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Figure 1. *Community outreach sessions on food demonstration at Bonkai village in Baidoa*

Program to Enhance Resilience in Somalia (PROGRESS)

FY 2015 Q4 Progress Report (July 1 – September 30, 2015)

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Contents	
Acronyms	4
Executive Summary	5
Qualitative Impact	5
Quantitative Impact	6
Quantitative Impact	6
Project Administration	7
Summary of Quarter 4 Work Plan Accomplishments	7
Table 1:	7
Key Achievements for Quarter Four	9
Purpose 1: Increased institutional capacity of target communities to adapt to shocks and	9
Sub purpose 1.1: Prioritized activities from the integrated community-level risk management	9
Facilitate formation of Resilience Committees.	9
Facilitate target communities to develop CMDRR plans.	9
Resilience Committees trained on Resilience Leadership and management of EW information.	9
Purpose 2: Increased capacity of male and female members of 16,000 households to adapt to	10
Sub purpose 2.1: Male and female members from 16,000 households have increased adoption	10
Sub purpose 2.2: Male and female members from 16,000 households adopt improved nutrition	10
Mother to mother support (M2M) groups formed.	11
Vegetable gardens promoted.	11
Community outreach sessions conducted.	11
Sub purpose 2.3: Farmers from target communities have increased adoption and management	11
Train RCs and Stakeholders on SMART Skill Sets.	11
Sub purpose 2.4: Male and female members from 16,000 households have increased social	12
Protection, Cohesion, Conflict Mitigation and transformation training.	12
Purpose 3: Enhanced resilience learning of communities, implementers, USAID and others.	12
Sub purpose 3.1: Enhanced sharing of resilience learning between communities, USAID,	12
Resilience contextual analysis (PDRA, formative assessment, gender, conflict assessment) and	
secondary data collected.	12
Environmental Impact Assessment.	13

Subsequent Quarter's Workplan	13
Purpose 1: Increased institutional capacity of target communities to adapt to shocks and stresses.	13
Sub purpose 1.1: Prioritized activities from the integrated community-level risk management	13
Purpose 2: Increased capacity of male and female members of 16,000 households to adapt to	13
Sub purpose 2.1: Male and female members from 16,000 households have increased adoption	13
Sub purpose 2.2: Male and female members from 16,000 households adopt improved nutrition	13
Sub purpose 2.3: Farmers from target communities have increased adoption and management	13
Sub purpose 2.4: Male and female members from 16,000 households have increased social	14
Purpose 3: Enhanced resilience learning of communities, implementers, USAID and others.	14
Sub purpose 3.1: Enhanced sharing of resilience learning between communities, USAID,	14
PROGRESS USAID Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Requirement	14
Constraints and Critical Issues	14
Performance Monitoring	14
Annex 1: Schedule of Future Events	15
Annex 2: Indicators Performance	16
Annex 3: Activities achieved per community	18

Acronyms

BU	Benadir University
CMDRR	Community-Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
CNHWS	Community Nutrition Health Workers
DRL	Disaster Resilience Leadership
DRLA	Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy
ENA	Essential Nutrition Actions
ENA	Essential Nutrition Action
EW	Early warning
FAs	Field Agents
FFP	Food for peace
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
M2M	Mother to Mother
MEAL	Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability and Learning
NRM	Natural Resource Management
OFDA	Office of the US Disaster Agency
PDRAs	Participatory Disaster Risk Assessments
RC	Resilience Committee
SADO	Social-Life and Agricultural Development Organization
SGBV	Sexual and gender-based violence
SILC	Savings and Internal Lending Committees
SOS	SOS Children's Villages International
SSWC	Save Somali Women and Children
TANGO	Technical Assistance to NGOs
TOPS	Technical and Operational performance Support
TU/DRLA	Tulane University's Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

Executive Summary

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) Somalia and partners (Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC), Social-Life and Agricultural Development (SADO), SOS Children's Villages International (SOS) and Tulane University's Disaster Resilience Leadership Academy (TU/DRLA)) continue to implement the Program to Enhance Resilience in Somalia (PROGRESS) funded by the United States Agency for International Development USAID (*OFDA, FFP, and the Mission*). The goal of the project is to increase resilience to recurrent shocks of approximately 16,000 Somali households (around 96,000 individual beneficiaries) in target communities in the Afgooye District of Lower Shabelle region, Baidoa District of Bay region, and Belet-Hawa District of Gedo Region in Southern Somalia.

