Darwin Initiative Main and Post Project Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the "Writing a Darwin Report" guidance: (http://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms). It is expected that this report will be a **maximum** of 20 pages in length, excluding annexes)

Submission Deadline: 30th April 2020

Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-025
Project title	Improved seed, food and livelihood security for agropastoralists in Somalia
Country/ies	Somalia
Lead organisation	The Development Fund
Partner institution(s)	HAVOYCO, ADO, KAALO
Darwin grant value	£400,000
Start/end dates of project	September 1, 2018-December 31, 2021
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2019 – Mar 2020) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2019-March 2020
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Project website/blog/social media	https://www.facebook.com/DevelopmentFundNorway/
Report author(s) and date	Sarah Paule Dalle, Issmael Shebal, Abdiaziz Darod and Elin Cecilie Ranum, April 30, 2020.

1. Project summary

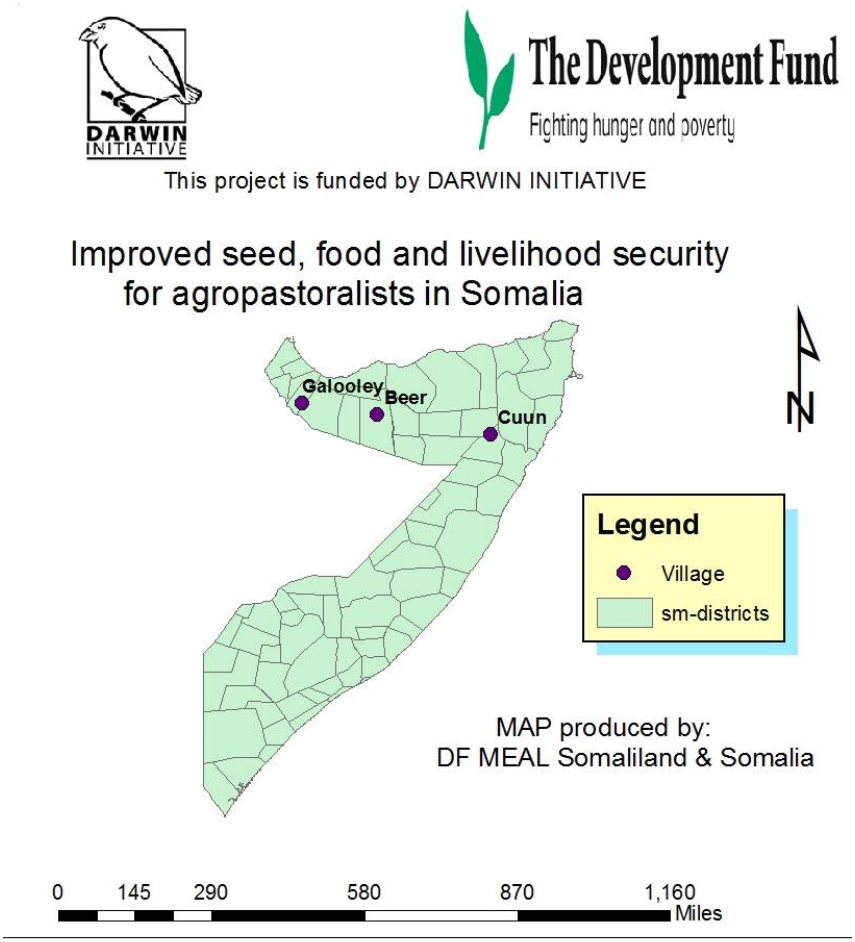
Over the last decades, Somalia as a whole, and Somaliland and Puntland specifically, have experienced a severe loss of diversity of plant genetic resources, degradation of farmland and areas for pasture. During the civil war, seeds and local varieties got lost as the population fled the regions. The absence of natural resource management plans, and consumption of firewood and charcoal have resulted in rapid soil erosion and gully formation. Unpredictable weather patterns and increased frequency of extreme climate phenomena, such as recurrent drought or excessive rainfall, have aggravated the situation, and resulted in extremely difficult conditions for pastoralists and agro-pastoralists whose livelihoods depend on agriculture and livestock.

The semi-autonomous regions of Somaliland and Puntland suffer from lack of policies, strategies and capacity to revert the degradation of agro-biodiversity and other natural resources. Neither of the regions have clear strategies for the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources, and further erosion of the genetic resources may severely affect the capacity to adapt agricultural production to climate change and ensure food security in the future. Agriculture plays an increasing role for the traditionally pastoralist population and their livelihood, as conditions for livestock management are becoming more challenging. However, limited access to quality seeds of locally adopted varieties is a severe challenge that farmers in the two regions face. Low crop diversity increases farmers' vulnerability, as does the lack of knowledge of soil conservation and natural resource management, and poor access to water and irrigation. Baseline studies and

evaluations in the area have confirmed gaps and needs related to loss of agrobiodiversity and natural resource management.

This project therefore aims to build the resilience of agropastoralist production systems in Somaliland and Puntland through 1) seed security initiatives to improved access to diverse, quality seeds; 2) improved soil and water management to reclaim degraded agricultural land; and 3) promoting increased awareness among government and local actors on farmers' rights and the implementation of policy measures supportive of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). The project focuses its seed security and land reclamation actions in three agropastoralist communities, while using these experiences to engage relevant ministries and other stakeholders at the policy level. The three focal villages are: Beer and Galooley villages in the Togdheer and Maroodijex regions of Somaliland; and Cuun village in Nugaal region of Puntland.

These three communities are also part of two other projects coordinated by DF: one funded by the Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad) since 2009, and another funded by the European Union (EU) since September 2018. These are operating in larger geographic areas, with a focus on food security, climate adaptation and business development. The current Darwin Initiative project focuses on the communities where Norad has supported the establishment of community seed banks (CSB). It provides a specific value-add by building the capacity of communities, NGOs and government to design and implement seed security action plans, pursue initiatives to strengthen the sustainability of the CSBs, and gain awareness of relevant policy measures to support farmers' rights, while increasing support for much needed land rehabilitation efforts. Throughout this report, we state explicitly the respective contributions of the different projects.



2. Project partnerships

DF implements most of its projects through partnering with local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community based organizations (CBOs), learning institutions and government entities. In general, DF approaches partnership in a way that aims to promote aid localization: civil society organizations are empowered to identify issues, set strategies, advocate for change and mobilize resources.

For this project, DF is the lead organization, and responsible for the overall coordination of the project, working closely with three local NGOs: KAALO, HAVOYOCO and ADO. Each partner NGO is responsible for implementation in one focal village where they have strong established working relationships with local communities. The current project builds on a pre-existing partnership. ADO and HAVOYCO have partnered with DF since 2009 and KAALO since 2017 in in food security and livelihood programmes funded by the Norwegian government. Each organization brings to the partnership working relationships with relevant government and policy actors, including the ITPGRFA (DF), the Somaliland Ministries of Agriculture and of Environment and Natural Resources and Amoud University (HAVOYOCO, ADO), and the Puntland Ministry of Agriculture, and Puntland Stage and East Africa universities (KAALO).

The project was designed at the outset according to the needs and priorities of local communities and concerned government entities, as identified during previous programmes. However, plans have been regularly revised and adjusted based on monitoring information and lessons learned during the implementation. This is done through quarterly field monitoring exercises and review meetings with partners, as well as regular communication and follow-up on specific issues. The field monitoring exercises are conducted jointly by DF's finance and program teams, in collaboration with implementing partners and the local CBOs, such as community seed banks, village development committees and youth and women's groups, so that corrective measures considering both technical and financial aspects can be agreed upon and understood by all parties. For example, in this reporting period, improvements to strengthen soil and water conservation measures were identified through joint monitoring, and as a result follow-up measures were set collectively. Please see **Annex 4** for an example of a joint monitoring report.

Decisions on adjustments to project plans (including the change request submitted in December) have been informed from inputs from all parties. For example, DF proposed following the reviewers' based on an assessment of the overall status of the project, whereas partners indicated the need to increase budget allocations for field staff to better support the project, while the CSB committees emphasized the need to establish irrigation structures at the CSBs in order to increase seed multiplication, and manage climate variability (see Activity 2.7).

An important lesson learned in this period is that it is also easier to influence duty bearers through such partnerships, as the local NGOs and CBOs can speak with more legitimacy to the needs of the communities. This for example was key in influencing the thinking of the authorities during the dialogue on seed policy initiated in this reporting period. It is also more cost effective to work with local NGOs than with profit-oriented companies as their focus is to bring about change in their community and they require modest financial support. Furthermore, CBOs play an important role to ensure that the resources are used responsibly on the one hand, and on the other, to promote ownership and sustainability; they are consulted and contribute actively to the projects.

At the same time, the project has also experienced some challenges in the partnership, linked especially to specific capacity gaps among the partner NGOs. DF has addressed this by using a "learning by doing" approach, in which DF staff or external experts provide advice, coaching and follow-up to assist partners in the project implementation. This has been necessary in order to complete the field work and compile results of the Seed Security Assessments, in which DF's Monitoring & Evaluation advisor, as well as resource people from Amoud university and a local consulting firm were brought in to assist the partners and fill in gaps in the data collected. Technical support from DF's agrobiodiversity advisor as well as agricultural specialists from the Norwegian University of Life Sciences and Amoud University were also key in identifying and helping support actions to address outbreaks of pests and diseases that affected crops and CSB collections. This included development of a simple plant protection manual that partners can use as a reference (see **Annex 5**).

Government agencies are also important allies for the project, particularly the Somaliland and Puntland Ministries of Agriculture, Environment and the Agencies for Disaster Risk Reduction, as well as local governments. This has included collaboration on certain activities (i.e., organization of seed policy dialogues), participation in workshops and trainings (i.e., on ITPGRFA and Seed security assessment) as well as providing advice and technical guidance on specific activities, such as collection of plant genetic resources and crop post-harvest management.

Finally, DF's contribution to the partnership was enhanced this year with the hiring this year of an agrobiodiversity advisor with expertise in plant pathology. She made one visit to Somaliland and provided technical inputs and advise to the project throughout the year. In addition, as part of a participatory action research project funded by the Norwegian government, DF facilitated the visit of an agronomy professor from the Norwegian University of Life Sciences who provided useful advice to partners and community members.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

Overall, activities have generally been carried out according to the revised budget and plans outlined in the Change request that was submitted to Defra in December 2019 and approved in early 2020. This included a 12-month no-cost extension of the project, to mitigate for delays encountered in the first year of the project and to allow for capacity development of partners during the implementation.

Output 1. Seed security assessments conducted with local communities and other local agencies

In June 2019, a 9-day training was held to train partners and other key stakeholders on Seed Security Assessment (SSA) methodology. The workshop included both theory and practical sessions in the field and was facilitated by the Canadian organization SeedChange (formerly USC Canada). Subsequently, partners worked with local communities to gather data using community-based discussions, interviews with grain traders, and secondary sources of data. This process proved to be quite demanding for partners, and required close accompaniment from DF. Two agronomists from Amoud University and the Ministry of Agriculture also assisted. Finally, a local consultant was hired and was assigned to review and help fill in gaps in data, and help compile individual SSA reports for the three project sties namely: Galooley, Beer and Cuun. This work was fully completed for Galooley and Beer sites. However, due to the limitations of movements brought by COVID-19 the consultant was not able to travel to Puntland to help verify some of the results collected for Cuun village. A draft report has been prepared, but some findings are not verified.

