



Department
for Environment
Food & Rural Affairs

Darwin

Annual Report



Initiative Extra



To be completed with reference to the “Project Reporting Information Note”:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/information-notes-learning-notes-briefing-papers-and-reviews/>).

It is expected that this report will be a **maximum of 20 pages** in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2023

Submit to: BCF-Reports@niras.com including your project ref in the subject line

Darwin Initiative Project Information

Project reference	DAREX003
Project title	Climate resilience, food and livelihood security for agro-pastoralists in Somalia
Country/ies	Somalia
Lead Partner	The Development Fund of Norway
Project partner(s)	HAVOYOCO, ADO, KAALO AND AMOUD UNIVERSITY
Darwin Initiative grant value	£2,276,561.00
Start/end dates of the project	1 st April 2022 – 31 st March 2027
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2022 – Mar 2023) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2022 - March 2023 Annual Report 1
Project Leader name	Elin Cecilie Ranum
Project website/blog/social media	https://www.facebook.com/DevelopmentFundNorway
Report author(s) and date	Ulf Flink, Elin Cecilie Ranum, Jacob Walla, Ahmed Idris, Issmael Shebal, Mustafe Ahmed and Maryam Mohamoud 30 th April 2023

1. Project summary

Over the last decades, Somalia in general, and Somaliland and Puntland in particular, have experienced severe loss of diversity of plant genetic resources, degradation of natural resources, farmlands, and areas for pasture. During the civil war, seeds and local varieties were lost as the population fled the regions, and research centres, agriculture extension services agencies and concerned institutions such as the Ministry of Agriculture collapsed. Livestock overgrazing and unmanaged and unregulated agricultural activities in rangelands are some of the factors underpinning the degradation of natural resources and arable land. 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 and sometimes floods and disease and pests outbreak due to climate change induced factors. These negative changes in climate, ecosystem 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 continues to face nutritional health issues that increase mortality rates and reduce economic growth.

Moreover, the regions of Somaliland and Puntland, as well as Somalia at an overall level, suffer from inadequate policies, strategies and resources to sufficiently address the critical situation regarding food security and interrelated challenges including degradation of agro-biodiversity and other natural resources. Specifically, the absence of a comprehensive seed strategy, which includes a lack of plans for the repatriation of plant genetic resources, a lack of assessment and identification of the pool of plant genetic resources, as well as a lack of the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, has made it difficult to reverse the loss of agrobiodiversity. In addition, Somaliland's gene bank suffers from inadequate storage facilities, which may lead to further depletion of the genetic resources and severely affect the capacity to adapt agricultural production to climate change and ensure food security in the future. During the reporting period, DF and partners have conducted new Seed Security Assessments which confirm continued gaps and needs related to the loss of agrobiodiversity and natural resource management in both Somaliland and Puntland.

The absence of a comprehensive seed strategy, which includes a lack of plans for the repatriation of plant genetic resources, a lack of assessment and identification of the pool of plant genetic resources, as well as a lack of the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, has made it difficult to reverse the loss of agrobiodiversity. Somaliland's gene bank suffers from inadequate storage facilities, which may lead to further depletion of the genetic resources and severely affect the capacity to adapt agricultural production to climate change and ensure food security in the future. Seed Security Assessments conducted in 2023 with support from Darwin Initiative confirmed continued gaps and needs to be related to the loss of agro-biodiversity and natural resource management in both regions.

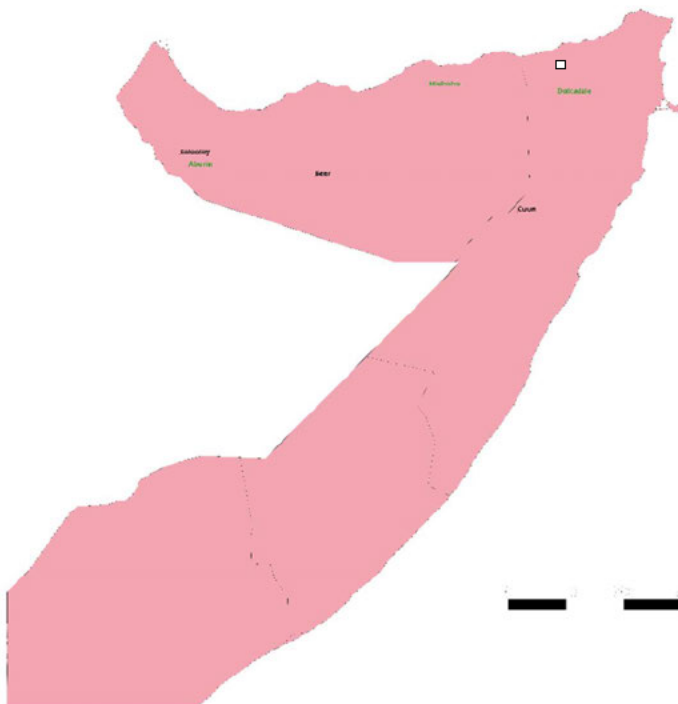
With the support of Darwin Initiative Round 24 and through other interventions, established Community Seed Banks (CSBs) have improved access to quality seeds and increased the capacity to cope with climate shocks in parts of Somaliland and Puntland. However, due to the absence of a fully functioning and stable National Seed Bank (NSB) or Gene Bank, similar needs have arisen in almost all regions and districts across both regions. 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 that, farming activities in both regions are further constrained by various factors of which water scarcity is key. Climate-related shocks including recurrent droughts, floods, pests, and disease outbreaks also impact negatively crop production and marketability. Furthermore, other factors that contribute to limited agricultural production and productivity related to poor skills and knowledge of the farmers, inadequate agriculture extension service, improper land use techniques, poor quality agriculture implements, and poor-quality input supplies such as seed and pesticides and agriculture infrastructure such as roads and irrigation canals.

This project, therefore, aims to strengthen climate resilience, food, and livelihood security for agro-pastoralists in Somalia through 1) establishment of two CSBs with all necessary equipment, training, and management structures, and further strengthening of the 3 existing CSBs so as to ensure delivery of improved quality seeds, 2) five CSBs (2 new, 3 existing) supported selling their seeds in markets outside their local communities, 3) 2,500 smallholder farmers have improved access to water for agricultural use, 4) 2,500 smallholders have new agricultural skills and access to improved quality soil and 5) the capacity of public officials to draft, enact and operationalize seed policy in Somaliland and Puntland is strengthened. The project focuses its seed security and land reclamation actions in five agro-pastoralist communities while using previous experiences of Darwin initiative round 24 to engage relevant stakeholders including line ministries, community-based organizations, and other stakeholders at the policy level. The five target villages are Beer, Midhisho and Galooley villages in the Togdheer, Sanaag, and Maroodi-jeex regions respectively of Somaliland: and Dulcadale and Cuun villages in the Bari and Nugaal regions respectively of Puntland state of Somalia.

Climate resilience, food and livelihood security for agro-pastoralists in Somalia
 Funded by Darwin Initiative.

New SSA Villages (In green)
 Darwin villages coordinates
 Somalia Regional Capitals — sm_regional_capitals
 Somalia Zones — sm-zones



2. Project stakeholders/ partners

The development fund of Norway (DF) manages and coordinates most of its projects by partnering with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), local universities, community-based organizations (CBOs), and government entities. In general, DF approaches partnership in a way that aims to promote aid localization and enhance the sustainability of the project after exit. Civil society organizations are empowered to identify issues, set strategies, advocate for change, and mobilize resources.