In the previous quarter (Quarter 3), CRS/partners completed nine Participatory Disaster Risk Assessments (PDRAs) and four CMDRR plans in Baidoa and Afgooye Districts. CRS/partners trained 24 SILC Field Agents (FA) on SILC methodology and 25 SILC groups have been formed in six villages in Baidoa district. Six villages have formed Resilience Committees (RCs). In addition, 28 Community-Owned Resource Persons Community Nutrition Volunteers and RCs have been trained in Baidoa district. Nine Mother to Mother support groups formed and four Kitchen Gardens in Baidoa district.

During this quarter (Quarter 4), CRS/partners accomplished the following activities: Completed one CMDRR plan in Bulo Madina in Afgooye district, trained 127 farmers, women, and community leaders on SMART Skills in the three districts. CRS/partners also trained 120 persons on protection, cohesion and conflict mitigation and transformation, and formed 81 SILC groups across the project areas.

SOS, the lead nutrition partner, trained 16 Community Health and Nutrition Workers and 24 RCs in Afgooye and Belet-Hawa on Essential Nutrition Actions key messages. The RCs and the Community Health and Nutrition Workers mobilized and trained target communities to increase their awareness on ENA messages. As a result, communities formed 21 Mother to Mother support groups, conducted 59 community nutrition outreach sessions, made 323 referrals to nutrition centers, conducted 199 cooking demonstration sessions, and established 20 kitchen gardens across the project areas.

CRS learning partners, Tulane and Benadir universities, trained 90 Resilience Committees members and other stakeholders from ten villages (Afgooye, Baidoa, and Belet-Hawa) on resilience leadership.

Qualitative Impact

Over the last quarter CRS/partners scaled up implementation of activities as well as building of partner staff and community structure capacities. This has resulted in significant progress in the achievement of the quarterly and annual targets.

CRS continues to build the capacity of its own staff and partner staff on technical areas of the project. During the quarter under review, two CRS partner staff attended *The Seed Systems* meeting in Nairobi to share experiences and increase skills on improving seeds systems in CRS programming. The global meeting discussed agriculture productivity; specifically focusing on technical, commercial, and financial viability, sustainability, and scale, among other things. On another note, the PROGRESS Nutrition Technical Officer attended *CRS' 2015 Integrated Nutrition Conference* that brought together practitioners, implementers, researchers, and donors for better understanding of global and regional perspectives in integrated programming for improved nutrition within the first 1,000 days of an infant's life. It is expected that the experiences and knowledge gained from this training will improve the implementation and quality of respective technical areas.

During the quarter, 14 bicycles were procured and delivered to SILC Field Agents to facilitate movements within the villages. This has enabled Field Agents to visit groups more regularly, maintain accurate records, and improve savings among the groups resulting in USD 16,000 savings.

On nutrition, dissemination of key social and behavior change messages aimed at changing Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) and general public behaviors on good nutritional practices registered significant success. For instance, communities formed 21 Mother to Mother support groups and conducted 59 community nutrition outreach sessions resulting in improved referrals to nutrition centers and more vegetable gardens established, respectively, across the project areas.

As a result of the Resilience Leadership training, Resilience Committees from ten villages have reviewed their CMDRR plans and prioritize key action items they would like to address with support from PROGRESS. Indeed, one participant from Baidoa at the Resilience Leadership training noted, *“Four people came to me last night and asked me about the lessons I’ve learned here. I told them that the lessons I learned were all things that have been part of our lives and practices; some already happen and other might happen if we were told and encouraged...So the plan is as we leave here that we keep contacting, raising awareness and support each other.”*

PROGRESS enabled women and men, boys and girls (WMBGs) to realize their full rights, responsibilities, and opportunities in supporting greater resilience at the community and household levels. Deliberate actions were put in place to ensure equal participation in decision making, project activities implementation, and benefits from the project service delivery during the period. As a result **52.88%** of the beneficiaries reached this quarter were women.

