.26	88%
	Female	25	22.38	90%
	Aggregate	28	24.32	88%
Indicator IRX3.1: Average score of men/women about the equality of access of men and women to social, economic, and political opportunities (3-15)	Male	13	10.39	80%
	Female	13	9.96	77%
	Aggregate	13	10.18	78%

While the target for GBV perception was not vastly underachieved, scores for women slightly improved while those for men slightly decreased since FY18. Additionally, the target for indicator IRX3.1 (a composite indicator measuring perceptions of equal rights, leadership, and employment) was not achieved. The gender learning study completed in FY19 revealed that CRS' couples strengthening approaches are having a positive impact on norms at the HH level (improvements to joint decision-making on harvest and income management as well as spousal violence) but are not yet having a secondary impact on community-level norms (women's participation in local leadership). This distinction is likely revealed by these two indicators. The program team is encouraged both by improvements at the HH level and increasing community interest in TFH and IFH but anticipate that these secondary, higher level changes will not be fully achieved within the program lifetime.

Output 2: Couples practice equitable decision-making processes related to resources, time use, birth spacing, child care and nutrition, health, and hygiene practices

After the 3,830 Ab'IR couples completed capacity building activities, Amashiga supported them in training 31,916 couples (out of a planned 18,720 couples, or 170% of the target for indicator

OX.2.1.1) and conducting 25,228 follow-up home visits (120% of the target for indicator IR.X2.2) to improve joint decision-making. Targets were surpassed due to several factors, including the community's enthusiasm, a strong demand for these services amongst other program leaders (LMs, CoProNut, etc.) and the involvement of more mosques within the IFH approach.

To support Ab'IR couples in this effort, Amashiga organized seven mobile film screenings of a video highlighting the TFH & IFH approaches, with a total of 1,228 people (850 women and 378 men) in attendance. Amashiga found that these screenings are highly appreciated by the community given the higher levels of attendance they generated relative to other kinds of community meetings.

Beyond strengthening the capacity of Ab'IR couples, Amashiga placed particular focus on sustainability throughout FY19 via the following actions:

- *Certification of 756 Ab'IR couples (460 Christian and 296 Muslim master trainers) in the 7 communes in collaboration with local authorities:* Certification ceremonies were held in public to celebrate the couples' dedication and work, increase their acceptance in the community, and motivate them to continue carrying out activities.
- *Close out and hand-over of TFH activities to the CDFC:* The CDFC has now taken over monitoring of 460 master trainers who are active in all the hill communities (2 per community).
- *Support to the GoB for national validation of the TFH and IFH approaches for country-wide use:* The validation workshop was held on May 14, 2019 with the participation of 70 people, including representatives of the Ministry of Gender, provincial CDFCs, representatives of other non-governmental organizations and USAID.
- *Assistance to Ab'IR support groups:* At the beginning of the program, Ab'IR couples were organized into 368 support groups to help them better organize activities, share experiences, and set up IGAs; these groups now offer a structure for sustained support and motivation.

MONITORING, EVALUATION, ACCOUNTABILITY, AND LEARNING (MEAL)

Data Quality Assessment (DQA): To verify the quality of data used to inform decision-making, Amashiga MEAL staff conducted a DQA from February 11 to March 5, with a field visit component implemented between February 13-21. Based on their importance within the Amashiga ToC and their perceived data quality risks, five routine monitoring indicators were selected from the Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT). Using these five indicators, the DQA team then investigated the integrity, timeliness, liability, validity, and precision of the program's data management system.

The findings revealed that field officers correctly use the appropriate report formats and supervisors use and classify these reports as required. In the field, however, 180 volunteer groups or individuals (POs, SMGs, ISMs, LMs, and Ab'IRs) were visited by the DQA team who discovered that 4 notebooks (2%) were missing and 37 (21%) were not properly completed or the most recent activities were not yet registered. The remaining 139 registers (77%) were adequately completed. As a result of these findings, a corrective action plan was developed, and its implementation monitored throughout the remainder of the FY. Particular focus was placed on field staff direct support to community volunteers to replace missing registers and improve regular record-keeping.

Collaborating, Learning and Adapting (CLA): In FY19, the MEAL team accompanied programming staff to implement the Amashiga learning agenda by conducting the following studies:

- **Gender:** To deepen understanding of the types and progression of behavior changes related to gender among the different target groups and document best practices and recommendations related to key gender approaches/strategies, the team conducted 7 male FGDs, 7 female FGDs, 14 mixed FGDs and 21 KIIs in late 2018. In February 2019, a final report produced in both languages was disseminated. Key findings included both men's and women's appreciation of improvements in HH income and harvest management and a reduction in HH violence as a result of participation in Amashiga gender activities. To sustain these results, the program team focused on empowering local ownership of *TFH* and *IFH* approaches via joint monthly supervisions with CDFC staff, formalizing linkages between Ab'IRs and CDFC volunteers, training local leaders in these approaches to promote their multiplication, and hosting formal handover ceremonies between *TFH/IFH* master trainers and CDFC representatives. This learning study was also shared at the national level when the Ministry of Human Rights, Social Affairs and Gender hosted a validation workshop of Amashiga gender approaches in Bujumbura in May 2019.
- **Crop pest and disease management:** Following a series of 10 FGD and 100 KII conducted in late FY18, the program team coupled findings with ISTEERU's FAW study results and a reflection on the program's key approaches to develop a case study demonstrating how Amashiga led the fight against FAW and BXW in the Muyinga Province with a focus on programmatic recommendations for similar interventions in other contexts. Following USAID approval, this study will be translated to French and shared with stakeholders during Q1FY19. CRS is currently engaged with representatives of the USAID-funded SCALE initiative to discuss ways to actively share this learning with relevant implementors of FFP-funded programs.
- **Nutrition:** In May 2019, the CRS Regional Health Technical Advisor visited the program team in Muyinga to define nutrition-focused learning priorities. In July, the MEAL team launched data collection efforts to support four mini learning studies: a) impact of the FAN approach, b) impact of permagardening on nutrition outcomes, c) impact of couples strengthening on nutrition outcomes, and d) impact of talking books within nutrition-focused SBC efforts. For the FAN study, a total of 428 individuals participated in a HH-level quantitative survey in addition to 9 FGD and 12 KII. This data has been analyzed and will be coupled with annual survey nutrition results in a report to be shared in Q1FY20. Early findings were used during a reflection event with the program nutrition team to inform key adaptations to the FAN approach before the roll-out of the second cohort, including a focus on stronger engagement of husbands and local authorities as well as more frequent home visits. Analysis of quantitative survey data collected for both the permagarden study (137 respondents) and the couples strengthening study (160 respondents) is also completed and will be shared in reports during Q1FY20. For the talking books study, 157 individuals participated in HH-level quantitative survey in addition to 9 FGD and 18 KII. These mini studies collectively contribute to programmatic learning on best practices for shifting nutrition outcomes at the HH level and will be shared with PRONIANUT and other health actors in Burundi to inform on-going refinement of the GoB's FAN approach.

Feedback and Response Mechanisms: To provide community members, staff and partners the opportunity to communicate both programmatic and confidential feedback, Amashiga continues to collect feedback using suggestion boxes, a program hotline, information desks established at each food distribution site, as well as post distribution interviews. A total of 104 complaints were collected during the FY compared to 738 collected in FY18. As complaints are typically related to MCHN rations, the decrease of the complaints appears driven by the decrease in the number of ration beneficiaries. The feedback collected was analyzed and dispatched to the relevant programming staff

with responses then sent directly to the participants or corrective actions/measures taken, depending on the nature of the complaints. The feedback received most often in FY19 (24%) was participant gratitude, followed by specific requests for additional services outside the scope of the program. 19% of feedback was comprised of requests to provide additional motivation to CoProNut members while 17% related to MCHN beneficiary requests for food transportation kits. All cases were treated using the appropriate response channel. Per CRS' MEAL/Accountability Policy, the five sensitive complaints received were immediately shared with the CRS Burundi Country Representative who then engaged the appropriate staff to investigate the situation, with all five cases appropriately handled and closed. These complaints were primarily focused on allegations of non-eligible participants fraudulently seeking food rations which the Amashiga team investigated and updated beneficiary lists accordingly. One beneficiary reported disrespectful behavior by program staff which CRS investigated and responded to via disciplinary action and a refresher training on field behavior for the entire food distribution team.

Annual Survey: Amashiga contracted the national Institute of Statistics (ISTEEBU) to implement the FY19 annual survey. The survey methodology and questionnaires were previously developed by the program team and approved by FFP. The program MEAL team translated the questionnaires into the local language, trained the enumerators on the methodology and correct use of questionnaires, and supervised data collection. For the first time since Amashiga launch, the GoB required a statistical visa before launching data collection. After submission of the request on June 5, this authorization was acquired on September 23 and data collection then immediately launched. The data were collected using electronic devices, exported and analyzed using SPSS software, and used to update the IPTT included in this report.

Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP): Between April 18 and 25, 2019, the MEAL team conducted a survey to collect data reporting on the Amashiga EMMP indicators. Three questionnaires were developed and administered to a sample of MCHN ration beneficiaries, CoProNut members in charge of distribution site maintenance, as well as PO members and LFs. The targets for three out of the six indicators were achieved within the +/- 10% limit required by USAID/FFP while the other three were within 15%. This data collection informed programmatic priorities in Q4 of FY19 to improve these results. In FY19 Q4, the Amashiga WQAP was approved for implementation during the no-cost extension period.

Mapping: Throughout the FY, the MEAL team updated program GPS coordinates and developed an online mapping series (<https://arccg.is/yGGXH>) that captures the geographic scope of Amashiga's integrated programming across the Muyinga Province.

4. Market, LRIP, and Modality Actuals

LRP Process: Following the NGO suspension, the Amashiga team worked to accelerate the shift to LRP in order to regionally procure supplementary rations for 30,431 mother child pairs as remaining Title II commodities were sufficient for only one monthly distribution following FY18. This distribution took place in November 2018, but no distributions took place in December or January due to the pipeline break caused by LRP delays. During this time, Amashiga continued to submit technical reports (CSR, RSR, LSR & QWICR) to USAID. After no bids were received following the initial call for tender for fortified VO, a second call was launched, and suppliers selected in November 2018. Contracts were signed in December with three Kenyan companies to supply CSB+ and VO in

quantities aligned with the revised pipeline; to ensure delivery by January, two companies were hired for delivery of CSB+.

Reception: During the reporting period, all 1,523MT of CSB+ and 110MT of VO were successfully delivered to the Amashiga warehouse and were manufactured with the same technical specifications as Title II commodities. The Amashiga team requested duty exemptions before trucks crossed the Burundian border, a process which further delayed delivery of LRP commodities. The total quantity received was added to 411.08MT of CSB+ and 20.64MT of VO carried over from FY18.

Distributions: During the reporting period, Amashiga distributed a total of 1,917.59MT (1,797.70MT of CSB+ and 119.89MT of VO) to 29,885 Mother and Child Pairs (MCPs) through an average monthly distribution of 213MT across the 33 MCHN distribution sites. Out of the distributed quantity, 427.45MT were the balance from the previous Title II commodities. At the beginning of FY 2019, 29,885 MCPs were targeted for monthly distributions which following the graduation of 80% of beneficiaries throughout the FY reduced to 5,906 MCPs. In addition, a total of 98.99MTs (79.48MT of Soy Fortified Bulgur Wheat & 19.51MT of Yellow Split Peas) were distributed to a total of 2,890 Food for Assets (FFA) beneficiaries following their participation in infrastructure rehabilitation activities.

Disposal of unfit commodities: During FY19, Amashiga processed the disposal of 4.265MT of Title II commodities (4.027MT of CSB+, 0.099MT of Soy Fortified Bulgur Wheat and 0.1388MT of Yellow Split Peas) that were certified as unfit for human and animal consumption by the Laboratory of Agriculture Faculty (FABI) due to moisture damage or insect infestation during their transport from the Dar-Es-Salam port to the CRS warehouse. Following USAID approval, these commodities were disposed of in accordance with USAID regulations, and in the presence of Ministry of Health officers, USAID representative, CRS staff as well as members from a company with expertise in stoves and appropriate fire wood who witnessed the mixing of these commodities with other materials to create brick-like materials used as fire wood. These commodities were reported as loss although their value was recovered during the payment process of inland transportation invoices.

Losses: Similar to previous years, losses were minimal during the reporting period. Less than 0.0045% (93.77kg out of 2,158,925.63kg of intact commodities) were reported loss/missing due to the spillage, reconstitution or transportation from the warehouse to distribution centers.

During FY19, Amashiga managed a total of 2,164.08MTs of imported commodities as per below table:

Type of Transaction	Commodities (MT)				TOTAL
	CSB+	Veg Oil	SFB	YSP	
Beginning balance	411.08	20.64	79.58	19.66	530.96
RECEPTION					
Receipts	1,523.1	110.02	0	0	1,633.12
Loan return	0	0	0	0	0
Internal transfer	0	0	0	0	0
Sub-total Reception	1,523.1	110.02	0	0	1,633.12
DISTRIBUTION					
MCH Distributions	1,797.70	119.89	0	0	1,917.59
Emergency Seed Protection Rations	0	0	0	0	0.00
Food for Assets (FFA)	0	0	79.48	19.51	98.99

Type of Transaction	Commodities (MT)				TOTAL
	CSB+	Veg Oil	SFB	YSP	
Loan	0	0	0	0	0.00
Sub-total Distribution	1,797.70	119.89	79.48	19.51	2,016.58
LOSSES					
Losses in General (Transit, WH, distribution)	4.06	0.03	0.10	0.15	4.34
Sub-total Losses	4.06	0.03	0.10	0.15	4.34
End of Period Balance	132.5	10.74	00	00	143.16

Finally, Amashiga rehabilitated all 33 distribution sites during the reporting period to protect beneficiaries from sun and rain. Beneficiaries and COPRONUT members contributed local materials while the program provided plastic sheets, nails and ropes. In addition, a total of 2,450 buckets and 2,450 jerricans were distributed to beneficiaries who had not received kits in previous lots to facilitate collection and storage of the rations. Moreover, End-Use Checkers continued HH visits to ensure that commodities are consumed by beneficiaries. This was validated through local market visits where Amashiga commodities were not identified.

5. Implementation Quality and Challenges

Throughout FY19, Amashiga reinforced the management quality approach launched in FY18 by conducting monthly joint consortium field visits followed by planning workshops. This FY, CRS developed field visit checklists used during field visits to help participants capture integrated learning for discussion on necessary adaptations. This process mirrors purpose leadership field supervision, conducted using harmonized checklists to inform team planning and adaptation. During FY19, three consortium members were phased out (Bioversity, IMC, and ODEDIM). RBU 2000+ effectively took ownership of the fight against BXW initiated by Bioversity which greatly contributed to sustained results. Phase-out coupled with CoP turnover presented the risk of reduced focus on implementation quality; however, the core team of programming leaders remained stable with monthly consortium meetings effectively serving to maintain momentum.

Amashiga leadership continued close collaboration with other nutrition actors in the province. Recognizing that World Vision's nutrition programming in the Gashoho Commune is limited to FARN, Amashiga extended the number of LMs leading the second FAN cohort to reach communities in Gashoho as well. Leadership also collaborated with IRC who recently launched a nutrition program in Muyinga to prevent duplication in FY20 and start early discussions on how sustainability of Amashiga impact can be reinforced via IRC programming.

Throughout FY19, great focus was placed on strengthening linkages with local structures to enhance sustainability. CHWs were effectively integrated into monthly FAN trainings to motivate their role in promoting this new approach. Collaboration with private sector and government actors to establish market linkages was also successful, with certified SMGs now independently managing purchase and transport of seeds from ISABU.

6. # of Direct Participating HHs Receiving Multiple Interventions by Sector

	Total unique direct participating HHs	PI Only	P2 Only	P3 Only	XSP Only	PI + P2	PI + P3	PI + XSP	P2 + P3	P2 + XSP	P3 + XSP	PI + P2 + P3	PI + P2 + XSP	PI + P3 + XSP	P2 + P3 + XSP	All Four
HHs	79,923	25,087	17,295	950	4,570	11,094	801	5,926	532	3,138	158	1,167	6,054	906	357	1,888

13% of unique participating HHs benefited from three of the four sectoral interventions while 40% participated in two. 80% of the 22,997 HHs reached by XSP programming participated in at least one other sector, underscoring the successful integration of gender activities as a cross-cutting approach to strengthen PI, P2, and P3 objectives. Similarly, only 14% of the 6,759 HHs reached by P3 activities participated in governance programming alone, again as governance programming was designed to strengthen the operating environment to sustain the impact of PI and P2 objectives. Only 20,203 unique HHs were reached by both PI and P2 interventions; this finding highlights that layering of the program's two key purposes has benefited a quarter of all beneficiaries. While 47% of PI beneficiaries participated uniquely in nutrition programming, a focus on integration throughout FY19 helped extend key messages from other sectors to these HHs. For example, FAN members received assistance to launch home gardens even though they are not direct recipients of P2 interventions and were particularly targeted within the wider community to attend cine mobile events which promoted the fight against FAW and joint decision-making.

