

Darwin Initiative Main Annual Report

To be completed with reference to the “Writing a Darwin/IWT Report” Information Note:
(<https://www.darwininitiative.org.uk/resources-for-projects/reporting-forms-change-request-forms-and-terms-and-conditions/>).

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

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Darwin Project Information

Project reference	25-025
Project title	Improved seed, food and livelihood security for agro-pastoralists in Somalia
Country/ies	Somalia
Lead organisation	The Development Fund Norway
Partner institution(s)	HAVOYOCO, ADO, KAALO
Darwin grant value	£400,000
Start/end dates of project	September 1, 2018-December 31, 2021
Reporting period (e.g. Apr 2020 – Mar 2021) and number (e.g. Annual Report 1, 2, 3)	April 2020-March 2021
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1. Project summary

Over the last decades, Somalia – including the regions of Somaliland and Puntland - 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 were lost as the population fled the regions. The absence of natural resource management plans and consumption of firewood and charcoal 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 continue to suffer from lack of adequate 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 adapted 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.

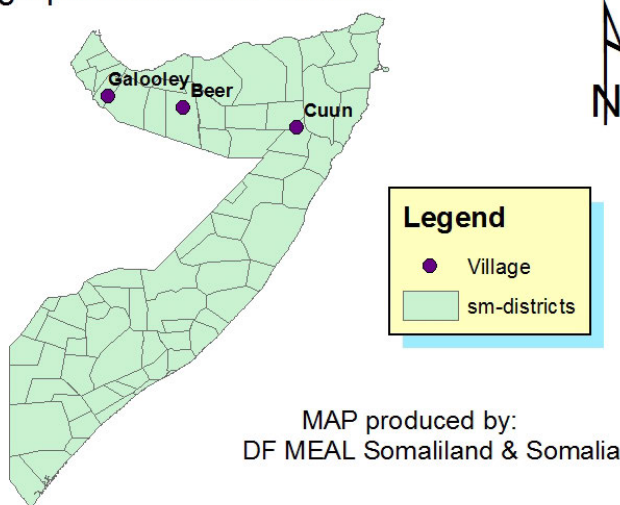
This project therefore aims to build the resilience of agro-pastoralist production systems in Somaliland and Puntland through 1) seed security initiatives to improved access to diverse, quality seeds; 2) improved soil and water management to reclaim degraded agricultural land; and 3) promoting increased 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 agro-pastoralist communities, while using these experiences to engage relevant ministries and other stakeholders at the policy level. The three 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 2018. These projects 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 (CSBs). 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.



This project is funded by DARWIN INITIATIVE

Improved seed, food and livelihood security for agropastoralists in Somalia



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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.

As reported previously, 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 pre-existing partnerships; ADO and HAVOYOCO have partnered with DF since 2009 and KAALO since 2017 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). Importantly, the project partnership base has been actively engaged in project design, including assessment of needs and identification of priorities as well as project adjustments throughout the project cycle.

During the reporting period, COVID-19 continues to affect project partnerships in several ways. Public gatherings in Somaliland and Puntland have been reduced, and as a result, trainings, events and community meetings were not carried out as planned, and technical accompaniment on crop production and other follow-up to be held after trainings or workshops were not possible as people were supposed to practice social distancing. Since March 2020, all travel from DF headquarters in Oslo to programme countries has been on hold, including a planned monitoring trip to the project area in the Autumn of 2020. Towards the second half of the reporting period, travel between Somaliland and Puntland was made possible which facilitated monitoring only during this period.

To mitigate this issue, DF and its partners invested large amounts of time to ensure that information was transmitted across the board. This was done through telephone and email communications between DF and partners, while community groups were also used to disseminate information on the ground. At organizational level, DF fast-tracked plans to mainstream new digital tools such as Teams and Sharepoint to improve communication and collaboration between headquarters and country offices. Here, DF and partners have been able to undertake project revision and adjustments based on community based monitoring teams who have consolidated project information in real time. To complement this, DF has held quarterly review meetings with partners to ensure effective and efficient project management and follow up. In the last 6 months of the reporting period, DF was able to conduct field monitoring to all project sites in collaboration with implementing partners and the local CBOs, including community seed banks, village development committees and youth and women's groups. As a result of the joint monitoring mission, CSB's were able to strengthen seed management and handling as it relates to seed cleaning and testing. Please see Annex 4 for an example of a joint monitoring report.