Throughout the quarter, PROGRESS established itself and forged solid partnerships with an array of stakeholders implementing resilience projects in Somalia, including BRICs, SomReP, INGOs, local NGOs, and local and regional authorities in Baidoa, Belet-Hawa, and Afgooye. These are aimed at better coordination and avoid duplication of efforts.

Quantitative Impact

Quantitative Impact

In this quarter CRS/partners reached a total of **3,625** community members through project interventions of whom **1,708** are male and **1,917** female.

Output	Female	Male	Total
Participatory Disaster Risk Assessment and Analysis (PDRA) and CMDRR plans conducted in target communities	61	71	132
Female and male SILC members trained on SILC methodology	1,043	824	1,867
Cases of malnutrition in target communities identified and referred to nutrition centres	400	279	679
Small holder farmers and other vulnerable people especially women trained on CRS' five skills set	51	76	127
Innovation projects funded by the project	308	392	700
Train RCs, others stakeholders, marginalized groups and women leaders on SGBV prevention, protection and conflict prevention/mitigation	54	66	120
Total	1,917	1,708	3,625

Project Administration

The management and administration of PROGRESS has remained as per the last reporting period and no significant management were encountered during the quarter under review. However, challenges related to insecurity that slowed down operations were reported in villages in Afgooye district, after villages in Afgooye fell into the hands of Al-Shabaab after AMISOM's withdrawal.

Summary of Quarter 4 Work Plan Accomplishments

Table 1: Summary of accomplishments for the 4th quarter based on the draft annual work plan.

Planned Activities from Previous Quarter	Actual Status this Quarter	Explanations for Deviations
<p>Purpose 1: Increased institutional capacity of target communities to adapt to shocks and stresses.</p> <p>Sub purpose 1.1: Prioritized activities from the integrated community-level risk management and contingency plans effectively implemented.</p>		
Facilitate communities to form Resilience Committees.	1 Resilience Committee was formed.	The target for this activity was achieved the previous quarter.
Train and support communities to develop Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) plans.	1 community was trained on how to develop CMDRR plans.	The annual target for this activity was achieved the previous quarter
Train 20 Resilience Committees in Resilience leadership.	90 community members from 10 Resilience Committees were trained.	The team has attributed the under- achievement to insecurity. Some villages in Afgooye, during the period, fell into the hands of As-Shabaab after AMISOM withdrawal.
Provide 20 innovation funds for CMDRR activities.	9 communities have developed proposals for funding awaiting approval.	RCs have taken more time than anticipated in selecting sustainable project in the CMDRR plan to be funded.
<p>Purpose 2: Increased capacity of male and female members of 16,000 households to adapt to economic, nutrition, ecological and social shocks.</p> <p>Sub purpose 2.1: Male and female members from 16,000 households have increased adoption of diversified livelihood options and productive assets.</p>		
Formation of 49 SILC groups.	81 SILC groups formed.	The Program took off well in the three districts after slow start in the previous quarters.

Sub purpose 2.2: Male and female members from 16,000 households adopt improved nutrition practices.		
Train 24 Community Nutrition Volunteers and Resilience committees.	16 Community Nutrition Health Workers (CNHWs) and 24 RCs have been trained in Afgooye and Belet-Hawa districts.	Additional RC members were trained within the same budget provisions.
Formation of 6 Mother to Mother support groups.	21 Mother to Mother support groups have been formed across the PROGRESS locations (Baidoa, Afgooye and Belet-Hawa).	This has been over-achieved as 15 additional groups have been formed.
Conduct community outreach sessions to cover 600 individuals.	1,811 individuals benefited from community outreach sessions on nutrition conducted by PROGRESS CNHW.	The quarter target was 600 and this has been over-achieved as 1811 individuals benefited from community outreach sessions.
Promotion of 6 Vegetable Gardens.	20 Vegetable Gardens established.	The target has been over-achieved by additional 14 gardens and annual target of 24 has been achieved.
Conduct 100 food and cooking demonstrations and health education.	199 food and cooking demonstrations and health education conducted.	The sessions were scaled up to compensate for the delay in the initial take-up.
Sub purpose 2.3: Farmers from target communities have increased adoption and management of sustainable Natural Resource Management (NRM) practices.		
Train 300 farmers on CRS Five Skills Set (SMART Skills).	127 farmers and other stakeholders trained.	The team has attributed the under achievement to insecurity, especially villages in Afgooye during the period. Some villages in Afgooye fell into the hands of As-Shabaab after AMISOM withdrawal.
Sub purpose 2.4: Male and female members from 16,000 households have increased social cohesion and peaceful co-existence.		
Train 102 RCs, marginalized groups, and women leaders on SGBV prevention, protection and conflict prevention/mitigation.	120 community members trained on protection and cohesion as well as conflict mitigation and transformation.	The team was able to train 18 additional community members under the same budget provision.
Purpose 3: Promote robust learning of communities, implementers, USAID and others.		

