
DIR28EX\1059

Climate resilience, food and livelihood security for agro-pastoralists in Somalia

Agro-pastoralists in Somalia continue to be negatively impacted by limited agrobiodiversity of plant genetic resources as well as degradation of farmlands and grazing areas. Building on documented achievements and lessons learned from our ongoing Darwin project, this proposal aims to scale up investments in existing and new Community Seed Banks to enhance agriculture production and food security and to strengthening commercial market viability. To ensure scalability and sustainability, DF will also support seed policy operationalization and National Seed Bank development.

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Ulf
Surname Flink
Tel (Work)
Email (Work)
Address



CONTACT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Elin
Surname Ranum
Tel
Email
Address



Section 1 - Contact Details

PRIMARY APPLICANT DETAILS

Title Mr
Name Ulf
Surname Elink
Tel (Work)
Email (Work)
Address



CONTACT DETAILS

Title Ms
Name Elin
Surname Ranum
Tel
Email
Address



GMS ORGANISATION

Type	Organisation
Name	Development Fund Norway
Phone	
Email	
Website	
Address	



Section 2 - Title, Ecosystems, Approaches & Summary

Q3. Title:

Climate resilience, food and livelihood security for agro-pastoralists in Somalia

Q4. Key Ecosystems, Approaches and Threats

Select up to 3 biomes that are of focus, up to 3 conservation actions that characterise your approach, and up to 3 threats to biodiversity you intend to address, from dropdown lists.

Biome 1

Deserts and semi-deserts

Biome 2

Shrublands & shrubby woodlands

Biome 3*No Response***Conservation Action 1**

Species management (harvest, recovery, re-introduction, ex-situ)

Conservation Action 2

Law & policy (legislation, regulations, standards, codes, enforcement)

Conservation Action 3

Livelihood, economic & other incentives (incl. conservation payments)

Threat 1

Climate change & severe weather

Threat 2

Invasive & other problematic species, genes & diseases

Threat 3

Human intrusions & disturbance (recreation, war)

Q5. Summary

Please provide a brief summary of your project, its aims, and the key activities you plan to undertake. Please note that if you are successful, this wording may be used by Defra in communications e.g. as a short description of the project on the website.

Please write this summary for a non-technical audience.

Agro-pastoralists in Somalia continue to be negatively impacted by limited agrobiodiversity of plant genetic resources as well as degradation of farmlands and grazing areas. Building on documented achievements and lessons learned from our ongoing Darwin project, this proposal aims to scale up investments in existing and new Community Seed Banks to enhance agriculture production and food security and to strengthening commercial market viability. To ensure scalability and sustainability, DF will also support seed policy operationalization and National Seed Bank development.

Section 3 - Title, Dates & Budget Summary**Q6. Project Country(ies)**

Which eligible country(ies) will your project be working with?

Country Somalia
1

Country *No Response*
2

Country *No Response*
3

Country *No Response*
4

Do you require more fields?

No

Q7. Project dates

Start date:

01 April 2022

End date:

31 March 2027

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months):

5 Years

Q8. Budget summary

Year:	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25	2025/26	2026/27	Total request
Amount:	£475,907.00	£556,649.00	£507,740.00	£400,640.00	£335,625.00	£ 2,276,561.00

Q9. Proportion of Darwin Initiative budget expected to be expended in eligible countries: %

Q10a. Do you have matched funding arrangements?

Yes

What matched funding arrangements are proposed?

DF is able to match funding with approximately [REDACTED] of the total grant through a multi-year agreement with Norad (2021-2025). The matched funding will cover certain capacity development components on agronomic practices, agriculture inputs and establishment of water harvesting facilities. In addition, it will cover support service costs including staff salaries, monitoring cost, administration cost and head office costs.

Q10b. Total confirmed & unconfirmed matched funding (£)

Q10c. If you have a significant amount of unconfirmed matched funding, please clarify how you fund the project if you don't manage to secure this?

Matched funding is confirmed.

Section 4 - Problem statement

Q11. Problem the project is trying to address

Please describe the evidence of the problem your project is trying to address in terms of biodiversity and its relationship with poverty. What is the need, challenge or opportunity? For example, what are the drivers of loss of biodiversity that the project will attempt to address? Why are they relevant, for whom? How did you identify these

problems?

Please cite the evidence you are using to support your assessment of the problem (references can be listed in a separate attached PDF document).

Over the last decades, Somalia in general and Somaliland and Puntland in particular, have experienced a severe loss of diversity of plant genetic resources, degradation of natural resources, farmland and areas for pasture. During the civil war, seeds and local varieties was lost as the population fled the regions. Livestock overgrazing and unregulated agricultural activities in rangelands are some of the factors underpinning degradation of natural resources and farmland. The challenging conditions for agriculture in the two regions are aggravated by extreme weather and climate change impacts, most notably unpredictable and fluctuating rainy seasons and long dry seasons, leading to recurring drought. These negative changes in climate, ecosystems functions and biodiversity pose a significant threat to the livelihoods of rural communities in Somaliland and Puntland and increase their risk of food insecurity. In reference to the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), Somaliland and Puntland are consistently reported to be in between Phases 3 to 5 (Crisis, Emergency, and Catastrophe/Famine) and an already increasing food insecure population continue to face nutrition and health issues that increase mortality rates and reduce economic growth.

The semi-autonomous regions of Somaliland and Puntland, as well as Somalia at an overall level, suffer from policies and resources to adequately address the critical situation regarding food security and interrelated challenges. The regions lack adequate policies, strategies and capacity to revert the degradation of agro-biodiversity and other natural resources. The absence of a comprehensive seed strategy, which includes plans for repatriation of plant genetic resources, assessment and identification of the pool of plant genetic resources, as well as the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, has made it difficult to reverse the loss of agro-biodiversity. Somaliland's gene-bank suffer from inadequate storage facilities, which may lead to a further depletion of the genetic resources may severely affect the capacity to adapt agricultural production to climate change and ensure food security in the future. Seed Security Assessments conducted in 2019 with the support from Darwin Initiative confirm continued gaps and needs related to loss of agrobiodiversity and natural resource management.

With the support of Darwin Initiative Round 24 and through other interventions, established CSBs have improved the access to quality seeds and increased the capacity to cope with climate shocks in parts of Somaliland and Puntland. However, due to the absence of a fully functional and stable National Seed or Gene Bank, similar needs have arisen in almost all districts across Somaliland and Puntland. This provides justification for the establishment of additional CSBs, strengthening of the existing CSBs and the NSB as a vital strategy to secure enough quantity, access, diversity, and quality seeds.

In addition to the challenges mentioned above, farming in the regions is further constrained by various factors of which water scarcity is key. Climate-related stresses including drought and floods also impact negatively on crop production. Other factors which contribute to limited agricultural output relate to poor land use techniques, inadequate farming equipment, support services and infrastructure.

Section 5 - Darwin Objectives and Conventions

Q12. Biodiversity Conventions, Treaties and Agreements

Q12a. Your project must support the commitments of one or more of the agreements listed below.

Please indicate which agreement(s) will be supported and describe which objectives your project will address.

- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA)
- United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)
- Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

Q12b. National and International Policy Alignment

Please detail how your project will contribute to national policy (including NBSAPs, NDCs, NAP etc.) and in turn international biodiversity and development conventions, treaties and agreements that the country is a signatory of.

The project will contribute to the development and operationalization of seed policies in Somaliland and Puntland through technical support and involvement of local communities and civil society organisation of policy processes. The project will advocate for the recognition of Farmers' Rights and acknowledged measures for the sustainable use and conservation of plant genetic resources in seed policies. Good practices from the project on identification and use of locally adapted seeds and restoration of degraded land will be contribute to NAP and NBDSAPs.

At international level, the project will support ITPGRFA and several Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The project will strengthen in-situ and on-farm management through the establishment of Community Seed Banks, and this will again improve farmers' access to plant genetic resources (PGRFAs). In particular, the project will contribute to the implementation of articles 5 on conservation of PGRFAs, article 6 on Sustainable Use of PGRFAs and article 9 on Farmers' Rights. Even though Somalia is yet to be a contracting party of the ITPGRFA, there is a need to advocate for and strengthen elements contained in these articles in support of both local authorities and agro-pastoralist communities.