DF and partners continue to advocate for CSB services and available seeds with government and IO stakeholders in the agriculture and nutrition sectors. An important result during the reporting period is that Ministry of Agriculture and INGOs have commenced purchase of seeds from the CSBs which generates revenue and development of CSB structures and services. This will ultimately strengthen the sustainability of the seed banks at community level.

During the reporting period, project partners have demonstrated continued challenges related to management of seed pest and insect diseases. As the collection of seed varieties has intensified, the CSBs exposure to pest and insect diseases has subsequently increased. As a result and in an effort to strengthen the capacity of the CSBs to manage seed quality, DF has invited technical support from FAO and Amoud University. This supported has generated limited spread of seed pest and diseases to tomatoes in the Puntland CSB.

Government agencies continue to be 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. During the reporting period, this has meant collaboration on the following activities: multi-stakeholder policy dialogues, knowledge sharing workshops raising awareness on SSA findings, collection of seed varieties and a farmers rights training.

3. Project progress

3.1 Progress in carrying out project Activities

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

Activities 1.1-1.3 - related to the development and roll out of seed security assessments - were concluded during the previous reporting period. As of this reporting period, HAVOYOCO, ADO and KAALO carried out a knowledge sharing workshops in an effort to disseminate key SSA results to the project stakeholders (Activity 1.4). Here, **108 farmers (38 F and 70 M), 2 government institutions, 3 academic institutions, 7 DF-partner staff, and 1 International NGO** were engaged in these knowledge sharing workshops which were held at the respective CSB in the 3 project villages. In addition and building on the dissemination of SSA findings, each project site (the 3 villages) has developed an Action Plan with the communities and local government in an effort to strengthen seed security management through implementation of relevant CSB interventions. (Activity 1.5).

Output 2. Initiatives supported to improve access to diverse quality seeds for women and men agro-pastoralists

Activity 2.1 (Collect PGRs): 39 new seed varieties were collected locally by the 3 CSBs in the project - Cuun CSB (18 varieties), Beer (17 varieties) and Galooley CSB (4 varieties). The PGR collection was done in consultation with Ministries of Agriculture in Somaliland and Puntland. In addition, processes of obtaining seed varieties from regional gene banks in Ethiopia (through Ministry of Agriculture in Somaliland) were initiated, but this has been impeded by COVID-19 restrictions.

Activity 2.2 (Conduct adaptation tests): In this reporting period, 26 new seed varieties were tested for adaptability by the CSB management committees in Cuun, Beer and Galooley villages. 20 seed varieties were found to be adapted to local conditions, whereas 6 were either not adaptable or had traits farmers considered undesirable. For evidence of participatory varietal testing and selection of seeds, see Annex 5.

Activity 2.3 (Provide trainings to strengthen seed quality and reduce postharvest losses): HAVOYOCO, ADO and KAALO provided reducing post-harvest losses training to **637 farmers (325 F and 312 M)** during the reporting period. The training participants were organized into 13 cohorts, each cohort was trained for one day. Topics covered included: post-harvest handling and practices of cereals and pulses grains during harvest, drying of heads/cobs/panicles, threshing, winnowing, storage, and transport. Moreover, selection of seed panicles from grain cobs were carried out for conservation and handling of seed storage for the next planting season. This is to ensure seed quality improvements as well as grains for food security improvements. The training was facilitated by the Ministries of Agriculture in Somaliland and Puntland.

Activity 2.4 (Develop a standard of procedures manual and strengthen CSB management): Based on the development of a standard procedure manual for CSB management which was concluded during the previous reporting period (January 2020), a contextual guideline for running Galooley CSB (farmers' version) was finalized based on discussions and validation with the farmers. During the reporting period, the guidelines have been put to use to strengthen CSB operations as they relate to pests and disease control. The manual was also discussed with farmers in Beer and Cuun villages to consider the adaptability of the guidelines in their respective

communities. Complete adoption for the CSBs in Beer and Cuun communities is expected during the next annual project cycle. For further details, please see the Farmer's version manual in Annex 6.