Sub-purpose 3.2: Enhance sharing and learning between communities, implementers, USAID and others.		
Conduct Resilience Contextual Analysis (PDRA, Formative Assessment, Gender, Conflict Assessment) and Collecting Secondary Data.	Resilience Contextual Analysis is in the process.	ongoing

Key Achievements for Quarter Four

Purpose 1: Increased institutional capacity of target communities to adapt to shocks and stresses.

Sub purpose 1.1: Prioritized activities from the integrated community-level risk management and contingency plans effectively implemented.

Facilitate formation of Resilience Committees.

One Resilience Committee was formed during the reporting period, in addition to the 23 Resilience Committees formed in the previous quarters. Committee members (9-15 per village) will be trained on Resilience Leadership, Data Analysis, and DRR related issues to effectively implement CMDRR plan, liaise with stakeholders for support, and act as agents of change in resilience building. Working with community members and local authorities, the PROGRESS team ensured opportunities and access to participate in leadership and decision-making processes in the RC were granted to women and other marginalized groups.

Facilitate target communities to develop CMDRR plans.

Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) is a community led and managed process. During this quarter one community participated in the CMDRR plan development process, which identified activities aimed at increasing community preparedness to shocks and stresses and reduce their impact. The principle of CMDRR represents a community based development approach for linking relief with development. The CMDRR planning also helps communities prioritize activities and define the timeline and stakeholders on how to deliver on the set objectives.

Resilience Committees trained on Resilience Leadership and management of EW information.

TU/DRLA and Benadir University (BU) conducted Disaster Resilience Leadership (DRL) trainings for RCs to further build the capacity of the committees. Prior to carrying out the trainings in three districts, BU spent two days with PROGRESS staff to further ground-truth the DRL training design. Based on input from the interactive discussions, the DRL materials were further refined prior to delivery. The two-day intensive training included modules focused on: (1) Introduction to Disaster Risk Management (DRM); (2) Human Factors and Disaster Risk Management; (3) Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction; and, (4) Introduction to Early Warning (EW) Information in DRM.

Ninety RC members participated in the two-day trainings held in each of the target districts. The ten villages that attended the training have been able to revise their CMDRR plans and prioritize key action items they would like to address with support from PROGRESS.

Innovation projects funded by PROGRESS

Nine RCs in Baidoa, Afgooye, and Belet-Hawa have submitted proposals for prioritized activities in their CMDRR plans. Most of the proposals are under review, with implementation to commence upon approval from PROGRESS field technical staff.

One grant was awarded in Baade in Baidoa through a stringent and transparent process that started with communities submitting proposals based on their CMDRR plans, which were then weighed using resilience indicators that included livelihood diversification, increase in household income, adoption of new technologies, and sustainable NRM practices. The selected projects will increase community resilience to adapt to shocks and minimize the effects of stresses. A guideline for the grant has been developed to guide the administration of the grant by both the RCs and the project team.

Purpose 2: Increased capacity of male and female members of 16,000 households to adapt to economic, nutrition, ecological and social shocks.

Sub purpose 2.1: Male and female members from 16,000 households have increased adoption of diversified livelihood options and productive assets.

Female and male SILC members trained on SILC methodology.

In this reporting quarter, 81 SILC groups were formed in 24 villages in Afooye, Baidoa, and Belet-Hawa, and 2,245 SILC members consisting of **1,292** female and **953** male members were trained on SILC principles and methodology.