As reported earlier, DF is the lead organization and is responsible for the overall coordination of the project, working closely with three local LNGOs and one local university: KAALO, HAVOYOCO, ADO, and Amoud University. Each partner NGO is responsible for implementation in two focal villages where they have strong and well-established working relationships with local communities. The current project builds on pre-existing partnerships; ADO and HAVOYOCO have partnered with DF since 2009 and KAALO since 2017 in food security and livelihood programs funded by the Norwegian government and the former Darwin Initiative round 24 since 2018. Each organization brings to the partnership working relationships with relevant government and policy actors, including the ITPGRFA (DF), the Somaliland Ministries of Agriculture Development, Rural Development, and Climate Change, Amoud University and HAVOYOCO, and ADO local NGOs and the Puntland Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation and KAALO. Significantly, the project partnership base has been actively engaged in project design, including the assessment of needs and identification of priorities as well as project adjustments throughout the project cycle.

During the reporting period, war erupted between Somaliland and Puntland which affected traveling to Puntland to conduct close supervision of the project’s operational target villages in Puntland. To mitigate this issue, DF and its partner in Puntland invested time in remote monitoring ensuring project operations were on track during the reporting period.

DF and partners continue to advocate for CSB services and available seeds with government and agriculture sector stakeholders in the food security cluster and production sector meetings. An important result during the reporting period is that the Ministry of Agriculture Development of Somaliland with the collaboration of INGOs has commenced the purchase of seeds from the CSBs which generates revenue and development of CSB structures and services. This will ultimately strengthen the sustainability of the seed banks at the community level and enhances the feasibility of the existing CSBs. In addition, during the reporting period, DF and partners have connected Galooley

and Beer CSBs to a new input supplier called Crop Production Increase (CPI) so as to strengthen formal market linkages and seed sales at reasonable prices.

During the reporting period, project partners have demonstrated continued challenges related to the management of seed pests and insect diseases in irrigated villages like Cuun in Puntland and the drought affected CSB communities in Somaliland. DF has advocated for training on integrated pest management (IPM) and introduced to the partner's agriculture staff applications that identify pests and diseases. This application provides appropriate treatment with correct dosing of the identified diseases, pests and nutrient deficiencies.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Output 1: Two CSBs are established with all necessary equipment, training, and management structures, 3 existing CSBs are better equipped to deliver quality seeds

Activity 1.1: Gender-sensitive seed security assessment (SSA) training. 100 participants (52M and 48F) attended trainings conducted by Amoud University with the support of the three project partners on gender sensitive methods and approaches to seed security assessments in the villages of Aburin, Midhisho and Dulcadale. The main objective of the trainings was to provide awareness raising of gender dynamics and the role of women in seed systems and related assessments. The trainings were designed based on a participatory methodology including plenary sessions, group discussions, group exercises and demonstrations with the use of IEC materials.

Activity 1.2: Seed Security Assessment (SSA) in 3 communities with local communities and other local actors. 108 participants (78M and 30F) from key stakeholders including farmers, cooperatives, youth groups, elder and Government staff and input suppliers attended the seed security assessments (SSA) conducted in the 3 villages named Aburin and Midhisho in Somaliland and Dulcadale in Puntland. The Amoud University team conducted the SSA using FGDs, KII, a market seed survey and observation, with the collaboration of the three partners (HAVOYOCO, ADO, and KAALO). The Amoud University team was tasked with drafting of the SSA reports.

Activity 1.4: Constructing and equipping 2 new CSBs. During the reporting period, DF and partners mapped out a suitable location in the Dulcadale village, Bari Region in Puntland through the conduct of a comprehensive site selection assessment involving the community as well as relevant government authorities. As part of the assessment, DF and partners have ensured to consult the local community on the full project design so as to ensure their engagement and ownership in CSB establishment as well as future operations and management.

In the reporting period, ADO conducted a one-day consultation meeting to identify a new community seed bank in Midhisho village in Sanaag Region, Somaliland. The purpose of this consultation meeting was to identify the suitability of the village to build a community seed bank and market opportunities with a focus on future seed market potentiality and farmers seed accessibility. In addition to that, during the meeting, all concerned stakeholders were engaged including the regional agriculture coordinator of the Sanaag region, the farming community, and input suppliers and finally Midhisho was selected to build the new community seed bank. The methodology used during the meeting was participatory rural appraisal, observation, and KII.

Activity 1.6: Scaling up the existing National Gene Bank (NGB) in Somaliland

In the reporting period, the Somaliland government decided to relocate the National Gene Bank to be housed inside the MoAD in Hargeisa. The Following the site selection, DF supported the Ministry of Agriculture Development in the construction of the National Gene Bank and provided engineering technical guidance to ensure a fit-for-purpose National Gene Bank design. The work will continue in year 2 of the project with an emphasis on equipping and operationalizing the National Gene Bank.

Activity 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 SSA. 100 participants (67M and 33F) attended two days of workshops in each of the 3 project villages for the purpose of mapping key crops and identifying the PGRs to be collected from other seed banks, including in Ethiopia. The methodology used to collect information from the participants was group discussions, participatory rural appraisal and presentation and proportional pilling of the crops.

Activity 1.13: Construct and rehabilitate water infrastructures at community CSBs. During the reporting period, DF and partners have engaged the Ministry of Water Resource Development in consultations concerning water availability in the CSB sites in Galooley and Beer communities. In addition, a new strategic shallow well was constructed by the Cuun CSB to increase production and accelerate day-to-day activities on site.

Output 2: Five CSBs (2 new, and 3 existing) supported selling their seeds in markets outside their local communities

Activity 2.1: Conduct a market survey to confirm business opportunities. 45 participants (30M and 15F) attended 3 market seed enterprise surveys conducted in Cuun, Burao, and Gabiley markets. The survey used a triangulated tool of data collection such as FGDs, KII, and Seed Market observations (input supplier).

Activity 2.6: Attendance at annual seed fairs and exhibitions DF and partners supported the Governments of Somaliland and Puntland in the organization of World Food Day commemorations, 16-17 October 2022. The commemorations offered a platform to create visibility around the project CBSs and, in addition, it gave CSB members an opportunity to exhibit their seed varieties to relevant stakeholders.

Output 3: 2,500 smallholder farmers have improved access to water for agricultural use

Activity 3.1: Construction and rehabilitation of water infrastructures for irrigation. During the reporting period and in an effort to increase production yield of the the small-scale farmers in the project areas, 7 shallow wells were constructed by the CSBs in Beer, Dulcadale and Cuun. In addition, 4 plastic pipes and 5 water tanks were provided to the Dulcadale CSB in an effort to reduce water usage and for storage and 80 plastic geomembrane (HDPE) sheets were installed for the purpose of water harvesting at the CSBs in Beer, Midhisho, Galooley and Aburin in Somaliland.

Activity 3.2: Capacity-building of smallholder farmers on rainwater conservation and usage.

Relevant training was provided for 210 farmers in Midhisho, Aburin villages in Somaliland and Dulcadale in Puntland on rainwater conservation and usage to increase knowledge and reduce impact caused by both drought and flash floods.

Output 4: 2,500 smallholders have new agricultural skills and access to improved quality soil.