The project will contribute to reduced poverty (SDG 1) through building resilience of the poor to climate change, as well as other economic, social, and environmental shocks and disasters. The project also contributes to the achievement of SDG 2, which aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. Establishment of Community Seed Banks will increase access to seeds and widen the plant genetic diversity (target 2.5). Improved access to seeds and a higher diversity of crops and varieties will also improve agricultural productivity and farmers' income (target 2.3). Interventions linked to tree planting, soil conservation and water management will lead to more sustainable food production systems, which again strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change and other disasters (target 2.4). The project will also have a positive impact on SDG 6 by improving access to water and better water management, SDG 13 through increasing adaptive capacity to climate change, and SDG 15 through restoration and sustainable use of ecosystem and biodiversity.

Somalia has recently presented its updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) that is consistent with Somalia's National development agenda and reaffirms Somalia's commitment to playing its role in addressing the climate change threat in line with the principles and provisions of the UN Framework Convention and the Paris Agreement. This indicates that Somalia is not yet a part of the United Nations Framework Conventions on Climate Change (UNFCCC), DF will however sensitize the Somaliland and Puntland authorities and CSOs on its contents so as to promote the grass root efforts to protect the climate through their Adaptation plans.

Section 6 - Scaling up Approaches

Q13. Scaling up approaches

Q13a. Darwin Initiative Extra projects should seek to scale up proven approaches used across the Darwin Initiative and other international biodiversity funders. Please provide details on how your proposed project will do this.

Building on the experience from DF's the Darwin Initiative supported 'Improved seed, food and livelihood security in Somalia' project, the proposed project will scale up activities and approaches that have proven to be efficient to increase seed, food and livelihood security in this specific context, see Q14 'Methodology' for further elaboration. DF has decades of experience from implementing programmes/projects based on this approach, which through evaluations and other assessments are found to have a positive impact on seed, food and livelihood security (# 1-3 References List). The approach on community-based agro-biodiversity management, such as community seed banks, participatory variety selected and conservation and use of local varieties are recognised as efficient measures to strengthen farmers' rights by the Governing Body of the International Treaty (# 4-5 References List).

As part of the internal learning process, DF conducted an internal assessment of the main approaches supported by the organisation during the development of our new strategy for 2021-2030, in which the activities and approaches that form the pillars in this proposal were found to be among the most successful and efficient measures towards our goal to increase food security and reduce poverty.

Q13b. We expect Darwin Initiative Extra projects to be additional and complementary to other activities and funding in the same area or region. Are you aware of any other individuals/organisations/projects carrying out or applying for funding for similar work?

Yes

Please give details explaining similarities and differences, and explaining how your work will be additional and what attempts have been/will be made to co-operate with and learn lessons from such work for mutual benefits.

Several international organisations, including FAO, CARE, World Vision and Save the Children implement programmes on access to seeds, climate adaptation and water infrastructure in the regions. However, most of their programmes have a shorter-term recovery focus. For example, agro-biodiversity interventions are mostly related to distribution of seeds after droughts or other climate hazards that have affected yields to ensure farmers can maintain agriculture production. These seeds are mainly imported and often not adapted to local conditions or suitable for reproduction

In regards to national seed bank development, FAO has supported the establishment of a national gene bank in Somaliland assisting government to conserve local seeds. The project has contributed to strengthening the national gene bank and its linkages with CSBs and agro-pastoralists and DF's proposed interventions in this regard will be building on FAO's earlier work.

For interventions related to climate change, training and capacity building of extension workers and access to water, stakeholders are coordinated through cluster working groups to minimize duplication and ensure fair resource distribution across the country. DF and its partners participate in cluster working groups and will continue to play an active role in these groups ensuring effective synergies and collaboration with other programmes/organizations.

Section 7 - Method, Change Expected, Gender & Exit Strategy

Q14. Methodology

Describe the methods and approach you will use to achieve your intended Outcome and contribute towards your Impact. Provide information on:

- How have you reflected on and incorporated evidence and lessons learnt from past and present similar activities and projects in the design of this project?
- The specific approach you are using, supported by evidence that it will be effective and justifying why you expect it will be successful in this context.
- How you will undertake the work (activities, materials and methods).
- What will be the main activities and where will these take place?
- How will you manage the work (governance, roles and responsibilities, project management tools, risks etc.).

This project is designed to scale up interventions that have proven to be efficient to improve livelihood and resilience among rural households in semi-arid areas. The proposed methods and approaches have been implemented in the Darwin Initiative funded 'Improved seed, food and livelihood security in Somalia' project as well as the Norad-funded BRAP-project.

During the development of DF's new strategy for 2021-2030, DF conducted an internal assessment of the main approaches supported by the organisation and identified lessons learned and recommendations on how to strengthen the impact of these approaches. DF and its partners assess strengths and weaknesses of the interventions during planning, implementation and phasing out of projects. Early 2021, DF conducted Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) among its beneficiaries to assess the impact of DF's BRAP-project on the communities' capacity to withstand shocks like the pandemic and climate hazards. The FGDs revealed that DF-supported interventions like soil and water management, drought and pest resistant seeds from CSBs, increased knowledge on climate adapted agriculture and water infrastructures had contributed to community resilience towards climate-related shocks.

Community based agro-biodiversity management is a participatory approach to empower agro-pastoralists as well as the local institutions for managing the diversity of plant genetic resources for social, economic and environmental benefits to communities as well as to the general public. This approach recognises local communities, local institutions and agro-pastoralists' knowledge and contribution to the sustainable use and management of plant genetic resources, as well as their rights. Community Seed Banks (CSBs) play an important role in this approach as seed collection, selection, multiplication, storage, exchange, and marketing are done by organized farmers to facilitate access to seeds and a dynamic flow of genetic resources. CSBs have proven to be effective in reducing dependency of agro-pastoralists on seeds and planting materials from external sources and to be extremely useful during extreme weather events like floods and droughts to ensure access to locally adapted seeds. Other activities involve field inspection for pests and diseases, seed

security assessments, training and follow-up on participatory variety selection, postharvest handling and management plans. The CSBs will be governed and run by the community with support from local partners. To address challenges faced in previous/ongoing projects, DF has included training and purchase of equipment for seed cleaning, seed moisture measurement and seed treatment among others. The proposed project will also focus on strengthening the sustainability of the CSBs through building their capacity on and advocating for a political enabling environment for commercialisation on seeds, building on experiences from one of the CSBs in the project.

Climate Adapted Village (CAV) is a participatory approach developed by DF and selected partners and has been part of DF's work on Somalia for several years. This approach was designed to build the capacity of communities to reduce their vulnerability to slow-onset climate changes and to create more sustainable risk reduction initiatives; it facilitates participatory vulnerability assessment exercises to identify issues affecting communities. Throughout the process, community members underline their priority needs related with the risks, and they identify and plan interventions to address the prioritised needs. Activities include facilitation of participatory vulnerability assessment and development of action plans, training and awareness raising, and support to communities so they can involve in sustainable watershed and natural resource management activities. Activities will be implemented by local partners, but will be community driven and involve local authorities, elders and others. Communities will advocate, with support from partners, for support from the government through NAP, NDC & NBSAP.

Participatory Action Research (PAR) is a model where traditional knowledge and new agriculture techniques are combined to identify suitable techniques in specific contexts and contributes to capacity building of both farmers and researchers. The research work will include sustainable quality local seed systems and linkages with private sector, vegetable production, identification of dry crop varieties and wet crop varieties (climate adaptation), uptake climate smart new technologies (rainwater harvesting) and evaluations/impact studies. Publications will be developed and disseminated. The project will engage Amoud University and Agro-advisory (during the project cycle) to work on assessing climate smart agriculture approaches, on-farm participatory varietal evaluation and selection approaches implemented.

Strengthening of civil society and grass-roots organisations is an important goal for DF. This is part of our partnership philosophy, where capacity building of partners in different areas is part of the partnership both to ensure quality of interventions and results, as well as improving the sustainability of our contributions by building more resilient civil society organisations. Our work includes the establishment, strengthening and empowering grassroots organisations such as CSB committees, CAV committees, farmers' cooperatives and water usage groups. Activities include capacity building in institutional management (including finance and governance), mobilisation of financial resources, marketing, local communities' rights and advocacy. DF and partners will also facilitate dialogue with relevant authorities.

Governance, roles and risk management: Local partners are responsible for the implementation of the activities. Most activities will be implemented in the communities covered by the project. Agrobiodiversity activities will be carried out in areas connected to the CSBs, while training in climate adapted agriculture techniques will be implemented on farmers' fields. All water infrastructure constructions will take place in or nearby communities as to ensure that households covered by the project benefit from the constructions. For advocacy activities, dialogues between communities and government representatives will to a large extent take place in the communities.