Activity 2.5 (Develop business plans and support pilot projects to generate income for the CSBs): Preliminary analysis on developing business plans was conducted with the project CSBs. The analysis process involved farmers and the Ministries of Agriculture at district levels and, in regard to content, the analysis assessed market feasibility, CSB capacities and gaps. Draft CSB business plans have been developed for the Cuun and Galooley CSBs whereas Beer will be done during the next reporting period. In addition to finalizing the business plans 2021-2022, the project will support their operationalization through income generating pilot projects during the next reporting cycle.

Activity 2.6 (Seed processing equipment): 3 seed cleaning machines were procured by DF and placed at the project CSBs. Solar generators purchased locally were also installed at the CSBs to power the seed cleaning machines. In January 2021, DF's agro-biodiversity expert provided a Training of Trainers on operationalization and maintenance of the seed cleaning machines to all project partners. Operationalization of the equipment is expected to commence during the next reporting cycle.

In addition to the seed cleaning machines, 1 threshing machine was locally purchased and placed at the Galooley CSB and farmers have made use of it for the current harvest season December 2020 – March 2021. Moreover, moisture meters and balance machines were procured for the Beer and Cuun CSBs. (For photo evidence, please see Annex 7).

Activity 2.7 (Pilot other initiatives to improve seed availability, access and quality): Deliverables under Activity 2.7 are above target during the reporting period. 4 initiatives were started instead of 3 as per annual targets. Specifically, achievement of results pertains to: **2 tree-nurseries** (Guava, Orange, Mango, Lemon), **1 irrigation infrastructure extension** (drip irrigation system), **3 demonstration seed sites** for seed varieties testing through Participatory Varietal Selection, **5 seed multiplication farms** (4-7 hectares) for mainly sorghum, cowpea, sesame, wheat, barley, onion and tomato were established at the 3 CSBs based on farmers recommendation and SSA findings.

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): In May 2020, a flood mitigation plan for Cuun community in Puntland was developed. This plan ensured that KAALO's project interventions relating to flood mitigation measures (check dams) were extended to Darwin project communities. This plan resulted in interventions outlined below under Activity 3.2.

Activity 3.2 (Construction and maintenance of soil and water conservation structures): In July 2020 under a project funded by DIAKONIA, KAALO supported **31 farmers (8F)** in Cuun community and rehabilitated **30.992 ha** of land through **150 check dams** to conserve and retain water to stabilize the soil in a manner that crop productivity can be improved over time. This was in an effort to replace the soil and water conservation structures which were washed away in the 2019 floods.

Moreover, **8 farmers** in Galooley CSB's committee replicated the soil and water conservation structures in their respective communities and rehabilitated a total of **9.4 ha** of arable land to conserve and retain water to stabilize the soil and crop productivity.

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): In July 2020, **1 training** on ITPGRFA was conducted in Beer village to **25 farmers (12 F and 13 M)** with the aim of awareness raising towards seeds security, quality, and preferences as well as interactions with seed actors.

Activity 4.2 (Organize field visits and exchanges to build awareness on seed security/farmers' rights): During the reporting period, ADO, KAALO and HAVOYOCO conducted field level awareness raising meetings in an effort to strengthen seed security/farmers' rights among seed stakeholders in Somaliland and Puntland. **102 farmers (84 F and 18 M), 2 Academic Institutions, 2 Government staff, 5 DF-partner staff and 2 International NGOs** participated in the meetings.

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 2021, ADO and the Ministry of Agricultural Development carried out a review and planning workshop on the topic of Somaliland's seed policy. The aim of the workshop was to revise a recently drafted seed policy and develop a plan for improving and enacting it. **5 Academic institutions, 2 government agencies, 40 farmers (9F), 1 DF-partner (ADO)** participated in the workshop.