Activity 4.1: Training in good agricultural practices. Facilitated by Amoud University, 55 (38M and 17F) government extension workers were trained in good agricultural practices, pest management, climate change and smart farming techniques.

Activity 4.4: Enhance the capacity of 5 communities on soil and water conservation through training and awareness raising. 233 (162M and 71F) farmers participated in a two-day training on soil and water conservation.

Activity 4.6: Construction of holistic watershed management structures. 16,500 linear meters of soil bunds were constructed on 50 farms (205 households) and each farm received 330 LM of soil bunds. 15,000LM were paid while 1500LM were community contributions.

Output 5: Capacity of public officials to draft, enact and operationalize seed policy in Somaliland and Puntland is strengthened

No activities carried out during the reporting period. As elaborated under section 3.4 in this report, drought response and conflict dynamics overwhelmed the Governments of Somaliland and Puntland and in effect, national seed policy engagement was de-prioritized.

3.2 Progress towards 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

During the reporting period, the project has made important progress towards achieving this output. The first steps of establishing new Community Seed Banks were concluded, including identification of locations for the new CSBs, conduction of seed security assessments. Training of existing CSBs and their members in mapping key crops in their respective communities, training and awareness raising of gender sensitivity, and identification of gaps and which PGRs to be collected from different sources is an important step towards broadening the number of crop varieties provided by existing CSBs and ensuring that the collections in the CSBs meet farmers and agro-pastoralists' needs and preferences. The project also made important progress towards improving the access to water and irrigation for existing CSBs, including the construction of a shadow well at one CSB, which is crucial for the CSBs capacity to carry out key activities such as participatory variety selection and seed production. Support to strengthening the national gene bank of Somaliland is another important contribution towards this output as a well-functioning gene bank and inter-linkages between gene banks and CSBs are crucial for the conservation and accessibility of PGRFA.

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

Conduction of market surveys is an important step for enabling CSBs to sell seeds in markets outside their local communities. Surveys in three areas increase the insight of CSBs, DF and partners on the demand of specific crops and characteristics of crop varieties, and hence which crop varieties to prioritise for commercial purposes. The project has also facilitated linkages with potential market and seed buyers. Two of the existing CSBs commercialised seeds of sorghum, maize and sesame in markets outside their local communities, generating an income of USD 15,000 (Galooley CSB) and USD 3,675 (Beer CSB). In addition, community seed fairs have been important for providing access to new crop varieties and promoting local crop varieties beyond the local communities.

Output 3: 2,500 smallholder farmers have improved access to water for agricultural use

The construction of shallow wells and irrigation pipes are important efforts to improve water infrastructure in the project area, and hence access to water for agriculture production. During the reporting period, agro-pastoralists and their households benefitted from improved access to water and irrigation schemes, representing an important progress towards the achievement of this output. Distribution of water tanks and training in conservation of rainwater are also important for a more efficient use of rainwater for agricultural use and will have a positive effect on agriculture production.

Output 4: 2,500 smallholders have new agricultural skills and access to improved quality soil

By training government agriculture extension workers, the project has prepared the ground for transfer of knowledge and training of farmers and agro-pastoralists in good agricultural practices.

During the reporting period, important progress towards improved access to quality soil has been made through the training and implementation of soil and water conservation practices which contribute to agricultural land restoration.

Output 5: Capacity of public officials to draft, enact and operationalize seed policy in Somaliland and Puntland is strengthened

Building on progress and experiences from the first stage of the project (DI 25-025), DF and partners will collaborate closely with the Governments of Somaliland and Puntland and support the development of national seed policies and implementation plans through multistakeholder. During the reporting period, there has not been any progress towards achieving this output. As elaborated under section 3.4 in this report, drought response and conflict dynamics have overwhelmed the Governments of Somaliland and Puntland and in effect, national seed policy engagement has been de-prioritized. It is expected that the work on seed policy advocacy and dissemination will be resumed in year 2 of the project.

3.3 Progress towards the Project Outcome

The project's intended outcome: Agricultural production, crop diversity, and income generation for agro-pastoralist households | 5 communities are strengthened by improved access to locally adapted and high-quality seeds, facilitated by enabling seed policies.

Building on the results and proven methodologies from the project's first phase (Darwin Initiative 25-025), the project has made important progress towards achieving the intended outcome. Although there has not been tangible changes in targets under most outcome indicators, the section below elaborates on progress and actions to achieve the expected targets of the outcome indicators.

Somaliland and Puntland, as the whole of Somalia, is currently affected by the most severe and protracted drought in more than 40 years. 4 consecutive years of rain failure have resulted in loss of livestock and crop failures, causing a deterioration of the food security situation in the two regions.

Outcome indicator 1:

- a) % of people in crisis or worse (IPC phase 3,4,5) in post Deyr season in the targeted districts
- b) % of people in minimal situation (IPC phase 1) in post Deyr season in the targeted districts

20% of the population was in crisis or worse in post Deyr situation in 2021. This increased to 33% in 2022. The projection for post Deyr 2023 indicates that the situation has become even more critical, and it is expected that 39.3% of the population will be in crisis or worse.¹

The impact of the drought is also reflected by a drop in the percentage of people in minimal situation (IPC phase 1) from 57% in post Deyr in 2021 to the projected 41.2% in post Deyr 2023

Outcome indicator 2: Somaliland and Puntland National Seed Policies are enacted and disseminated by 2027

Although there has not been progress on the development and operationalisation of seed policies in Somaliland and Puntland, the project has made important contributions to practices and

¹ Please note that the data is for Somalia. It has not been possible to identify the exact percentages for the targeted districts.

approaches that build the ground on which policies and their operationalisation will be based. Most importantly, the support to the relocation of the national gene bank in Somaliland and interlinkages between the gene bank and community seed banks are practices that we aim to include in the seed policies.

Outcome indicator 3: The new CSBs distribute in total 10 tonnes of seeds in 2027 and generate an economic surplus

As stated in sections 3.1 and 3.2, important progress towards the establishment/identification of the new CSBs have been made. Seed security assessments, including market surveys, provide good insight and understanding of current availability and accessibility to seeds from different crop varieties, as well as agro-pastoralists' preferences and demand. This insight is fundamental for meeting this indicator as it provides information about which crop varieties the CSBs, once established and functioning, should prioritise for their seed production, distribution and commercialisation. Improved accessibility of water for agricultural use and restoration of farmland will have a positive effect on CSB members capacity to produce high quality seeds, and hence contribute to achieving the target of distributing 10 tonnes of seeds by the end of the project.

Outcome indicator 4: The 3 current CSBs increase the sales of surpluses from USD 3,000 in 2021 to USD 8,000 in 2027

During the first year of the project, two of the three current CSBs were able to sell seeds and increase their income, making an income of USD 15,000 (Galooley CSB) and USD 3,675 (Beer CSB). Based on the market surveys, the existing CSBs have adequate information about which crop varieties they should prioritize for seed production and commercialization. This is crucial for the CSBs capacity to increase surplus from seed commercialization. The project has also facilitated market linkages with possible seed buyers as an important step towards strengthened market access. Production of seed from demanded and preferred crop varieties can now start and it is expected that the surplus will increase gradually from the second year of the project period.