As lead partner, DF has the overall responsibility for planning, coordination, and monitoring to ensure the achievement of the results. DF involves partners in the planning of new projects. We have regular partner meetings to discuss progress, exchange experiences and needs for adjustments of the project, as well as regular field and monitoring visits. DF involves partners in risk identification and management in all projects, with defined responsibilities. Partners update their risk analysis at least once a year, depending on the local context, occurrence, and management of risk. The update includes identification of new risks, likelihood of existing risks, as well as an assessment of mitigation actions.

Q15. Capability and Capacity

How will you support the strengthening of capability and capacity in the project countries at organisational or individual levels, please provide details of what form this will take and the post-project value to the country.

The project will strengthen the capacity and capability of the regional governments of Somaliland and Puntland, agro-pastoralists and their organisations in the following way.

Governments: The project will strengthen the regional governments' capacity and capability on policy development and

operationalisation of policies and strategies through upwards capacity-building and support.

- Dialogue with communities and agro-pastoralists will increase governments' understanding of communities' and agro-pastoralists' challenges and needs, and the project will facilitate workshops on how these challenges and needs can be addressed in policies and strategies that are being developed
- Capacity building and awareness raising of international frameworks, in particular the ITPGRFA, and how policies and strategies can be aligned with these frameworks
- Facilitate access to guidance and best practices of policy development from institutions such as the Commission for Plant Genetic Resources of the FAO and ITPGRFA.

Somaliand's National Seed Bank will be strengthened through:

- Improved infrastructure, including storage facilities and equipment to assure quality of seeds that are stored in the seed bank, and water
- Technical support of NSB staff to in operationalisation and maintenance of equipment and storage
- Strengthened management capacity
- Stronger linkages with agro-pastoralists and community seed banks
- Network and exchange with other gene banks (national or through CGIAR system)

Agro-pastoralists and their organisations: The project will strengthen the capacity and capability of agro-pastoralists and their organisations so they can continue to function and further develop their skills after the life-time of the project through:

- Trainings and Collaboration scientists: Farmers will be trained on seed collection, participatory varietal evaluation and selection for climate adaptation, Quality Declared Seed (QDS), seed regeneration, plant health and seed multiplication through collaboration with universities, research institutes and gene banks.
- Organization of Community Seed Banks: The governance and management of community seed banks should be governed by an elected committee with transparent operational plans and guided by locally developed rules and regulatory frameworks.
- Operation and sustainability of CSBs: The project will work for an enabling legal and political framework to ensure CSBs are legally recognized and protected and there is sufficient legal space for them to perform their tasks. The project will also build capacity among CSBs on commercialisation of seeds as to strengthen the economic sustainability of the CSBs.
- Increased crop diversity: New crops and varieties will be identified and tested as a means to increase crop diversity Through other ongoing projects in the regions, DF will increase awareness of nutritional value of local crop varieties through radio outlets, seed fairs and other social gatherings.
- Manuals, Inventory and Biodiversity Register: The CSBs will be equipped with updated manuals, seed inventory and biodiversity register to strengthen capacity and track records of seed production and collection to the management team.
- Transfer of Knowledge and skills: Sustaining knowledge and skills are key elements to maintain CSBs. We will involve youths in the management structure from the start of the project to ensure knowledge transfer and filling the gaps.

Q16. Gender equality

All applicants must consider whether and how their project will contribute to reducing inequality between persons of different gender. Explain your understanding of gender equality within the context your project and how is it reflected in your plans.

The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality by actively promoting women's participation, strengthening their influence in decision making and improving their food- and livelihood security. The project will make deliberate efforts to ensure that at least 40% of project participants at community level are women and female-headed households. In addition, the project will attempt to reduce gender inequality by ensuring an equal participation of women in participatory processes, such as Seed Security Assessment (SSA) and Participatory Variety Selection (PVS). Importantly, the SSA process will identify women's particular needs and gaps in PGRs management and strengthen women's participation in policy decision-making and involvement on drafting strategies on National Adaptation Plan (NAP) to climate change.

To ensure that gender disparity is bridged, the project will collect gender disaggregated data for applicable outcome and output indicators. The data collection system will therefore be designed to show gender disaggregated results. Attendance lists for trainings and meetings, as well as member- and user lists for community seed banks will clearly depict gender. For

some indicators, specific targets on women's participation are included in the results frameworks, and results will be provided accordingly.

Q17. Awareness and understanding

How will you raise awareness and understanding of biodiversity-poverty issues in your stakeholders, including who are your stakeholders, what approaches/formats/products will you use, how will you ensure open and free access to all data, and how will you know that the messages are understood?

The diversity of PGRFA is a crucial factor for the ability of agro-pastoralists to adapt food production to the effects of climate change, like rising temperatures, droughts, floods, pests/diseases. CSBs and PPB have emerged as pathways to improving locally adapted crops and maximizing the benefits for food security and innovative means of income. DF will raise awareness of agro-pastoralists through:

- Policy Advocacy: Engaging governments in the two regions to enact and implement seed policies that recognize the farmers' rights as stipulated in article 9 (International Treaty).
- Strengthening Seed System: Seed system can be strengthened through CSBs and collaborations with NGOs/research institutions. CSBs will also provide improved varieties to farmers, the reintroduction of populations to locations where they were previously grown or the introduction of varieties to new localities (for example, using the crowdsourcing approach), as a source of material for PPB and CSBs, or through emergency seed interventions.
- Promoting local Crop Diversity: The immense value of local crop diversity is not always fully understood or appreciated by the general public, policy-makers, local communities, and even by farmers and other crop maintainers. The promotion of local crop varieties by bolstering markets, increasing knowledge and raising awareness is therefore an important element in efforts to sustain their cultivation and use and can be achieved through:
 - o Developing the value chain – markets for local products using high-quality processing methods and packaging, products may be sold in local markets, grocery shops, supermarkets and via Internet-based outlets, as well as to restaurants.
 - o Improving the knowledge base for local crop diversity through use of inventories and seed registers.
 - o Raising awareness of local crop diversity value through farmers' associations and networks through which information and planting materials can be shared, the organization of diversity fairs, and the use of media.

Q18. Change expected

Detail the expected changes to both biodiversity and poverty reduction, and links between them, this work will deliver. You should identify what will change (the Outcome) and who will benefit a) in the short-term (i.e. during the life of the project) and b) in the long-term (after the project has ended).

When talking about how people will benefit, please remember to give details of who will benefit, differences in benefits by gender or other layers of diversity within stakeholders, and the number of beneficiaries expected. The number of communities is insufficient detail – number of households should be the largest unit used.

Expected changes:

a) Short-term

The expected changes in the short term (during the project period) are:

1. Improved access to quality seeds for the selected communities by varietal selections and seed multiplications. This will maintain on-farm conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture.
2. Increased knowledge on seeds, biodiversity and ecosystems among the members of the CSB and the wider communities linked to the seed banks through trainings. Also, community traditional knowledge on seed production will be taken into account.
3. Enhanced ability among the agro-pastoralists to select and multiply seeds for the seedbanks.
4. Appropriate storage facilities for seed in the CSB's that can treat, package and brand seeds. This will contribute to production of Quality Declared Seeds (QDS) and value addition.
5. Better yields for agro-pastoralists with access to quality and locally adapted seeds.
6. Improved nutritional status of the people involved in the project by growing and consuming a more diversified diet.

7. Increased income for the agro-pastoralist that can sell seeds they have multiplied.
8. Reduced soil erosion as a result of better management of the ecosystem and restoration of degraded soils.
9. Joint efforts on the community level to adapt to the changing climate through the CAV approach.

b) Long-term

The expected changes in the long term (after the project period completion) are:

1. Increased adaptive capacity of smallholder farmers to climate shocks.
2. Steady and sustainable supply of quality seeds from the established CSBs.
3. The CSB are well established entities that can run without external support. Income will be from sale of quality seeds to the wider community.
4. Policies in place that allows the multiplication, conservation and sale of locally produced seeds and acknowledge the farmers rights to own and exchange seed.
5. Awareness by the communities that they themselves can contribute to rehabilitation of ecosystems by tree planting, water harvesting, gully reclamation etc.

The participants of this project will be the local communities targeted around the already established and new CSB's. The communities will also be targeted with the CAV model to ensure a sustainable intervention that will make a lasting impact for the people living there. PVS will benefit the communities to identify crops that are suitable for their local needs and locally adapted. Equally communities collaborating with researchers will improve linkages between their local knowledge and research and innovations. We will also engage government authorities on awareness trainings on the farmers' rights to seeds, importance of seed policy on regulating seed production and phytosanitary measures in seed certification.