Figure 2 Figure 3 4SILC group Unsi village in Belet Hawa

Sub purpose 2.2: Male and female members from 16,000 households adopt improved nutrition practices.

Community Nutrition Volunteers, SILC Groups and Resilience Committee members trained on Essential Nutrition Action (ENA).

As part of the efforts to improve nutrition practices of target households in PROGRESS locations, PROGRESS conducted a comprehensive and needs-based training on Essential Nutrition Action (ENA) for Community Health and Nutrition Workers and select members of the resilience committees in Afooye and Belet Hawa districts. During the quarter, 16 CHNWs were trained (10 in Afooyeye and 6 in Belet-Hawa) and 24 RCs members (10 in Afooye and 14 in Belet-Hawa). Training was on ENA components and cross-cutting issues, such as promotion of hygiene and sanitation, uptake of health services and gender roles in nutrition, and health and hygiene promotion to improve nutrition practices for resiliency.

During the reporting period, CHNWs conducted various nutrition and health education sessions targeting SILC group members in all PROGRESS target locations. SILC groups, comprised of 967 members, participated sessions organized by CHNWs and trained on Essential Nutrition and Hygiene Actions (ENA-EHA) components at the individual and household levels.

Mother to mother support (M2M) groups formed.

Mother to mother support groups are an initiative supported by PROGRESS to create a forum in which mothers meet weekly. The groups discuss and exchange experiences, stories, and take deliberate actions to try new behaviors to overcome nutrition and health problems related to child upbringing and maternal health. During the quarter, Community Health and Nutrition Workers formed 21 M2M support groups in order to advance the use of healthy nutritional behaviors and reach community members who are not part of the group with ENA messages with special focus to maternal nutrition care, exclusive breastfeeding, complementary feedings, and feeding of sick and malnourished children.

Vegetable gardens promoted.

PROGRESS promotes the establishment of vegetable gardens to promote a diet that is more diversified and balanced for resilience building. During the quarter, 20 kitchen gardens were established by the target households in Afgooye and Baidoa s to improve access to diversified foods for vulnerable women and children.

Community outreach sessions conducted.

Community Health and Nutrition Workers conducted awareness raising sessions in the community to disseminate information about available services and key nutrition concerns. During the quarter, 59 outreach sessions were conducted to improve caregivers' awareness on the components of ENAs and hygiene promotion at the community levels. Key messages on nutrition, health, and hygiene were provided to 1,811 individuals. During the sessions, children, lactating mothers, and pregnant women were screened and those identified as suffering from malnutrition were referred to nutrition centers in the three districts.

This quarter, Community Health and Nutrition Workers identified and referred 679 malnourished cases (502 children under the age of five, 279 male, and 223 female, and 177 cases of pregnant and lactating women) to nutrition centers.

Sub purpose 2.3: Farmers from target communities have increased adoption and management of sustainable Natural Resource Management (NRM) practice.**Train RCs and Stakeholders on SMART Skill Sets.**

The trainings were intended to build the capacity of smallholder farmers by helping rural communities to work together effectively, manage their financial and natural resources, engage in profitable enterprises, and learn how to innovate. These are all important elements in a successful and more sustainable agro pastoral community.

SADO and SSWC conducted trainings on SMART Skill sets separately in Baidoa, Belet-Hawa, and Afgooye for 127 persons from vulnerable communities and smallholder farmers. The groups selected for these trainings were vulnerable households in the target communities, with a focus on women, youth, disabled, elderly, agro-pastoralists, and marketing and related livelihood groups.

The SMART Skills Sets are:

- Group Organization and management: the group members need to plan and monitor the performance of their work.
- Saving and Financial skills: they need to save money, invest it in the enterprise, and maintain financial records.

- Business and Marketing enterprise skills: they need to produce something that customers want to buy; they need to find those customers; and they need to plan their business to make a profit.
- Natural resources management: they need to conserve their soil, water and other natural resources so they can produce on a sustainable basis.
- Technology and Innovation: they need to find new, more efficient and more profitable ways of doing things.

Sub purpose 2.4: Male and female members from 16,000 households have increased social cohesion and peaceful co-existence.