7. Challenges, Successes, and Lessons Learned

Challenges:

- **Fuel shortages:** Muyinga province continued to experience fuel disruptions throughout the fiscal year, often forcing CRS to source fuel directly from the capital to ensure continuity of field activities. Due to a lack of foreign currency, fuel shortages affected communities outside of Bujumbura throughout the year. CRS leveraged existing travel between Bujumbura and Muyinga to continuously ensure sufficient stock to support Amashiga operations.
- **Suspension of NGOs:** In October 2018, NGOs were suspended by the GoB; CRS was able to re-register and launch field activities after one month requiring the program team to attempt to reach annual targets in a shorter timeline.
- **Statistical visa delays:** For the first time since Amashiga inception, the GoB now requires NGOs to apply for a statistical visa before conducting significant data collection, including the Amashiga FY19 annual survey. While CRS' application was submitted on June 5, 2019, the visa was not acquired until September 19, with data unavailable for analysis until October 28. Now aware of this newly enforced regulation, CRS will seek GoB approval as early as possible in FY20 in the attempt to reduce delays.

Successes:

- **Implementation of the FAN approach:** Amashiga led and successfully closed the first cohort of FAN groups, reaching 11,550 PLW with CU5, increasingly engaging husbands, and sustaining groups through transformation into SILC groups. A learning study was conducted to inform roll-out of the second cohort reaching an additional 6,500 women, 90% of whom were pregnant. During the extension period, Amashiga leadership will actively share our lessons

learned and recommendations with PRONIANUT to inform future iterations of the FAN approach in Burundi.

- Fight against FAW: Amashiga collaborated with MINEAGRIE, the local administration, and DRR structures to successfully control FAW infestation in Muyinga province during the agricultural season 2018 C. This collaboration led to significantly reduced impact of this pest on maize crops resulting in improved production at the end of the season. The team worked to synthesize and document the IPM approach leveraged to combat FAW in Muyinga and looks forward to sharing this approach and recommendations with MINEAGRIE.
- National validation of the TFH & IFH approaches: Building on the success recorded in the implementation of TFH and IFH approaches in Muyinga province, Amashiga supported the Ministry of Gender in facilitating national validation of these approaches. A national validation workshop hosted by the Ministry gathered national and international stakeholders and underscored the importance of couples strengthening to sustainable development. Amashiga gender approaches are now nationally approved for dissemination in other provinces. CRS attributes the success of and interest in this approach to its focus on the family which is center to gender-focused priorities within the GoB. Additionally, active engagement of key provincial level authorities facilitated awareness and eventually formal recognition at the national level.
- EWS functioning: Amashiga successfully collaborated with local government to establish BOs in all 230 hill communities in Muyinga. To date, Muyinga is the only province in the country that has complete EWS coverage to the local community level with a functional feedback system that enables weekly information sharing to vulnerable communities. The success of this structure is due in large part to the imminent threat of FAW throughout the province which motivated active participation at all levels and enabled DRR to emerge in practice instead of theory.

Lessons learned: Lessons learned on FAN programming are described in section O.I.3.5, learning study progress is detailed in the MEAL section, and key recommendations can be found in learning study outputs in the learning study reports attached as annexes.

Documents Uploaded in addition to narrative:

1. Annex I. Tables,
2. Annex II. Photos,
3. IPTT
4. IPTT Indicator Data Collection Method description,
5. Crop and Pest Learning Study,
6. Gender Learning Study,
7. FAW impact report,
8. Success story – IFL,
9. Success story FAN+SILC

AMASHIGA Logical Framework

Element	Indicator	Data sources	Assumptions
GOAL			
GOAL: Sustainable, nationally replicable improvement in child nutrition achieved in Muyinga	G.1. Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG assistance (FFP #12)	Routine monitoring	(1) Political, economic, and social conditions are stable in Burundi and the region (2) No epidemics threaten the normal health of the population (3) The GOB remains committed to SUN (4) Political environment around election does not cause deteriorating gender relations (5) Health system transitions to the 1,000 days approach
	G.2. # of vulnerable HHs benefiting directly from USG assistance (R-FFP #34)	Program records	
	G.3. # of rural HHs benefiting directly from USG interventions (R-FFP #51)	Program records	
Purpose 1			
Purpose 1: Chronic Malnutrition in children under 5 years is reduced	1.1. Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age (R-FFP #6)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
Sub Purpose 1.1. Individuals practice appropriate behaviors for optimal growth of children	1.1.1. Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (FFP #1)	Baseline / Final evaluation	(1) Communities in Muyinga have access to improved water sources, latrines and bed nets (2) Health facilities and # of health professional in Muyinga are sufficient (3) There is GMP activities in Muyinga
	1.1.2. Prevalence of underweight women (of reproductive age) (FFP #7)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.1.3. Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age (FFP #37)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.1.4. Prevalence of children 6–23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) (FFP #35)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.1.5. Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks (FFP #38)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.1.6. Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) (FFP#39)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.1.7. Percent of HHs using an improved drinking water source (FFP #40)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.1.8. Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy [FFP #52]	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.1.9. # of live births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy (FFP #53)	Routine monitoring	
	1.1.10. Average number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy for live births	Routine monitoring	
	1.1.11. Percent of population in target areas practicing open defecation (FFP #45)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.1.12. Percent of HHs practicing correct use of recommended HH water treatment technologies (FFP #43)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.1.13. Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W, Minimum Dietary Diversity - Women) (FFP #4)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.1.14. Women's Dietary Diversity Score: Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age (WDDS) (FFP #36)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
Immediate Result 1.1.1. Caregivers have adequate resources to practice appropriate health and nutrition behaviors	1.1.1.1. Percent of HHs with soap and water at a hand washing station commonly used by family members (FFP #42)	Baseline / Final evaluation	Belgian Red Cross programs in water hygiene and sanitation continue planned expansion in Muyinga and continue collaborating with the decentralized government structures
	1.1.1.2. Number of people gaining access to an improved sanitation facility (FFP #48)	Routine monitoring	
	1.1.1.3. Percent of HHs using an improved sanitation facility (FFP #41)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
Output 1.1.1.1. All eligible MCH beneficiaries receive full rations on time	1.1.1.1.1. Number of children under five reached by nutrition-specific interventions through USG-supported nutrition programs (R-FFP #57)	Program records	
	1.1.1.1.2. % of registered beneficiaries who receive the ration on time	Program records	
	1.1.1.1.3. % of planned MTs for MCH distributed on time	Program records	
	1.1.1.1.4. Number of people benefiting from USG-supported social assistance programming (R-FFP #32)	Program records	
Immediate Result 1.1.2. All community members have knowledge of local threats to and appropriate practices for optimal child growth	1.1.2.1. Percentage of women / men with children < 2 who have knowledge of maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) practices (FFP # 64)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.1.2.2. Percentage of women/men who can name more than half of the priority threats to optimal under-2 nutrition in their commune	Annual survey	
	1.1.2.3. Average score of knowledge of women/men on the information on the community scoreboard	Annual survey	