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 March 2021, the project supported a seven-day situational analysis on seed policy through a seed sector assessment and discussions with relevant stakeholders to collect and collate concrete evidence in terms of gaps and potential resources. The aim of the analysis is to engage key stakeholders in planning processes for the development of a seed policy for Puntland. In collaboration with KAALO, **6 staff** from the Puntland Ministry of Agriculture administered the seed sector assessment, and subsequent discussions.

3.2 Progress towards project Outputs

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

Based on seed security assessments in the 3 project sites, Action Plans have been developed in an effort to strengthen seed security management through implementation of relevant CSB interventions. **(Indicator 1.1)** Implementation of the Action Plans has commenced during the reporting period in all project communities and will continue throughout the project cycle. For further elaboration of Action Plan implementation, please see Annex 8. Importantly and during the next annual project cycle, DF's agrobiodiversity expert will collaborate with relevant stakeholders to further strengthen and improve the Action Plans at community level.

During the reporting period, 5 GO, 11 NGOs, 2 Universities, 1 UN Agency (FAO), 1 academic organization, 26 farmer groups, 7 women/youth associations, 8 local committees, 114 farmers (40F), were actively contributing to achievements under Output 1 including through awareness raising on SSA results, farmers rights and implementation of the Action Plans. **(Indicator 1.3)**

Output 2. Initiatives supported to improve access to diverse quality seeds for women and men agro-pastoralists

During the reporting period, access to diverse quality seeds has been strengthened across the project CSBs. **39 seed varieties were collected; 18 new varieties** were added to the collection at Cuun CSB, **17 new varieties** were added to the collection at Beer CSB, and **4 new varieties**

were added to the collection at Galooley CSB. **(Indicator 2.1)** The collected seed varieties – identified as a result of the SSA process - are categorized according to the following groups: cereal, oil crops, cash crops, fodder seed and legumes. Importantly, the overall output target was exceeded during the reporting period from 23 to 29 seed varieties.

In terms of testing of seed varieties, positive results have been achieved during the reporting period. **(Indicator 2.2)** **26 new seed varieties** were tested for adaptability by the CSB management committees in Galooley and Beer villages, **20 of which were found to be adaptable whilst 6 were maladapted** to local climatic conditions or with undesirable traits. Here, the output annual target was exceeded by 19 seed varieties.

Marginally above the annual output target, a total of **637 people (325 F, 312 M)** in Beer, Cuun and Galooley were trained on improving seed quality and reduction of postharvest losses. **(Indicator 2.3)** With this annual result, the project has already met its accumulative target of 1224 farmers trained. This is attributed to the introduction of ToT whereby selected farmers have been capacitated to conduct the relevant, timely and cost-effective trainings in their respective communities.

At the backend of the developed standard of procedures manual for CSB management (January 2020), the project has made good progress as it relates to the development of specific guidelines (farmers version) in an effort to strengthen CSB operations. As described under Activity 2.4 above, the annual output target has been reached. Additional guidelines refinement and roll out is planned in the next reporting period. **(Indicator 2.4)**

In an effort to strengthen CSB management and sustainability related to quality seed provision, draft CSB business plans have been developed in the Cuun and Galooley communities. Some of the priorities in the draft business plans were implemented as outlined under Activity 2.7. Refinement of the business plans, including development for the Beer community will be conducted during the next annual project cycle. Whilst progress has been made towards the annual output target, 100% of said target has not been reached, i.e., development of all 3 CSB business plans. **(Indicator 2.5)**

During the reporting period, CSB capacity was further strengthened by key automatization achievements. Here, 3 seed cleaning machines have been installed in the project CSBs and initial capacity building on their utilization has been conducted. Moreover, and in direct support of community farmers, 1 threshing machine has been procured and put to use in Galooley village during harvesting season. Lastly, moisture meters and balance machines were procured for the Beer and Cuun CSBs, an intervention which will be extended to Galooley during next year of project implementation. Targets related to technical investments in the project CSBs were exceeded in relation to number of seed cleaning machines, however, in regard to moisture meters and weighing scales, the target was not reached. **(Indicator 2.6)**

