

FNS results and indicator framework 2020

Outcomes (= NL reasonable share in SDG-2 targets 2030)		
32 million people¹ lifted out of undernourishment	8 million small scale food producers² doubled productivity and income	8 million hectares of farmland³ converted to sustainable use
outcome indicators (cumulative, proxies for contribution to target)		
A.1. Number of people with a more diverse adequate diet: <i>MAD⁴, MDD-W⁵, other</i> A.2. Number of people whose nutritional situation became more resilient to shocks: <i>HFIAS⁶, MHAFF⁷, FIES⁸, other</i>	B.1.a. Number of small scale food producers that progressively realize a living income. ⁹ B.1.b. Number of small scale producers that progressively decrease the yield gap. ¹⁰ B.1.c. Number of female small scale food producers that progressively empower: <i>WEAI¹¹</i> B.2. Number of small scale food producers whose livelihood became more resilient to shocks: <i>PPI¹², RHoMIS¹³, CRA¹⁴, other (see overview by ODI¹⁵)</i>	C.1. Number of hectares of farmland under >2 conservation practices: <i>CRA, other</i> C.2. Number of hectares of farmland that agro-ecologically became more resilient to shocks: <i>Soil and Biodiversity indicators¹⁶</i>
Outputs		
Undernourished people benefitting from activities to improve nutrition	Small scale food producers benefitting from activities to improve performance	Farmland³ benefitting from activities to strengthen ecological sustainability
Output indicators (non-cumulative)		
A.x.1.1. Number of people directly reached A.x.1.2. Number of people indirectly reached A.x.1.3. Number of people for whom adequately fortified food became available	B.x.1.1. Number of small scale food producers directly reached B.x.1.2. Number of small scale food producers indirectly reached	C.x.1.1. Number of hectares of farmland directly reached C.x.1.2. Number of hectares of farmland indirectly reached

¹ Mainly children under two and their mothers.

² Small-scale food crop/livestock/fish producers, disaggregated for male/female and age (% < 35) . For FAO definition see <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i6858e.pdf> <http://www.fao.org/3/CA2591EN/ca2591en.pdf>

³ Including pastures and fishing grounds

⁴ <https://index.nutrition.tufts.edu/data4diets/indicator/minimum-acceptable-diet-mad>

⁵ <https://www.fantaproject.org/monitoring-and-evaluation/minimum-dietary-diversity-women-indicator-mddw>

⁹ For instance Multidimensional poverty assessment tool from IFAD:

<https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/40302999/The+Multidimensional+Poverty+Assessment+Tool+User%27s+guide.pdf/2fa7cc27-343b-4c22-93f2-eeef5b17f1c8>

¹⁰ See <https://indicators.report/indicators/i-13/>

¹¹ <http://weai.ifpri.info/2018/04/27/introducing-pro-weai-a-tool-for-measuring-womens-empowerment-in-agricultural-development-projects/>

¹² <https://www.povertyindex.org/>

Enablers for FNS			
1. Knowledge & Innovation Systems	2. Private Sector Development	3. Land Rights	4. Regulatory Framework
Marker (per activity)			
# principal # significant	# principal # significant	# principal # significant	# principal # significant
outcome indicators (cumulative, no target)			
1.1 Number of farmers that adopted new knowledge and/or technologies ¹⁷ 1.2 Number of FNS-relevant knowledge institutions ¹⁸ that perform better	2.1 Number of companies engaged in inclusive agribusiness.	3.1 Number of people ¹⁹ that enjoyed (more) secure tenure rights to land 3.2 Number of (inter)national institutions that contributed to improved (sub)national land governance aspects	4.1 Number of reforms / improvements in major ²⁰ (inter)national FNS policies / laws / regulations

¹⁰ See <https://indicators.report/indicators/i-13/>

¹¹ <http://weai.ifpri.info/2018/04/27/introducing-pro-weai-a-tool-for-measuring-womens-empowerment-in-agricultural-development-projects/>

¹² <https://www.povertyindex.org/>

¹³ <https://www.rhomis.org/about.html>

¹⁴ <http://www.snv.org/update/two-years-climate-risk-assessment-tool>

¹⁵ <https://www.odi.org/sites/odi.org.uk/files/odi-assets/publications-opinion-files/9754.pdf>

¹⁶ <https://knowledge.unccd.int/publications/just-published-soil-organic-carbon-stock-indicator-monitoring-land-and-soil>, <http://www.biobio-indicator.org/deliverables/guidebook.pdf>


¹⁷ Disaggregated for male/female and age (% <35), as well as for Dutch origin (or key involvement) or not.

