



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

For Development Cooperation and
Humanitarian Aid Working Group
German Evaluation Society
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The frontier of
**Monitoring for development
and humanitarian goals**

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140 mil.
children
stunted

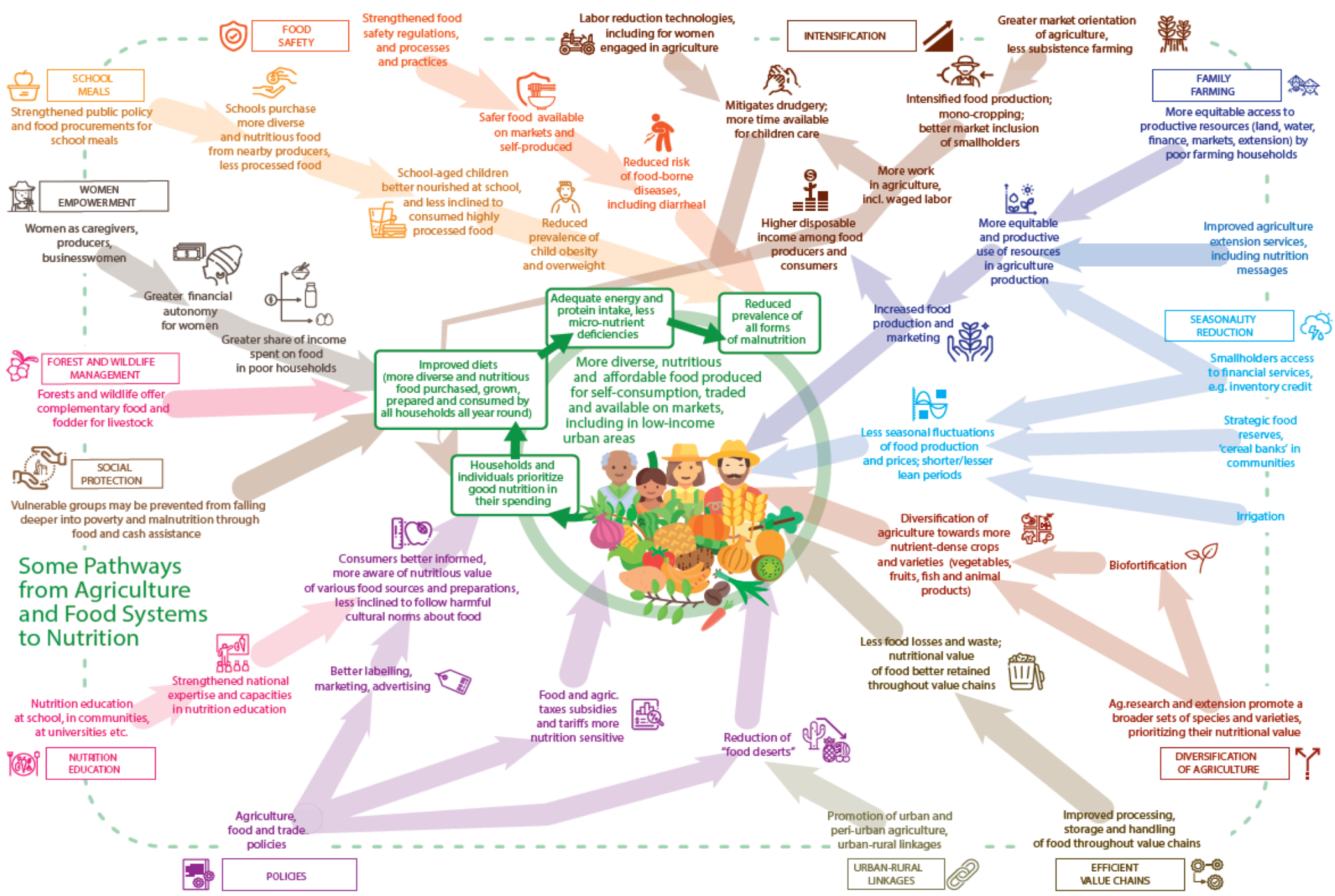
6.6 mil. *ha*
natural
forest loss
annually