Q19. Pathway to change

Please outline your project's expected pathway to change. This should be an overview of the overall project logic and outline how you expect your Outputs to contribute towards your overall Outcome and, longer term, your expected Impact.

This should directly relate to your overall project's Theory of Change which must be uploaded alongside your logframe at Q24. See the separate [Theory of Change Guidance](#) and Section 2.3.2 of the [Darwin Initiative Extra Supplementary Guidance](#) for further information on your Theory of Change.

Climate resilient agriculture production is an important pathway for increased resilience, food and livelihood security for agro-pastoralists households. To become climate resilient, agriculture production depends on access to high quality seeds that are suitable for the local conditions, adequate agriculture techniques, soil and water management and the sustainable management of natural resources.

Community seed banks have proven to be efficient for seed security and have positive effects on livelihoods. To become a source for seed security, CSBs must be well managed and adequately equipped, have areas for seed multiplication and an enabling policy environment (Output 1). The project will provide capacity building to CSBs members. By strengthening the National Seed Bank through improved infrastructure for storage, seed multiplication and management, the project will strengthen the linkages between the formal seed system and informal seed system. Sustained seed security depends on CSBs' ability to function in the long run. Experiences from other DF programmes shows that commercialisation of seeds is an important sustainability factor. The project assumes that capacity building on commercialisation and marketing of CSBs will not only increase their sustainability, but also provide income for agro-pastoralists that produce seeds and increase access to locally adapted seeds for neighbouring communities (Output 2). National seed policies that recognise CSB and farmers' rights and includes provisions for seed registration and commercialisations suitable for CSB are a precondition for this. The project will facilitate capacity building, dialogue and technical support for the drafting of policies (Output 5).

Training in climate adapted techniques that build on traditional knowledge, introduction of new crops, and better water infrastructure will increase productivity and diversity of agriculture production (Output 3&4). The project assumes that participatory approaches will increase local ownership and increase community members' interest to actively engage in the development and implementation of climate adaptation plans.

Q20. Exit Strategy

Please outline your expected exit strategy. How will the project be sustained or continue to deliver benefits post-funding? Will new funding be required, or will the approach be mainstreamed into “business as usual” to continue to deliver the benefits? How will the required capability and capacity remain available to sustain the benefits? How will your approach, if proven, be scaled? Are there any barriers to scaling and how will these be addressed?

The CSBs are established to promote resilient seed security and sustainable access to quality seeds to agro-pastoralists as a primary objective. Our secondary objective is to produce surplus quantity of seeds that can be sold to local markets and other seed dealers. To achieve these objectives, DF will promote the following:

1. Involvement of more agro-pastoralists: Conservation of local and indigenous varieties are usually conserved and maintained by local farmers across a country at different agroecological zones. Therefore, sustaining supply and multiplication of seeds at CSBs requires the broader participation and support of the whole society. It is very vital to involve more farmers, community social organizations in seed conservation.
2. Infrastructure and Agricultural Implements/tools: The project will build new and maintain the existing CSBs in Somaliland and Puntland with adequate and enough storage space to cater for a bulk of seeds that can be sold to farmers. The CSBs will be equipped with harvester and seed cleaners to grade QDS.
3. Market Linkages and Strategies: We will create market awareness in the two regions for sell of locally produced seeds. Activities for raising awareness will be done through seed fairs, dissemination through local media outlet on importance of locally adapted seeds and their dietary nutrition values and cultural values.
4. Phytosanitary, Preharvest and Postharvest measures: To avoid postharvest losses, phytosanitary measures in areas of pests and diseases will be strengthened. Agro-pastoralists will be trained on field visual inspections on pests and diseases, control measures on pests and diseases and proper routines to avoid infestations in the field and storage.
5. Seed Policy: We will support policy operationalization and advocate together with CSOs for engagement of policy makers in enactment and implementation of national seed policy in the two regions. This will create a conducive environment and regulation for local seed production and seed security for smallholder farmers.
6. Provision of Seeds under Pass-on Practice: We will employ a pass-on practice where agro-pastoralists borrow seeds and return with interest. The seed under pass-on will be paid back in the ratio of 1:2 i.e., if an individual or group received 1 kg of any form of seed, 2 kg will have to be paid back. The seed to be issued/passed on should be of good quality and approved good viability.
7. Sustaining knowledge: The management structure of the CSBs will involve youths from the start of the project to ensure smooth knowledge and skills transfer to the younger generation, that can run the CSBs after old members retirement.

If necessary, please provide supporting documentation e.g. maps or references etc., as a PDF using the File Upload below:



Section 8 - Risk Management

Q21. Risk Management

Please outline the 6 key risks to achievement of your Project Outcome and how these risks will be managed and mitigated, referring to the Risk Guidance. This should include at least one Fiduciary, one Safeguarding, and one Delivery Chain Risk.

Projects should also draft and submit their initial risk register, using the [Risk Register template](#), and upload below.

Risk Description	Impact	Prob.	Gross Risk	Mitigation	Residual Risk
<p>Fiduciary</p> <p>Misuse of funds in the programme may widen scope for corruption, undermine implementation and results achievement, lead to suspension of funding, and damage DF's institutional reputation.</p>	Moderate	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relevant clauses of the DF anti-corruption policy triggered, including launch of formal investigation. Residual risk: • Strengthen DF financial management and auditing routines as appropriate. Assess and strengthen FM systems and routines of relevant partners, as appropriate. 	Minor
<p>Safeguarding</p> <p>Exposing staff to risky workplace and or environment will affect both the reputation of the organization and the deliverables expected of DF and implementing partners.</p>	Moderate	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure Continuous awareness raising on PSEA (Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse), Child safeguarding, reporting, and learning for DF and Partner Staff members • Conduct regular internal inspection and monitoring on the utilization of internal code of conducts and accountability systems for DF and Partners. 	Minor
<p>Delivery Chain</p> <p>Deficient capacity and systems for results-based programme design and implementation</p> <p>Strategic thinking and comprehensive results-based implementation and evaluation can ensure that results are attained effectively</p>	Minor	Unlikely	Minor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensure adherence to and application of DF's Monitoring, Evaluation, Adaptation and Learning framework at all levels, including mainstreaming of Results-based Management approach. • Continue organization-wide awareness and capacity-building efforts in good practice programme planning and implementation. • Ensure realism in implementing MEAL activities in country programmes (simplified approach, delimit indicators, right tools). 	Minor
<p>Risk 4</p> <p>Recurrent climate change related shocks</p> <p>Pest and disease outbreak related to livestock and crops</p>	Moderate	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotion and adoption of climate adapted agriculture practices such as conservation agriculture. • Sustain ongoing soil and water conservation programmes. • Monitor relevant Early Warning systems and encourage partner access and dissemination of climate/weather information. • Promotion of drought tolerant crops and crop diversification. • Support replenishment of livestock. 	Moderate

Risk 5	Moderate	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strictly adhere to updated guidance and instructions of health authorities, including lockdown conditions. • Ensure close dialogue with partners and donor related to contingencies for programme adaptation/revision as appropriate. This could e.g. include Covid-19 preparedness and response activities as deemed relevant to achieve overall programme results. 	Moderate
<p>The continuing spread and/or intensification of the Covid-19 pandemic:</p> <p>Apart from health effects, this could result in severe delays in implementation, chronic food shortages, and limited access to extension services and technical support for smallholders seriously undermining overall programme results.</p>					

Risk 6	Moderate	Possible	Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess scope for programme design improvements and implement changes to rectify imbalance (incl targets and indicators). • Review and strengthen gender policies that deliberately promote equal distribution of roles among all groups, including through quotas for female representation. • Strengthen involvement of local and traditional leaders. • Ensure collaboration with Ministry of Gender. 	Moderate
<p>Limited participation of women in programme activities</p>					

Please upload your Risk Register, with Delivery Chain Risk Map, here.



Section 9 - Implementation Timetable

Q22. Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities

Provide a project implementation timetable that shows the key milestones in project activities. Complete the Word template as appropriate to describe the intended workplan for your project and upload this below as a PDF.

[Implementation Timetable Template](#)

Please add/remove columns to reflect the length of your project. For each activity (add/remove rows as appropriate) indicate the number of months it will last, and fill/shade only the quarters in which an activity will be carried out. The workplan can span multiple pages if necessary.



Section 10 - Monitoring and Evaluation

Q23. Monitoring and evaluation (M&E)

Describe how the progress of the project will be monitored and evaluated, making reference to who is responsible for the project's M&E.