Element	Indicator	Data sources	Assumptions
	1.1.2.4. Average number of ICYF principles named by surveyed community members.	Annual survey	
Output 1.1.2.1. Individuals are trained by AMASHIGA on improved child care practices	1.1.2.1.1. Number of people trained in child health and nutrition through USG-supported programs (FFP #56)	Program records	
Output 1.1.2.3. Local radio stations broadcast programs on optimal nutrition practices Sessions of CINE MOBILE on the CPN / CPoN and the gender are organized in the community.	1.1.2.3.1. Number of programs broadcasted on optimal nutrition practices and gender equality	Program records	
	1.1.2.3.2. Percentage of targeted community members who recall hearing specific AMASHIGA BCC messages	Routine monitoring	
Output 1.1.2.4. Community actors are provided with talking books to promote improved optimal health and nutrition	1.1.2.4.1 # of times talking books have been checked out	Program records	
	1.1.2.4.2 # of talking book (titles) developed by AMASHIGA (Health, Nutrition, Hygiene and Sanitation, Gender, Agriculture)	Routine monitoring	
	1.1.2.4.3. Number of talking books in community libraries	Program records	
Output 1.1.2.5. Sessions of CINE MOBILE on the CPN / CPoN and the gender are organized in the community.	1.1.2.4.1. # of Sessions of CINE MOBILE on optimal nutrition practices and gender equity	Program records	
Immediate Result 1.1.3. Couples engage in joint-decision making on child health and nutrition	1.1.3.1: Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner (RiA-FFP #68)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.1.3.2. (XSP8) Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone (FFP#67)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
Sub Purpose 1.2. Health providers deliver high quality, gender-responsive MCHN services to women and children	1.2.1. Level of patient satisfaction with experiences of care received at health centers	Baseline / Final evaluation	(1) Muyinga does not experience an epidemic outbreak of disease that exceed the capacity of the staff (2) MOH assures availability and continuation of health staff & services
Immediate Result 1.2.1. MCHN service providers know optimal nutrition behaviors and local threats to chronic malnutrition	1.2.1.1. Average degree of satisfaction of women with recent experiences at health center. (1 - 5)	Annual survey	Health system actors are compliant with the validated harmonized document on IYCF, ENA, WASH messages
Output 1.2.1.1. CHWs and Health center MCHN service providers trained in how to address local threats to under-2 nutrition	1.2.1.1.1 Number of MCHN service providers trained in local threats to under-2 nutrition and optimal health and nutrition behaviors and national nutrition protocols	Program records	
	1.2.1.1.2. Number of CHWs trained in local threats to under-2 nutrition and optimal health and nutrition practices (ENA, IYCF, etc)	Program records	
Immediate Result 1.2.2. MCHN service providers implement national protocols that support positive growth of children ≤2 years of age in targeted communities	1.2.2.1. Percentage (or score) of health centers following national MCHN protocols that support optimal linear growth of children ≤2 years of age	Routine monitoring	MOH or other actor equips and trains MCHN staff with length boards.
	1.2.2.2. % (or score) of MCHN service providers who have knowledge and equipment to identify and address chronic malnutrition among children ≤2 years of age	Routine monitoring	
Output 1.2.2.1. MCHN service providers are trained and equipped to implement national nutrition protocols including identifying and addressing chronic malnutrition among ≤2 children and PD Hearth	1.2.2.1.1. # of PD Hearth session completed	Program records	
Immediate Result 1.2.3. MCHN services are delivered in a gender-responsive way	1.2.3.1. Average score of men/women report in about receiving gender-responsive MCHN services at health centers	Annual survey	
	1.2.3.2: % of women who attend at least 3 antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy	Program records	
Output 1.2.3.1. MCHN service providers trained to provide gender-responsive services	1.2.3.1.1. Percent of health centers that have at least two staff members trained to deliver gender-responsive MCHN services	Program records	
Sub Purpose 1.3. Communities maintain a positive social and physical environment to support good nutrition for children under-5 and pregnant and lactating women	1.3.1.: Average score of men/women who perceive that local community leaders are adequately concerned about HH and individual health and nutrition, DRR, and food security.	Annual survey	Muyinga does not experience an epidemic outbreak of disease that exceeds the capacity of the health system
Immediate Result 1.3.1. Neighbors and family support caretakers' optimal health and nutrition behaviors	1.3.1.1. % of mothers of under-2s who received support from neighbor or family member outside the HH while pregnant	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	1.3.1.2. % of parents that received something from a neighbor or family member outside the HH to support their child ≤2 years of age	Baseline / Final evaluation	
Immediate Result 1.3.2. Community maintains a clean environment with adequate sanitation and water	1.3.2.1. % of CoProNut Plans that have a cleanliness component	Routine monitoring	(1) Muyinga does not experience an epidemic outbreak of disease (2) Belgian Red Cross programs in water hygiene

Element	Indicator	Data sources	Assumptions
	1.3.2.2. Average score of functioning water association (1 - 5)	Annual survey	and sanitation continue planned expansion in Muyinga and continue collaborating with the
Immediate Result 1.3.3. Functioning CoProNuts engage their entire community to promote optimal growth for children under 2 years of age	1.3.3.1. Number of nutrition fairs organized	Program records	Muyinga does not experience an epidemic outbreak of disease
	1.3.3.2. Average number of activities per nutrition fair	Routine monitoring	
	1.3.3.3. Average score of CoProNut members knowledge about community mobilization, determinants of malnutrition, and optimal practices to promote child growth (0-15)	Annual survey	
	1.3.3.3. % CoProNut members knowledgeable about community mobilization, determinants of malnutrition, and optimal practices to promote child growth	Annual survey	
	1.3.3.4. % of established CoProNuts with up to date Community scoreboards	Routine monitoring	
PURPOSE 2			
Purpose 2: HH have continuous access to adequate nutritious food in Muyinga	2.1. Prevalence of HHs with moderate or severe hunger (HH Hunger Scale - HHS) (FFP #28)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	2.2. Average HH Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) (FFP #29)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
Sub-purpose 2.1. HHs have increased self supply of diverse food	2.1.1. Average number of unique crops and animals produced per farm HH per year	Annual survey	USAID EGP targets Muyinga as planned and engages in value chain work that pulls production activities from this project into the value chain
Immediate Result 2.1.1. Farmers and POs adopt improved agricultural and natural resource management techniques and choices	2.1.1.1. Percentage of farmers who used at least three (3) sustainable agriculture (crop/livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months (FFP #14)	Baseline / Final evaluation	Government of Burundi's Ministries who are stakeholders of the agricultural and IWRM national policies work together to ensure all policies across ministries protect the long-term productive environment
	2.1.1.2. Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (FFP #10)	Routine monitoring	
	2.1.1.3. Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies or management practices with USG assistance (FFP #9a)	Annual survey	
Output 2.1.1.1 Farmers and POs have more knowledge of improved agricultural and NRM practices	2.1.1.1.1 Percentage of male and female farmers (LF) who can cite at least five (5) sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies	Annual survey	
	2.1.1.1.2. Percentage of PO members who can cite at least five (5) sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies	Annual survey	
Output 2.1.1.2. AEA and LFs provide gender-responsive agricultural advisory services and information to farmers	2.1.1.2.1. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (FFP #11)	Program records	
	2.1.1.2.2. % of agricultural and livelihoods training that contains gender responsive modules	Program records	
Immediate Result 2.1.2. Improved natural environment for agricultural production	2.1.2.1. Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices as a result of USG assistance (FFP #15)	Annual survey	(1) Government Department of Agriculture for Muyinga (DPAE) facilitates the registration of new PO as outlines in their investment plan (PNIA) (2) DPAE budgets are sufficiently funded to support AEAs (3) No shock to the seed system to reduce its current capacity
Output 2.1.2.1. Natural resources developed or rehabilitated	2.1.2.1.1. Number of hectares rehabilitated or protected as a result of USG assistance	Routine monitoring	
Intermediate Results 2.1.3. HH goat ownership increased	2.1.3.1. Number of HHs that received at least one goat through CSC during the past 12 months.	Program records	No livestock epidemics particularly effecting goats
Output 2.1.3.1. Community Solidarity Chains (CSC) are established	2.1.3.1.1. # Of CSC established	Program records	
Immediate Result 2.1.4. Pre and post-harvest losses reduced	2.1.4.1. Total increase in installed storage capacity (m3) (FFP #18)	Annual survey	USAID Economic Growth Program (EGP) investments support value-chain infrastructure at scale
	2.1.4.2. Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months (FFP #17)	Baseline / Final Evaluation	
Output 2.1.4.1. Farmers trained in techniques to improve pre and post-harvest management practices	2.1.4.1.1. Number of LFs who have received training on improved pre and post-harvest techniques	Program records	
Intermediate Results 2.1.5. SMGs produce & market more certified seed locally	2.1.5.1. # of individual farmers in SMGs and individual seed producers who have produced and marketed certified seed during the previous 12 months	Program records	
Output 2.1.5.1. SMGs established and trained in improved seed production techniques	2.1.5.1.1. # new SMGs established	Program records	
	2.1.5.1.1. # of SMG members and individual seed multipliers/producers who received training related to business practices and seed multiplication	Program records	
Output 2.1.5.2: Seed fairs organized	2.1.5.2.1. # of Seed Fairs organized by AMASHIGA during the previous 12 months	Program records	Certified seed available for purchase by AMASHIGA