Output 2. Initiatives supported to improve access to diverse quality seeds for women and men agropastoralists

Progress was made in all activities planned under Output 2 (all except activity 2.5 for which no actions were planned in this period). The main highlights are as follows:

Activity 2.1 (Collect PGRs): Three new varieties were collected for Galooley village and deposited in the CSB. Plans were made to share 8 varieties from Galooley CSB to Cuun village where a new CSB has been established (with funding from the Norwegian government), but the transport has been delayed due to travel restrictions between Somaliland and Puntland linked to COVID-19.

Activity 2.2 (Conduct adaptation tests): CSB management committees tested 10 varieties that have been collected in the last two years, and found 6 of them to be adapted to the local conditions and farmers' preferences.

Activity 2.3 (Provide trainings to strengthen seed quality and reduce postharvest losses): A series of 8 trainings were organized for 1180 farmers (539 female) to address prevalent problems with seed handling and management of pests and diseases which cause significant losses and affect

food and economic security. The trainings were organized before the main harvest season so that farmers could apply the skills at harvest time, and were facilitated by experts from the Somaliland and Puntland Ministries of Agriculture. Topics covered including post-harvest handling and practices of cereals and pulses grains during harvest, drying of heads/cobs/panicles, threshing, winnowing, storage and transport. Also, selection of seed panicles from grain cobs for conservation and handling of seed storage for next season. The trainings were very timely as there were major outbreaks of pests and diseases this cropping season due to the good rainfall.

Activity 2.4 (Develop a standard of procedures manual and strengthen CSB management): The manual produced last year was reviewed by DF's agrobiodiversity advisor who suggested improvements. Based on the widespread outbreaks of pests and diseases that affected crops this year, she also drafted a plant protection manual. The implementing partners as well as the Galooley CSB committee have reviewed and commented on these documents.

Activity 2.6 (Seed processing equipment): After researching different provided both in East Africa and Europe, three seed cleaning machines for the Galooley, Cuun and Beer CSBs were procured from a Norwegian company, and are now ready for transport to Somaliland. In addition, solar electricity systems, were procured from a company in Somaliland. These will be used to power the machines as there is no consistent electricity available in the communities. Local sources for procuring threshing machines, balances and moisture meters were also identified (to be procured in the next period).

Activity 2.7 (Pilot other initiatives to improve seed availability, access and quality): One *berkad* (water reservoirs) was constructed for Beer CSB and construction of another for the CSB in Galooley CSB is 85% complete. In Cuun village, water pumps were installed to take the water from a nearby borehole (constructed with funds from Norad) to the CSB. Irrigation systems (elevator water tanks and solarized drip irrigation) were installed at all three sites. This initiative was identified by the CSB committees as crucial for seed multiplication activities in years with insufficient rainfall, thereby improving seed availability in the communities. Additionally, bottles and hermetic sacs were purchased for Galooley CSB to improve seed storage conditions, based on advice from the agronomy professor from the Norwegian University of Life Sciences on his field visit. Storage conditions were also improved at Beer CSB, where Norad supported the procurement of twelve metal silos for storage of cereals and legumes.

Output 3. Support provided to reclaim and rehabilitate degraded agricultural land

Activity 3.1 (Participatory mapping and assessment to develop community soil and water conservation plans): DF's water engineer supported partners to plan the soil and water conservation activities in Beer and Galooley villages. Furthermore, monitoring was conducted by DF, partners and communities to assess how soil and water conservation structures established in year 1 in Galooley and Cuun are being maintained and impacts on the soil resources. Plans for all three villages were revised based on the different needs in SWC in the three communities. In Cuun village, this included identifying flood control measures and SWC techniques that will be more resistant to flooding than soil bunds.

Activity 3.2 (Construction and maintenance of soil and water conservation structures): The project supported 38 farmers (16F) in Galooley and Beer villages to rehabilitate 75 ha of land through soil bunds and gabions to conserve and retain water to stabilize the soil in manner that crop productivity can be improved over time.

Output 4. Support provided to raise awareness among government agencies and other local actors on farmers' rights, seed security and related policy instruments (ITPGRFA)

Activity 4.1 (Conduct training workshops on ITPGRFA, farmers' rights and seed security): Two trainings were held this year, one in Cuun village (Puntland) and one in Galooley (Somaliland). ADO was not able to organize a third training that had been planned for Beer village; this has been re-scheduled for year 3.

Activity 4.2 (Organize field visits and exchanges to build awareness on seed security/farmers' rights): The seed security assessments (activities 1.2 and 1.3) and other activities under output

4 (ITPGRFA/policy workshops) provided opportunity for various stakeholders to deepen awareness of both seed security and farmers rights. No additional exchanges or events were organized.

Activity 4.3 and 4.4 (Support development of national seed policies in Somaliland and Puntland) Both Somaliland and Puntland authorities were supported to organize workshops to facilitate the revision of Seed Policies recently drafted through support from other donors. Before these events were organized, the existing drafts were reviewed by DF advisors who provided suggestions on improvements. In general, the drafts were found to be of poor quality. It was agreed that significant inputs would be needed to develop and enact comprehensive seed policies, and that all relevant seed system actors should be engaged in the process, as recommended in the FAO's Voluntary Guide for National Seed Policy Formulation. The policy dialogues were led by technical staff of the Ministries of Agriculture and DF partner organizations. All relevant stakeholders were involved in this process, including farmer groups, agro-dealers/grain traders, government agencies, local and international NGOs, universities, and UN agencies (World Food Programme, FAO). The participants reviewed the existing draft policy documents, agreed on improvements needed and discussed the roles with that different actors should play to develop comprehensive seed policies. These roles included resource mobilization, revising the articles in the policies, and lobbying parliament for the enactment of the improved policy. This activity was co-financed by the Norad-funded project.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

All evidence to substantiate outputs has been compiled by DF in a Project register (excel file), where indicator results are calculated from monitoring data collected by partners and DF staff. This includes participant lists from trainings, workshops, and soil and water conservation activities; status of crop varieties deposited in the CSBs and tested in the field; and partner and field monitoring reports, etc. Gaps or inconsistencies in information have been verified by DF by consulting with partners.

Output 1. Seed security assessments conducted with local communities and other local agencies

Data gathering for SSAs in three communities is completed (**ind 1.1**), a process which involved training of 86 people (29 F) from community groups, partner NGOs and collaborating institutions (**ind 1.2**). Targets for these two indicators are thus met. One government organization, 3 local NGOs (DF partners), 1 iNGO (DF), and 1 university were engaged in field work, but fewer than expected were involved in knowledge sharing workshops (**ind 1.3**). The main reason for this was a scheduling conflict with another event, such that external stakeholders who had been invited to the opening session of the Seed Security Assessment workshop could not attend. Nonetheless, the completion of the SSAs is an important achievement of this period, providing the foundation for developing action plans to guide the remaining of the project. Other knowledge sharing events to discuss findings and action plans with other stakeholders in the next period. **Annex 6** summarizes key observations from the 9-day training held in June 2019.

Output 2. Initiatives supported to improve access to diverse quality seeds for women and men agropastoralists

The training of farmers in postharvest seed handling and storage techniques is an important achievement for this period. With more than half of the overall project target reached (1180 of 1830 people, or 64%) (**ind 2.3**), this indicator is thus on track to be reached in the next period. However, the achievement is a bit less for women (57% of overall target of 952), and a dedicated effort needs to be made in this regard.

Good progress has been made to procure seed processing equipment for the CSBs, with the procurement of 3 seed cleaning machines and solar generators (**ind 2.6**), and the identification of sources for the remaining equipment planned. The seed cleaners were most demanding as they are not available locally. Although the annual target was to procure only 1 machine and pilot it in once CSB before procuring the other two, we decided it was more cost-efficient to procure all three at once. We expect that all the equipment will be operational within the CSBs by the next harvest in December 2020.

Progress has been made in collecting new crop varieties for the CSBs (**ind 2.1**) with 3 new varieties added to the Galooley CSB and 8 varieties from Somaliland are ready for transport to Cuun village in Puntland (pending lifting of COVID-19 travel restrictions). Efforts were also made to obtain varieties the Ministry of Agriculture in Somaliland collected through an FAO project (SOMASEED), but without success. These efforts will be further strengthened in the remaining two years of the project, to meet the project target of collecting at least 24 crop varieties in Somaliland/Puntland and 15 from regional genebanks. The collections going forward will also be informed by the results of the SSAs.

Although no participatory varietal trails were formally organized by the project (**ind 2.2**), the CSB management committees tested 10 varieties collected in recent years for adaptability, making a significant contribution towards the project target of 18 varieties. These efforts will be further strengthened in the remaining two years of the project as collection activities increase. CSB committees will also be encouraged to continue their own testing of varieties.

Targets for producing technical manuals (1 standard of procedures manual and 1 technical manual for GO/NGO staff) to strengthen CSB operations (**ind 2.4**) are now close to being achieved. Although not planned for this year, the project benefitted from the expertise of DF's agrobiodiversity advisor, and improvements were made to the CSB standard of procedures manual drafted in the first year of the project and a plant protection manual drafted (see **Annex 5**). These now need to be finalized with feedback obtained from partners and communities.

Finally, two seed security initiatives have been undertaken to increase seed availability and seed quality (**ind 2.7**). A target has not yet been established for this indicator, as it is meant to be drawn from the SSA action plans, which is not yet completed. Nonetheless, it was possible to identify needed actions from input from key stakeholders engaged in the project. In this case, CSB management committees strongly advocated for the establishment irrigation structures to increase CSBs' capacity for seed multiplication, while the purchase of seed containers and hermetic bags to improve storage conditions at Galooley CSB was recommended by the agronomy professor from the Norwegian University of Life Sciences. The project has therefore been able to respond to needs and learnings that are identified in the implementation process.

Output 3. Support provided to reclaim and rehabilitate degraded agricultural land

Targets for both indicators under this output have been fully achieved. Two soil and water conservation plans were developed in the first year (**ind 3.2**), and this work was completed in the third village this reporting period, meeting the project target (of 3 plans).

In total the project has supported the establishment of structures to control gully erosion on 142 hectares of agricultural land in the three villages, with 75 hectares added this reporting period. However, as described above, structures on 20 hectares of land in Cuun village were washed away by flash floods in June 2019. Thus, as of this report, 122 hectares in total have been improved (**ind 3.2**). Despite this setback, the project target of 120 hectares has been surpassed.

Output 4. Support provided to raise awareness among government agencies and other local actors on farmers' rights, seed security and related policy instruments (ITPGRFA)

Four of the 5 planned trainings on ITPGRFA and farmers' rights have now been carried out (**ind 4.1**): one per year in Galooley village (Somaliland), one in Puntland's capital Garowe, and one in Cuun village. ADO was not able to organize a fifth workshop planned for Beer village; this has been rescheduled for the next period.

The initiation of policy dialogues for the development of seed policies in Somaliland (**ind 4.3**) and Puntland (**ind 4.4**) is a significant achievement for this period. The annual target had been to hold only one workshop in Somaliland, however KAALO and the Ministry determined that conditions were right to move ahead also with the Puntland workshop. In effect these outputs targets are reached, however, the project will continue to work towards the revision of the seed policies and their enactment.