Outcome indicator 5: Number of varieties conserved in the 5 CSBs increases from 71 to 140 varieties

The 71 varieties conserved in the CSBs and included in the baseline have been maintained. Through the Seed Security Assessments (which are currently under review and analysis), new crop varieties have been identified. Although further testing and analysis are needed, it is expected that these new varieties can be conserved in the 5 CSBs. Other efforts to increase the number of varieties conserved in the CSBs are initial exploration of the possibility to access seeds from sources outside of Somaliland and Puntland, such as Ethiopia and Kenya. Based on the progress in the first year, it is expected that this outcome indicator will be met.

3.4 Monitoring of Assumptions

A total of 17 assumptions were identified in the original project proposal (**Annex 2**). The assumptions have been monitored closely during the reporting period and remain valid, however a few merits additional attention as described below.

- **Political calm and security prevail in Somaliland and Puntland. The continuing conflict situation in Ethiopia does not “spill over” with negative implications for cross-border trade, market conditions, and farm-gate prices:** During the reporting period, Ethiopia took important steps towards dialogue and peace and ‘spill over’ to Somaliland and Puntland was negligible. However, violent conflict erupted in Las Anod, an area in southeast of Somaliland which remains contested by Puntland. As a result of conflict, DF has had restricted access to the project areas in Puntland from December 2022 (ongoing) and has shifted to a remote monitoring modality so as to ensure project progress.

- **Project areas do not experience sustained and extreme weather events and climate change related shocks, or serious and long-lasting outbreaks of crop disease:** As a result of climate change, Somaliland and Puntland continue to suffer from the most severe and protracted drought in over 40 years. As noted in the half-year report 2022, conditions on the ground have resulted in some project delays, e.g., water shortage which has affected activities such as seed trials, testing and multiplication at the CSBs. As part of project design and in response to this, DF and partners have prioritized construction and rehabilitation of water structures as well as training on water conservation agricultural practises and techniques.
- **Political will and commitment to enact and operationalise the national seed policies in the two regions:** The two assumptions listed above are closely connected with the issue of political will and commitment. Here, drought response and conflict dynamics have overwhelmed the Governments of Somaliland and Puntland and in effect, national seed policy engagement has been de-prioritized. To mitigate risk to the project, DF has engaged in extensive and repeated dialogue with the relevant government authorities and have achieved commitment to new CSB sites and relocation of the National Gene Bank and, for year 2 of the project, commitment is assured to continue work on seed policy advocacy and dissemination.

3.5 Impact: achievement of positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction

In this reporting period, it is not feasible to measure the positive impact on biodiversity and poverty reduction as the project implementation is jaggedly at its initial stage, however, the implementing partners noted that the completed activities are gradually contributing towards resilience, human development, and well-being of the targeted small holder farmers.

Furthermore, progress under outputs 1 and 2, and outcome indicators 3, 4 and 5 made possible the enhancement of the local seed systems. The technical Seed Security assessment generated a better understanding of the existing PGRFA which will be conversant to the identification, collection, and multiplication of new Plant Genetic Resources. The project had also taken an initiative to support the National Gene Bank of Somaliland which will play an important role together with the CSBs in sustaining local seed system that will lead the promotion of sustained livelihoods and food security. The CSBs have alone played a vital role in the sustainability of multiple national projects, including (Ploughing service project for national food reserves in Somaliland), implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture Development of Somaliland and GIZ (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit).

4. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project will contribute to the development and operationalisation 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. Although Somalia is not yet a contracting party of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA), the project contributes to the overall objective of the ITPGRFA.

As explained in sections 3.1, 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4, there has not been progress towards development and operationalisation of seed policies in the reporting period. However, the project has contributed to the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources (PGRFA) (articles 5 and 6 of the ITPGRFA) in several ways. The support to the relocation of the national gene bank in Somaliland is important for the Somaliland authorities' capacity and ability to conserve PGRFA and is in line with recommended approaches of the ITPGRFA, particularly 5.1.b and 5.1.e. Seed security assessments and the project's efforts to establish new Community Seed Banks and

strengthening existing CSBs are also important contributions to articles 5 (5.1.a, b, c, and 6 (6.2.c, d, f). The project promotes interlinkages and collaboration between the national gene bank and CSBs, which is considered a crucial factor for the full implementation of articles 5 and 6. Through SSA and CSBs, agro-pastoralists are directly involved in decision-making on PGRFA, in line with article 9 on Farmers' Rights of the ITPGRFA. The project also promotes farmers' rights to save, use, exchange and sell farm-saved seeds through CSBs, agricultural practices, seed fairs and commercialisation of seeds through CSBs.

While it is too early to assess the contribution of the project to several Sustainable Development Goals, the project has in its first year contributed to targets 2.3 and 2.5 through promotion of sustainable and diversified agricultural production, increased access to water, access to seeds and the conservation of PGRFA.

5. Project support to poverty reduction

It is premature to measure the overall project impact related to poverty reduction as this is the project's first financial year reporting period. However, the progress noted multiple achievements that ensured local food security. Further notes, the improved access to water for agro-pastoralists and the adoption of the soil and water conservation practices are recognized to be important measures for the increment of the local agricultural production. It is also worth noting that the CSBs are playing a vital role in increasing local access to quality seeds; as mentioned in section 3.5, the Ministry of Agriculture Development of Somaliland, and German Agency for International cooperation (Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit [GIZ] GmbH) had sourced seeds from Galooley and Beer CSB for National project "Ploughing service project for national food reserves in Somaliland". This is showing that the CSBs have significant importance for not only the targeted villages but also other strategic locations across the country.

6. Gender equality and social inclusion

The project has contributed directly to gender equality by actively promoting women's participation in activities, strengthening their influence in decision-making (e.g. in CSB management, development of seed security action plans), and improving their income and food security by referring women's knowledge and addressing their strategic needs and interests (e.g. through support for female-headed households for rehabilitation of degraded land and addressing their specific needs in terms of rain-water harvesting and seed security).

In terms of women's participation, DF and partners have established a standard that at least 40% of beneficiaries should be women in the target villages, engaged in all aspects of the project cycle from seed security assessment to CSB engagement and support in good agronomic practices. During the reporting period, women's participation in the SSA process was encouraging with 24 women engaged in an effort to ensure their needs and priorities. For more information, please see specific data on gender in the logframe.

Please quantify the proportion of women on the Project Board ² .	2/5= 40% women
Please quantify the proportion of project partners that are led by women, or which have a senior leadership team consisting of at least 50% women ³ .	0% (However, DF partner organizations have in total 3 female staff directly involved in the project).

² A Project Board has overall authority for the project, is accountable for its success or failure, and supports the senior project manager to successfully deliver the project.

³ Partners that have formal governance role in the project, and a formal relationship with the project that may involve staff costs and/or budget management responsibilities.

7. Monitoring and evaluation

DF works closely with rural communities to strengthen their resilience and ensure that they are actively part of the local sustainable food systems. DF has established an interactive Monitoring, Evaluation, Accountability, and Learning (MEAL) system to facilitate the realization of the project results. The tools used in this project include a Systematic Results Framework and Registers that frequently capture all relevant (and segregated) data and/or information. Throughout the project life, DF controls the quality of the project data/information and thoroughly validates it with the partners as well as the other relevant stakeholders using the commonly known evaluation principles and protocols established by OECD-DAC⁴.