Element	Indicator	Data sources	Assumptions
Sub-purpose 2.2. HH have increased income	2.2.1. Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day (R-FFP #2)	Baseline / Final Evaluation	(1) No major financial crises decreases HHs economic situation (2) Muyinga does not experience an environmental shock that reduces current levels of productivity
	2.2.2. Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USG-assisted areas (R-FFP #5)	Baseline / Final Evaluation	
	2.2.3. Depth of Poverty: The mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.25 poverty line (R-FFP #3)	Baseline / Final Evaluation	
Immediate Result 2.2.1. Farmers', especially women's, engagement with markets improved	2.2.1.1. Average score of women farmers' participation in decision about sales of crops or animals	Annual survey	Financial services and products continue to be offered with no political strings
	2.2.1.2. % of women participating in LF Group who earn cash by buying or selling in the general market	Annual survey	
	2.2.1.2. % of women/men farmers who earn cash by buying or selling in the general market	Annual survey	
Output 2.2.1.1. Market feeder roads improved or constructed	2.2.1.1.1 Kilometers of roads improved or constructed (FFP #19)	Program records	
Immediate Result 2.2.2. Farmers have increased, equitable access to financial services	2.2.2.1. Percentage of farmers who used financial services (savings, agricultural credit, and/or agricultural insurance) in the past 12 months (FFP #21)	Baseline / Final Evaluation	Financial services and products continue to be offered with no political strings
Output 2.2.2.1. PSPs trained in establishment, capacity building and functioning of SILCs	2.2.2.1.1. # of Amashiga certified PSPs supporting at least 1 SILC group	Program records	
Output 2.2.2.2. SILC membership expanded	2.2.2.2.1. Number of SILCs members during the previous 12 months	Program records / SILC data base	
	2.2.2.2.3. Proportion of female participants in USG assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment (R-FFP #60)	Program records	
Immediate Result 2.2.3. Youth and landless, especially women, have diversified off-farm livelihoods	2.2.3.1. % of youth and landless involved in off-farm employment as a result of vocational training received through USG assistance	Routine monitoring	(1) BBIN maintains its successful business operations in Burundi (2) Political environment remains stable and allows for projects to organize public works
Output 2.2.3.1. Poorest Farm HH, Youth and landless are involved in FFW	2.2.3.1.1. Number of USG social assistance beneficiaries participating in productive safety nets (FFP #33)	Program records	
Output 2.2.3.2. Youth and landless especially women complete vocational training	2.2.3.2.1. # of youth and landless that complete vocational training as a result of USG assistance	Routine monitoring	BBIN maintains its successful business operations in Burundi
PURPOSE 3			
Purpose 3: Decentralized government structures, civil society and private sector strengthen and implement effective and equitable nutrition strategies	3.1 Perceived level of concern by local community leaders about household and individual health and nutrition (0-4)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	3.2. Average % of women CCDC members attending CCDC meetings	Routine monitoring	
Sub-purpose 3.1. All communal community development councils (CCDC) and Platforms are prepared to mitigate risks to food security and nutrition	3.1.1. Percent of collines and communes with a disaster early warning and response (EWR) system working effectively FFP #30	Annual survey	Governance structures are willing to create an enabling environment for females and other vulnerable groups to meaningfully participate in community planning meetings and decisions
	3.1.2. # of communes/Platform DRR & EWS plans that are integrated with provincial plans (7 DRR Plans + 7 EWS Plans = 14)	Annual survey	
Immediate Result 3.1.1. Increased capacity of CCDCs and/or Platforms to develop & execute gender-responsive, conflict-sensitive action plans to mitigate natural and manmade shocks	3.1.1.1. # of Commune Platform DRR and EWS plans, and PAI, that have gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive elements (7 PCDCs + 7 DRR Plans + 7 EWS Plans = 21)	Annual survey	
	3.1.1.1. % of Commune Platform DRR and EWS plans, and CCDC PCDCs, that have gender-responsive and conflict-sensitive elements	Routine monitoring	
Output 3.1.1.1. CCDC/Platform members build their capacity to act to mitigate shocks with gender-responsiveness and conflict sensitivity.	3.1.1.1.1. Number of people trained in disaster preparedness as a result of USG assistance (FFP #31)	Program records	
Immediate Result 3.1.2. CCDC and/or Platforms implements risk reduction measures	3.1.2.1. # of Commune Platforms that implement their DRR plans (7 Communes)	Annual survey	
Sub-purpose 3.2. CCDCs ensure gender-responsive, equitable delivery of services to support HH food security and optimal nutrition practices	3.2.1. Average score of men/women who perceive that local community leaders are adequately concerned about HH and individual health and nutrition, DRR, and food security.	Annual survey	CCDCs have increased the level of citizen/civil society access to public information, decision-making and resources
Immediate Result 3.2.1. CCDCs and civil society actors have a shared understanding of prioritized list of key determinants of chronic malnutrition including gender barriers	3.2.1.1. # of CCDC Annual Investment Plans that include elements to address gender barriers to good nutrition practice and key determinants of malnutrition	Program records	
Output 3.2.1.2. Best practices and knowledge gained through AMASHIGA identified and shared	3.2.1.2.1. Number of Learning Events organized by AMASHIGA with CCDCs, CoProNuts, and Communities	Program records	

Element	Indicator	Data sources	Assumptions
Immediate Result 3.2.2. CCDC regularly reports publicly on the performance of programs and the current state of key determinants	3.2.2.1. # of CCDCs with CDCs that held at least 2 meetings with community to report and analyze their performance in the previous 12 months	Routine monitoring	
Immediate Result 3.2.3. Progress on communal government action plans to address key determinants is monitored by civil society organizations (social audits)	3.2.3.1. # of CCDCs implementing a component in their development plan to address key determinants of chronic malnutrition	Routine monitoring	
	3.2.3.2. Percentage of social audit results presented to CCDC	Program records	
	3.2.3.3. # of social audits accomplished by CSOs	Program records	
Sub-purpose 3.3. Practices generated by AMASHIGA contribute to effective national policy implementation and increased gender-responsiveness of policies (related to reducing chronic malnutrition in under 5 children)	3.3.1. AMASHIGA interventions have positively affected national nutrition-related policies	Qualitative assessment done annually by committee of key nutrition stakeholders	(1) The AMASHIGA evidence and findings are accepted and taken into account by the GoB (2) GoB authorities allow citizens and civil society access to public information related to policy and program implementation (3) GoB authorities actually attend meetings when invited by AMASHIGA
Immediate Result 3.3.1. Policy Agenda approved by FFP	3.3.1.1. Approved Policy Agenda by 30 September 2015	Policy Agenda document	
Output 3.3.1.1. Policy situation assessment carried out, validated, and disseminated	3.3.1.1.1 Validated policy situation assessment disseminated	Minutes of validation meetings and regular project reports	
<i>The rest of the IRs, Outputs, and Indicators for Sub-Purpose 3.3 will be deferred until completion of the Policy Situation Survey</i>			
Cross Cutting Sub-Purpose			
XSP: HHs and communities adopt gender-equitable decision making practices	XSP1. Percentage of men and women who earned cash in the past 12 months (FFP #61)	Baseline / Final evaluation	(1) Significant number of Ab'IRs from the MYAP are still active (2) Willingness of communities to allow women equal participation and decision making processes and institutions
	XSP2. Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions alone about the use of self-earned cash (FFP #62)	Baseline / final evaluation	
	XSP3. Percentage of men/women in union and earning cash who make decisions jointly with spouse/partner about the use of self-earned cash (FFP #63)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	XSP4. Perceived control over cropping decisions of women/men (all farmers in union)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	XSP5. Perceived control over animal husbandry decisions of women/men (all farmers in union)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	XSP6. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions alone (FFP#65)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	XSP7. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make maternal health and nutrition decisions jointly with spouse/partner (FFP#66)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
	XSP8. Percentage of men/women in union with children under two who make child health and nutrition decisions alone (FFP#67)	Baseline / Final evaluation	
IRX.1: HHs with behaviors that threaten food security and nutrition are identified and supported to change	IR.X1.1: Average score of the perception of target population on Gender-Based Violence	Annual survey	(1) There are sufficient number of women and men who meet Ab'IR criteria. (2) IRC, IMC and other actors continue to implement GBV prevention and treatment programs to which AMASHIGA can refer. (3) No major civil strife and no major increase in violence that alters HH perception of what the "norm" is.
Output X.1.1 Ab'IRs recruited, trained and supported	O.X1.1.1. # Ab'IR couple trained and supported by AMASHIGA	Program records	
IR X.2 Couples receive training and support to make HH decisions together	IR.X2.1. Number of households visited by Ab'IR couple per month.	Program records	
Output X.2.1. Couple groups receive FH trainings from Ab'IRs	OX.2.1.1. # of couples who completed Faithful House training	Program records	
IR X.3 Community members' standards for gender equity in decision making in homes and communities increased	Average score of men/women about the equality of access of men and women to social, economic, and political opportunities (1 - 5)	Annual survey	
Output X.3.1 Leaders and community members trained or sensitized on the importance and benefice of gender-equity	OX3.1.1. # of programs broadcasted on optimal nutrition practices and gender equality (Collected in P1 at 1.1.2.3.1.)	Program records	