A total of 90 farmers (36 F), 112 (27F) government and NGO staff, and 30 participants from academic and international organizations have participated in the last two years in ITPGRFA trainings and policy workshops in Somaliland and Puntland, contributing to increasing awareness about seed security and farmers' rights (**ind 4.2**). This represents good progress towards meeting the project target of 57 men and 63 women farmers, as well as 150

government and NGO staff. In the coming reporting period, field days and exposure visits among CSBs will be carried out.

3.3 Progress towards the project Outcome

Indicator 01: Number of varieties conserved in community seed banks (CSBS) increased from 55 (revised baseline) to 70 varieties from 19 crop species

The annual target for this indicator was to maintain the collection of 55 crop varieties from 19 crops. CSB registers show that **52 varieties from 19 crops** are now conserved in two CSBs; , three of which are newly collected this year (ind 2.1), and one is a new crop (moringa). There are several reasons for the lower number of varieties: one cowpea variety was lost due to weevil attack; three varieties were tested (ind 2.2) and found to be maladapted/had undesirable traits and thus removed from the collection; one groundnut variety was tested but not harvested/returned to the CSB; and finally, one sorghum variety is currently under multiplication. The latter two varieties will be replaced in the CSB later this year, which should bring the total to **54 varieties from 20 crops**.

It is important to note that in the last year, nearly half (24) of the seed collections were contaminated by pests and diseases, as the result of widespread infestation which severely affected farmers across Somalia, combined with improper seed handling and storage. A tremendous effort was made to clean the contaminated seed; this was successful with all varieties except the cowpea variety mentioned above. This challenge underlines that good management is important to maintain the CSB collections and ensure that seed is safe for distribution to farmers. It also highlights the importance of several of the project's strategies, including the trainings conducted on post-harvest management (output 2.3), the plant protection manual drafted by DF's agrobiodiversity advisor (output 2.4), the procurement of seed cleaning machines (output 2.6) that can help ensure that seeds are free of harmful weeds, and the replacement of seed storage containers at Galooley CSB (output 2.7).

With plans to increased efforts in collection of PGRs in the next year, and the establishment of a collection at the new CSB in Cuun village, the project target of 70 should be feasible to achieve, particularly with improved seed handling and storage practices.

The indicator is adequate for measuring the outcome, but we have found it important to collect additional information on the seed quality/health to better understand the status of the collections.

Indicator 02: 1280 households (75% of target population) perceive that their access to quality seeds has improved since 2019

This indicator will be measured at endline. However, we expect that trainings on seed handling and postharvest management (output 2.3), combined with strengthened capacity of the CSBs will increase quality and availability of seed at both household and community level in the three villages.

Indicator 03: Seed security score of 4 key crops improved as compared to baseline in each of the three target communities

The baseline scores for this indicator have been obtained from the SSA results. In the SSA, women and men community participants selected 5-7 crops to include in the assessment, based on their importance to the community (e.g., for food security, income generation, etc.). Focus groups of men and women farmers worked to rate each crop for each of six seed security parameters presented in Table 1.

Following completion of the field work, partners in consultation with the communities identified four key crops per village that they considered feasible to work on in terms of improving seed security. As shown in Table 2, the crops selected vary by village, with maize, sorghum and cowpea being common to at least two villages.

The average scores for the 4 crops by seed security parameter are shown in Figure 1. The lowest average scores are for choice of seed (indicating low number of varieties available), and capacity to produce, indicating limitations in farmers' abilities to save and produce their own seed. However, with the exception of quality and adaptability parameters in Cuun village, most parameters have an average score of 6 or less out of 10 across crops indicating room for improvement in several aspects.

Table 1. Six parameters of seed security assessed in the SSA

Parameter	Definition
Availability	Sufficient quantity of seeds of desired crops can be obtained within reasonable proximity, and at the time of sowing periods. Good seed stock at household level and/or community level (community seed bank), a good public seed distribution system and a well-developed seed market increase availability of seeds.
Access	Farmers have own seed reserve and/or have adequate cash or other resources (financial credit, friends/relative or external willing to help, seed network) to buy and/or exchange/barter for appropriate seeds.
Quality	Seeds are of acceptable quality defined in terms of physical purity, germination, moisture content, health and vigour of seeds.
Adaptability	Seeds are well adapted to local environment and show stability in production performance in subsequent years.
Choice of seeds	Farmers have choice for seeds with desired traits, such as shape, size, color, taste, culinary qualities and other traits.
Capacity to produce and save own seeds	Farmers have technical (knowledge and skills), Social-economic (have access to resources, are able to organize, etc.), and political (have supportive policy and legal environments) capacities enabling them to produce and save their own seeds.

Source: USC Canada, SSA guide, 2019

In the next two years, the goal of the project will be to work with farmers to increase the seed security scores. Several of the activities already underway will contribute to this (e.g. collection of PGRs will improve the diversity of crops, testing of new varieties will ensure they are adaptable, trainings in seed handling and post-harvest management will improve seed quality). However, the results of the SSA will help target these actions even further. In addition, action plans will be developed to identify any additional initiatives that can either be implemented as part of the current project (output 2.7) or pursued through longer term collaborations with other stakeholders (e.g. government policies to regulate the quality of imported seed, or seed/grain traders to improve the diversity or quality of seed available on local markets).

Table 2. Key crops to be monitored by village

	Village		
Crop	Galooley	Beer	Cuun
Maize			
Sorghum			
Cowpea			
Sesame			
Tomato			
Onion			
Papaya			
Dates			

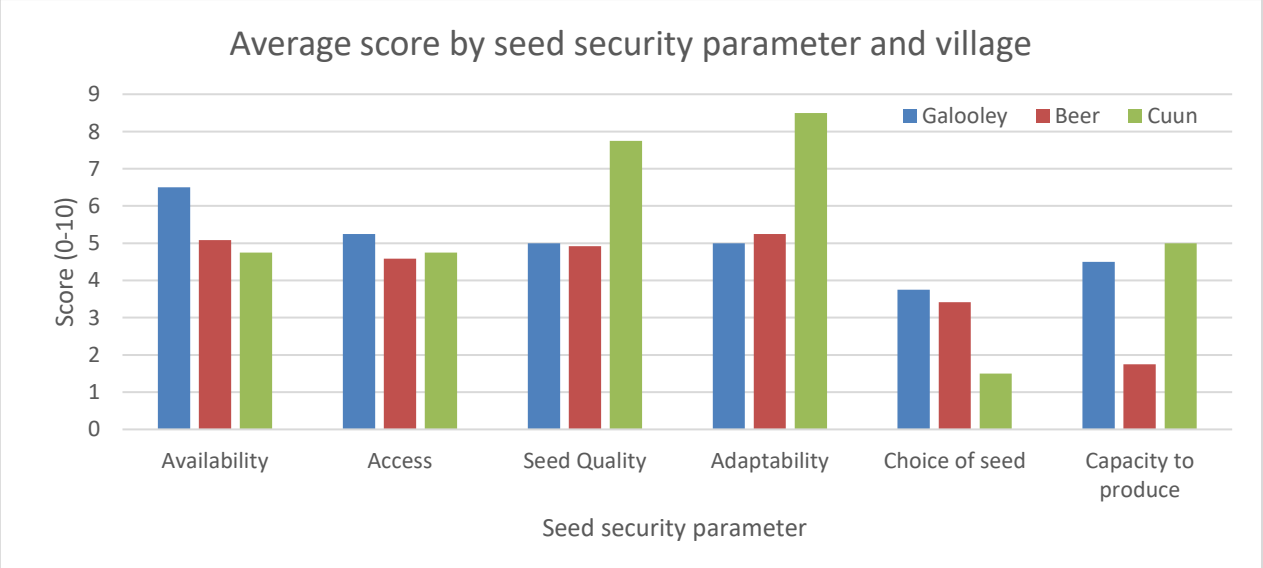


Figure 1. Average scores for the four key crops by seed security parameter and village

Indicator 04**: **At least 240 vulnerable households, including at least 96 female-headed households, have improved soil and water resources on their farms

Of 160 (63F) households supported by the project in Beer, and Galooley villages, **130 (53 F) have improved agricultural lands** with well-maintained soil and water conservation structures (92 households in year 1 and 38 households in year 2). Monitoring of the lands that were rehabilitated in the first year of the project (February 2019) and discussions with participating households in Galooley show that gully erosion has been significantly reduced, and farmers reported an increase in productivity in the 2019 cropping season of as much as 70%. In addition, community members have demonstrated a high level of engagement for this activity, with some participants extending these structures on their land, while others in the village have replicated the techniques with their own resources. This shows the high relevance of this work. See DF's Monitoring report from April 2020 for more details (**Annex 7**).

The 30 (10F) households whose lands are not improved are those in Cuun village whose soil bunds were washed away by flash floods in June 2019. The project plans to help these households re-establish these structures, and also assist the village to develop flood control measures to better protect their fields. This should bring the result for this indicator to 160 (63F) households. This is significantly lower than the target of 240 (96F) households with improved soil and water resources, whereas the target for output indicator 3.2 (120 hectares of land rehabilitated). The reason for this is that in this reporting period partners, and in particular ADO, decided it was more effective to provide more support to fewer households, focusing on the most vulnerable. In the first year, households were supported to rehabilitate on average 0.5 hectares of their land, which allowed the project to reach 92 households. However, in this last year, HAVOYOCO supported 32 households in Galooley to rehabilitate on average 1 hectare of their land, whereas in Beer village, ADO supported only 6 households (3F) to rehabilitate on average 6.9 hectares each.

The focus for the remainder of the project will be to accompany farmers already supported in maintaining the existing structures, monitor the impacts of the initiative, as well as to encourage other farmers to replicate the techniques on their own farms.

Indicator 05**: **Evidence of progress towards implementation of policy measures supportive of farmers' rights/ITPGRFA is documented

Throughout Somalia, governing systems to protect rights of farmers were destructively disrupted due to civil conflicts. In general, farmers are not protected, they are also not encouraged to contribute to the improvement of food security. They do not have access to loans nor other supports other than the small trainings and tools provided by International non-governmental organizations.

In this reporting period, progress has been made towards the implementation of policy measures supportive of farmers' rights/ITPGRFA through the multi-stakeholder policy dialogues that were initiated in both Somaliland and Puntland. This is significant as this is the first time since Somaliland became autonomous that the duty bearers agreed on strategies for developing and enacting a seed policy, despite a long-recognized need. In addition, the dialogues included the active participation of farmers. An agreement was made to test the quality of the imported seeds at Berbera port before seeds are made available in the markets, responding to a problem voiced strongly by farmers in both the workshop and SSA. Formerly, were not at the discussion table, but presently they have been on board and had strong influence and were eager to participate in the process.

Previous efforts to develop a seed law in Somaliland and a seed policy in Puntland were unsuccessful. These efforts (supported by other donors) were conducted by external consultants, lacked local ownership. The current process is therefore encouraging and will be followed up closely by DF and the partners.

Indicator 06**: **At least 70 percent of the benefited households have experienced positive change in their livelihood security

This indicator will be measured quantitatively through a survey at endline. However, monitoring to date shows that soil and water conservation measures have already contributed to increasing

food production (ind 04), and it is expected that continued progress to improve seed security parameters of key crops (ind 03) and the functioning of the CSBs will lead to additional benefits.