To ensure that project funds and resources are being utilized responsibly, both DF Finance and the Program team have jointly taken a critical role to assess projects' "value for money"⁵. During the reporting period, DF and partners have held learning events such as quarterly and ad-hoc review meetings while critically looking into the project progress against the project deliverables.

In this reporting period and as referenced in the half-year report 2022, one change was made to one of the project's outcome level indicators: in order to measure how small holder farmers are food secure, the project had initially planned to frequently measure yield harvest over a period of time which had become challenging as the authority was not able to avail reliable or sufficient data on national and disaggregated yield harvest. Instead, DF has adopted and utilized Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) data sets/platform organized by Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU)⁶ as well as the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM)⁷ organized by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO).

The intermediate and immediate project indicators have measurable targets through which project progress is measured against plans. Also, the project team has continually gathered qualitative information to triangulate data. Other than the implementing partners, the project had involved key stakeholders in all indicator validation processes to ensure project cohesion.

8. Lessons learnt

- Actively supporting GoS in the relocation of the National Gene Bank to MoA – this will once operational further strengthen CSBs and other project objectives related to policy development. Firmly anchoring the project in line with national priorities – key for sustainability.
- Continued engagement with Government related to site selection for new CSBs. Governments preoccupied with drought response then conflict in Las Anod – but despite some delays in year 1 of the project, this assessment phase is critical in anchoring decisions with the authorities – also key to success in consecutive years.
- Within the scope of the project and in light of the prolonged drought, emphasis made on soil and water conservation interventions have been essential to ensure basic agricultural production and avoidance of land degradation but also to sustain engagement from local communities in CSB management and operations.
- The development of a remote monitoring tool used during COVID-19 proved to be very useful in following up the project in a context where restrictions due to conflict between Somaliland and Puntland have compromised some of the field monitoring.
- Provision of HDPEs or plastic geomembranes were new to Aburin village and farmers received HDPE started cultivation of cash crops and this will contribute to farmer's income.

⁴ [Home page - OECD](#)

⁵ Best value for money is defined as the most advantageous combination of cost, quality, and sustainability to meet client requirements.

⁶ [Integrated Food Security Phase Classification \(IPC\) | FSNAU](#)

⁷ [FAO SWALIM: Somalia Water and Land Information Management](#)[FAO SWALIM: Somalia Water and Land Information Management](#)

9. Actions taken in response to previous reviews (if applicable)

This is the first Annual Report to Submit i.e., there were no outstanding actions forwarded

10. Risk Management

The project risk register offers a comprehensive overview of all internal and external risks relevant to the context of Somaliland and Puntland. Whilst no new risks have arisen, the likelihood and effect of some risks have changed, see updated risk register for detailed elaboration. As referenced throughout the report, critical negative changes to risk relate to the consequences of conflict between Somaliland and Puntland, prolonged and severe drought conditions, whereas the impact of risks factors related to COVID-19 have been reduced.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

No additional comments

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project's intervention logic and sustainability rely on efforts to strengthen local ownership and capacity to manage CSBs and, in extension, create a viable business model for locally adapted quality seeds. Specifically, the project is designed to:

- Strengthen community members' capacity to manage community seed banks to ensure their continued functioning after the end of the project, including the development of business plans to support their financial sustainability. This includes scale up of new CSBs and new farming communities in both Somaliland and Puntland.
- Raise awareness and build capacity in the management and conservation of agrobiodiversity at community and government level in order to ensure that increased diversity of plant genetic resources is maintained and further promoted.
- Continued promotion and dissemination of national seed policies for the sustainable use and conservation of plant genetic resources. This upstream policy engagement (field visits, dialogue between farmers, Government Officials, NGOs and other stakeholders) will enhance the possibilities of governance and service provisions that are supportive to CSBs and related activities.
- Scale up and capacity enhancement related to land and conservation measures that can easily be adopted, sustained and replicated, particularly in light of increased climate variability negatively impacting on the region at large. Here, soil and water conservation structures and improved access to new and better crop varieties will continue to increase yields among farmers in the project. In addition, farmers from communities outside the project are observing project farmers, having a cascading effect whereby 'outside' farmers attempt to replicate the technologies and test new seed varieties.
- Further strengthen the capacity of the 3 partners and ensure transfer of knowledge and expertise with dedicated support from Amoud University.

13. Darwin Initiative identity

As has been the case under the D24 project, DF continues to use the Darwin Initiative logo in all Education, Information and Communication materials related to the project. During the launching event of the project, a very clear introduction to the Darwin Initiative was provided publicly to all relevant stakeholders, including government, CSB representatives and farmers. Also, in all gatherings and meetings facilitated by the project, the Darwin Initiative (and UK funding) was showcased with banners with the Darwin logo on display. Moreover, DF continues to clearly

distinguish the contributions made by the Darwin Initiative project vis-à-vis contributions from DF's other projects (funded by Norad and the EU) in reports to other donor partners. DF's website and social media channels recognise results of the project on a regular basis. In year one, there have been no publications related to the project.

14. Safeguarding

Has your Safeguarding Policy been updated in the past 12 months?	No
Have any concerns been investigated in the past 12 months	No
Does your project have a Safeguarding focal point?	Yes Ahmed Idiris, [REDACTED]
Has the focal point attended any formal training in the last 12 months?	Yes, DF's Global PSEA Focal Point conducted a 1day PSEA training for DF Somalia staff in Q3 2022.
What proportion (and number) of project staff have received formal training on Safeguarding?	Past: 80% [5] Planned: 100% [7]
Has there been any lessons learnt or challenges on Safeguarding in the past 12 months? Please ensure no sensitive data is included within responses.	N/A.
Does the project have any developments or activities planned around Safeguarding in the coming 12 months? If so please specify.	New staff at the DF's Country Office in Somalia will undertake a 1 day PSEA training in year 2 of the project (Q1: April-June 2023).

15. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

Project spend (indicative) since last Annual Report	2022/23 Grant (£)	2022/23 Total Darwin Initiative Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Table 2: Project mobilising of matched funding during the reporting period (1 April 2022 – 31 March 2023)

	Matched funding secured to date	Total matched funding expected by end of project
Matched funding leveraged by the partners to deliver the project.		
Total additional finance mobilised by new activities building on evidence, best practices and project (£)		

16. OPTIONAL: Outstanding achievements or progress of your project so far (300-400 words maximum). This section may be used for publicity purposes

As this is the first year of the project, we do not have any outstanding achievements or progress so far. However, we aim to report on this section in the next annual report (for year 2).

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against logframe for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
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Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2022-2023

Project summary	SMART Indicators	Progress and Achievements April 2022 - March 2023	Actions required/planned for next period
<i>Impact: Climate resilience, food, and livelihood security for agro pastoralists in Somalia</i>			
Outcome Agricultural production, crop diversity, and income generation for agro-pastoralist households in 5 communities are strengthened by improved access to locally adapted and high-quality seeds, facilitated by enabling seed policies.	<p>0.1 (a) % of people in crisis or worse (IPC phase 3,4,5) in post Deyr season in the targeted Districts (b) % of people in minimal situation (IPC phase 1) in post Deyr season in targeted Districts</p> <p>Status 31 March 2023: 0.1 (a) 39.3 % of people in crisis or worse (IPC phase 3,4,5) in post Deyr season in Somalia (b) 41.2 % of people in minimal situation (IPC phase 1) in post Deyr season in Somalia</p> <p>0.2 Somaliland and Puntland National Seed Policies are enacted and disseminated by 2027 - No changes in 2022-23</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3 SSA were conducted - Concrete information availability and accessibility were identified. - Target community awareness on Seed security and Gender equity is increased. - Effectively gender inclusion in seed security analysis is realized. - Increased water irrigation availability for the target small-holder farmers which contributed increment of crop harvest. 	