No.	Indicator	Disaggregation	Desired direction of change (+/-)	Cumulative (C) or Non-Cumulative (NC)	Fiscal Yr 1 (Oct 2014-Sept 2015)			Fiscal Yr 2 (Oct 2015-Sept 2016)			Fiscal Yr 3 (Oct 2016-Sept 2017)			Fiscal Yr 4 (Oct 2017-Sept 2018)			Fiscal Yr 5 (Oct 2018-Sept 2019)			Fiscal Yr 6 (Oct 2019-Sept 2020)			FEUDA value									
					Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved								
<p>Goal: Sustainable, nationally replicable improvement in child nutrition achieved in Mayinga</p> <p>PURPOSE 1: Chronic Malnutrition in children under 5 years is reduced</p>																																
1.1.	Prevalence of stunted children under 5 years of age (FFP 16)	Male Female Aggregate	(-) (-) (-)	NA NA NA																			59 55 57									
<p>Sub Purpose 1.1. Individuals practice appropriate behaviors for optimal growth of children</p>																																
1.1.1.	Prevalence of underweight children under 5 years of age (FFP 11)	Male Female Aggregate	(-) (-) (-)	NA NA NA																			19 16 18									
1.1.2.	Prevalence of underweight women (of reproductive age) (FFP 27)	None	(-)	NA																			8 9 94									
1.1.3.	Prevalence of exclusive breastfeeding of children under 6 months of age (FFP 437)	Male Female Aggregate	(+) (+) (+)	NA NA NA																			94 94 94									
1.1.4.	Prevalence of children 6-23 months receiving a minimum acceptable diet (MAD) (FFP 13)	Male Female Aggregate	(+) (+) (+)	NA NA NA																			27 27 27									
1.1.5.	Percentage of children under age five who had diarrhea in the prior two weeks (FFP 336)	Male Female Aggregate	(-) (-) (-)	NA NA NA																			13 12 13									
1.1.6.	Percent of children under five years old with diarrhea treated with Oral Rehydration Therapy (ORT) (FFP 52)	Male Female Aggregate	(+) (+) (+)	NA NA NA																			69 69 69									
1.1.7.	Percent of HBIs using an improved drinking water source (FFP 240)	None	(+)	NA																			87									
1.1.8.	1-3 Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy (FFP 252)	None	(+)	NA																			78									
1.1.9.	1-4 Percent of births receiving at least 4 antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy (FFP 453)	None	(+)	NA	0	0	0	3165	1645	0.52	556	5198	93.90										0.00	9666								
1.1.10.	Average number of antenatal care (ANC) visits during pregnancy for live births	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	2.7	1.78	0.66	3	2.51	84.33	The pregnant women despite of Amahiga sensitization to do ANC visits are sometime discouraged due to the distance from their community to the Health Center, especially for those with advance pregnancy.	3	3.57	119.00	During FY18, ANC visits were highly prioritized by the Ministry of Health at all levels therefore, Amahiga programming leveraged its many community networks (AP/IRs, CHWs and CoP/NoNs) to support pregnant women to complete at least 4 ANC visits before delivery.	0	0.00	0.00	In addition, two Amahiga-supported Mother and Child Health Campaigns were organized in the province during the reporting period. During these campaigns, pregnant and lactating women were sensitized to attend antenatal and postnatal care at health centers.	0.00			3						
1.1.11.	Percent of population in target areas practicing oral defecation (FFP 445)	None	(-)	NA																			0.4									
1.1.12.	Percent of HBIs practicing correct use of recommended HH water treatment technologies (FFP 442)	None	(+)	NA																			37.0									
1.1.13.	Proportion of women of reproductive age who are consuming a minimum dietary diversity (MDD-W, Minimum Dietary Diversity -Women) (FFP 24)	None	(+)	NA																			58.0									
1.1.14.	Mean number of food groups consumed by women of reproductive age using the FFI. Caregivers have adequate resources to practice appropriate health and nutrition behaviors.	None	(+)	NA																			7.2									
1.1.15.	Percent of HBIs with soap and water at hand washing station commonly used by family members (FFP 443)	None	(+)	NA																												
1.1.16.	Number of people gaining access to basic sanitation services (FFP 446)	Male Female Aggregate	(+) (+) (+)	(NC) (NC) (NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	400	2060	515	There were no activities implemented in this area due to the late approval of the E.E. Amahiga plan to train people on the criteria of "basic sanitation" and to encourage them to build it for themselves.	400	2210	553	This activity was originally designed for implementation by water management committees, but this responsibility was shifted to FAN groups in June 2018. Each of the 427 Local Markets exhibited their own latrine and installed one participating HH to either build or rehabilitate a latrine.	20392	20531	100.65	21881	21385	97.74	4142			25634
1.1.17.	% of HBIs using an improved sanitation facility (FFP 241)	None	(+)	NA																			20.50									
<p>Output 1.1.1. All eligible MCH beneficiaries receive full rations on time</p>																																
1.1.1.1.	Number of children under five (0-59 months) reached by nutrition-specific interventions through UNICEF-supported nutrition programs (FFP 457)	Final estimate FAN/ICC interventions for FCFV MCH interventions for FCFV Male Female Aggregate	(+) (+) (+) (+) (+)	(NC) (NC) (NC) (NC) (NC)	0	0	0	10,560	10162	0.967809524	21,133	41650	180.05											43,433								
1.1.1.2.	% of registered beneficiaries who receive their rations on time	Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	97	42.49	0.44	98	58.38	59.57	* Amahiga did not organize distributions in August 2017 because we were conducting a communication campaign throughout the province in response of fraud cases. 11 distributions out of 12 were organized during the FY17. * The June 2017 distribution was delayed for 7 days beyond the planned date due to the government program of "Mother and Child Health" activities (Semaine de la santé Mère-enfant). In several months, the duration of distributions led to some beneficiaries not receiving their ration on time.	100	61.34	61.34	70	59.91	85.59	43,371	41,640	96.01	During the reporting period, only 61.34% of distributions took place on time due to intentional delays, either to avoid conflict with other government-led initiatives in the community or to allow time for beneficiary verification before distributions took place (a key action in the Fraud Corrective Action Plan).	100	93.00	93.00	100			93.00	
1.1.1.3.	% of planned MTs for MCH distributed on time	NA	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	97	30.15	0.31	98	55.35	56.48	* Amahiga did not organize distributions in August 2017 because we were conducting a communication campaign throughout the province in response of fraud cases. 11 distributions out of 12 were organized during the FY17. * The June 2017 distribution was delayed for 7 days beyond the planned date due to the government program of "Mother and Child Health" activities (Semaine de la santé Mère-enfant). In several months, the duration of distributions led to some beneficiaries not receiving their ration on time.	100	61.34	61.34	70	59.91	85.59	100			93.00								
1.1.1.4.	Number of people benefiting from UNICEF-supported social assistance programming (RA-FFP 452)	Male Female Aggregate	(+) (+) (+)	(NC) (NC) (NC)	0	0	0	8,230	7,605	0.92	10,805	8,243	76.29	Need distribution to 3,280 men and 4,827 took place for emergency response and had not been previously counted but have now been incorporated. In addition the Community Solidarity Chain was not implemented as the EE was not yet approved. That's why less men benefited from UNICEF social assistance programming compared to the target. While a woman was received to purchase the goods, by the time it was received it was the dry season which, based on past experience, was not appropriate to implement the activity out of fear for animal survival.	10,805	3,331	30.83	230	1,561	678.70	32,013	31,214	97.50	Due to the small turnout plague in Barak, with the approval of field of on great distribution (the community solidarity chain activity) then making these targets unreachable. This activity will later be cancelled.	32,243	32,775	101.65	0			15,546	
					0	0	0	24,230	29,031	1.20	46,805	55,250	118.04	As per above comment, 4,827 women have been added as they received seed in the emergency response.	43,805	42,220	96.38	32,013	31,214	97.50	3,779			97,911								
					0	0	0	32,460	36,636	1.13	57,610	63,493	110.21		54,610	45,551	83.41	32,243	32,775	101.65	3,779			117,456								