3.4 Monitoring of assumptions

A total of 16 assumptions were identified in our proposal (see **Annex** 2). Although these mostly hold true, there are a few that merit some attention, as described below.

Assumption of stable enough conditions (climatic, security context, etc) to allow for good participation in activities: The outcome, output 1 and output 2 all included assumptions that climatic and security conditions would remain stable enough to allow for good participation in activities (assumptions #5, 8, 12), and for varieties to be grown out in participatory varietal selection trials (assumption #10). The security situation in Somaliland and Puntland has remained relatively stable and at this time, stable and favorable climatic conditions observed at the start of the rainy season are expected to allow good participation in the activities. However the potential for drought is always a possibility. FAO's Somalia Rainfall Outlook for 2020 Gu (April-June) (February 2020) forecasts that some areas in the far northwestern parts of Somalia, where Galooley and Beer villages are located have higher chances of below normal (40%) to normal (35%) rains this season. Flash floods have already affected some parts of Puntland this season (OCHA, May 2020), which can affect the maintenance of soil and water conservation structures, access to markets and more generally for protection of livelihoods in Cuun village. Several measures have already been taken in the last year to address these risks, such as installation of water reservoirs and irrigation systems at the CSBs, as well as work initiated to develop a plan for flood control in Cuun village.

A major change in assumptions for 2020 is related to the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Somalia is one of the African countries that has the highest number of cases (997), and governments of Puntland and Somaliland have introduced restrictions affecting movement between the two regions. While DF's partners are still implementing project activities, COVID-19 restrictions may affect the organization of knowledge sharing workshops and exchange visits (Outputs 1,4). Risks to rural communities' access to markets and food security may also affect the project outcome.

DF and the implementing partners are closely following-up on the situation and are developing mitigation plans in case the COVID-19 restrictions continue. For example, implementing partners have started working on documentation of procurement in early stages so that once funds are availed, they can immediately start interacting with selected bidders. Trainings are managed in a way that social distancing is practiced.

Assumption that CSBs maintain collections and renew them periodically (#1). Varieties/crops transfer between the CSBs has become difficult due to COVID-19 as there have been travel and transportation restrictions since March 2020. Also, COVID-19 has become a challenge for the farmers to bring back the borrowed seeds to the CSBs. DF and the implementing partners are closely monitoring the situation, and planning strategies for making sure that seeds are being collected from the farmers and thus transferred among the CSBs if the COVID-19 restrictions remain the same. The last year's experience has also shown that the CSBs' ability to maintain the collections is also hampered by inadequate management of field pests and diseases, seed handling and postharvest management. This is being addressed through activities under Output 2.

Assumption that local partners have adequate capacity to conduct seed security assessments (#6): This assumption continues to be monitored carefully. In this reporting period, we expected that the SSA training workshop would be sufficient in building the required capacity for partners and DF to conduct the assessments following the training; while this was true, it has required constant and close support by DF and external resources. This will continue to be necessary for the development of SSA action plans.

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

The project's aim is to contribute to "the Reduced poverty through improved seed, food and livelihood security for agropastoralist families in Somaliland and Puntland". In this period, good progress has been made on all outputs, and the project is now well underway. We have not formally assessed changes at the impact level, but the following contributions can be noted as follows.

Biodiversity conservation: The project aims to contribute to the conservation of agricultural biodiversity primarily through the collection of at least 40 crop varieties from 13 crops which will be conserved in community seed banks (Output 2). The sustainable use on-farm of these crop varieties will be enabled by making them accessible to local communities via loans from the CSB. Somalia does not currently have any national gene bank. The CSBs will thus play an important role in building up germplasm collections in the country and encouraging their sustainable use. The soil and water conservation (Output 3) will also contribute to improved soil health and help maintain a diverse soil biota and productive capacity. In the medium to long-term, the awareness raising and policy work (Output 4) should contribute to the policies, strategies and programs that support the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources.

To date, the project has contributed to this higher-level impact by strengthening the communities' capacity to protect their genetic resources from pests and diseases. Although PGR collection activities are just being initiated, the efforts made to clean the CSB seed collections from pests and diseases have been important to maintain the crop varieties that are already conserved and used by local farmers. As the project progresses, we expect that investments made this year in trainings in seed handling and post-harvest management, seed processing equipment, and irrigation systems will further strengthen the communities' ability to maintain their collections, while increased focus on collecting and testing new varieties will further expand the collections. The strong engagement of farmers for the soil and water conservation activities, as well as the progress made in the development of seed policies are also good steps in the right direction.

Human development and wellbeing: Human wellbeing is a human right that every human being should enjoy. At its outset, the project expected that women and men farmers in the participating communities would enhance their food and livelihood security in the following ways:

- Increased knowledge and skills through participation in the SSAs (Output 1), PVS trials (Output 2) farmers' rights/ITPGRFA trainings, and exchange visits (Output 4);
- Increased quantity and quality of household seed and grain stocks, through improved postharvest management, and improved access to quality seeds though strengthened functioning of CSBs, and other seed security initiatives;
- Improved productivity of agricultural land through land reclamation efforts; and
- Improved productivity and diversity of crop production (as a result of the above),

It was also expected that the quality and breadth of these results would be extended as actions are more fully integrated into the programs and policies of communities, governments and NGOs.

To date, the project has contributed towards this goal by capacitating 1180 women and men farmers to fight against against pests and diseases which is becoming a common challenge in Somalia, and helping 130 vulnerable households to rehabilitate and increase the productivity of their agricultural land. The authorities in Somaliland and Puntland are generally lacking sufficient resources to support the communities in all extension services. The project's support for the initiation of a multistakeholder seed policy dialogue including the participation of farmers is important in terms of recognizing farmers' rights to influence decision-making that influences them. This has also led to concrete plans to test and certify seeds imported into the country.

4. Contribution to the Global Goals for Sustainable Development (SDGs)

The SDGs most relevant to our project are SDG 1 (No poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero hunger). The project also has linkages to SDG 13 (Climate Action) and SDG15 (Life on Land).

The contributions to date are mostly related to the following three targets of SDG 2 are outlined below.

SDG target	Project contribution
2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.	-Increased productivity linked to land rehabilitation (Output 3) -Improved knowledge of techniques to reduce post-harvest losses (Output 2)
2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	-Access to a diversity of adaptable crop varieties in CSBs and plans to introduce other seed security measures (Output 2) -Reduced gully erosion to help maintain agroecosystems (Output 3) -Plans to develop flood control measures (Output 3) -Policy initiatives to increase quality of imported seed (Output 4).
2.5 By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.	-Genetic resources maintained in CSBs, despite problems with pests and diseases) -Work initiated to increase the diversity of crop varieties in CSBs

5. Project support to the Conventions, Treaties or Agreements

The project is contributing to the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA). Somalia is not yet a party of the ITPGRFA and has therefore not appointed a focal point to the treaty. The relevant government bodies are the Ministries of Agriculture of Somaliland and Puntland. To date, the project has facilitated four ITPGRFA workshops (i**nd 4.1**), and provided support to the Ministries of Agriculture in both Somaliland and Puntland to initiate seed policy dialogues (**ind 4.3, 4.4**). These events engaged a total of 90 farmers (36F), 112 government and NGO staff, as well as 30 participants from academic and international organizations (**ind 4.2**). The Director of Crop Production of the Somaliland Ministry of Agriculture also participated in the SSA training and field work in Galooley and Beer villages. This is helping to build awareness about the ITPGRFA and farmers' rights, as well as the concrete realities and needs of farming communities.

In related work funded by Norad, DF and partners from Guatemala, Nepal and Malawi held a side-event on the 8th Governing Body of the ITPGRFA in Rome in November 2019 entitled *Best Practices and Lessons Learned in the Realization of Farmers' Rights*. In the side event, the experience from DF's work in Somalia was shared as one of the good practices, together with examples from Ethiopia, Guatemala, Nepal and Malawi. The side-event is directly linked to the ongoing process of strengthening the implementation of Farmers' Rights in the ITPGRFA. The experience from Somalia contributes to DF's work in the Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group on Farmers' Rights, in which a DF representative participates as observer.

6. Project support to poverty alleviation

Overall, the project is targeting a total of 1,100 agro-pastoralist households in Somaliland and 500 households in Puntland, corresponding to about 9,600 people. The project prioritizes resource-poor and female-headed households. The following direct impacts are expected from the project. Women and men agropastoralists are expected to learn and exchange knowledge with other community members, government, NGO and other actors through participation in the SSAs (Output 1), PVS trials (Output 2) and the trainings on farmers' rights/ITPGRFA, and exchange visits (Output 4). This is expected to benefit at least one person from 1,600 households. Approximately 952 women and 878 men are expected to be supported in improving seed quality

and postharvest management thereby increasing households' seed stocks and improving productivity. In the medium term, improved CSB management, and other seed security initiatives is expected to improve access to quality seeds for least 1280 households, while 240 households will receive support to rehabilitate degraded land. In the long-term, better access to diverse, quality seeds and enhanced soil and water conservation will improve the productivity and diversity of crop production, contributing to enhanced food and livelihood security, and enabling communities to better adapt to climate change and other shocks.

In terms of indirect impacts, work to raise awareness on farmers' rights, seed security and the ITPGRFA (Outputs 1 and 4) is expected to contribute to extending the quality and breadth of the above livelihood impacts, as actions are more fully integrated into the programs and policies of communities, governments and NGOs.

Notable achievements this year include: training of 1180 farmers in seed handling and post harvest management (**ind 2.3**), and in the last two years, the rehabilitation of 122 hectares of land (**ind 3.2**), benefitting 130 households who have already begun to observe improvements in productivity (**ind 03**). In addition, important investments have been made in the CSBs and related farmers' organizations (**ind 2.4, 2.6, 2.7**). These will be functional in the next year, and increase farmers' access to quality seeds.

7. Consideration of gender equality issues

The project aims to contribute 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 food- and livelihood 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 seed security). The project will also contribute to indirect impacts through its policy work. For example, we will support relevant institutions and ministries to develop action plans to mainstream gender into national seed policies and strategies.