M&E defined by
policy / programme objectives
rather than funding or intervention

700 mil.
people
food
insecure

70 mil.
people
displaced

33 % fish
biologically
unsustainable



Monitor also changes of
inter-relating factors

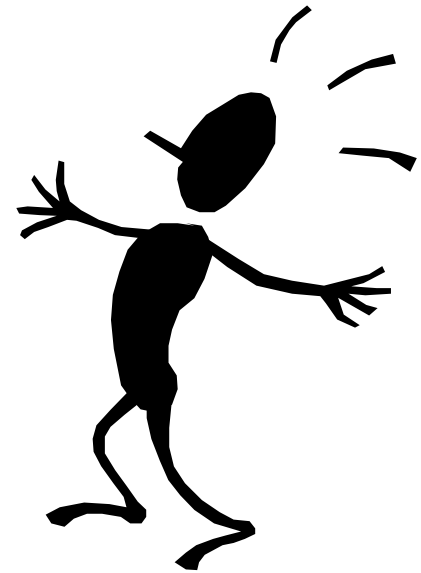
$$Y_t = \alpha X_t + \gamma Z_t$$

Y_t = objective

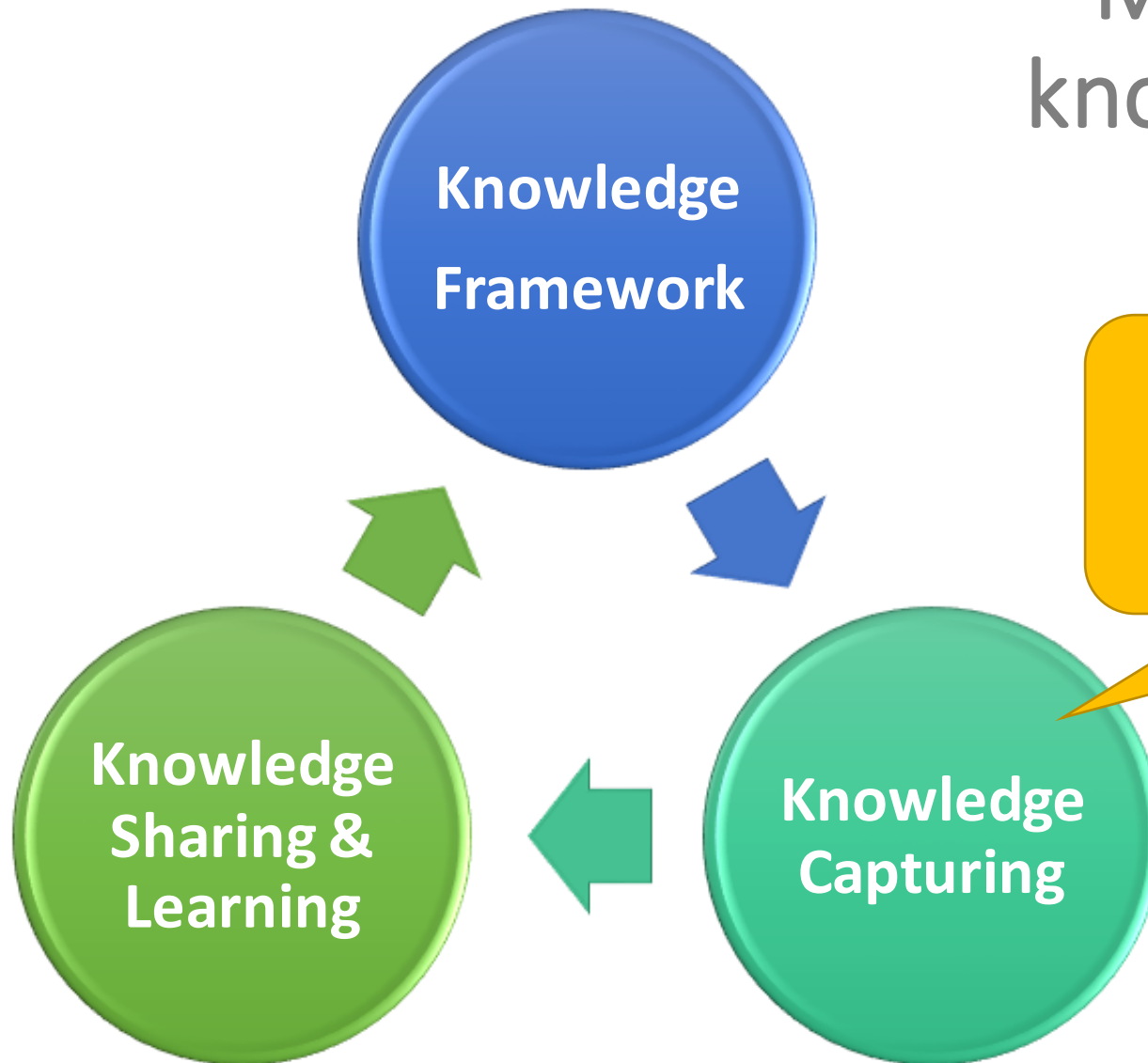
X_t = intervention

Z_t = inter-related factors

Identify key factors
and relationships –
e.g. use systems map

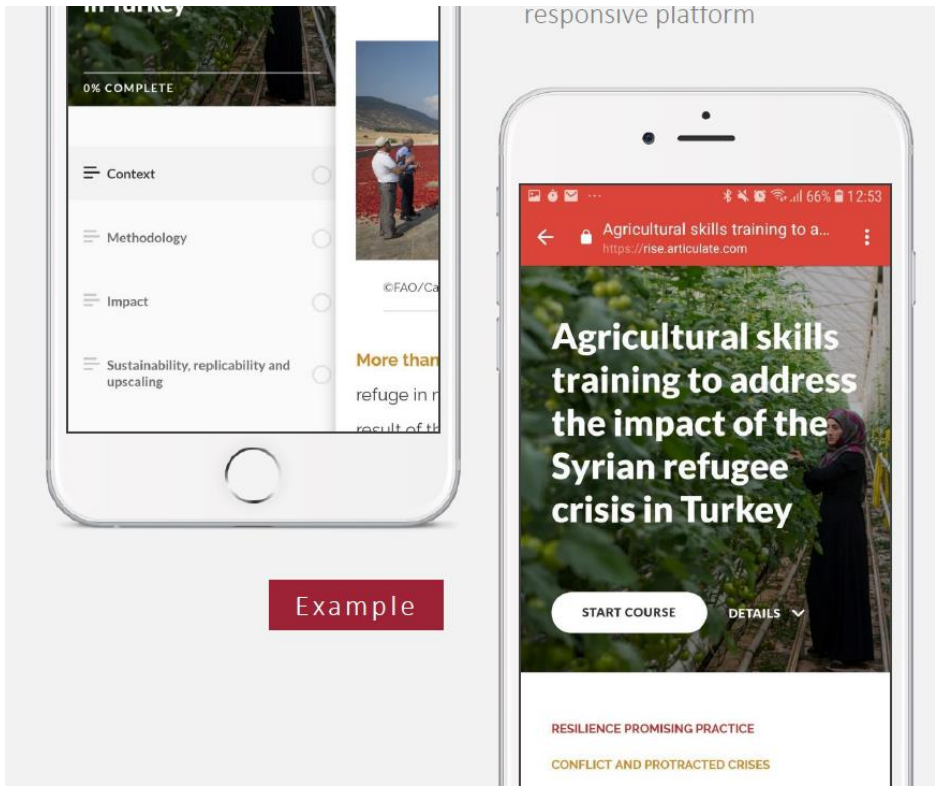


Monitoring as a part of knowledge management & learning



Monitoring

- Quantitative (indicators, ...)
- Qualitative (what, how, why, ...)



Immediate sharing with field managers

Capture

Narratives

Impact stories

Unintended effects

Inputs to synthetic findings

Innovative use of ICT



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Elizabeth Kahindi of Magarini (Kilifi) is a CA "Trainer of Farmers" who applies the CA approach to her