	<p>0.3 The 2 new Community Seed Banks (CSBs) distribute in total 10 tonnes of seeds in 2027 and generate an economic surplus - No changes in 2022-23</p> <p>0.4 The 3 current CSBs increase the sales of surpluses from USD 3,000 in 2021 to USD 8,000 in 2027.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 of the existing 3 CSBs generated revenue of 18,675 USD from the sales of the stored seeds in their CSBs. - 2 CSBs in Somaliland (Beer and Galooley) have started selling their produce outside of local markets. <p>0.5 Number of varieties conserved in the 5 CSBs increases from 71 to 140 varieties (from 13 crop species) by 2027. - 71 varieties conserved in CSBs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government extensionist capacity building ensured smallholder farmers' technical skills and knowledge enhanced that yield increase. - Market and home gardener's production increased due to the provision of HHs level water storage facilities. - Soil and water conservation awareness is raised which resulted attitudinal/behavioural change of the farmers on soil and water conservation measures. - Retained soil water conservation contributed enhanced cultivation. - Seed market surveys highlighted information on market seed demand and supply. - Water availability assessments shed light on existing CSBs' water availability and accessibility. 	
<p>Output 1. Two CSBs are established with all necessary equipment, training, and</p>	<p>1.1 Two CSBs constructed and equipped with seed cleaning machines, airtight containers,</p>	<p>The 2 new CSBs were identified, one in Midhisho in Sanaag Region, Somaliland, and the other one in Dulcadale in Bari Region, Puntland respectively</p>	

<p>management structures, 3 existing CSBs are better equipped to deliver quality seeds</p>	<p>weighing scales, drying ovens, fridges, hygrometer, Zeolite beads, electric fans (solar driven), seed germinators and storage facilities by 2025.</p> <p>1.2 The CSB management committees are functional, with regular meetings, bylaws, and elected leadership by 2027</p> <p>2 new CSBs were identified in Midhisho in Somaliland and in Dulcadale in Puntland with all necessary assessments, training, and management structures conducted. The existing 3 CSBs in Galooley, Beer, and Cuun are better equipped to deliver quality seeds.</p>	<p>ADO LNKO in collaboration with the agriculture regional coordinator of the Sanaag region conducted an assessment to identify the community Seed bank and finally identified and agreed Midhisho village is the best village to establish. The implemented partners of ADO, HAVOYOCO, and KAALO have operationalized the existing 3 CSBs in Beer, Galooley, and Cuun and provided tailor-made refresher pieces of training and reforestation of the sites. In addition to that, the Cuun community seed bank built a shallow well to irrigate the demo plots.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.1. Provide gender-sensitive seed security assessment (SSA) training to 3 local partners.</p>	<p>100 participants (52M and 48F) attended training conducted by Amoud University with the support of the three partners on gender sensitivity in seed security assessment in the village Aburin, Midhisho, and Dulcadale to widen the role of women in seed security assessment. 100 participants from different parts of the community attended, raising awareness of gender dynamics and the role of women in seed systems and assessment.</p>	<p>- The gender mainstreaming exercise highlighted the need for increasing effective women, girls, and youth participation in seed selection. Therefore, multiple gender-sensitive training will be carried out in Dulcadale, Midhisho, and Aburin in the years 2023-2024.</p>	

<p>Activity 1.2: 3 Seed Security Assessments (SSA) were conducted with the local authorities in three villages</p>	<p>108 participants (78M and 30F) from key stakeholders including farmers, cooperatives, youth groups, elder and Government staff, and input suppliers attended the seed security assessments conducted in 3 villages named Aburin and Midhisho in Somaliland and Dulcadale in Puntland, Amoud University team was conducted the SSA by using FGDs, KII, market seed survey and observation, with the collaboration of the three partners and each partner had responsibility for one target location. Amoud University's technical team drafted SSA reports.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Findings from the SSA will be shared with the assessed communities in all three villages in 2024 - Finding from the SSA dissemination workshops will be conducted at the regional level in both Somaliland and Puntland to concern stakeholders in 2024. - Validated SSA final reports will be published and distributed to all relevant parties in 2024.
<p>Activity 1.4: Mapped out Dulcadale and its surroundings to identify the suitability of the new seed bank in locations participated by Puntland MoA, regional authority, village administration, and farmer community. (Community Mobilization and site selection assessment were conducted).</p>	<p>KAALO and the Puntland Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation conducted a joint assessment to select the 2nd new site for the Darwin Project, based on FGDs and direct observations conducted by different villages in Bari Region, Puntland state of Somalia, Dulcadale village was selected to be the 2nd new site for Darwin R28 Project.</p> <p>Afterward, a team from KAALO and the Puntland Ministry of Agriculture visited Dulcadale to engage the community and brief</p>	<p>A new community seed bank will be constructed and equipped in Dulcadale in 2024</p>

	<p>the village administration about the project components. The team informed the community of the importance of the inclusion of all members of the community, including vulnerable members. Puntland Minister of Agriculture urged the community to feel ownership and collaborate with the government and KAALO on the implementation of the project.</p>	
<p>Activity 1.6. Scaling up the existing National Community Gene Bank CSB (NCSB) in Somaliland, construction of seed storage facility, procurement of seed processing and cleaning machine, seed moisture measurement machines, seed scaling machines, seed treatment, and planter machines.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feasibility observation informed the decision through a national Gene bank establishment in MOAD. - A competitive procurement process awarded Sareeye Construction company to build the national Gene bank. - Gene bank with dimensions of 3.8x9m was constructed with proper ventilation and lightening was completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Furniture of the Gene bank - Gene bank will be equipped with procurement equipment and seeds
<p>Activity 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 SSA.</p>	<p>100 Participants (67M and 33F) attended two days of workshops in each village of the 3 target villages for mapping community key crops and identifying the PGRs to be collected from other seed banks and Ethiopian seed banks. The Methodology used to collect information from the participants was group discussions, participatory rural appraisal and presentation and proportional pilling of the crops.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Collection of PGRs from Somaliland, Puntland, and other regional Gene banks.