In terms of women's participation, partners and DF have established a standard that at least 40% of beneficiaries should be women. In analysing the monitoring data for the last two years, we find that this has generally been achieved, with some exceptions. Policy workshops and ITPGRFA trainings have had weaker participation of women overall, due especially to the paucity of women from NGO, government and international organizations (about 20-30%). Women farmers were also poorly represented in the policy dialogues (0 of 4 farmers in Somaliland, and 3 of 14 farmers in Puntland). For other workshops and trainings, participation of women was low for activities

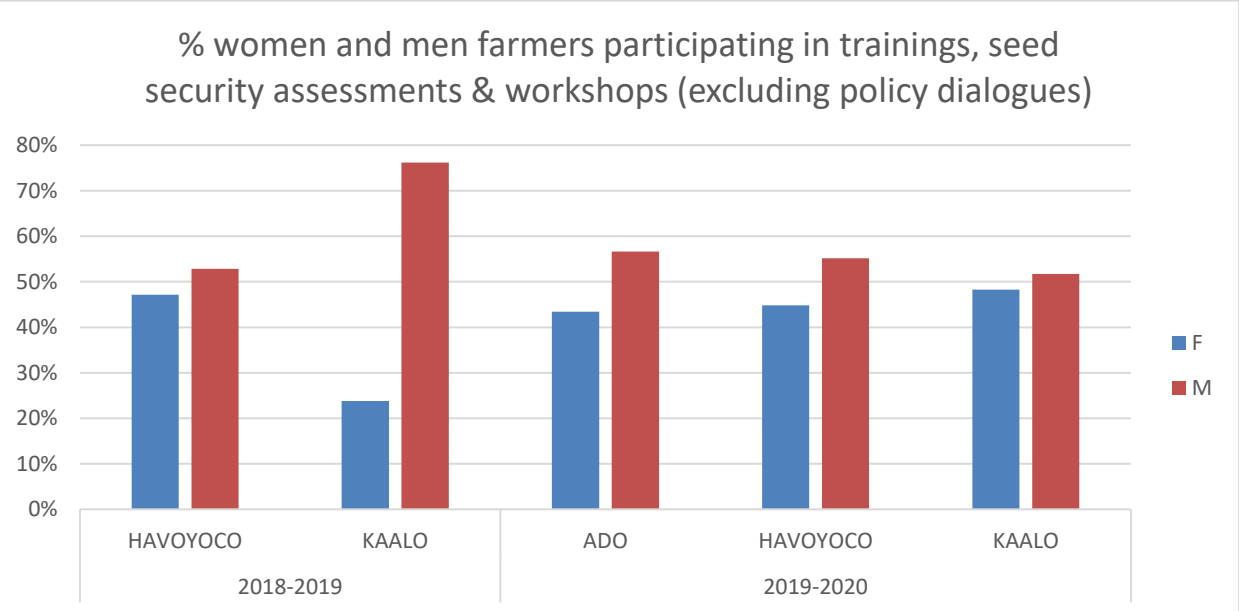


Figure 2. Participation of women and men farmers in project activities 2018-19 vs. 2019-2020

organized by KAALO in the first year of the project, but this has improved significantly in the last year (Figure 2). The project team has also noted improvements in the participation and leadership role of women with community-based organizations involved in the program.

8. Monitoring and evaluation

The monitoring and evaluation tasks are coordinated by DF's Somalia/Somaliland M&E advisor, in close collaboration with partners. The M&E plans for Darwin Initiative project were discussed and reviewed with the implementing partners at the inception phase of this reporting period. As a result, detailed plans for implementation, supervision and monitoring were developed to ensure that the activities are delivered with the expected quality as well as changes attributable to the project are systematically documented throughout its implementation.

With this in action, DF conducted regular field monitoring visits and observations to follow-up on and guide project implementation and document changes, lessons learnt, etc. Also, there are structured meetings among DF, the implementing partners, farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture to share project progress, challenges and lessons learnt as well as to fine-tune implementation plans. Revisions made to outcome indicators and targets (submitted as part of the Change Request in December 2019) were also discussed with partners.

The quality of implementation was improved by establishing minimum standards for activities such as soil and water conservation structures, irrigation infrastructures and the procurement of seed cleaning machines, as well as criteria for other activities including training and other supports and initiatives for the beneficiaries to be supported. As a result, the implementation is on track and the project performance has improved since the project was started.

DF's Oslo M&E advisor designed a project register to help compile and analyse all monitoring data for the project, as described in section 3.2. DF's Somalia/Somaliland M&E advisor then worked closely with partners and the project staff to prepare and analyse the results.

To establish contribution/attribution of activities and outputs to project outcomes, the project is using several approaches. In this period, focus group discussions with participants in the soil and water conservation activities (Output 3) were carried out to document the changes they had observed in the rehabilitated lands. Also, control sites were identified to compare the level of erosion (see **Annex** 7). In the last year, DF has also worked with partners to introduce the use of two narrative-based monitoring techniques that are useful for documenting changes perceived by beneficiaries and program staff, as well as how changes occur. These are Most Significant Change and a simplified version of Outcome Harvesting, developed by SaferWorld. Retrospective (post-pre) questions will also be used in household surveys to measure indicators 02 (# households perceive that their access to quality seeds has improved since 2019) and 03 (% of benefited households that have experienced a positive change in their livelihood security). The survey instrument will include questions to identify which program activities have contributed most to the changes.

9. Lessons learnt

- Technical trainings and skills demonstrations have helped equip the targeted disadvantaged small holder farmers with techniques that will help strengthen their food production systems. In addition to contributing to poverty alleviation goals, this has also changed the strategic thinking of government actors. A positive indication is that the relevant stakeholders are interesting to interact with the CSBs.
- Water is a key resource in arid environments such as Somalia that needs to be integrated in all projects in such contexts. Communities have shown very strong engagement for the soil and water conservation activities, which farmers believe has contributed to improved yields. The establishment of irrigation structures to increase the CSBs' capacity for seed multiplication was also a very clear and strong need expressed by communities. Mitigation measures for flood control are also essential for Cuun village.

- It is a very good idea to include an activity such as 2.7 (Pilot other initiatives to improve seed availability, access and quality based on priorities/opportunities identified in the SSAs), which is not firmly defined from the start. This has allowed the project to respond to emerging needs and priorities identified by communities, such as the irrigation structures mentioned above.
- Seed security assessments are very useful for strengthening work on seed systems and agrobiodiversity. However, this has been a challenging exercise for the local partners to implement, that has required repeated and close follow-up and assistance. In the future, a simpler methodology would be more appropriate for SSA exercises led by local NGOs. Alternatively, the assessments should be coordinated by a specialized research institute.
- Certain activities have taken longer than expected or required additional financial resources, which should be taken into account in future planning. For example, the procurement of seed cleaning equipment took longer than expected because such machines are not available in Somalia or neighbouring countries. Similarly, the seed policy process required time and more resources than initially planned.
- COVID-19 has affected multiple activities such as procurement and trainings. As mitigation implementing partners have started working on documentation of procurement in early stages so that once funds are availed, they can immediately start interacting with selected bidders. Trainings are managed in a way that social distancing is practiced.
- The annual report review has been very helpful, especially by signalling the possibility of requesting a project extension. This has allowed the project to compensate for delays experienced in the project start-up and the project is now on track. The project team may not have identified this option, had it not been for the external review. Useful suggestions were also made to improve the log frame.
- Attention to basic M&E processes and close coordination with partners have helped strengthen the quality of project implementation. Exercises such as joint field monitoring, regular review of implementation plans, and identification of corrective actions have been very important in this regard.

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

We found the reviewer's comments to be very relevant and have addressed all issues raised by the review of last year's report as follows.

Reviewer comment/queries	Response
1) The reviewer encourages the project to consider submitting a change request to extend project implementation by 6-12 months to mitigate delays experienced during year 1.	We submitted a change request and obtained approval for a 12-month extension of the project (to December 2021). We thank the review particularly for this suggestion, which indeed increases the likelihood of success.
2) Internal audits raised questions about the procurement practices of a key project partner, ADO, and, in line with Norway's anti-corruption policy, funds to ADO have been frozen while the organisation is under investigation. While the report states that ADO are updating their procurement manual, and hopes to implement activities in 2019-2020, what assurances can the project provide? If it remains impossible to work with ADO, how will the project adapt?	The issues raised by the audits have been addressed by ADO, and work has resumed. See half-year report for details.
3) During 2018, progress towards the target identified under Indicator 0.1 was supported by NORAD, prior to Darwin funding. The project states this	A revised LFA was included as part of the change request submitted in December. This included a revised

Reviewer comment/queries	Response
progress represents an updated baseline which is already close to the target in terms of diversity of varieties (48 of 55 targeted). The project should consider submitting a change request to Darwin to identify a new baseline and target which can be measured according to Darwin funding.	baseline and targets for Indicator 0.1, clarification of methods for indicator 0.2, as well as inclusion of a new indicator (0.3) to complement indicator 0.2. In addition, the we included a table with timebound (annual) targets (**Annex** 2b), as the review also noted that progress was otherwise difficult to assess. We have inserted this year's target in the LFA presented in **Annex** 1. Note that a few data entry errors were made when submitted the revised LFA in the change request. These have been corrected in the current report (**Annex** 1 and 2b).
4) For indicator 0.2, the project states that other quantitative and qualitative baseline measures on access to seed diversity will be collected during seed security assessment but no further details are provided. This mean that, going into year 2 of the project, baselines and appropriate targets are not fully understood. Please identify specific measures.	

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

None.

12. Sustainability and legacy

The project aims to emphasise local ownership and building local capacity to strengthen the sustainability of the different interventions of the project. Specifically, the project strives to:

- Strengthen community members' capacity to manage community seed banks to ensure their continued functioning after the end of the project. This includes the establishment of business plans to support their economic sustainability.
- Raise awareness and build capacity in the management and conservation of agro-biodiversity at community and government level. This will ensure that the increased diversity of plant genetic resources will be maintained, and possibly further increased, in the future.
- Promote policies for the sustainable use and conservation of plant genetic resources.
- Promote land and conservation measures that can easily be adopted and sustained.
- Sign MoUs with relevant ministries and work to strengthen their capacities.
- Strengthen the capacity of the implementing partners, and ensure transfer of knowledge and know-how from DF to the three partners and line ministries in order to increase sustainability.

This strategy is still valid. Two additional endeavours are also worth mentioning. First, in this reporting period, DF made a systematic effort to coordinate with other relevant stakeholders. For example, general project plans were shared with international and local NGOs, FAO and government agencies, which has helped complement the work of the project with the other relevant exercises running in the area. For example, international NGOs and government agencies in Somaliland have purchased seeds from the Galooley CSB to distribute in other communities.

Second, DF has also worked to build synergies between the Darwin Initiative project activities with those of other DF projects so as to maximize impact of the initiative. For example, the Norad-funded project co-financed the seed policy dialogues which allowed events to be successfully conducted in both Puntland and Somaliland. In addition, a participatory action research initiative that is active in Galooley village (Norad-funded) has demonstrated new agricultural techniques, as well as supported the visit of an agronomy professor from the Norwegian University of Life Sciences, providing important complements to the outputs delivered under Output 2 of the Darwin project.

13. Darwin identity

Darwin Initiative logo was used in all Education, Information and Communication materials. During the launching event, a very clear introduction about the project and Darwin Initiative was made publicly (where all relevant stakeholders and the community gathered). Also, in all gathering and meetings the UK government contribution is announced, and there is often a banner printed with the Darwin logo.

DF clearly distinguishes the contributions that the Darwin Initiative project played vis-à-vis contributions from DF's two other major projects (funded by Norad and the EU) in reports to all donors. The Darwin Initiative project has a clear identity because of its specific focus on biodiversity and seed systems.

Project results and plans are publicised for two reasons. First, it ensures that the other development actors are aware of the initiative and support it, and to avoid duplication. Second, publicity promotes the sustainability of the deliverables of this project by allowing other development actors to contribute. For example, the government and international organizations are promoting and interested to interact with the CSBs; the authority has purchased seeds from Galoolay seed bank.

DF has two Facebook presence both in Norwegian and English. The partners are also active on social media. Darwin Initiative is always mentioned in relevant posts.

14. Safeguarding

Guidelines for the management of funds and reporting of misconduct is an integrated part of the annual contract between DF and local partners. The guidelines for reporting of misconduct include channels for whistle-blowing.