Darwin Initiative projects are expected to be adaptive and you should detail how the monitoring and evaluation will feed into the delivery of the project including its management. M&E is expected to be built into the project and not an 'add' on. It is as important to measure for negative impacts as it is for positive impact. Additionally, please indicate an approximate budget and level of effort (person days) to be spent on M&E (see [Finance Guidance](#)).

Darwin Initiative Extra Projects are required to commission an Independent Final Evaluation to report by the time that the project completes. The cost of this should be included in the project budget, and within the total project cost for M&E.

During the 2021-2030 strategy period, DF has dedicated its efforts to help rural communities to strengthen their resilience and to be an active part of sustainable food systems. Key to achieving this goal is a robust system for monitoring progress and quality of DF activity implementation, monitoring and evaluating the impact of our programmes, assessing the effectiveness and relevance of our programme and organizational strategies and supporting learning and accountability.

As part of project design, DF and partners will develop a detailed MEAL plan to provide a clear roadmap for implementation of this project's MEAL related activities focusing on activity, outputs and outcomes. The framework will describe how the outputs and outcomes will be tracked, measured and improved.

DF Programme, MEAL and Finance will play critical roles in monitoring project interventions throughout the project cycle and continuously provide technical support to partners and engage with government and other stakeholders to ensure that project is within State plans and priorities and meets the needs of the stakeholders.

Joint field monitoring with partners at field level will be upheld to ensure that both DF staff and partners maximise on learning points during these visits. To the extent possible, the DF head office will be co-opted into this visit to provide technical expertise. Technical expertise and support from the head office will be utilized virtually even if a visit to the field is not possible.

The MEAL system will use a combination of quantitative and qualitative methods in order to assess progress towards the indicators in the Logical Framework. These include:

- A household survey will be used to collect data on impact and outcome indicators.
- Seed bank registers as a database of established Community seedbanks and seed varieties stored in the banks.
- Project registers to compile key information, track implementation of activities and measure output indicators.
- Photo time series and field measurements to track the number of hectares and vegetation cover on lands improved with soil and water conservation structures and established markets.
- Review of reports and meeting minutes from training workshops, policy dialogues, and policy meetings.
- Field monitoring, interviews with key informants, feedback and learning sessions with community members and other collaborators, and regular observation and reflection.
- Participant Register to track project participants receiving different kinds of support or training. The tool will be used to measure output indicators on # of people trained or supported in different activities, as well as to monitor project reach.
- Under the Qualitative monitoring of outcomes and/or Theory of Change, DF will use participatory rural appraisal
- Most Significant Change.

In addition, quarterly and annual review meetings comprising DF, partners, government officials and other stakeholders will be organized to assess the project and discuss lessons learnt and recommendations.

An independent final project evaluation will be conducted within three months of the close of the project to assess relevance, coherence, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability of the project.

Independent Final Evaluation in GBP	[REDACTED]
Independent Final Evaluation (%)	[REDACTED]
Total project budget for M&E in GBP (this may include Staff, Travel and Subsistence costs)	[REDACTED]
Percentage of total project budget set aside for M&E (%)	[REDACTED]
Number of days planned for M&E	750

Section 11 - Logical Framework

Q24. Logical Framework

Darwin Initiative projects will be required to monitor and report against their progress towards their Outputs and Outcome. This section sets out the expected Outputs and Outcome of your project, how you expect to measure progress against these and how we can verify this.

- [Logframe Template](#)

Please complete your full logframe in the separate Word template and upload as a PDF using the file upload below – **please do not edit the template structure other than adding additional Outputs if needed as a logframe submitted in a different format may make your application ineligible.** Copy your Impact, Outcome and Output statements and your activities below - these should be the same as in your uploaded logframe.

Please upload your logframe and Theory of Change as a combined PDF document.



Impact:

Increased climate resilience, food and livelihood security for agro-pastoralists in Somaliland and Puntland

Outcome:

Agricultural production, crop diversity and income generation for agro-pastoralist households in 5 communities are strengthened by improved access to locally adopted and high-quality seeds, facilitated by enabling seed policies

Project Outputs

Output 1:

Two CSBs are established with all necessary equipment, training, and management structures, 3 existing CSBs are better equipped to deliver quality seeds

Output 2:

Five CSBs (2 new, 3 existing) supported to sell their seeds in markets outside their local communities

Output 3:

2,500 smallholder farmers have improved access to water for agricultural use

Output 4:

2,500 smallholders have new agricultural skills and access to improved quality soil

Output 5:

Capacity of public officials to draft, enact and operationalize seed policy in Somaliland and Puntland is strengthened

Do you require more Output fields?

N.B. – Most projects have 3-4 Outputs. It is advised to have fewer than 6 outputs.

No

Activities

Each activity is numbered according to the Output that it will contribute towards, for example, 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 are contributing to Output 1.

Output 1

- 1.1. Provide training on gender-sensitive seed security assessment (SSA) to 3 local partners.
- 1.2. Conduct Seed Security Assessment (SSA) in 3 communities with local communities and other local actors.
- 1.3. Hold SSA knowledge sharing workshop targeting 2 government agencies, 6 NGOs, 11 iNGOs, 22 farmer groups and cooperatives, 6 women and youth associations, 12 local committees, 6 academic institutes engaged in SSA knowledge sharing and dissemination.
- 1.4. Construct 2 new CSBs (one in Puntland and one in Somaliland), and equip them with seed cleaning machines, airtight containers, weighing scales, drying ovens, fridges, hygrometer, Zeolite beads, electric fans (solar driven) and seed germinators.
- 1.5. Scaling up and supporting 3 existing CSBs (2 in Somaliland and 1 in Puntland).
- 1.6. Scaling up the existing National Community Gene Bank CSB (NCSB) in Somaliland, e.g. construction of seed storage facility, procurement of seed processing and cleaning machine, seed moisture measurement machines, seed scaling machines, seed treatment and planter machines.
- 1.7. Train 40 technical committee members for 5 days in crop and seed selections, seed health and cleaning, registration of seeds, seed processing and storage, seed monitoring, seed regeneration, recording of seeds (management) and packaging.
- 1.8. Provide technical support to CSBs and NSB to operate machinery and equipment.
- 1.9. Work with CSB management committees to develop internal control systems on seed production and provide training to strengthen CSB management.
- 1.10. Provide seed handling, and development trainings for CSB Management Committees and Government extensionists
- 1.11. Collect Plant Genetic Resources (PGRs) in Somaliland and Puntland and obtain adaptable PGRs from regional gene banks based on needs pinpointed in the SSAs.
- 1.12. Conduct adaptation tests and participatory varietal selection trials of new varieties.
- 1.13. Construct and rehabilitate water infrastructures at community CSBs and the NSB: 2 boreholes in Galoley and Beer, extension of pipes and water tank in Cuun, 500m of water canal in Dayaxa, 1 new strategic shallow well in Eldahir and upgrading of water dam at the NSB.
- 1.14. Pilot other initiatives to improve seed availability, access and quality based on priorities/opportunities identified in the SSAs.

Output 2

- 2.1. Conduct market survey to confirm business opportunities.
- 2.2. Support CSBs and NSB with packaging and branding of seeds.
- 2.3. Raise awareness of 2500 (1750 men and 750 women) smallholder farmers on the availability of quality seeds in the CSBs and NSB.
- 2.4. Promoting linkages between the small holder farmers and CSBs Management Committee to enable small holder farmers to borrow seeds.
- 2.5. Develop and support the implementation of business plans, including a sales and marketing strategy, to generate income for the new 2 CSBs and existing 3 CSBs and NSB.

- 2.6. Attendance at annual seed fairs and exhibitions.
- 2.7. Marketing campaigns of CSB seeds through local media outlets, dialogues, and social gatherings.
- 2.8. Direct marketing to potential customers, including government and aid agencies.
- 2.9. Establish and/or access a distribution system.

Output 3

- 3.1. Construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructures for irrigation in the targeted 5 communities and 1 community in the National CSB: rehabilitation of 12 shallow wells and distribution of 12 plastic pipes for farm irrigation in Eldahir, Cuun and Beer, extension of 500m water canal in Dayaxa and distribution of 200 LDPEO plastic sheets in Galoley and Abuurin.
- 3.2. Build the capacity of the 750 smallholder farmers on rainwater conservation and usage.
- 3.3. Provide 225 smallholder farmers with household level water storage facilities to irrigate home gardens.
- 3.4. Build the capacity of 50 smallholder farmers on assessing water availability and assist them to draw proper seasonal planting plans based on the forecasted onset of rainfall.