Protection, Cohesion, Conflict Mitigation and transformation training.

In this quarter, PROGRESS conducted an intensive five-day training on sexual and gender based violence (SGBV) targeting Resilience Committees, Community Nutrition Workers, women leaders, and youth groups in Baidoa and Afgooye. Sixty participants selected from various communities were trained on the possible causes, consequences, and types of SGBV as well as provision of services such as treatment, psychosocial support, security and safety, reporting, and referral systems.

After the training, Community Nutrition Workers continued to conduct regular sensitization and awareness sessions in their respective communities while documenting the cases of sexual and gender based violence.

In addition, sixty community members consisting of Resilience Committees and other stakeholders were trained on conflict prevention/mitigation. The objective of the training was to strengthen the capacity for understanding conflict, conflict prevention and mitigation, as well as understanding causes and stages of conflict, steps for peacebuilding, and different approaches to managing and resolving conflicts.

Purpose 3: Enhanced resilience learning of communities, implementers, USAID and others.

Sub purpose 3.1: Enhanced sharing of resilience learning between communities, USAID, implementers and others.

Resilience contextual analysis (PDRA, formative assessment, gender, conflict assessment) and secondary data collected.

TU/DRLA and BU developed the Formative Assessment Protocol through a series of key meetings involving staff and faculty from both universities, as well as resilience stakeholders in the region. The protocol identifies assessment goals and objectives, the Resilience Framework, research design, data collection tools, the approach, and the formative assessment questions.

TU/DRLA and BU submitted the protocol to the Institutional Review Board for approval in June 2015. The IRB subjected the protocol to a rigorous review and shared feedback with TU/DRLA and BU teams throughout the process. In late June 2015, IRB approved the protocol and cleared the team to move forward with activities (FGDs) in the field.

In August 2015, TU/DRLA and BU led three FGDs in each of the target districts. A total of 90 participants (30 attendees per session) from 11 villages contributed to each of the discussions. Additionally, BU has started conducting Key Informant Interviews with resilience stakeholders in the region, including: Finn Church Aid, HIJRA (Baidoa Office), the BRICS Consortia (Nairobi Office), and the Executive Director / Agronomy Expert from Save Somali Women and Children (SSWC).

Environmental Impact Assessment.

Activities undertaken this quarter include DRR action planning, partner capacity building on program management and community mobilization, Community Health and Nutrition Workers training, health education session, and M2M group formation. These pose no risk or adverse negative impacts on the environment. There are two activities that were undertaken this quarter that are likely to have some environmental impact: The promotion of kitchen gardens and innovation grants implementations, will be monitored regularly for any negative environmental impact and these negative environmental impacts will be mitigated as per environmental mitigation and monitoring plan under this activity

Subsequent Quarter's Work plan

Based on the draft annual work plan for Year 2, CRS/Partners plan to accomplish the following activities in next Quarter

Purpose 1: Increased institutional capacity of target communities to adapt to shocks and stresses.

Sub purpose 1.1: Prioritized activities from the integrated community-level risk management and contingency plans effectively implemented.

- Conduct Participatory Disaster Risk Assessments (PDRAs) in target communities;
- Support communities to develop Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) Plans;
- Train communities on CMDRR;
- Formation of Resilience Committees;
- Training Resilience Committees in professional leadership;
- Training key stakeholders and community members on DRR issues;
- Provision of innovation funds for prioritized CMDRR activities.

Purpose 2: Increased capacity of male and female members of 16,000 households to adapt to economic, nutrition, ecological and social shocks.

Sub purpose 2.1: Male and female members from 16,000 households have increased adoption of diversified livelihood options and productive assets.

- Formation of SILC groups;
- Female and male SILC members trained on SILC methodology;
- Small holder farmers and other vulnerable people especially women trained on CRS five skill sets.

Sub purpose 2.2: Male and female members from 16,000 households adopt improved nutrition practices.

- Training community Nutrition Volunteers, SILC Groups, and Resilience Committee members on Essential Nutrition Action (ENA);
- Conducting cooking demonstrations and health education;
- Formation of Mother to mother support groups;
- Promotion of vegetable gardens;
- Community outreach sessions for 16,000 households conducted.