own farm with remarkable results. Ms Kahindi switched from maize to green gram and cowpea, and despite poor rainfall harvested 7 500 kg, which she sold for KES 75 000. "Never in my life had I received such a huge sum of money". The money was used for school fees and to buy three dairy cows. She now earns KES 400/day by selling milk.

By applying the principles of conservation agriculture under a sustainable food value chain approach, Elizabeth and her family have boosted their income and improved their nutritional and social status, whilst improving soil quality and fostering environmental conservation.

Share

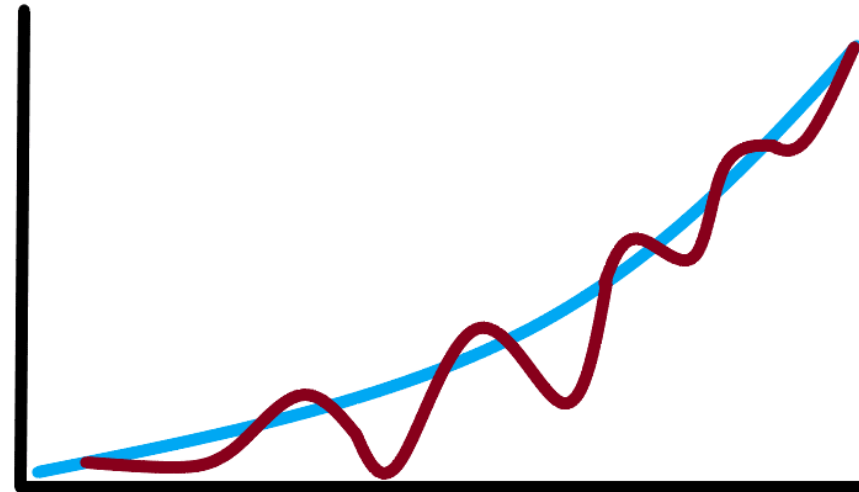
Codified qual. data

Templates for data collection

Development – Humanitarian Nexus

**Development =
Enhanced resilience to shocks
of society, economy, individuals**

- **Cycle of learning**
- **Adaptive programming**



- Incorporates mechanism for course correction
- Higher-level programme objectives