Output 4

- 4.1. Provide trainings to 2500 (1750 men and 750 women) smallholder farmers and 55 government extension officers for 12 days in good agricultural practices, pests management and climate smart agricultural practices to strengthen seed quality and reduce postharvest losses.
- 4.2. Sensitize 2500 smallholder farmers with market information.
- 4.3. Support the development and implementation of 5 climate adaptation action plans with communities and local government/partners.
- 4.4. Enhance the capacity of 5 communities on soil and water conservation through training and awareness raising.
- 4.5. Conduct participatory mapping and assessment to develop community soil and water conservation plans.
- 4.6. Construct 500 hectares of holistic watershed management structures.

Output 5

- 5.1. Sensitize 2500 (1750 men and 750 women) smallholder farmers and 60 policy-makers on farmers rights to seed.
- 5.2. Train 60 policy-makers (government officials and parliamentarians) on enactment and enforcement of seed policy (Puntland and Somaliland).
- 5.3. Create 8 platforms for Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to advocate for enactment and enforcement of seed policy.
- 5.4. Support 10 CSOs to lead advocacy initiatives on enactment of seed policy.

Section 12 - Budget and Funding

Q25. Budget

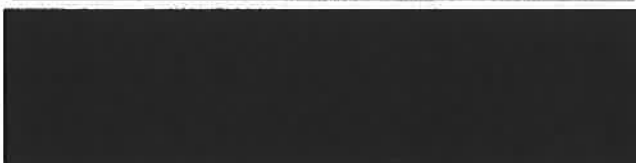
Please complete the Excel spreadsheet below, which provides the Budget for this application. Some of the questions earlier and below refer to the information in this spreadsheet.

Note that there are different templates available, please ensure that you use the [Darwin Extra budget template](#). Please refer to the Finance Guidance for more information.

Please ensure you include any co-financing figures in the Budget spreadsheet to clarify the full budget required to deliver this project.

NB: Please state all costs by financial year (1 April to 31 March) and in GBP. The Darwin Initiative cannot agree any increase in grants once awarded.

Please upload your completed Darwin Extra Budget Form Excel spreadsheet using the field below.



Q26. Funding

Q26a. Is this a new initiative or does it build on existing work (delivered by anyone and funded through any source)?

Development of existing work

Please provide details:

The proposed project builds on 3 existing DF programmes supported through three main funding sources: Darwin Initiative Round 24, Norad (Building Local Resilience and Adaptation to Climate Change), EU (Community Resilience in Somaliland and Puntland). The three projects support agro-pastoral and small holder farmers who are prone to climate related shocks on one hand, and on the other, assist Government and other stakeholders to facilitate cohesion, underline collective vulnerabilities and identify adaptation strategies to ensure enhanced food systems and food security.

With regards to the current Darwin project, this proposal builds on documented achievements and lessons learned. Specifically, the project seeks to scale up support to both further refinement of the three existing Community Seed Banks (CSBs) and, based on identified needs, assist in the establishment of two new CSBs in an effort to further strengthen diversity of plant genetic resources for improved agricultural productivity and community food security. Moreover and building on documented good practice related to capacity building, project farmers will continue to receive support on improved agronomic practices and community irrigation infrastructure will be enhanced.

Q26b. Are you aware of any current or future plans for similar work to the proposed project?

No

Q27. Capital items

If you plan to purchase capital items with Darwin funding, please indicate what you anticipate will happen to the items following project end. If you are requesting more than 10% capital costs, please provide your justification here.

The capital items to be procured under the auspices of this project will be managed locally by established and recognized CSB management committees which are accountable to the communities they serve. Capital items will not exceed 10% and mainly relate to specific CSB machinery and equipment.

Q28. Value for Money

Please describe why you consider your application to be good value for money including justification of why the measures you will adopt will secure value for money.

See summary of key measures adopted to ensure value for money below:

1. Capacity and capability: by investing in local partners and building their capacity over time, DF ensures sustainable cost-effective solutions for the benefit of local communities. Skills and knowledge are key to success of uptake of new agricultural technologies.
2. Scaling up: this project is building on documented achievements and lessons learned from the ongoing Darwin project. As such, DF and partners will have relatively few 'start up' investments and focus on proven cost effective and efficient implementation modalities which ensure attainment of project results.
3. Value addition: The project is designed to, inter alia, strengthen the commercial viability of select CSBs. Through relatively modest financial investments under Output 2 and, building on achievements under our current Darwin project, select CSBs will be equipped to sell seeds on the national market at a scale greater than today. In our ongoing Darwin project, it was demonstrated that there are markets for locally produced seeds. This was made evident by one of our partners (HAVOYCO) seeds sales to the government and agro-NGOs in Somaliland in 2020. If successful, interventions under Output 2 will ultimately result in sustainable results and value for money.
4. Low Administration Costs: As set forth in our programme and financial management policies and routines, DF has relatively low support and administrative costs which contributes towards value for money.
5. Livelihoods: Numerous studies have shown that increases in the incomes of smallholder farmers/agro-pastoralists can have important impact on extreme poverty and that improvements in agricultural productivity therefore not only improve

food security and nutrition, but also socio-economic development (Qaim, 2016[21]). Access to new varieties of food staple crops is a well-documented method for increasing individual agricultural productivity, improving the quality of crops and ensuring resilience to pests and disease, thereby improving rural livelihoods (Spielman and Smale, 2017[13]). This project will add more value to poorly existing seed systems in Somaliland and Puntland by providing access to quality seeds and agricultural practices that can improve production and increase income. Equally, production of nutritious dense vegetables can contribute to reduction of malnourishment among the rural poor.

6. Humanitarian Intervention: Somaliland and Puntland are consistently reported to be in between Phases 3 to 5 (Crisis, Emergency, and Catastrophe/Famine) and this results to high costs of INGO and government to import and distribute seeds to smallholder farmers/agro-pastoralists as part of emergency support. The establishment of CSBs will provide a market for locally produced seeds and will lower costs of import consignment for the government and INGOs.

7. Strengthening Local Seed Companies: Establishment of CSBs will provide reliable supply of locally adapted seeds to agro-dealers and will reduce costs of transportation and low production yields incurred from seeds that are not locally adapted.

Section 13 - Safeguarding and Ethics

Q29. Safeguarding

Projects funded through the Darwin Initiative must fully protect vulnerable people all of the time, wherever they work. In order to provide assurance of this, projects are required to have appropriate safeguarding policies in place.

Please confirm the Lead Partner has the following policies in place and that these can be available on request:

Please upload the lead partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF on the certification page.

We have a safeguarding policy, which includes a statement of our commitment to safeguarding and a zero tolerance statement on bullying, harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse	Checked
We have attached a copy of our safeguarding policy to this application (file upload on certification page)	Checked
We keep a detailed register of safeguarding issues raised and how they were dealt with	Checked
We have clear investigation and disciplinary procedures to use when allegations and complaints are made, and have clear processes in place for when a disclosure is made	Checked
We share our safeguarding policy with downstream partners	Checked
We have a whistle-blowing policy which protects whistle blowers from reprisals and includes clear processes for dealing with concerns raised	Checked
We have a Code of Conduct for staff and volunteers that sets out clear expectations of behaviours - inside and outside the work place - and make clear what will happen in the event of non-compliance or breach of these standards	Checked

Please outline how you will implement your safeguarding policies in practice and ensure that downstream partners apply the same standards as the Lead Partner.

DF's ethical guidelines include procedures for reporting of sexual harassment and improper behaviour. During periodical internal staff meetings, all staff are familiarised with these documents and discuss how to operationalise the internal policies. DF staff at the Head Office and Country Office have attended PSEA trainings, and selected staff (such as country directors) have received a course in training of trainers for PSEA, which they will roll out to other staff and partners. All DF staff attend anti-corruption trainings. DF staff conduct anti-corruption training for partners and their staff, including

technical staff, finance staff, management and board members.

Q30. Ethics

Outline your approach to meeting the key ethical principles, as outlined in the guidance.

The project will be implemented in line with national and regional laws and legislations and in close consultation and with the involvement of relevant local government agencies. While Somalia is not a contracting party to the ITPGRFA or other international conventions on access and benefit sharing (ABS), the project will build on good practices for ABS (such as CSBs) and to the development of national policies on ABS.