Sub purpose 2.3: Farmers from target communities have increased adoption and management of sustainable Natural Resource Management (NRM) practices.

- Training farmers on sustainable NRM practices.

Sub purpose 2.4: Male and female members from 16,000 households have increased social cohesion and peaceful co-existence.

- Prioritizing connector projects identified by the communities;
- Conducting community dialogues on social cohesion;
- Training RCs, others stakeholders, marginalized groups, and women leaders on SGBV prevention, protection, and conflict prevention/mitigation.

Purpose 3: Enhanced resilience learning of communities, implementers, USAID and others.

Sub purpose 3.1: Enhanced sharing of resilience learning between communities, USAID, implementers and others Form community feedback mechanisms.

- Linkages with other resilience partners created;
- Knowledge-sharing Platform developed /Community based Knowledge Management (KM) systems identified and described.

PROGRESS USAID Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Requirement

CRS received provisional approval for the PROGRESS Theory of Change, LogFrame, Environmental Monitoring and Mitigation Plan (EMMP), Data Management plans, M&E staffing plan, Data flow map, and Year 1 work plan. In addition CRS is awaiting approval for the following documents: Performance Indicator Reference Sheet (PIRS), and Indicator Performance Tracking Table (IPTT) to complete the M&E process.

Three PROGRESS staff attended CRS annual learning event that was held in Nairobi to deliberate on successes, challenges, trends, and methods of improving program implementation.

PROGRESS team also took part in the USAID, TOPS/TANGO baseline survey workshop held in Nairobi to address sampling and logistics issues for the upcoming baseline survey, and to learn what and what not to be included in the household and community survey questions.

PROGRESS CoP and M&E coordinator attended the CRS MEAL summit training in Nairobi. The objectives of the training was to familiarizing staff with the new CRS Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) policies and procedures and at the same time build staff skills and knowledge about MEAL more generally.

Constraints and Critical Issues

Despite the precarious and unpredictable nature of Somalia's security situation, PROGRESS staffs continue to implement project activities without much impediment except for some locations in Afgooye and Baidoa, but with relative caution.

With the likely onset of the El Nino rains, PROGRESS is helping communities revise their CMDRR-plans and come up with mitigating measures to minimize its impact on these communities. Resilience committees were advised to align their prioritized activities with the same.

Performance Monitoring

The main mode of engagement entails discussion of work plans, field visits, and coordination in targeting beneficiaries, as well as monthly update meetings. In this quarter the CoP, MEAL

coordinator, and PROGRESS M&E officer undertook alternating field visits to various districts and filed project progress field reports.

Annexes & Attachments

Annex 1: Schedule of Future Events

Date	Location	Activity
Oct. 2015	Afgooye and Baidoa	SILC refresher trainings for field agents
Oct. 2015	Afgooye and Belet-Hawa	CRS Five Skills Set training
Oct-Dec. 2015	Afgooye, Belet-Hawa and Baidoa	Innovation grants
Continuous through the quarter	Afgooye, Belet-Hawa and Baidoa	ENA messaging
Nov-Dec. 2015	Afgooye, Belet-Hawa and Baidoa	PRDAs
Nov- Dec 2015	Afgooye, Belet-Hawa and Baidoa	DRRs
Continuous through the quarter	Afgooye and Baidoa	Community Dialogue Sessions

Annex 2: Indicators Performance

The performance of the other indicators will be reported as the project progresses.

Indicator number	Source	Indicator	Target	Actual		% of Target Achieved
O 1.2	CRS	Number of communities that developed CMDRR and Contingency plans.	20	24		120%
OP 1.3	CRS	Number of Resilience Committees formed.	20	24		120%
OP 1.5	CRS	Number of PDRAs conducted.	20	24		120%
O2.1	CRS	Percent of SILC Members regularly saving as per group norm, by sex.	30 %	32 %		108.2 %
IO2.1	CRS	Number of SILC groups formed.	98	106		108.2%
IO2.2	CRS	Number of SILC group members by sex.	1,960	1867		95%
OP 2.1	CRS	Number of Individual members completed SILC training by sex.	1,960	1867		95%
				Male	Female	
				824	1043	
OP 2.3	FFP	Percent of cases of acute malnutrition in children under 5 (6–59 months) detected who are referred for treatment.	TBD	502		-
OP 2.4.	CRS	Number of malnourished children under the age of 5 and pregnant and lactating mothers referred to health centers by age and sex.	TBD	679		-
				Male under 5	Female under 5	
				279	223	
				Pregnant & lactating	177	