¹⁸ Research departments/faculties/institutes and institutes for technical, vocational, higher education and training

¹⁹ Disaggregated for male/female and age (% < 35)

²⁰ Benefitting at least tens of thousands of undernourished people and/or small scale food producers

Women's Rights & Gender Equality (WRGE) Result Framework - including quantitative basket indicators & qualitative measurement

<div>5GENDER EQUALITY</div> <div></div> <div>Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls</div>					
Impact area 1: All women and girls enjoy the right to a life free of violence		Impact area 2: Women influence decision-making and take leadership positions in public, private and civic sphere and their voices are heard		Impact area 3: Women’s economic rights, empowerment and entrepreneurship is strengthened	
Impact area 4: Women participate meaningfully and equally in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building and women’s and girls’ rights are protected in crisis and (post-)conflict situations					
Outcome 1. The enabling environment is strengthened to promote zero tolerance for all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private life		Outcome 2. The enabling environment is strengthened to promote women’s voice, agency, leadership and representative participation in decision-making processes in public, private and civic sphere		Outcome 3. The enabling environment is strengthened to promote women’s economic rights and empowerment and to encourage female entrepreneurship.	
Outcome 4. The enabling environment is strengthened to promote women’s meaningful and equal participation and leadership in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building and protect women’s and girls’ rights in crisis and (post-) conflict situations at all levels					
QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS					QUALITATIVE MEASUREMENT / guiding questions
1.1. # of laws, policies and strategies blocked, adopted or improved to eradicate all forms of violence against women and girls in public and private life (link SCS2**)		2.1. # of laws, policies and strategies blocked, adopted or improved to promote women’s voice, agency, leadership, and representative participation in decision-making processes in public, private and civic sphere. (link SCS2)		3.1. # of laws, policies and strategies blocked, adopted or improved to promote women’s economic rights, empowerment and entrepreneurship (link SCS2)	
4.1. # of laws, policies and strategies blocked, adopted or improved to promote women’s meaningful and equal participation and leadership in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building and protect women’s and girls’ rights in crisis and (post-)conflict situations. (link SCS2)		Explain how, as a result of CSO L&A activities, governments, private sector, multilateral bodies and entities and societal groups change their laws, policies and strategies to support WRGE. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where L&A activities did not result in the desired change, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for bringing about change.			
In answering this question it helps to consider...					
•...describing the content and level (local, national, regional, international) of law, policy and strategy					
•...explaining the advocacy process towards changes, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies					
•...describing the implementation process and extent of progress					
•...explaining the advocacy process towards implementation, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies					

1.2. # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions on violence against women and girls, through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or movement building (<i>link SCS3</i>)	2.2. # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions on women's voice, agency, leadership and representative participation in decision-making processes in public, private and civic sphere, through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or movement building (<i>link SCS3</i>)	3.2. # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions on women's economic rights, empowerment and entrepreneurship, through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or movement building (<i>link SCS3</i>)	4.2. # of times that CSOs succeed in creating space for CSO demands and positions on promote women's meaningful and equal participation and leadership in conflict prevention and peace- and state-building and protecting women's and girls' rights in crisis and (post-)conflict situations, through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or movement building (<i>link SCS3</i>)	<p>Explain how CSOs have played a transformative role in decision making processes through agenda setting, influencing the debate and/or movement building. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to play a transformative, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for this.</p> <p>In answering this question it helps to consider...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •...explaining how CSO involvement changes decision making processes and policy discussions of targeted government, private sector and societal actors •...explaining how and what frames introduced by CSOs are taken up by targeted actors, for instance by the media, in policy documents and in official speeches •...explaining how and what CSO issues reach the agenda of targeted government, private sector and societal actors
1.3 # of individuals (disaggregated by type, age and gender) with improved attitudes and practises towards the elimination of all forms of violence, including harmful practices	2.3 # of individuals (disaggregated by type, age and gender) with improved attitudes and practises towards women's voice, agency, leadership and representative participation in decision-making processes	3.3 # individuals (disaggregated by type, age and gender) with improved attitudes and practises on women's economic rights, empowerment and entrepreneurship.	4.3 # of individuals (disaggregated by type, age and gender) with improved attitudes and practises on promoting women's meaningful and equal participation and leadership in conflict prevention, peace- and state-building and protecting women's and girls' rights in crisis and (post-) conflict situations	<p>Explain how, as a result of capacity strengthening and L&A activities targeted individuals, for example (central/ decentral) government staff and leaders, MPs, local leaders, private sector leaders, religious leaders, journalists, opinion makers, influencers, youth leaders, societal group leaders and other drivers of change changed their attitudes, practices and norms to support WRGE. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where capacity strengthening and L&A activities did not result in the desired change, and/or where other actors (not CSOs) were more important for bringing about change.</p> <p>In answering this question it helps to consider...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •...describing the content of attitude, practise and and norm changes •...explaining the process towards changes, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies •...describing the implementation process and extent of progress •...explaining how the improved attitudes and practises of targeted individuals in your program has led to social norms changes at different levels (local, national, regional, international).