DF has a set of ethical guidelines to which all staff must adhere. These guidelines include: Code of personal conduct; Guidelines for representation, entertainment and gifts; Notification of misconduct; Guidelines for reporting of misconduct; and Procedures for reporting of sexual harassment.

DF updated its anti-corruption policy in 2019, to which all staff were oriented. An external anti-corruption specialist prepared and facilitated a new anti-corruption workshop in Oslo that was attended by all Oslo-based staff as well as Finance and Administration managers/advisors from the country offices (including Somalia). In addition, anti-corruption workshops have been held for all country office staff and partners.

DF has started the process of developing training materials for awareness raising of sexual harassment. However, the training of staff is currently put on a hold due to the COVID-19 crisis. The plan is to facilitate training for all staff and partners, as well as to increase awareness among beneficiaries and facilitate whistle-blowing channels for the report of misconduct.

Cases of suspected mismanagement of funds and/or misconduct are handled by senior staff in Oslo. In the case of mismanagement of funds, the DF follows the Donor's requirements. There were no reported cases of suspicion mismanagement of funds or misconduct in Somalia in 2019/2020.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2019-2020

Note: some data entry errors have been corrected (highlighted in green). See oWe report results against the cumulative targets included in the indicators, but for reference we have also included the annual target for 2019-20. See **Annex** 2b for an overview of annual targets for all years.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2019-2020	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Impact Reduced poverty through improved seed, food and livelihood security for agropastoralist families in Somaliland and Puntland		---	We have not yet assessed impact at this stage in the project, but good progress has been made so far in all project outputs. We expect that the efforts to control gully erosion, reduce post-harvest losses and strengthen seed security parameters will both contribute to increasing agricultural biodiversity, and lead to better productivity in the medium term.	
Outcome Resilience of agropastoralist production systems in 3 communities enhanced through improved access to diverse, quality seeds, improved soil and water management, and increased awareness of farmers' rights among government/local actors (30 words)	**01.** Number of varieties conserved in community seed banks (CSBS) increased from 55[1] (revised baseline) to 70 varieties from 19 crop species	55	**52 varieties** are now conserved in two CSBs, three of which are newly collected this year. In the last year, nearly half (24) of the seed collections were contaminated by pests and diseases, as a result of widespread infestation which severely affected farmers across Somalia, combined with improper seed handling and storage. A tremendous effort was made to clean the contaminated seed; this was successful with all but one cowpea variety that was lost due to weevil attack. Five varieties from last year are absent from the CSB: 3 tested and found to be maladapted/had undesirable traits, one tested but not harvested/returned to the CSB another is currently under multiplication. These last two varieties will be deposited in the CSB later this year.	01. More collections will be conducted to meet specific needs identified in the SSAs, and to establish a collection for the new CSB recently inaugurated in Cuun village (see Output 2.1). 02. Progress to be monitored through qualitative methods and evaluated in an endline survey. 03. The project will focus on actions to improve the seed security parameters of the key crops. 04. We will ensure that the SWC structures are maintained, and encourage the techniques to be extended and replicated by others, by showcasing the impact
	02. 1280 households (75% of target population) perceive that their access to quality seeds has improved since 2019	---	To be assessed at endline[2]	

[1] Baseline was revised (from 48 to 55) to correct for a data entry error.

[2] Adequate baseline measures were not available for indicator 02, therefore we have decided to measure this indicator using a "post then pre design", using an endline survey only. In addition, we have added a new indicator (03) which compares the seed security score of key crops between baseline and endline.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2019-2020	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	03. Seed security score of 4 key crops improved as compared to baseline in each of the three target communities	Baseline score established	The baseline score for 4 key crops per community has been established from the seed security assessments. See section 3.3 for more details.	on land rehabilitation and crop production. Efforts will be made to re-establish structures in Cuun village damaged by flash floods and develop plans for flood control measures. 05. Partners with support of DF and the Ministries of Agriculture will work for the further development and enactment of the seed policies. 06. Progress to be monitored through qualitative methods and evaluated in an endline survey.
	04. At least 240 vulnerable households, including at least 96 female-headed households, have improved soil and water resources on their farms	240 (96 F) households	Of 160 (63F) households supported by the project in Cuun and Galooley villages, **130 (53 F) have improved agricultural lands** with well-maintained soil and water conservation structures, while 30 (10F) households in Cuun village experienced flash floods in 2019 and the structures were destroyed. Monitoring of the lands that were rehabilitated in February 2019 shows that gully erosion has been significantly reduced, and farmers reported improved productivity in the 2019 cropping season. Some farmers have taken initiative to also extend these structures on their land. See **Annex 7** for details.	
	05. Evidence of progress towards implementation of policy measures supportive of farmers' rights/ITPGRFA is documented	To be documented annually based on observed changes in actions, behaviours, relationships of key stakeholders ; no specific target established	A **multi-stakeholder process** for establishing a **seed policy** has been initiated in both Somaliland and Puntland, including the **active participation of farmers**. This is significant as this is the first time since Somaliland became autonomous that the duty bearers agreed on strategies for developing and enacting a seed policy, despite a long-recognized need. An agreement was made to test the quality of the imported seeds at Berbera port before seeds are made available in the markets, responding to a problem voiced strongly by farmers in both the workshop and SSA. Formerly, farmers' say was not thoroughly considered as they were not at the discussion table, but presently they have been on board and had strong influence and were eager to participate in the discussion.	
	06. At least 70 percent of the benefited households have experienced positive change in their livelihood security	---	To be assessed at endline.	
Output 1. Seed security assessments (SSAs) conducted with local communities and	**1.1.** SSAs and action plans developed in 3 communities	3 SSAs completed	The SSAs have been **completed in all three communities**, and draft reports produced. Work will now proceed to develop and validate the action plans.	
	1.2. 24 women and 36 men (community, government,	24 women, 36 men	Overall, **29 women and 57 men** have been engaged in SSA trainings held during this reporting period. **Annex 6** contains a travel report summarizing observations from the initial 9-day training.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2019-2020	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
other local agencies (government, NGO)	NGOs) trained in SSA methodology			
	1.3. 2 government agencies, 6 NGOs, 11 iNGOs, 22 farmer groups, unions and cooperatives, 6 women and youth associations, 12 local committees, 6 academic institutes engaged in SSA field work, action plans and/or sharing workshops	2 GO, 5 NGOs, 2iNGOs, 3 farmer groups, 1 academic engaged in SSA field work	**1 GO, 3 NGOs, 1 University, 1 iNGO (DF), 1 academic organization** were engaged in SSA field work, and an agricultural consulting firm provided support in preparing the SSA reports. A knowledge sharing event was held as the opening session of the SSA training workshop to engage more stakeholders, but few were able to attend due to a scheduling conflict with another high profile event that day. More stakeholders will be involved in the action plans and sharing workshops in the next year.	
Activity 1.1. Carry out context analysis, review of existing studies, and mapping of actors engaged in the local farming and seed system			Existing studies and actor mapping were completed in preparation for the SSA training held in June.	None.
Activity 1.2. Provide training on gender-sensitive seed security assessment (SSA) to local partners			Trainings completed between June and October 2019. 21 people (3F), from 5 NGOs, 2 government agencies, and 1 university participated in a 9-day training in June 2019, facilitated by SeedChange/USC Canada. Two people from FAO, and an agricultural consulting firm) participated for 1-2 days. Further training occurred during field work in the 3 communities, where 61 (26F) community members and local seed/grain traders participated.	None.
Activity 1.3. Conduct SSAs in 3 communities with local communities and other local actors			Field work completed in 3 communities and draft reports produced.	
Activity 1.4. Hold knowledge sharing workshops to raise awareness of SSA findings			Planned for next period.	To be held once action plans are completed.
Activity 1.5. Develop action plans with communities and local government/partners			Planned for next period.	Develop action plans based on the SSA reports.
Output 2. Initiatives supported to improve access to diverse quality seeds for women and men agropastoralists	**2.1.** At least 24 crop varieties collected in Somaliland/Puntland and 15 adaptable varieties obtained from regional gene banks	9 varieties	**3 new varieties** were added to the collection at Galooley CSB. 8 varieties are identified from Galooley CSB in Somaliland and ready to be transported to the new CSB in Cuun village when COVID-19 restrictions allow.	
	2.2. At least 18 crop varieties tested in adaptation trails and participatory varietal selection (PVS)	---	**10 new varieties** were tested for adaptability by the CSB management committees in Galooley and Beer villages, 6 of which were found to be adaptable, 4 maladapted or with undesirable traits. Moringa was also planted in the CSB compound.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2019-2020	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	2.3. 952 women and 878 men trained/supported to improve seed quality/reduce postharvest losses	1224 (636 F & 588 M) trained	A total of **1180 people (539 F, 641 M**) in Beer, Cuun and Galooley were trained this reporting period on improving seed quality and reduction of postharvest losses.	
	2.4. 1 standard of procedures manual for CSBs in Somalia and 1 manual for technical NGO/GO staff developed	---	**1 standard of procedures manual** revised and improved (see Act 2.4) and **1 plant protection manual** drafted (see **Annex 5**).	
	2.5. Business plans for 3 existing CSBs developed, and 1 pilot project per CSB initiated to generate funds to cover operating costs	**---**	n/a	
	2.6. 3 threshing machines, 3 seed cleaning & processing machines, 3 moisture meters and 3 balances are operational in the CSBs	1 seed cleaning machine, 3 balances	**3 seed cleaning machines** with solar power generators were procured. The original target had been to pilot one machine in Galooley village and then procure the remaining two next year, but it was found to be more cost-effective to procure all 3 due to transportation costs. The balances, threshing machines and moisture meters will be purchased in the next period.	
	2.7. # other seed security initiatives piloted to increase seed availability, access or quality based on priorities identified in the SSAs – (target to be determined based on SSA action plans)	Irrigation infrastructures at 3 CSBs	**2 initiatives** carried out: 1) Irrigation infrastructures established at 3 CSBs, and 2) seed storage containers and hermetic bags were also obtained for Galooley CSB, given the problems identified in seed storage (see Indicator 01).	
Activity 2.1. Collect PGRs in Somaliland and Puntland and obtain adaptable PGRs from regional gene banks based on needs pinpointed in the SSAs			Three new varieties were collected by Galooley CSB. A new community seed bank has been established in Cuun village (Puntland) with funding from Norad. To help establish a seed collection, DF facilitated contact between partners to source 8 varieties from Galooley CSB in Somaliland that meet the needs of the farmers in Cuun. The transport of the crop varieties to Puntland has been delayed due to COVID-19 restrictions. Efforts were also made to obtain seed varieties from the Ministry of Agriculture in Somaliland collected through an FAO project (SOMASEED), but this has been unsuccessful to date.	PGRs will be collected from farmers in Somaliland and Puntland. We will also submit requests for seeds from regional and national gene banks
Activity 2.2 Conduct adaptation tests and participatory varietal selection trials of new varieties obtained in activity 2.1.			10 new varieties were tested for adaptability by the CSB management committees in Beer and Galooley villages. 6 were found to be adapted to local conditions, whereas 4 were either not adaptable or had traits farmers considered undesirable. One is a tree (moringa) which has been planted in the CSB demo site in Galooley. These were small trials run by the CSB and did not require financial backing of the project.	Newly collected varieties will be tested through PVS.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2019-2020	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.3 Provide trainings and support to strengthen seed quality and reduce postharvest losses at the household level		The training participants were organized into 8 cohorts, each cohort was trained for one day. Topics covered including post-harvest handling and practices of cereals and pulses grains during harvest, drying of heads/cobs/panicles, threshing, winnowing, storage and transport. Also, selection of seed panicles from grain cobs for conservation and handling of seed storage for next plantations. The training was facilitated by the Ministries of Agriculture in Somaliland and Puntland.		At community level, volunteers for post-harvest awareness will be trained to increase the coverage and ensure the knowledge transfer on PHL are effectively practiced by the farmers.
Activity 2.4 Work with CSB management committees to develop a standard of procedures manual and provide training to strengthen CSB management		DF's agrobiodiversity advisor revised and improved the original CSB manual produced in year 1. Based on challenges identified this year with management of pests and diseases, she also drafted a plant protection manual. Partners validated the manuals with farmers and field staff.		The manuals will be finalized based on comments from partners and communities. CSB management committees will be trained in their use.
Activity 2.5 Develop business plans and support pilot projects to generate income for the CSBs		No activities planned for this period.		Business plans will be developed for the CSBs based on the initiatives and guidance suggested by the SSA findings.
Activity 2.6 Provide financial and technical support to CSBs for purchase and operating of seed processing equipment		Seed cleaning machines were procured and purchased by DF from Norway, and shipping to Somaliland is now being arranged. Solar generators were also purchased locally and will be used to power the seed cleaners.		Training farmers on use of the seed cleaning machines, so they can be used in the upcoming harvest from Dec 2020. Threshing machines, balances and moisture meters will also be provided to the CSBs.
Activity 2.7 Pilot other initiatives to improve seed availability, access and quality based on priorities/opportunities identified in the SSAs		Two berkads (water reservoirs) were constructed for Beer and Galooley CSBs, whereas water pumps were installed in Cuun CSB to take the water nearby borehole constructed by DF project, funded by NORAD. Irrigation systems (elevator water tanks and solarized drip irrigation) were installed for all three CSBs. Additionally, bottles and hermetic sacs were purchased for Galooley CSB to improve seed storage conditions.		Work with CSB management committees to operationalize the irrigation infrastructures and systems. Implement other initiatives based on SSA action plans.
Output 3. Support provided to reclaim and rehabilitate	**3.1.** Soil and water conservation plans established in 3 communities	1	Soil and water conservation (SWC) assessments and plans are now completed in all **3 communities**.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2019-2020	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
degraded agricultural land	**3.2** 120 hectares of land improved through establishment of soil and water conservation structures	53	In total the project has supported the rehabilitation of 142 hectares of land in the three villages, with 75 hectares added this reporting period. However, the SWC structures on 20 hectares of land in Cuun village were destroyed during flash floods in 2019. As of this report, **122 hectares** in total are therefore improved, meeting the project target.	
Activity 3.1 Conduct participatory mapping and assessment to develop community soil and water conservation plans		DF's water engineer supported ADO to plan the soil and water conservation activities in Beer. Furthermore, soil and water conservation plans for all three villages were revised developed based on the different needs in SWC in the three communities. In Cuun village, this includes identifying flood control measures and SWC techniques that will be more resistant to flooding than soil bunds.		Monitoring maintenance of established structures and revising SWC plans as needed. Finalize the flood control plans for Cuun village.
Activity 3.2. Support communities in the construction and maintenance of soil and water conservation structures (soil bunds, check dams, gully rehabilitation, afforestation)		The project supported 38 farmers (16F) in Galooley and Beer villages to rehabilitate 75 ha of land through soil bunds and gabions to conserve and retain water to stabilize the soil in manner that crop productivity can be improved over time.		Support farmers in maintaining SWC structures and encourage other to replicate them by showcasing their impact on land rehabilitation and crop production. Assist Cuun village in replacing the SWC structures that were washed away.
Output 4. Support provided to raise awareness among government agencies and other local actors on farmers' rights, seed security and related policy instruments (ITPGRFA)	**4.1** 5 training workshops on ITPGRFA, farmers rights and seed security conducted[3]	3	A total of **4 training workshops** have been conducted on farmers' rights and the ITPGRFA (two in 2018-19 and two in this reporting period).	
	4.2 57 men and 63 women from farmers' and women/youth organizations and 150 government and NGO staff who participate in field visits and exchanges to learn about seed security/farmers' rights initiatives	30 GO and NGO staff participate in Somaliland seed policy planning workshop	A total of 90 farmers (**54 men and 36 women**), **112 (27F) government and NGO staff**, and 30 participants from academic and international organizations have participated in the last two years in ITPGRFA trainings and policy workshops in Somaliland and Puntland.	
	4.3 Situation analysis and planning workshop for development of a Somaliland seed policy/strategy are completed	Planning workshop completed	A **planning workshop** to initiate the process for developing a seed policy for Somaliland was **completed** in this reporting period.	