No.	Indicator	Disaggregation	Desired direction of change (+/-)	Cumulative (C) or Non-Cumulative (NC)	Fiscal Yr 1 (Oct 2014-Sept 2015)			Fiscal Yr 2 (Oct 2015-Sept 2016)			Fiscal Yr 3 (Oct 2016-Sept 2017)			Fiscal Yr 4 (Oct 2017-Sept 2018)			Fiscal Yr 5 (Oct 2018- Sept 2019)			Fiscal Yr 6 (Oct 2019- Sept 2020)			FTE/OA value																									
					Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved																				
					Deviation Narratives (Indicators that achieved less than 90% or greater than 100%)												Deviation Narratives (Indicators that achieved less than 90% or greater than 100%)			Deviation Narratives (Indicators that achieved less than 90% or greater than 100%)																												
	Sub Purpose 1.2. Health providers deliver high quality, gender-responsive MCHN services to women and children																																															
1.2.1.	Level of patient satisfaction with experiences of care received at health centers	Male	(+)	(NC)																						3.5																						
		Female	(+)	(NC)																						3.5																						
		Aggregate	(+)	(NC)																						3.5																						
1.2.1.	Immediate Result 1.2.1. MCHN service providers know optimal nutrition behaviors and local threats to chronic malnutrition																																															
1.2.1.1	Average degree of satisfaction of women with recent experiences at health center (5 - 25)	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	21.0	20.6	98.29		22.0	20.57	93.50		23.0	19.79	86.04																												
1.2.1.2	% of MCHN service providers who have knowledge and equipment to identify and address chronic malnutrition among children <2 years of age	Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	90	80.00	88.89		100	93.90	93.90		100	97	97.22																												
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	90	74.00	82.22		100	85.70	85.70		100	82	81.82																												
		Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	90	77.00	85.56		100	89.80	89.80		100	90	89.52																												
	Output 1.2.1.1 CHWs and Health center MCHN service providers trained in how to address local threats to under-2 nutrition	Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	60	81	1.35	60	41	68.33		60	90	150.00		0	0	0.00																											
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	40	26	0.65	40	21	52.50		40	34	85.00		0	0	0.00																											
1.2.1.1.1	Number of MCHN service providers trained in local threats to under-2 nutrition, optimal health, nutrition behaviors and national nutrition protocols	Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	100	107	1.07	100	62	62.00		100	124	124.00		0	0	0.00																											
1.2.1.1.2	Number of CHWs trained in local threats to under-2 nutrition and optimal health and nutrition practices (FYCF/ANGIE)	Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	494	483	0.98	494	309	62.55		484	484	100		494	484	100.00																											
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	351	347	0.99	165	169	102.42		343	317	92		343	325	94.75																											
		Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	845	830	0.98	659	478	72.53		827	801	97		827	809	97.82																											
	Immediate Result 1.2.2. MCHN service providers implement protocols that support positive growth of children <2 years of age in targeted communities																																															
1.2.2.1	% of health centers following MCHN protocols that support optimal linear growth of children <2 years of age	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	100	84.60	84.60		100	93.60	93.60		100	96	96.00																												
	Output 1.2.2.1. MCHN service providers are trained and equipped to implement national nutrition protocols including identifying and addressing chronic malnutrition among <2 children and PD	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	70	0	0			862	854	99		854	850	99.53				438		2154																					
1.2.2.1.1	# of FAN completed																																															
	Immediate Result 1.2.3. MCHN services are delivered in a gender-responsive way																																															
1.2.3.1	Average score of men/women report in about receiving gender-responsive MCHN services at health centers (0-4)	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3.68	122.67		3.75	3.46	92.27		4	2.44	62.56																											
	Output 1.2.3.1. MCHN service providers trained to provide gender-responsive services																																															
1.2.3.1.1	% of health centers that have at least two staff members trained to deliver gender-responsive MCHN services	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	30		65	0	0		100	100	100		100	73.33	73.33				100		100																						
	Sub Purpose 1.3. Communities maintain a positive social and physical environment (at village level) to support good nutrition for children under-5 and pregnant and lactating women																																															
1.3.1.	Average score of men/women who perceive that local community leaders are adequately concerned about HIH and individual health and nutrition, DRR, and food security (0-40)	Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	12		18	27.41	102.28		30	31.72	105.73		35	29.44	84.11				30		28																						
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	12		18	27.21	151.17		30	30.55	101.83		35	29.90	85.43				30		28																						
		Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	12		18	27.31	151.72		30	31.14	102.78		35	29.67	84.77				30		28																						
	Immediate Result 1.3.1. Neighbors and family support caregivers' optimal health and nutrition behaviors																																															
1.3.1.1	% of mothers of under-2s who received support from neighbor or family member outside the HIH while pregnant	None	(+)	NA																						55.0																						
1.3.1.2	% of parents that received something from a neighbor or family member outside the HIH to support their child <2 years of age	None	(+)	NA																						58.6																						
	Immediate Result 1.3.2. Community maintains a clean environment with adequate sanitation and water																																															
1.3.2.1	% of CoPoNut Plans that have a cleanliness component	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	60	85.40	142.33		75	89.50	119.33		89.5	95	106.13							74.83																					
1.3.2.2	Average score of functioning water associations (1-5)	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	2.4	0	0		3	0			4	3.9	97.50							4																					
	Immediate Result 1.3.3. Functioning CoPoNuts engage their entire community to promote optimal growth for children under 2 years of age																																															
1.3.3.1	Number of nutrition fairs organized	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	360	158	0.44	372	359	96.51		372	396	106		363	297	81.82			99		1,375																						
1.3.3.2	Average number of activities per community fair	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	4	5.5	0.88	4	5.37	107.40		5			5									5																					
1.3.3.3	Average score of CoPoNut members knowledge about community mobilization, determinants of malnutrition, and optimal practices to promote child growth (0-11)	Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	8		9	0	0		11	7.59	30.82		10	7.17	71.70							10																					
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	8		9	0	0		11	8.12	73.82		10	7.26	72.60							10																					
		Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	8		9	0	0		11	7.96	72.32		10	7.22	72.15							10																					
1.3.3.4	% of established CoPoNuts with up to date community assemblies	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0			40				90				90									95																					
PURPOSE 2: HHs in Mayiga have continuous access to adequate nutrition food																																																
																											29.8%																					
																											37.8%																					

N ^o .	Indicator	Disaggregate	Desired direction of change (+/-)	Cumulative (C) or Non-Cumulative (NC)	Fiscal Yr 1 (Oct 2014-Sept 2015)			Fiscal Yr 2 (Oct 2015-Sept 2016)			Fiscal Yr 3 (Oct 2016-Sept 2017)			Fiscal Yr 4 (Oct 2017-Sept 2018)			Fiscal Yr 5 (Oct 2018-Sept 2019)			Fiscal Yr 6 (Oct 2019-Sept 2020)			FTE/OA value										
					Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved								
2.1.	Prevalence of HHs with moderate or severe hunger (HH Hunger Scale- HHS) (FFP #28)	Adult Male or Adult Female (MA/F)	(-)	NA																									45.7%				
		Male and Female Adults (MA/F)	(-)	NA																										27.0%			
		Child or adults (N/A)	(-)	NA																													
2.2.	Average HH Dietary Diversity Score (HDDS) (FFP #29)	Aggregate HH	(+)	NA																										7.6			
Sub-paragraph 2.1. HHS have increased self-supply of diverse food																																	
2.1.1.	Average number of unique crops and animals produced per farm per year	Crop	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.5	5.74	164.00																				
		Animals	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1.3	2.11	163.85																				
2.1.1.1.	Percentage of farmers who used at least three (3) sustainable agriculture (crop/ livestock and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies in the past 12 months (FFP #14)	Male	(+)	NA																											96.0%		
		Female	(+)	NA																											94.0%		
		Aggregate	(+)	NA																											95.0%		
2.1.1.2.	Number of private enterprises, producer organizations, water user associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) that applied new technologies of management practices as a result of USA assistance (FFP #10)	Producers Organization (General crops/ Livestock/ Aquaculture)	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	470	282	60.00																				
		Water users association	(+)	(C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	0	0.00																				
		SEL	(+)	(C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	629	251.60																				
		New	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	865	911	105.32																				
		Continuing	(+)	(C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00																				
		Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	865	911	105.32																				
2.1.1.3.	Number of farmers and others who have applied improved technologies of management practices with USA assistance (FFP #9)	Crop genetics (Improved seeds)	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1650																						
		Cultural Practices (Livestock practices)	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	3120																						
		Livestock management	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2590																						
		Integrated Pest Management	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	310																						
		Disease management (SMB)	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1320																						
		Soil fertility & conservation (SFC)	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1650																						
		Climate mitigation or adaptation	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2860																						
		Pre and Post-harvest - Handling & Storage	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1720																						
		Total water or forest improved technology/practice	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	14980																						
				Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	8130																					
				Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	6850																					
		Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	14980																							
Output 2.1.1.3 Farmers and POs have more knowledge of improved agricultural and NRM practices																																	
2.1.1.1.1.	Percentage of male and female farmers (LF) who can cite at least five (5) sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies	Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	68	41.80	61.47																					
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	60	39.70	66.17																					
		Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	64.00	40.75	63.67																					
2.1.1.1.2.	Percentage of PO members who can cite at least five (5) sustainable agriculture (crop, livestock, and/or NRM) practices and/or technologies specific to the PO.	Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	68	45.07	66.28																					
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	60	41.51	69.18																					
		Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	64	43.29	67.73																					
G.1.	Number of food security private enterprises (for profit), producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community based organizations (CBOs) receiving USA assistance (FFP #12)	Producers Organization (General crops/ Livestock/ Aquaculture/ Feed Multiplication)	(+)	(C)	0	0	0	270	210	0.78	488	108	22.13																				
		Water users association	(+)	(C)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	160	0	0.00																				
		SEL / Trade and business associations	(+)	(C)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	250	629	251.60																				
		New	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	270	210	0.78	763	692	90.69																				
		Continuing	(+)	(C)	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	135	45	33.33																				
		Aggregate	(+)	(C)	0	0	0	270	210	0.78	898	737	82.07																				
Output 2.1.1.2: AEA and LFs provide gender-responsive agricultural advisory services and information to farmers																																	
	AEA and people empowerment	Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	45	9	0.20	277	253	91.34																				
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	30	9	0.30	207	217	104.83																				
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	15	0	0.00	70	34	51.43																				