<p>Activity 1.13: Mobilization and consultation with the Ministry of water resource development for water availability in the sites of CSBs in Gabiley and Beer were conducted, and one strategic shallow well was constructed in Cuun CSB.</p>	<p>2 mobilization and consultation meetings for water availability were conducted in Galooley and Beer villages with the participation of the Ministry of water resource development and 30 participants (20M and 10F) were participated. Besides that, the project constructed a new strategic shallow well in Cuun Community Seed Bank to increase production and accelerate day-to-day activities in the community seed bank</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitation and Extension of the existing borehole in Gabiley and construction of the new in Beer.
<p>Output 2. Five CSBs (2 new, 3 existing) supported to sell their seeds in markets outside their local communities</p>	<p>2.2 Five CSBs have started selling their produce outside of local markets by 2023.</p> <p>2 CSBs were supported to sell their seeds in markets outside their local communities.</p>	
<p>Activity 2.1 Conduct a market survey to confirm business opportunities.</p>	<p>45 participants (30M and 15F) attended 3 market seed enterprise Surveys conducted in Cuun, Burao, and Gabiley markets, the Survey used a triangulated tool of data collection such as FGDs, KII, and Seed Market observations (input supplier).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dissemination of information to the concerned scholars such as CSBs, Government institutions, farmers Seed input suppliers, and co-operatives.
<p>Activity 2.6. CSBs participating in World Food Day</p>	<p>All three partners of HAVOYOCO, ADO, and KAALO contributed to the commemoration of World Food Day in Somaliland and Puntland by recruiting translators and event facilitators to facilitate and</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - -

		<p>translate minute meetings, foreign keynote speeches, and other relevant documents in commemoration of World Food Day on 16th- - 17 October 2022 which was held in Somaliland and Puntland and members from CSBs attended. Attending such World Food Day commemoration will improve the networking and feasibility of the CSBs, and the exhibition of their seeds.</p>	
<p>Output 3. 2,500 smallholder farmers have improved access to water for agricultural use</p>	<p>3.1 225 water infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated for irrigation in the targeted 5 communities and 1 community in the NSB by 2027.</p> <p>294 small farmers have improved access to water for agricultural use.</p>		
<p>Activity 3.1: Construction of 7 shallow wells in Beer in Somaliland & Dulcadale and Cuun in Puntland</p> <p>Provision of four plastic pipes and five LDPEO for agropastoral In Dulcadale</p>		<p>7 shallow wells were constructed and installed solar pumped system 3 shallow wells were constructed in Beer, 2 in Cuun, and 2 in Dulcadale owned by subsistence farmers to increase the production yield of the smallholder farmers in the project area. 30 households rely on shallow wells rehabilitated by the project. Also, improving irrigation provides a buffer against crop failure during drought.</p> <p>The project distributed 4 irrigation pipes and 5 water bladder tanks to 9 farmers in Dulcadale to increase their agricultural production, allowing them</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Rehabilitations of shallow wells with solar pumped and pipes installation will enhance water irrigation availability of the framers and reduces fuel costs. - Distribution of HDPE will contribute to farmers water harvesting capacity and access to water irrigation during water stress periods.

<p>Distribution of 80 HDPE sheets in Beer, Midhisho, Galooley and Aburin</p>		<p>to reduce water usage and store water for irrigation.</p> <p>80 (58M and 22F) farmers were distributed HDPE, 20 farmers in Beer, 5 in Midhisho, 30 in Galooley, and 25 in Aburin and farmers will harvest water to irrigate their crops during water stress periods.</p>	
<p>Activity 3.2: Provide two-days training for 210 farmers in Midhisho, Aburin villages in Somaliland, and Dulcadale in Puntland on rainwater conservation and usage.</p>		<p>210 participants (116 M and 94F) farmers attended training in rainwater conservation and usage to increase knowledge and reduce impacts caused by flash floods. They were taught rainfall characteristics, harvesting designs and systems, and principles of rainwater harvesting and conservation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training to the farmers on rain-water conservation and usage will contribute to farmers' awareness of rainwater harvesting and usage
<p>Output 4: 2,500 smallholders have new agricultural skills and access to improved quality soil</p>	<p>4.1 2,500 (1,750 men and 750 women) smallholder farmers and 55 government extension officers trained for 12 days in good agricultural practices and climate smart agricultural practices to improve seed quality/reduce postharvest losses by 2026.</p> <p>55 (38M and 17F) government extension workers were trained in good agricultural practices</p> <p>233 (162M and 71F) farmers participated in 2-days awareness on soil and water conservation</p> <p>16500 linear meters of soil bunds were constructed</p>		

<p>Activity 4.1: Train 5 Government Extension Officers for 12 days in Good Agricultural Practices, pest management, and climate-smart agricultural practices to strengthen seed quality and reduce post-harvest losses.</p>		<p>55 (38M and 17F) government extension workers were trained in good agricultural practices, pest management, climate change, and smart farming techniques with the facilitation of Amoud University with the collaboration of three partners. Extension Officers will transfer the knowledge to their farmers to increase agricultural production and productivity.</p>	<p>Refresher training will be given to agricultural extension officers.</p>
<p>Activity 4.4: Enhance the capacity of 5 communities on soil and water conservation through training and awareness raising.</p>		<p>233 (162M and 71F) farmers participated in 2-days awareness on soil and water conservation. The training was facilitated by Amoud University and the facilitators used Video clips, presentations, and group discussions by using IEC materials to deliver key messages on soil and water conservation.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similar training on soil and water conservation will be conducted.
<p>Activity 4.6.: Construct 500 hectares of holistic watershed management structures.</p>		<p>16500 linear meters of soil bunds were constructed in 50 farms and each farm received 330 LM of soil bunds. 15,000LM were paid while 1500LM were community contributions. In addition to that, 205 (181M and 24F) households benefited from soil bunds activities either farmers that own the farm or casual labour.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similar intervention will be continued in the target villages

Annex 2: Project’s full current logframe as presented in the application form (unless changes have been agreed)

Project Summary	SMART Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
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.	<p>0.1 (a) % of people in crisis or worse (IPC phase 3,4,5) in post Deyr season in the targeted Districts (b) % of people in minimal situation (IPC phase 1) in post Deyr season in targeted Districts</p> <p>0.2 Somaliland and Puntland National Seed Policies are enacted and disseminated by 2027</p> <p>0.3 The 2 new Community Seed Banks (CSBs) distribute in total 10 tonnes of seeds in 2027 and generate an economic surplus</p> <p>0.4 The 3 current CSBs increase the sales of surpluses from USD 3,000 in 2021 to USD 8,000 in 2027.</p> <p>0.5 Number of varieties conserved in the 5 CSBs increases from 71 to 140 varieties (from 13 crop species) by 2027.</p>	<p>0.1 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification online database and Food consumption score card (Indicator 0.1)</p> <p>0.2 Project Monitoring Reports (Indicator 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5)</p> <p>0.3 Seed policies in Somaliland and Puntland (indicator 0.2)</p> <p>0.4 CSB business plans and registers (indicator 0.3 and 0.4)</p> <p>0.5 Seed bank biodiversity Registers (indicator 0.5)</p> <p>0.6 Most Significant Change stories and Focus Group Discussions with smallholder farmers (all outcome indicators)</p>	<p>0.1 <i>The proposed national seed policy and related regulatory framework is enacted and implemented in an effective and timely manner:</i> Political will and commitment to enact and operationalise the national seed policy in the two regions - including establishment of the National Seed Bank - is critical to goal achievement. Sustainable seed production by smallholder farmers and seed security overall depends on a conducive policy environment, a clear legal framework for the operation of CSBs, and efficient regulation by public authorities. Ineffective operationalisation of the seed policy could threaten commercial viability by delaying or disrupting value-chain development and marketing channels.</p> <p>0.2 Project areas do not experience sustained and extreme weather events and cc-related shocks, or serious</p>