OP 2.5	CRS	Number of community outreach sessions conducted.	70	59		84.28 %
OP 2.6	CRS	Number of volunteers trained on the seven Essential Nutrition Action.	15	16		107%
OP 2.7	CRS	Number of SILC group members trained on ENA, by sex.	1,960	1167		60%
				Male	Female	
				474	693	
OP 2.8	CRS	Number of RC members trained on ENA, by sex.	30	24		80%
				Male	Female	
				22	2	
OP 2.11	CRS	Number of mother to mother support groups formed.	24	30		125 %
OP 2.12	CRS	Number of households with vegetable garden.	24	24		100 %
SP 3.1	CRS	Number of studies completed for learning on resilience.	1	Ongoing		
OP 3.1	CRS	PROGRESS resilience framework developed.	1	1		100%
OP 3.7	CRS	Number of stakeholders mapped by type (classified by different stakeholders).	35	20		57%

Annex 3: Activities achieved per community

#	Partner	District	Village	Activities achieved	Latitude	Longitude
1	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Belet Amin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation 	3°57'21.82"N	41°53'38.11"E
2	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Jiracle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation 	3°33'38.84"N	41°46'46.74"E
3	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Oda	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation 	3°59'56.83"N	41°56'33.00"E
4	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Unsi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs 	3°59'22.70"N	41°55'49.01"E
5	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Arabo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs 	3°57'20.48"N	41°55'43.61"E

6	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Waradey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs 	3°33'38.84"N	41°46'46.74"E
7	CRS	Belet-Hawa	Fuleyle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs 	3°53'47.20"N	41°54.3.019"E
8	CRS	Baidoa	Bonkay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	3°09'12.19"N	43°37'55.74"E
9	CRS	Baidoa	Baadicate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Innovation grants funded water dam 	3°08'21.72"N	43°34'52.78"E
10	CRS	Baidoa	Miidow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	3°10'27.11"N	43°27'58.89"E

11	CRS	Baidoa	Reebay	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	3°09'47.14"N	43°34'43.92"E
12	CRS	Baidoa	Misigaale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Innovation grants 	3°10'06.40"N	43°33'04.56"E
13	CRS	Baidoa	Awdiindle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	3°10'14.04"N	43°24'34.45"E
14	CRS	Baidoa	Aliyow Mumin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	2°59'04.68"N	43°30'54.40"E
15	CRS	Afgooye	Marerey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems 	2° 8'4.10"N	45° 3'29.36"E

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Innovation grants 		
16	CRS	Afgooye	Caanole	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	2° 7'48.68"N	45° 2'28.76"E
17	CRS	Afgooye	Sabib	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	02°07'46.8"N	45°02'09.1"E
18	CRS	Afgooye	Mordille	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	2°07'14.9"N	45°01'52.5"E
19	CRS	Afgooye	Galawar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	2° 8'47.04"N	45° 4'29.29"E

20	CRS	Afgooye	Sagalaad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Innovation grants 	02°08'40.7"N	45°06'32.3"E
21	CRS	Afgooye	Bulo Madina	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • PDRA • CMDRR 	2°13'39.58"N	45°12'49.1"E
22	CRS	Afgooye	Buuxow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training • Innovation grants 	2°13'36.34"N	45°12'17.25"E
23	CRS	Afgooye	Buri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	2°15'04.19"N	45°10'24.51"E

				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Innovation grants 		
24	CRS	Afgooye	Balow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of SILC groups • Training of RCs on resilience leadership and Early Warning systems • Training of CNHWs and RCs on ENA • CRS Five Skill Set (SMART Skills) training for small scale farmers and RCs • Training RCs and community leaders on conflict mitigation and transformation • Protection and Cohesion training 	02°11'33.7"N	45°09'28.25"E