N°	Indicator	Disaggregation	Desired direction of change (+/-)	Cumulative (C) or Non-Cumulative (NC)	Fiscal Yr 1 (Oct 2014-Sept 2015)			Fiscal Yr 2 (Oct 2015-Sept 2016)			Fiscal Yr 3 (Oct 2016-Sept 2017)			Fiscal Yr 4 (Oct 2017-Sept 2018)			Fiscal Yr 5 (Oct 2018- Sept 2019)			Fiscal Yr 6 (Oct 2019- Sept 2020)			FTE/OA value			
					Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	
2.1.1.2.1	Number of individuals who have received USAID supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training (FFP #11a)	Producers (POs, LE, SMGs, Networks)	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	1,100	658	0.60	2,840	1,269	44.68	560	1,082	189.64	956	1,295	135.46	0		3,710				
		Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	774	463	0.63	1,894	600	31.68	290	755	260.34	680	804	118.24	0		2,447				
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	366	195	0.53	946	669	70.72	270	307	113.70	276	491	177.96	0		1,263				
		Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	1,145	667	0.58	3,117	1,522	48.83	800	1,394	163.00	1,186	1,525	128.58	0		3,940				
		Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	764	472	0.62	2,101	817	38.89	523	989	189.10	876	1,060	121.16	0		2,643				
Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	381	195	0.51	1,016	705	69.39	277	315	113.72	310	525	169.35	0		1,297						
Immediate Result 2.1.2. Improved natural environment for agricultural production																										
2.1.2.1.	Number of hectares under improved technologies or management practices with USAID assistance (FFP #15)	Crop genetics (Improved seeds)	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	825		248	1,227	495.76	1,350	1,039	76.99			675		675		
		Cultural Practices	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,560		1,545	3,376	218.51	3,714	3,214	86.54			1,857		1,857		
		Pest Management (Integrated)	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	155		141	586	415.60	645	1,111	172.24			323		323		
		Water management (SRI/LE)	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	660		69	314	455.07	345	844	244.64			173		173		
		Soil fertility & conservation (SBM)	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	825		720	1,036	143.89	1,140	893	78.33			570		570			
		Water resources management	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	340		672	1,179	175.45	1,297	216	16.66			649		649		
		Climate Mitigation (Climate Smart Agriculture)	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245		1,664	1,804	108.45	1,084	1,677	143.53			992		992		
		Other technologies	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	80		0	0	0	0	0	0.00			0		0		
		Aggregate with 1 or more technologies	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,690		5,038	4,876	96.40	5,364	6,170	115.02			2,682		2,682		
		Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,894		864	506	51.59	557	973	175.08			279		279		
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,043		283	619	213.64	601	864	125.81			341		341		
Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,600		3,332	3,271	98.17	3,398	3,802	103.67			1,799		1,799				
Aggregate (POs, farmers Gaps) applied	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153		579	480	82.90	528	529	100.19			264		264				
2.1.2.1.1.	Output 2.1.2.1. Natural resources developed or rehabilitated	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	350	13	0.04	400	425.94	106.49	672	667.7	99.36	336	332	98.68	N/A		1,758				
Intermediate Results 2.1.3. HH post entrepreneurship increased																										
2.1.3.1.	Number of HHs that received at least one goat through CSC during the past 12 months	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,250	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	N/A		0		0			
Intermediate Result 2.1.4. Pre and post-harvest losses reduced																										
2.1.4.1.	Total increase in installed storage capacity (mt) (FFP #16)	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	N/A		95		95			
2.1.4.2.	Percentage of farmers who used improved storage practices in the past 12 months (FFP #17)	Aggregate	(+)	(NC)																			95			
Female	(+)	(NC)																					95			
Male	(+)	(NC)																					95			
Output 2.1.4.1. Farmers trained in techniques to improve pre- and post-harvest management practices																										
2.1.4.1.1.	Number of LEs who have received training on improved pre- and post-harvest techniques	Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	300	73	0.37	300	159	53.00	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	N/A		500		500		
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	100	246	2.46	121	57.62		0	0	0	0	0	0.00	N/A		310		310		
		Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	300	319	1.06	510	280	54.90		0	0	0	0	0.00	N/A		810		810		
Intermediate Result 2.1.5. SMGs produce & market more certified seed locally																										
2.1.5.1.	# of individual farmers in SMGs and individual seed producers who have produced and marketed certified seed during the previous 12 months	Male	(+)	(C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	150	18	12.00	403	382	94.79	572	636	111.19			572		572		
		Female	(+)	(C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	16	8.00	451	437	96.90	627	695	110.85			627		627		
		Aggregate	(+)	(C)	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	34	9.71	854	819	95.90	1,199	1,331	111.01			1,199		1,199		
Output 2.1.5.1. SMGs trained in improved seed production techniques																										
2.1.5.1.1.	# of SMG members and individual seed multipliers/producers who received training related to business practices and seed multiplication	Male	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	150	148	98.94	150	170	113.33	45	60	133.33	0	0	0.00			0		345		
		Female	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	150	143	95.06	350	257	73.43	16	12	75.00	0	0	0.00	N/A		0		516		
		Aggregate	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	300	291	97.00	500	427	85.40	61	72	118.03	0	0	0.00			861		861		
Output 2.1.5.2. Seed fairs organized																										
2.1.5.2.1.	# of Seed Fairs organized by AMAMISGHA during the previous 12 months	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	1	100	0	0	0.00	N/A		0		1		
Sub-purpose 2.2. HH have increased income																										
2.2.1.	Prevalence of Poverty: Percent of people living on less than \$1.90/day (FFP #2)	Aggregate	(-)	NA																				83.0%		
		Adult Female (NF)	(-)	NA																					83.3%	
		Adult Male (MF)	(-)	NA																					64.6%	
		Child No Adults (CNA)	(-)	NA																					NA	
		Child No Adults (CNA)	(-)	NA																						NA
2.2.2.	Daily per capita expenditures (as a proxy for income) in USAID-assisted areas (FFP #5)	Aggregate HH	(+)	NA																					\$1.01	
		Adult Male	(+)	NA																					\$0.93	
		Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF)	(+)	NA																						\$1.62
		Male and Female Adults (MAF)	(+)	NA																						\$1.01
		Child No Adults (CNA)	(+)	NA																						\$1.01
2.2.3.	Depth of Poverty: The mean percent shortfall relative to the \$1.90 poverty line (FFP #3)	Aggregate HH	(-)	NA																					46.6%	
		Adult Male	(-)	NA																					49.3%	
		Adult Male no Adult Female (MNF)	(-)	NA																						30.8%
		Male and Female Adults (MAF)	(-)	NA																						46.5%
		Child No Adults (CNA)	(-)	NA																						NA
Immediate Result 2.2.1. Farmers, especially women's, engagement with markets improved																										
2.2.1.1.	Average score of women's participation in household decisions about sales of crops or animals	Crops	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	6.88	114.67	8	9.28	123.73									8	
		Animals	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	7.26	181.50	8.5	8.57	100.82									8	

N°	Indicator	Disaggregation	Desired direction of change (+/-)	Cumulative (C) or Non-Cumulative (NC)	Fiscal Yr 1 (Oct 2014-Sept 2015)			Fiscal Yr 2 (Oct 2015-Sept 2016)			Fiscal Yr 3 (Oct 2016-Sept 2017)			Deviation Narratives (Indicators that achieved less than 90% or greater than 110%)	Fiscal Yr 4 (Oct 2017-Sept 2018)			Deviation Narratives (Indicators that achieved less than 90% or greater than 110%)	Fiscal Yr 5 (Oct 2018- Sept 2019)			Deviation Narratives (Indicators that achieved less than 90% or greater than 110%)	Fiscal Yr 6 (Oct 2019- Sept 2020)		FTE/OA value			
					Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved		Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved		Target	Actual	Target		Actual	% of Target Achieved				
					Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved	Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved		Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved		Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved		Target	Actual	% of Target Achieved			
OX3.1.1	# of programs broadcasted on optimal nutrition practices and gender equality (Collected in P1 at 1.1.2.3.1.)	None	(+)	(NC)	0	0	0	360	0	0	360	360	100.00		0				0				0		360			
Provide information on indicator																												
Dependent on the type of indicator																												
Annual Survey of a sample of																												
Baseline/Final Evaluation population level survey implemented by an																												
Other, such as a special survey or Program Records																												
Routine Monitoring of beneficiaries																												
Enter only for indicators measured in the Baseline Population level survey																												
Enter only for indicators that will be measured via EMAS or other method																												
Type depends on the indicator: Those with Source of BL/FE will be FE																												
COLORS CODES																												
Updated figures																												
Added Indicator																												
Objectives and Indicator to be Removed																												
(Activities removed from the Theory of Change)																												

Key:

	Provide information on indicator disaggregates
	Depending on the type of indicator, shaded cells do not require an entry.
	These are objectives and indicators removed from the Theory of change
Source:	
AS	Annual Survey of a sample of beneficiaries
BL/FE	managed directly by FFP
OT	Other, such as a special survey or qualitative methods
PR	Program Records
RM	Routine Monitoring of beneficiaries on a monthly or quarterly basis
Baseline Value	Enter only for indicators measured in the Baseline Population level survey
Base Value	Enter only for indicators that will be measure via RM, AS, or other method
FE/LOA Value	Source RM or AS will be LOA values.