Lastly, positive achievements towards realization of the output overall were made in relation to piloting other community initiatives to improve seed availability, access and quality. Here, 4 initiatives were carried out during the reporting period related to fruit tree nurseries, extension of irrigation infrastructure, seed demonstration sites for participatory varietal selection and establishment of seed multiplication farms. **(Indicator 2.7)**

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

A flood mitigation plan for Cuun community was developed in the light of the soil and water conservation plans developed in 2019. This complements the overall project deliverable of developing 3 related soil and water conservation plans for the project communities. **(Indicator 3.1)**

As referenced in the previous annual report 2019-2020, the project surpassed overall targets related to rehabilitation of land in the 3 CSB villages, i.e. 120 ha of land. However, under a project funded by DIAKONIA, KAALO supported **31 farmers (F)** in Cuun community and rehabilitated **31 ha** of land through **150 check dams** to conserve and retain water to stabilize the

soil in a manner that crop productivity can be improved over time. This was in an effort to replace the soil and water conservation structures which were washed away in the 2019 floods. Moreover, and inspired by visible rehabilitation results in the project, community farmers rehabilitated an additional **9 ha** of land in Galooley village. With **40 ha** added this reporting period from KAALO's other projects and the community, **a total of approximately 162 hectares of land were improved** for soil stability and crop production enhancement. **(Indicator 3.2)**

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

1 training workshop on farmers' rights and the ITPGRFA was conducted during the reporting period. Whilst there were no established targets for the training 2020-2021, it was conducted as a result of expressed and documented needs at community level. Moreover, the training was endorsed by Ministry of Agriculture and district level. **(Indicator 4.1)** In addition, project partners conducted field level awareness raising meetings to improve seed security/farmers' rights among key stakeholders. **167 farmers (39 F and 128 M), 21 Government staff, NGO and Academic Institutions (20 M)** participated in the meetings. **(Indicator 4.2)**

Lastly, the Somaliland and Puntland MoAs were supported in the process of developing national seed policies/strategies. Whilst the overall target of conducting planning workshops were met during the reporting period, the process in Somaliland is more advanced than in Puntland. In Somaliland, project efforts were geared towards review of the recently drafted seed policy as well as the development of an implementation plan. In the case of Puntland, the project supported an analysis related to seed policy needs and gaps as a first step towards the development of a national seed policy. **(Indicators 4.3 and 4.4)**

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

During the reporting period, there have been tremendous achievements related to seed variety conservation at the project CSBs. The annual target of 61 varieties was exceeded by 30 making it a total of **91 seed varieties** conserved in the CSBs. The capacity of the partner field staff and the farmers on CSB maintenance and management was improved through the Plant Protection Guideline (January 2020), standard procedure manuals (field staff version, March 2020) and guideline for running CSBs (farmers' version, finalized in May 2020), combined with interventions on adequate seed handling, management and storage practices **(Activity 2.3)**, and seed cleaning, testing and multiplication practices through Participatory Varietal Selections **(Activity 2.2)**.

As a result of strengthening CSB management capacity during the reporting period, none of the seed varieties conserved in the CSBs were affected by pests and diseases, whereas nearly half (24) of the seed collections were contaminated by pests and diseases in 2019-2020. Also, some of the seed varieties lost due to pests and diseases which possessed desirable traits have been restored through practice of cleaning and testing in Participatory Varietal Selection (PVS) **(Activity 2.2)**. The result of this indicator clearly demonstrates that the overall project target is met, see **Annex 2b** for further elaboration.

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 increases in available seed varieties, trainings on seed handling and postharvest management, including improved seed cleaning and farming technology (Output 2), combined with strengthened capacity of the CSBs will continue to 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

As stated during the previous reporting cycle, 4 key crops were identified by the project communities for improvement based on the six parameters of seed security assessed in the 2019 SSA. The table below presents the key crops identified by each respective community:

During the reporting period and based on identification and selection of key crops, farmers and project partners have collected the preferred seed varieties for testing and multiplying to ensure high quality and adequate seed stocks at each respective CSB. Based on regular project monitoring of seed testing at the CSBs, documented results attest to improved seed security at project community level.