Outputs	Women's interests are integral part of political dialogue, human rights, security, foreign trade and development consultations with meaningful involvement of women	Strengthened capacity of women, women's rights organizations, CSO's, government & private sector to enhance women's rights, empowerment and gender equality		Women's rights and gender equality are integrated in the analysis, goals, results and activities of the MoFA/ EKN country strategy and/or thematic policies
	QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS	QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS	QUALITATIVE MEASUREMENT/ guiding questions	QUANTITATIVE INDICATORS
Output indicators	5.1.1 # of political/ policy dialogues between EKN/ MoFA actors and external partners in the country in which women's rights and gender equality were on the agenda (<i>link EU GAP</i>)	5.2.1 # of organizations (disaggregated by women-led, youth-led or other and formal/informal) with strengthened capacity to advance women's rights and gender equality (<i>link SCSS</i>)	<p>Explain the capacities and expertise developed for performing political roles and implementing advocacy strategies. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where CSOs were unable to increase their capacity.</p> <p>In answering this question it helps to consider...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...explaining what different types of capacities different types of CSOs need for performing different political roles and implementing advocacy strategies • ...explaining how this is context-specific and tailors to the needs of CSOs and their constituencies • ...explaining the process of capacity building, what approach works and what doesn't 	5.3.1. % of results disaggregated (where relevant) by gender in MFA Results Frameworks (<i>link EU GAP</i>)
	5.1.2. % of policies and programmes using findings of consultations with National Gender Equality Mechanisms, CSOs, women's organisations, to inform action design (<i>link EU GAP</i>)	5.2.2 # of individuals with strengthened capacity (knowledge and skills) to advance women's rights and gender equality (disaggregated by type, age and gender)	<p>Explain how, as a result of capacity strengthening targeted individuals have improved knowledge and skills to advance women's rights and gender equality. From a learning perspective, please also consider explaining cases where capacity strengthening did not result in the desired change.</p> <p>In answering this question it helps to consider...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ...explaining the content of the capacity building activities • ...describing the changes in knowledge in skills • ...describing the targeted individuals • ...explaining the process towards changes, reflecting on successful and unsuccessful strategies • ...describing the implementation process and extent of progress 	5.3.2. Number of ODA programs that score G1 & G2 on gender marker (principal or significant) (<i>link EU GAP</i>)
	5.1.3 # of NL positions presented and promoted in key international and regional fora (alone or together with other actors/ member states) that included a focus on gender equality and the rights of girls and women (<i>link EU GAP</i>)			5.3.3. # of thematic, bilateral and regional programmes using gender analysis to inform design (<i>link EU GAP</i>).
Activities	Gender Diplomacy Bilaterally by NL Embassies (EKN) at national and regional levels and multilaterally by NL MoFA and permanent representations within EU, UN, AU etc.	Gender Specific Programs Power of Voices, Power of Women, Women Peace and Security, Leading from the South, etc.		Gender Internal Mainstreaming Within the NL MoFA, EKN and permanent representations