Local ownership and involvement of the communities in the planning, implementation and monitoring are key principles for the Development Fund and our local partners. The communities covered by the project and local governments are consulted and involved prior to the start-up. The project will use several participatory approaches and will in this way meet ethical standards on PIC, strong leadership and ownership of communities and local governments, and traditional knowledge. Moreover, through its focus on local or native varieties, the project builds heavily on agro-pastoralists' traditional knowledge.

The Development Fund adheres to GDPR norms and standards. The Development Fund's code of conduct applies for all staff. We have established security procedures and crisis management teams to protect health and security and follow the regional authorities' security recommendations and norms during travels.

Section 14 - FCDO Notifications

Q31. FCDO Notifications

Please state whether there are sensitivities that the Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office will need to be aware of should they want to publicise the project's success in the Darwin Initiative in any country.

No

Please indicate whether you have contacted FCDO Embassy or High Commission to discuss the project and attach details of any advice you have received from them.

Yes (no written advice)

Section 15 - Project Staff

Q32. Project staff

Please identify the core staff (identified in the budget), their role and what % of their time they will be working on the project.

Please provide 1-page CVs or job description, further information on who is considered core staff can be found in the [Finance Guidance](#).

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Elin Ranum	Project Leader	10	Checked
Ulf Flink	Country level - Project Leader	10	Checked

Jacob Walla	Senior Agriculture and Biodiversity Advisor	10	Checked
Issmael Shebal	Country Programme Coordinator	10	Checked

Do you require more fields?

Yes

Name (First name, Surname)	Role	% time on project	1 page CV or job description attached?
Anette Kirkebo	Global MEAL Advisor	10	Checked
Maryam Mahamoud	Country Finance and Administration Manager	40	Checked
Mohamed Abdilahi	Country Office Water Engineer	40	Checked
Nafisa Abdirahman	Country Office MEAL Advisor	40	Checked
TBD	Country Office Agronomist	100	Unchecked
Abdikarim M. Diri	Programme Advisor HAVOYOCO	50	Checked
Ibrahim A. Abdilahi	Programme Manager ADO	50	Checked
Mohamed Aidarus	Project Manager	50	Checked

Please provide 1 page CVs (or job description if yet to be recruited) for the project staff listed above as a combined PDF.

Ensure the file is named clearly, consistent with the named individual and role above.



Have you attached all project staff CVs?

Yes

Section 16 - Project Partners

Q33. Project Partners


Please list all the Project Partners (including the Lead Partner), clearly setting out their roles and responsibilities in the project including the extent of their engagement so far and planned.

This section should demonstrate the capability and capacity of the Project Partners to successfully deliver the project. Please provide Letters of Support for all project partners or explain why this has not been included.

The partners listed here should correspond to the Delivery Chain Risk Map (within the Risk Register template) you should upload alongside Q21.

Lead partner name:	Development Fund Norway
Website address:	www.utviklingsfondet.no
Why is this organisation the Lead Partner, and what value do they bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>DF has over 40 years' experience in integrating development work with climate adaptation and natural resource management in rural communities. We have built a strong competence in planning and managing development assistance, while also having staff with sufficient technical skill to ensure programme quality and develop innovative and integrated approaches to local challenges. DF has solid experience and technical in agro-biodiversity on the ground and policy-wise. DF strongly believes in a bottom-up approach, where locally adapted solutions and participatory processes are key to ensure beneficiaries' ownership and the sustainability of interventions. Empowerment of small-scale farmers and local communities, such that they can mobilise their assets and be recognized as drivers of their own development process is central to our work.</p> <p>DF has a country office in Hargeisa, which is managed by the Country Director for Ethiopia and Somalia, based in Addis Ababa. The office in Hargeisa comprises 5 staff, with specific competence for their areas of work as well as in-depth knowledge to the local context. Among its contribution and added value in this project, DF will lead the Seed Security Assessments and capacity building needs assessment, facilitate policy process, including awareness raising of Farmers Rights and ITPFRA. DF will provide technical support to the programme, e.g. management of CSBs and climate action plans, as well as quality control of activities, including constructions and water infrastructure. DF will use its networks and facilitate learning between partners, involving other partners and alliances as relevant. DF will also provide capacity building to partners in financial and programme management, anticorruption and PSEA among other areas. Through its communication and marketing department, DF will spread information on the achievements of the project. As lead partner, DF will compile reports and other submissions to Darwin Initiative.</p>
International/In-country Partner	<input checked="" type="radio"/> International
Allocated budget (proportion or value):	██████████
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you provided a cover letter?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

Do you have partners involved in the Project?
 Yes

1. Partner Name:	KAALO AID and DEVELOPMENT
Website address:	www.kaalo.org
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>KAALO AID and DEVELOPMENT (KAALO)</p> <p>KAALO 's value in the project relates to 1) technical expertise in rural development and agriculture, 2) longstanding partnership with DF and both strategic and technical experience through our ongoing Darwin Initiative project and 3) well established and trusted partnerships with the agro-pastoralist communities, relevant local government authorities as well as relevant line ministries.</p> <p>KAALO will be responsible for the implementation of the project activities in Puntland. Activities include: scaling up CUUN CSB, establishment of Ceeldaahir CSB, assisting the procurement of equipment, assist in the facilitation of workshops and trainings, assist in the establishment of water harvesting structures, assist in the establishment of soil and water conservation structures, assist in dialogues for relevant stakeholders, assist in advocacy work on seed policy with relevant stakeholders and coordinating the project with all relevant stakeholders.</p>
International/In-country Partner	<input checked="" type="radio"/> In-country
Allocated budget:	
Represented on the Project Board	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes
Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation?	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Yes

2. Partner Name:	Horn of Africa Voluntary Organization HAVOYOCO
Website address:	https://www.facebook.com/HAVOYOCO-193671107351955/
What value does this Partner bring to the project? (including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):	<p>HORN of Africa Voluntry Organization (HAVOYOCO)</p> <p>HAVOYOCO is a longstanding partner of DF in Somaliland and adds technical as well as contextual knowledge value to the project. Importantly, HAVOYOCO is a partner in the current Darwin project and, in addition to its overall experience with CSB development and support to agro-pastoralist communities in enhanced agronomic practises, HAVOYOCO will play an instrumental role in supporting the commercialization of existing CSBs.</p> <p>HAVOYOCO will be responsible for the implementation of the project activities in Somaliland. Activities include: scaling up GALOOLAY CSB, scaling up Aburiin NSB, assisting the procurement of equipment, assist in the facilitation of workshops and trainings, assist in the establishment of water harvesting structures, assist in the establishment of soil and water conservation structures, assist in dialogue for relevant stakeholders, assist in advocacy work with relevant stakeholders.</p>

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget: [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

3. Partner Name: Agricultural Development Organization

Website address: <https://adosom.org>

What value does this Partner bring to the project?
(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

ADO is a longstanding partner of DF and will add value to the project in the following ways: 1) technical expertise in agriculture with a focus on CSA 2) longstanding partnership with DF and both strategic and technical experience through our ongoing Darwin Initiative project and 3) well established and trusted partnerships with the agro-pastoralist communities, relevant local government authorities as well as relevant line ministries. Here, ADO's unique value add relates to its long-term collaboration with the Somaliland Ministry of Agricultural Development related to formulation of the Seed Act and the subsequent Seed Policy.

ADO will be responsible for the implementation of the project activities in Somaliland. Activities include: scaling up BEER CSB, establishment of DAYAXA CSB, assisting the procurement of equipment, assist in the facilitation of workshops and trainings, assist in the establishment of water harvesting structures, assist in the establishment of soil and water conservation structures and assist in policy development/operationalization with key stakeholders.

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget: [REDACTED]

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

4. Partner Name: Amoud University

Website address: www.amouduniversity.org

What value does this Partner bring to the project? AU is a longstanding partner of DF in Somaliland which will contribute to project implementation through its technical and research capacity.

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity): Amoud University will be responsible for the development of tools and facilitation of technical trainings on one hand, and on the other will provide technical assistance to partners in pests treatment and testing of PGRs.