			<p>and long-lasting outbreaks of crop disease.</p> <p>0.3 Political calm and security prevail in Somaliland and Puntland. The continuing conflict situation in Ethiopia does not “spill over” with negative implications for cross-border trade, market conditions, and farm-gate prices.</p> <p>0.4 Adverse effects of the Covid-19 pandemic are minimised and mitigated by national authorities and local communities.</p> <p>0.5 Exchange rates fluctuation is within acceptable range and supports delivery with planned budget.</p> <p>0.6 Adequate capacity of DF partners to effectively implement and deliver planned results according to schedule and within the budgetary frame.</p>
<p>Outputs:</p> <p>1. Two CSBs are established with all necessary equipment, training, and management structures, 3 existing CSBs are better equipped to deliver quality seeds</p>	<p>1.1 Two CSBs constructed and equipped with seed cleaning machines, airtight containers, weighing scales, drying ovens, fridges, hygrometer, Zeolite beads, electric fans (solar driven), seed</p>	<p>1.1 Activity database (indicator 1.1,1.3,1.4)</p> <p>1.2 Project registers (indicator 1.1, 1.2, 1.3 and 1.4)</p> <p>1.3 Participants’ register (indicator 1.2 and 1.3)</p>	<p>1.1 Strong ownership and effective participation by local communities, traditional leadership and other key stakeholders.</p>

	<p>germinators and storage facilities by 2025.</p> <p>1.2 The CSB management committees are functional, with regular meetings, bylaws, and elected leadership by 2027.</p> <p>1.3 40 technical committee members trained for 5 days in crop and seed selections, seed health and cleaning, registration of seeds, seed processing and storage, seed monitoring, seed regeneration and recording of seeds (management) by 2026.</p> <p>1.4 Eight water infrastructures constructed and rehabilitated at community CSBs by 2027.</p>	1.4 FGD with smallholder famers (all indicators under output 1)	1.2 Willingness of local communities to respect gender equality and adequately support inclusion of women – including in decision-making roles – in programme activities.
2. Five CSBs (2 new, 3 existing) supported to sell their seeds in markets outside their local communities	<p>2.1 Detailed business plans, including plans for marketing and sales, developed and implemented for 5 CSBs by 2023.</p> <p>2.2 Five CSBs have started selling their produce outside of local markets by 2023.</p>	<p>2.1 Business plans (indicator 2.1)</p> <p>2.2 Activity database (indicator 2.1)</p> <p>2.3 Project register (indicator 2.2)</p> <p>2.4 Seed bank registers (indicator 2.2)</p>	<p>2.1 Strong ownership and effective participation by communities, traditional leadership and other key stakeholders.</p> <p>2.2 Active participation of women.</p> <p>2.3 Effective and timely access to relevant markets.</p>
3. 2,500 smallholder farmers have improved access to water for agricultural use	3.1 225 water infrastructures constructed or rehabilitated for irrigation in the targeted 5 communities and 1 community in the NSB by 2027.	<p>3.1 Project register updated quarterly</p> <p>3.2 Field measurements and project register updated quarterly</p>	3.1 Strong community ownership supports effective delivery of results. Communities facilitate active participation of women in all aspects of training.

			3.2 Adequate support from the NSB facilitates effective delivery.
4. 2,500 smallholders have new agricultural skills and access to improved quality soil	<p>4.1 2,500 (1,750 men and 750 women) smallholder farmers and 55 government extension officers trained for 12 days in good agricultural practices and climate smart agricultural practices to improve seed quality/reduce postharvest losses by 2026.</p> <p>4.2 500 hectares of land improved through establishment of soil and water conservation structures by 2026.</p>	<p>4.1 Activity database (indicator 4.1 and 4.2)</p> <p>4.2 Training report (indicator 4.1)</p> <p>4.2 Participants register (indicator 4.1)</p> <p>4.3 Field measurements and project register updated quarterly (indicator 4.2)</p> <p>4.3 Monitoring report, photos (indicator 4.1 and 4.2)</p>	<p>4.1 Communities facilitate active participation of women in all aspects of training.</p> <p>4.2 Public officials facilitate selection and active participation of relevant extension officers.</p> <p>4.3 Rehabilitation/restoration of degraded landscapes is promoted through a concurrent emphasis on resilient, sustainable and productive agricultural systems, including pastoral and agro-pastoral systems.</p>
5. Capacity of public officials to draft, enact and operationalize seed policy in Somaliland and Puntland is strengthened	<p>5.1 Puntland Seed Policy is translated to local language (Somali) by 2023</p> <p>5.2 60 policy makers trained on seed policy and farmers rights by 2024.</p> <p>5.3 Somaliland and Puntland Seed policies, passed and disseminated by 2027.</p>	<p>5.1 Activity database (indicator 5.1 and 5.5)</p> <p>5.2 Project register updated quarterly (indicator 5.2, 5.3 and 5.4)</p> <p>5.2 Meeting reports from policy dialogues, key informant interviews (indicator 5.2)</p> <p>5.3 National Seed Legislation (indicator 5.4)</p>	<p>5.1 Sufficient buy-in from policy makers is secured. Relevant officials (i.e. decision-makers) are selected and participate actively, and successfully complete, training.</p>

	5.4 2,500 smallholder farmers' knowledge on Rights to seeds enhanced by 2027.		
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Activities

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 Eldahir Puntland and one in Dayaxa 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. Translate Puntland Seed Policy to Local language (Somali)
- 5.2. Support CSOs to lead advocacy initiatives on enactment of seed policy.
- 5.3. Sensitize 2500 (1750 men and 750 women) smallholder farmers and 60 policymakers on farmers rights to seed.
- 5.4. Orient 60 policymakers (government officials and parliamentarians) on enactment and enforcement of seed policy (Puntland and Somaliland).
- 5.5. Disseminate Somaliland Puntland Seed Policies to Somaliland and Puntland Region and District.

Annex 3: Standard Indicators

DF has not yet included standard indicators, and aims to report on standard indicators for year 2.

Table 1 Project Standard Indicators

DI Indicator number	Name of indicator using original wording	Name of Indicator after adjusting wording to align with DI Standard Indicators	Units	Disaggregation	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
E.g. DI-A01	E.g. People who attended training on CBD Reporting Standards	E.g. Number of officials from national Department of Environment who attended training on CBD Reporting Standards	People	Men	20			20	60
E.g. DI-C17	E.g. Articles published by members of the project team	E.g. Number of unique papers published in peer-reviewed journals	Number	None	1			1	4

In addition to reporting any information on publications under relevant standard indicators, in Table 2, provide full details of all publications and material produced over the last year that can be publicly accessed, e.g. title, name of publisher, contact details, cost. Mark with an asterisk (*) all publications and other material that you have included with this report.

Table 2 Publications

Title	Type (e.g. journals, manual, CDs)	Detail (authors, year)	Gender of Lead Author	Nationality of Lead Author	Publishers (name, city)	Available from (e.g. weblink or publisher if not available online)

Checklist for submission

	Check
Different reporting templates have different questions, and it is important you use the correct one. Have you checked you have used the correct template (checking fund, type of report (i.e. Annual or Final), and year) and deleted the blue guidance text before submission?	x
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to BCF-Reports@niras.com putting the project number in the Subject line.	x
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with BCF-Reports@niras.com about the best way to deliver the report, putting the project number in the Subject line.	N/A
Have you included means of verification? You should not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	
Do you have hard copies of material you need to submit with the report? If so, please make this clear in the covering email and ensure all material is marked with the project number. However, we would expect that most material will now be electronic.	
If you are submitting photos for publicity purposes, do these meet the outlined requirements (see section 16)?	
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	