Output and indicator	Implications		
	Man-made crises	Disease outbreaks	Natural disasters
<i>Priority 1: Sustainably managed natural resources in the agrifood value chains</i>			
Output 1.1: Producers' and Government capacities to sustainably manage land and water resources further developed	<p><i>Possible impact:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to producer organisations may be limited • The Government may not be able to engage as required. <p><i>Mitigation/preparedness actions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adhere to UNDSS guidance for access and decentralisation of field activities capitalising on partnerships with local actors • Liaise with the Government and donors to adjust/modify within the available timeframe • Tailored advocacy through existing fora will be pursued <p><i>Resources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and <u>prioritise</u> emerging needs • Liaise with donor for resource reallocation within or in between budget lines or <u>mobilisation</u>. 	<p>Not significant</p> <p>The aim is to plan ahead and sensitize on the most likely possible scenarios and implications</p> <p>These would inform crisis modifiers/ contingency funds/ budget reallocations</p> <p>Financial and technical resources required</p>	<p><i>Possible impact:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beneficiaries (producers and government) will be less receptive to technical capacity development compare to emergency in-kind support • Donors will prioritise emergency response to the detriment of this output <p><i>Mitigation/preparedness actions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination with Food Security Sector on preparedness and response actions. • Refocus the intervention to enhance capacities towards effective response/preparedness for the risk at hand <p><i>Resources:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Liaise with governments and donors to mobilise resource to integrate the capacity

- Risk scenario-based programming

Adaptive Programming

Crisis Modifiers

Triggers changes in

- activity types
- beneficiary targeting
- geographic targeting

linked to

- crisis occurrence
- seasonality and timing
- affected population/location

informed by

- monitoring data
- system-generated indicators



LFSP Crisis Modification Action Plan

APRIL 2019 to DECEMBER 2019

Introduction and Context Analysis

The Zimbabwe Livelihoods and Food Security Programme (LFSP) aims to reduce poverty through increased incomes and improved food and nutrition security for more than 200,000 beneficiary households in twelve target districts of Zimbabwe. This is being attained through improving crop and livestock productivity, access to rural finance and related interconnected markets (inputs, outputs, mechanization etc.) and improving production and consumption of diversified nutritious foods. LFSP partners have intervened in the target areas in an integrated way for programme components that has seen the programme recording an estimated 40% increase in annual average household income from agriculture since 2014 and has delivered enhanced skills and capacity for Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to over 180,000 people (62% women). The programme co-created and nurtured inclusive agri-business models across input markets, contract farming, output markets and mechanization that offered potential for financial and social returns to market actors and smallholder households. Despite the poor performance due to climate variability, (mainly characterized by poor rainfall distribution patterns in 2014/2015 and 2017/2018 and an El Niño induced drought in 2015/2016), programme beneficiaries have been reporting being better equipped to deal with shocks. Most of these shocks have arisen from climate change and depressed macroeconomic environment including outbreaks of pests and diseases such as fall armyworm. The beneficiaries' enhanced skills and capacities arising from stronger linkages with market actors had created a clear pathway for the sustainable consolidation of household assets and incomes.

The 2018/19 rainfall season was very erratic with predictions that the country is likely to record the worst crop harvest due to a late start (10 to 20 days late) Furthermore, the rainfall distribution has been erratic, characterized by long and dry spells experienced in January, and a premature termination of the season in Feb/March. These climatic conditions have significantly affected crop standing in the fields and early forecasts indicate that the crop yield levels this season will be drastically reduced. Furthermore, livestock has also been affected mainly due to limited pastures. The situation has also of recent been aggravated by the cyclone Idai which resulted in flooding in some areas (including LFSP districts in Manicaland) as well as displacement of some households particularly in Manicaland province. The full assessment of damage is still to be done in collaboration with implementing partners and other stakeholders.

Various political economy factors have also compromised the efforts of some LFSP initiatives. The sharp economic decline and currency crises (cash shortages, foreign currency shortages, the parallel market, multiple-pricing systems and high and speculative pricing) and socio-political unrest since August 2018, has further eroded the adaptive capacity of the programme beneficiaries. These unfortunate shocks are affecting both the farmers' ability to realize sufficient harvest for food security as well as their potential to realize income from selling surplus commodities. The LFSP market interventions have also been affected as some enterprises battle to adapt their commercial operations to maintain viability in service delivery to the programme beneficiaries. These factors will affect the programme beneficiaries' preparedness for the

Sum it up...

- Objective-based programming requires outcome monitoring in the complex system
- Monitor also key inter-relating factors and dynamic changes
- Monitor qualitative as well as quantitative information
- Monitoring as a part of knowledge management/learning cycle
- Development – Humanitarian nexus calls for adaptive programming
- Risk scenario-based programming and crisis modifiers
- Good monitoring system is sine qua non for adaptive programming