[3] The number of training workshops on ITPGRFA, farmers rights and seed security has been increased from 2 to 5.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2019-2020	Progress and Achievements April 2019 - March 2020	Actions required/planned for next period
	4.4 Situation analysis and planning workshop for development of a Puntland seed policy/strategy are completed	**---**	A **planning workshop** to initiate the process for developing of a seed policy for Puntland was **carried out** in this reporting period. It was originally planned for 2020-2021 but there was interest among stakeholders to conduct it earlier.	
Activity 4.1 Conduct training workshops on ITPGRFA, farmers rights and seed security for government, NGOs and local communities			1 training conducted in Cuun village (Puntland) and 1 conducted in Galooley (Somaliland), with a total of 67 participants (21 F), including 26 community members, 29 government officials and 11 from academic institutions.	1 training to be conducted by ADO in Beer village.
Activity 4.2 Organize field visits and exchanges to build awareness on initiatives that strengthen seed security/farmers' rights (including activities in the project villages + 1 exposure visit to Ethiopia)			Given the focus on seed security assessments and policy workshops this reporting period, no additional exchanges or events were organized.	Facilitate field days among seed stakeholders and exposure visits among the CSBs.
Activity 4.3 Support the Somaliland MoA to initiate development of a national seed policy/strategy (situation analysis and planning workshop with relevant stakeholders)			In March 2020, ADO, HAVOYOCO and the Ministry of Agricultural Development carried out review and planning workshop for Somaliland seed policy. The aim of the workshop was to revise a recently drafted seed policy and develop a plan for improving and enacting it. Measures for controlling the quality of the imported seeds were also discussed.	ADO and HAVOYOCO in consultation with DF and the Ministry of Agriculture will lobby for a revised Somaliland seed policy to be drafted, and work towards its enactment.
Activity 4.4 Support the Puntland MoA to initiate development of a national seed policy/strategy (situation analysis and planning workshop with relevant stakeholders)			In Dec 2019, the project funded a three-day workshop on Puntland seed policy, with the aim to engage the stakeholders in planning processes for the development of a seed policy for Puntland State of Somalia	KAALO in consultation with DF and the Ministry of Agriculture will lobby for a revised Puntland seed policy to be drafted, and work towards its enactment.

Annex 2a: Project's full current logframe as presented in the most recent Change Request (December, 2019)

Note: data entry errors for indicator 01 are not corrected

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
Impact Reduced poverty through improved seed, food and livelihood security for agropastoralist families in Somaliland and Puntland			
Outcome Resilience of agropastoralist production systems in 3 communities enhanced through improved access to diverse, quality seeds, improved soil and water management, and increased awareness of farmers' rights among government/local actors	**01.** Number of varieties conserved in community seed banks (CSBS) increased from 48 (revised baseline) to 70 varieties from 18 crop species[4] **02.** 1280 households (75% of target population) perceive that their access to quality seeds has improved since 2019[5] **03.** Seed security score[6] of 4 key crops improved as compared to baseline in each of the three target communities **04.** At least 240 vulnerable households, including at least 96 female-headed households, have improved soil and water resources on their farms **05.** Evidence of progress towards implementation of policy measures supportive of farmers' rights/ITPGRFA is documented **06.** At least 70 percent of the benefited households have experienced positive change in their livelihood security	01. Seed bank registers 02. Household survey in 2021 03. Community workshops in 2019 and 2021 04. Beneficiary survey in 2020 and 2021; annual field survey of rehabilitation status in sample of plots 05. Outcome harvesting logs[7] and key informant interviews 06. Household survey in 2021; Regular qualitative monitoring with Most Significant Change	-CSBs maintain collections and renew them periodically -Seed security initiatives address real constraints in the seed system (including women and men's priorities) -Soil and water conservation structures are adequately maintained by communities -Government/local actors develop an awareness of farmers' rights and seed security concerns -Stable enough conditions (climatic, security context, etc) to allow for good participation in activities
Output 1. Seed security assessments (SSAs) conducted with local communities and other local agencies (government, NGO)	**1.4.** SSAs and action plans developed in 3 communities **1.5.** 24 women and 36 men (community, government, NGOs) trained in SSA methodology **1.6.** 2 government agencies, 6 NGOs, 11 iNGOs, 22 farmer groups, unions and cooperatives, 6 women and youth associations, 12 local committees, 6 academic institutes engaged in SSA field work, action plans and/or sharing workshops	All indicators: project register updated quarterly	-Local partners have adequate capacity to conduct SSAs. -Government, NGO and other actors see value/interest in SSAs -Stable enough conditions (climatic, security context, etc) to allow for good participation in SSAs
Output 2. Initiatives supported to improve access to diverse quality seeds for	**2.1.** At least 24 crop varieties collected in Somaliland/Puntland and 15 adaptable varieties obtained from regional gene banks **2.2.** At least 18 crop varieties tested in adaptation trails and participatory varietal selection (PVS)	All indicators: project register updated quarterly	-Material transfer agreements can be negotiated with regional gene banks to obtain plant genetic resources