International/In-country Partner In-country

Allocated budget: ██████████

Represented on the Project Board Yes

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes

5. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

6. Partner Name: *No Response*

Website address: *No Response*

What value does this Partner bring to the project? *No Response*

(including roles, responsibilities and capabilities and capacity):

International/In-country Partner International
 In-country

Allocated budget: £0.00

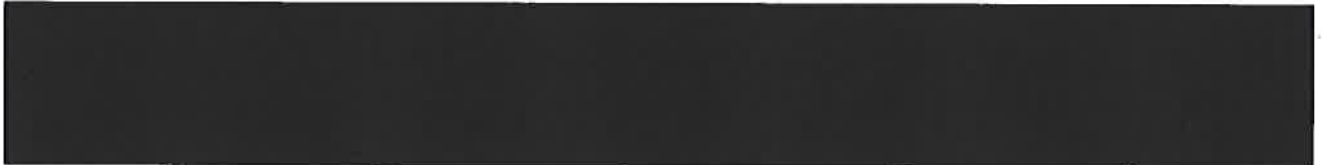
Represented on the Project Board Yes
 No

Have you included a Letter of Support from this organisation? Yes
 No

If you require more space to enter details regarding Partners involved in the project, please use the text field below.

No Response

Please provide a cover letter and a combined PDF of all letters of support.



Section 17 - Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34. Lead Partner Capability and Capacity

Q34a. Has your organisation been awarded a Darwin Initiative funding before (for the purposes of this question, being a partner does not count)?

Yes

If yes, please provide details of the most recent awards (up to 6 examples) and continue to Q34b.

Reference No	Project Leader	Title
4389	Elin Ranum	Improved seed, food and livelihood security for agropastoralists in Somalia
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>
<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>	<i>No Response</i>

Describe briefly the aims, activities and achievements of your organisation. Large organisations please note that this should describe your unit or department.

Aims The Development Fund's vision is a sustainable and just world without poverty and hunger. The main goals are to ensure that the rural poor has sufficient and nutritious food, improved finances, skills and resources to cope with climate change and crises, and increased power and influence over their own lives.

Activities The Development Fund works with local partners in the implementation of programmes and projects on the ground that contribute to our goals. We build partners' and the target group's capacity to influence policies at all levels, and engage in policy work to strengthen rural poor's rights.

Achievements The Development Fund has contributed to improved livelihoods of more than 500,000 people in the period between 2012 and 2020. Our work has resulted in thousands of farmers adopting sustainable agricultural techniques, increased seed security, better capacity to climate change and changes in policies that favours the rural poor.

Q34b. Provide details of 3 contracts/projects held by the Lead Partner that demonstrate your credibility as an organisation and provide track record relevant to the project proposed.

These contracts/awards should have been held in the last 5 years and be of a similar size to the grant requested in your application.

Contract/Project 1 EuropeAid/154366/DD/ACT/SO- T05-EUTF-HoA-SO-23 RESTORE 2
Title

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

[REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years 3 months)

40 months (2018-2022)

Role of organisation in project

Lead organisation

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project

The overall objective of this project is to increase the resilience of target communities in Somaliland and Puntland through building climate related disaster preparedness capacity and through strengthening of agropastoral production and market systems. The project employed Climate Adaptive Villages method to identify vulnerabilities and build on community adaptation and contingency plans. In depiction the project is supporting Livelihoods and food security strengthening initiatives, reducing concurrent climate related shocks, livestock production, increasing access to water through establishment and renovation of water infrastructure, increasing income diversification for vulnerable households and women, Improving good governance and cohesion.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail)

[REDACTED]

Contract/Project 2 Climate Resilient Rural Livelihoods Programme
Title

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency)

[REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months)

5 years (2021-2025)

Role of organisation in project Lead organization

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project The programme aims to increase the climate resilience and well-being of rural communities in some of the most marginalized and resource poor localities of Malawi, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Somalia, Nepal, and Guatemala.

DF and experienced local partners will work together to directly support households and communities in their efforts to improve their living conditions, including food security and incomes, while also working to mobilize broader normative changes to increase the influence of women and disadvantaged groups within their households, organizations and communities, and to improve government policy practices and services in line with rural communities' needs, rights and priorities.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) [REDACTED]

Contract/Project 3 Title REDD+ Participatory Forest Management in South-West Ethiopia

Contract Value/Project budget (include currency) [REDACTED]

Duration (e.g. 2 years, 3 months) 5 years (2021-2025)

Role of organisation in project Lead Organization

Brief summary of the aims, objectives and outcomes of the project The main purpose of the project is to further develop existing Participatory Forest Management (PFM) interventions and test innovative practical solutions concerning management, production, processing and marketing methods, as well as addressing the institutional set-ups and incentives needed for sustainable management. A major focus will be to identify, appraise and pilot sustainable forest-friendly livelihood options for forest-dependent communities, involving socioeconomic analysis, monitoring forest condition in near-real time, trade-offs between sectors, land uses, and management approaches, and strengthening relevant capacity of PFM institutions.

Client/independent reference contact details (Name, e-mail) [REDACTED]

Have you provided the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts?

If yes, please upload these on the certification page. Note that this is not required from Government Agencies.

Yes

Section 18 - Certification

Q35. Certification

On behalf of the

Trustees

of

Development Fund Norway

I apply for a grant of

£2,276,562.00

I certify that, to the best of our knowledge and belief, the statements made by us in this application are true and the information provided is correct. I am aware that this application form will form the basis of the project schedule should this application be successful.

(This form should be signed by an individual authorised by the applicant institution to submit applications and sign contracts on their behalf.)

- I have enclosed CVs for project key project personnel, letters of support, budget, risk register (inclusive of delivery chain risk map), logframe, theory of change, safeguarding policy and project implementation timetable (uploaded at appropriate points in application)
- Our last two sets of signed audited/independently verified accounts and annual report are also enclosed.

Checked

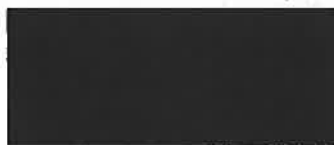
Name

Ulf Flink

Position in the organisation

Country Director Ethiopia and Somalia

Signature (please upload e-signature)



Date

06 December 2021

Please attach the requested signed audited/independently examined accounts.



Please upload the Lead Partner's Safeguarding Policy as a PDF



Section 19 - Submission Checklist

Checklist for submission

	Check
I have read the Guidance, including the "Darwin Initiative Guidance", "Darwin Initiative Extra Supplementary Guidance", "Monitoring Evaluation and Learning Guidance", "Risk Guidance", "Theory of Change Guidance" and "Financial Guidance".	Checked
I have read, and can meet, the current Terms and Conditions for this fund.	Checked
I have provided actual start and end dates for the project.	Checked
I have provided my budget based on UK government financial years i.e. 1 April - 31 March and in GBP.	Checked
I have checked that our budget is complete, correctly adds up and I have included the correct final total at the start of the application.	Checked
The application been signed by a suitably authorised individual (clear electronic or scanned signatures are acceptable).	Checked
I have attached the below documents to my application:	Checked
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my completed logframe as a PDF using the template provided	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">my budget (which meets the requirements above)	Checked

• my completed implementation timetable as a PDF using the template provided	Checked
• my risk register , including delivery chain risk map , as an Excel file using the template provided	Checked
• my 1 page Theory of Change as a PDF which includes the key elements listed in the guidance	Checked
• 1 page CV or job description for all the Project Staff identified at Question 32, including the Project Leader, or provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
• a letter of support from the Lead Partner and main partner organisation(s) identified at Question 33, or an explanation of why not.	Checked
• a cover letter from the Lead Partner .	Checked
• a copy of the Lead Partner's safeguarding policy , which covers the criteria listed in Question 29.	Checked
• a signed copy of the last 2 annual report and accounts for the Lead Partner, or provided an explanation if not.	Checked
(If copying and pasting into Flexi-Grant) I have checked that all my responses have been successfully copied into the online application form.	Checked
I have been in contact with the FCDO in the project country(ies) and have included any evidence of this. If not, I have provided an explanation of why not.	Checked
I have checked the Darwin Initiative website immediately prior to submission to ensure there are no late updates.	Checked
I have read and understood the Privacy Notice on the Darwin Initiative website.	Checked

We would like to keep in touch!

Please check this box if you would be happy for the lead applicant (Flexi-Grant Account Holder) and project leader (if different) to be added to our mailing list. Through our mailing list we share updates on upcoming and current application rounds under the Darwin Initiative and our sister grant scheme, the IWT Challenge Fund. We also provide occasional updates on other UK Government activities related to biodiversity conservation and share our quarterly project newsletter. You are free to unsubscribe at any time.

Checked

Data protection and use of personal data

Information supplied in the application form, including personal data, will be used by Defra as set out in the **Privacy Notice**, available from the [Forms and Guidance Portal](#).

This **Privacy Notice must be provided to all individuals** whose personal data is supplied in the application form. Some information may be used when publicising the Darwin Initiative including project details (usually title, lead partner, project leader, location, and total grant value).