[4] Collections carried out in 2018 with support from Norad increased the number of varieties to 48 (see Year 1 report); thus the baseline and targets have been revised.
[5] Adequate baseline measures were not available for indicator 02, therefore we have decided to measure this indicator using a "post then pre design", using an endline survey only. In addition, we have added a new indicator (03) which compares the seed security score of key crops between baseline and endline.
[6] Measured based on six parameters: seed availability, seed access, seed quality, adaptability of seeds, choice of seeds, capacity to produce seeds. In the Seed Security Assessment, each community has identified four key crops for which they will work to improve at least one of these six parameters by 2021. A baseline has been established through community workshops, in which a score for each parameter was estimated for each crop using a participatory matrix scoring method.
[7] We have decided to use a simplified version of Outcome Harvesting, similar to the following method used by Saferworld.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
women and men agropastoralists	**2.3.** 952 women and 878 men trained/supported to improve seed quality/reduce postharvest losses **2.4.** 1 standard of procedures manual for CSBs in Somalia and 1 manual for technical NGO/GO staff[8] developed **2.5.** Business plans for 3 existing CSBs developed, and 1 pilot project per CSB initiated to generate funds to cover operating costs **2.6.** 3 threshing machines[9], 3 seed cleaning & processing machines, 3 moisture meters and 3 balances are operational in the CSBs **2.7.** # other seed security initiatives piloted to increase seed availability, access or quality based on priorities identified in the SSAs – (target to be determined based on SSA action plans)		-Climatic conditions allow for varieties to be grown in PVS trails -CSB management committees can dedicate time and are motivated to develop procedures manuals and business plans -Stable enough conditions (climatic, security context, etc) to allow for good participation in trainings, other initiatives
Output 3. Support provided to reclaim and rehabilitate degraded agricultural land	**3.1.** Soil and water conservation plans established in 3 communities **3.2** 120 hectares of land improved through establishment of soil and water conservation structures	3.1. Project register updated quarterly 3.2. Field measurements and project register updated quarterly	-Community members feel ownership of infrastructures -Cash for work enables more vulnerable households (including female-headed) to participate
Output 4. Support provided to raise awareness among government agencies and other local actors on farmers' rights, seed security and related policy instruments (ITPGRFA)	**4.1** 5 training workshops on ITPGRFA, farmers rights and seed security conducted[10] **4.2** 57 men and 63 women from farmers' and women/youth organizations and 150 government and NGO staff who participate in field visits and exchanges to learn about seed security/farmers' rights initiatives **4.3** Situation analysis and planning workshop for development of a Somaliland seed policy/strategy are completed[11] **4.4** Situation analysis and planning workshop for development of a Puntland seed policy/strategy are completed	4.1. Project register updated quarterly 4.2. Project register updated quarterly 4.3. Review of workshop report, project register 4.4. Review of workshop report, project register	-Government, NGO and other actors have interest to learn about ITPGRFA and can dedicate time to participate in field visits/exchanges -Openness and trust can be established to allow for multi-stakeholder policy dialogues
Activities *Output 1: Seed security assessment* 1.1 Carry out context analysis, review of existing studies, and mapping of actors engaged in the local farming and seed system			

[8] The project has identified that in addition to the manual for CSB management committees, it would be helpful to have a more detailed technical manual for staff of partner organizations and government agencies who are supporting the CSBs

[9] The number of threshing machines has been reduced from 6 to 3, as the cost has been estimated to be higher than originally budgeted; 2 of the 3 threshing machines will be co-financed by other donors.

[10] The number of training workshops on ITPGRFA, farmers rights and seed security has been increased from 2 to 5.

[11] The original indicator (Policy measures to integrate farmers' rights in Somaliland's seed legislation are identified) has been revised since the government of Somaliland has decided they were not satisfied with the previous draft law and have opted to develop a new seed policy. The project has thus agreed to provide support to help accompany a new policy process.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Means of verification	Important Assumptions
1.2 Provide training on gender-sensitive seed security assessment (SSA) to local partners 1.3 Conduct SSAs in 3 communities with local communities and other local actors 1.4 Hold knowledge sharing workshops to raise awareness of SSA findings 1.5 Develop action plans with communities and local government/partners *Output 2: Access to quality seeds* 2.1 Collect PGRs in Somaliland and Puntland and obtain adaptable PGRs from regional gene banks based on needs pinpointed in the SSAs 2.2 Conduct adaptation tests and participatory varietal selection trials of new varieties obtained in activity 2.1. 2.3 Provide trainings and support to strengthen seed quality and reduce postharvest losses at the household level 2.4 Work with CSB management committees to develop a standard of procedures manual and provide training to strengthen CSB management 2.5 Develop business plans and support pilot projects to generate income for the CSBs 2.6 Provide financial and technical support to CSBs for purchase and operating of seed processing equipment 2.7 Pilot other initiatives to improve seed availability, access and quality based on priorities/opportunities identified in the SSAs *Output 3: Soil and water conservation* 3.1 Conduct participatory mapping and assessment to develop community soil and water conservation plans 3.2. Support communities in the construction and maintenance of soil and water conservation structures (soil bunds, check dams, gully rehabilitation, afforestation) Note: these activities will be complemented by trainings on natural resource management provided through the Norad-funded project *Output 4: Awareness raising and policy on farmers' rights, seed security* 4.1 Conduct training workshops on ITPGRFA, farmers rights and seed security for government, NGOs and local communities 4.2 Organize field visits and exchanges to build awareness on initiatives that strengthen seed security/farmers' rights (including activities in the project villages + 1 exposure visit to Ethiopia) 4.3 Support the Somaliland MoA to initiate development of a national seed policy/strategy (situation analysis and planning workshop with relevant stakeholders) 4.4 Support the Puntland MoA to initiate development of a national seed policy/strategy (situation analysis and planning workshop with relevant stakeholders)			

Annex 2b: Table with timebound (annual) targets to facilitate tracking progress of the project

Note: data entry errors have been corrected (highlighted in green)

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	2018-2019 result	Targets[12]		
			2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Outcome Resilience of agropastoralist production systems in 3 communities enhanced through improved access to diverse, quality seeds, improved soil and water management, and increased awareness of farmers' rights among government/local actors	**01.** Number of varieties conserved in community seed banks (CSBS) increased from 55 (revised baseline) to 70 varieties from 19 crop species	55	55	61	70
	02. 1280 households (75% of target population) perceive that their access to quality seeds has improved since 2019	---	---	---	1280 (75%)
	03. Seed security status of 4 key crops improved as compared to baseline in each of the three target communities	---	Baseline seed security score established	---	4 crops per community with increased score
	04. At least 240 vulnerable households, including at least 96 female-headed households, have improved soil and water resources on their farms	122 (47 F) households	240 (96 F) households	240 (96 F) households	240 (96 F) households
	05. Evidence of progress towards implementation of policy measures supportive of farmers' rights/ITPGRFA is documented	---	To be documented annually based on observed changes in actions, behaviours, relationships of key stakeholders; no specific target established		
	06. At least 70 percent of the benefited households have experienced positive change in their livelihood security	---	---	---	70%
Output 1. Seed security assessments (SSAs) conducted with local communities and other local agencies (government, NGO)	**1.1.** SSAs and action plans developed in 3 communities	---	3 SSAs completed	3 action plans completed	---
	1.2. 24 women and 36 men (community, government, NGOs) trained in SSA methodology	---	24 women, 36 men	---	---
	1.3. 2 government agencies, 6 NGOs, 11 iNGOs, 22 farmer groups, unions and cooperatives, 6 women and youth associations, 12 local committees, 6 academic institutes engaged in SSA field work, action plans and/or sharing workshops	---	2 GO, 5 NGOs, 2iNGOs, 3 farmer groups, 1 academic engaged in SSA field work	2 GO, 6 NGOs, 8 iNGOs, 16 farmer groups, 6 women/ youth associations, 12 local committees, 6 academic engaged in action plans/sharing workshops	---

[12] Outcome indicators have cumulative targets, whereas targets for output indicators are annual.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	2018-2019 result	Targets[12]		
			2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
Output 2. Initiatives supported to improve access to diverse quality seeds for women and men agropastoralists	**2.1.** At least 24 crop varieties collected in Somaliland/Puntland and 15 adaptable varieties obtained from regional gene banks	---	9 varieties	23 varieties	7 varieties
	2.2. At least 18 crop varieties tested in adaptation trails and participatory varietal selection (PVS)	---	---	7 varieties	18 varieties (including 7 from Y3)
	2.3. 952 women and 878 men trained/supported to improve seed quality/reduce postharvest losses	---	1224 (636 F & 588 M) trained	606 (315 F & 291 M) trained	---
	2.4. 1 standard of procedures manual for CSBs in Somalia and 1 manual for technical NGO/GO staff developed	1 manual for CSBs	---	1 manual for technical staff	**---**
	2.5. Business plans for 3 existing CSBs developed, and 1 pilot project per CSB initiated to generate funds to cover operating costs	**---**	**---**	3 business plans established & pilots initiated	
	2.6. 3 threshing machines, 3 seed cleaning & processing machines, 3 moisture meters and 3 balances are operational in the CSBs	**---**	1 seed cleaning machine, 3 balances	1 threshing machine, 2 seed cleaning machines, 3 moisture meters	**---**
	2.7. # other seed security initiatives piloted to increase seed availability, access or quality based on priorities identified in the SSAs	**---**	Irrigation infrastructures at 3 CSBs	TBD in May 2020	TBD in May 2020
Output 3. Support provided to reclaim and rehabilitate degraded agricultural land	**3.1.** Soil and water conservation plans established in 3 communities	2	1	1[13]	**---**
	3.2 120 hectares of land improved through establishment of soil and water conservation structures	67	53	**---**	**---**
Output 4. Support provided to raise awareness among government agencies and other local actors on farmers' rights, seed security and related policy instruments (ITPGRFA)	**4.1** 5 training workshops on ITPGRFA, farmers rights and seed security conducted	2	3	**---**	**---**
	4.2 57 men and 63 women from farmers' and women/youth organizations and 150 government and NGO staff who participate in field visits and exchanges to learn about seed security/farmers' rights initiatives	**---**	30 GO and NGO staff participate in Somaliland seed policy planning workshop	54 M & 60 F farmers; 111 GO and NGO staff participate in field days, and Puntland seed policy planning workshop	3 M & 3 F farmers; 9 GO, academic, NGO staff in exchange to Ethiopia on seed security and farmers' rights

[13] Since Puntland experienced recurrent floods which severely affected in the farming fields and vegetation cover, DF will assess the consequences of the floods to develop a community level flood risk mitigation and measures in Y3.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	2018-2019 result	Targets[12]		
			2019-2020	2020-2021	2021-2022
	4.3 Situation analysis and planning workshop for development of a Somaliland seed policy/strategy are completed	---	Planning workshop completed	Follow-up meetings	
	4.4 Situation analysis and planning workshop for development of a Puntland seed policy/strategy are completed	---	---	Planning workshop completed	Follow-up meetings

Annex 3: Standard Measures

Note: trainings included for 6A and 6B in last years' report (for year 1) have been removed as they were less than 3 days.

Table 1 Project Standard Output Measures

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
6A	Number of people to receive other forms of education/training	F=female M=male	S=Somali E=Ethiopian	0	21 people (3F, 18M, 19S, 3E). Seed security assessment training for partner NGOs		21 people (3F, 18M, 19S, 3E).	
6B	Number of training weeks to be provided	n/a	n/a	0	9 days		9 days	
7	Number of (i.e., different types - not volume - of material produced) training materials to be produced for use by host country	n/a	n/a	1 Standard of procedures manual for CSBs	1 Plant protection manual		2	
14A	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops to be organised to present/disseminate findings	n/a	n/a	0				
14B	Number of conferences/seminars/ workshops attended at which findings from Darwin project work will be presented/ disseminated.	n/a	n/a	0	1 (Side event at the 8th session of the ITPGRFA Governing Body)		1	

Code No.	Description	Gender of people (if relevant)	Nationality of people (if relevant)	Year 1 Total	Year 2 Total	Year 3 Total	Total to date	Total planned during the project
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (i.e., in addition to Darwin funding) for project work	n/a	n/a					

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 (*) 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
Is the report less than 10MB? If so, please email to Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk putting the project number in the Subject line.	Yes
Is your report more than 10MB? If so, please discuss with Darwin-Projects@ltsi.co.uk 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 need not submit every project document, but the main outputs and a selection of the others would strengthen the report.	Yes
Do you have hard copies of material you want 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.	No
Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	Yes
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	Yes
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	