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

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

In total, the project has supported **160 (63F)** households with soil and water conservation structures and rehabilitated **142 hectares** of land in the three villages to conserve, stabilize the soil and enhance crop productivity. Project monitoring during the reporting period demonstrates that the established soil and water conservation structures are well maintained by the farmers and continue to control gully erosion and flooding.

As noted in the previous annual report, 30 (10F) households in Cuun village experienced flash floods in 2019 and the structures were destroyed affecting 20 ha of the rehabilitated land. Nevertheless, as of this reporting period, a total of **171 (61 F)** households have improved agricultural lands with well-maintained soil and water conservation structures. This includes 41 households from KAALO's other projects and farmers' own initiative in Galooley village. As of this reporting period, a total of **162 ha** of land in the project communities has been improved for soil stability and crop production enhancement as detailed in Annex 9. Crucially, and as reported under Output 3, the soil and water conservation structures have improved the annual yield with as much as 50% as claimed by farmers in the 3 project communities.

There will be continued focus for the remainder of the project 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

In Somalia, governing systems to protect farmer rights continue to be hampered by instability and conflict. Generally, farmers are not protected, they are also not encouraged to contribute to the improvement of food security. They do not have access to loans and other forms of support save small trainings and tools provided by international partners.

During the reporting period, a multi-stakeholder policy dialogue to identify opportunities for integrating farmers' rights in the Somaliland Seed Legislation as well as enhancing farmers' role in the seed policy was conducted. Measures to enhancing farmers' role and involvement in the seed policy were agreed including a seed and genetic resource structure and plant variety protection act to be incorporated into the draft seed policy. Moreover, ensuring inclusion and strengthening of plant breeding and seed technology in Somaliland university courses is currently being added to the draft seed policy.

In Puntland, an analysis related to seed policy needs and gaps was conducted as a first step towards the development of a national seed policy. As a result of the workshop facilitated by the project, the Puntland Ministry of Agriculture agreed to perform quality testing and certification for imported seeds at all six seed entry points in the region as identified by the seed sector assessment.

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 project endline. However, monitoring to date continues to show that soil and water conservation measures are contributing to increasing food production (**Indicator 04**), and it is expected that continued progress to improve seed security parameters of key crops (**Indicator 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 the original project proposal (**Annex 2**). As was the case in the previous reporting period, the assumptions remain valid, however a few merit additional attention as described below.

Assumption of stable enough conditions (climatic, security context, etc) to allow for good participation in activities: As reported during the previous cycle, 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 in participatory varietal selection trials (assumption #10). The security situation in Somaliland and Puntland has remained relatively stable despite recent instability emanating from political disagreement on the national election process and future power sharing in the country. With regards to climatic conditions, the situation in Somaliland and Puntland has been worse than predicted. Whilst the 2020 Gu rainy season (April-June) was favourable, [the 2020 Deyr rainy season \(September-December\)](#) was below expected average: Project communities in Somaliland experienced 30% less rain than average, whilst the Cuun village in Puntland experienced 45% less rain than average.

As a result of inadequate rains in quarter 4 of 2020, the project communities have experienced drought conditions (December 2020 – March 2021) which in turn has had some negative impact on project results including seed multiplication and expected yields. In addition, an outbreak of Desert Locust has had negative impact on crop yield in the project communities, particularly as it relates to legumes. Moreover, the project community in Puntland (Cuun village) was affected by heavy [rains during Cyclone GATI](#) (November 2020) resulting in some crop damage. Measures to mitigate recurrent floods have been taken during the reporting period including awareness raising with farmers and construction and maintenance of SWC structures (Output 3).

The impact of COVID-19 remains a major change in assumptions for the reporting period. COVID-19 infection rates are on the rise and recorded death tolls have reached 698 as of April 2021 according to [Ministry of Health Somalia \(moh.gov.so\)](#). Project implementation and monitoring has been negatively affected by movement restrictions within and between Somaliland and Puntland and while project partners continue to implement activities, restrictions affect knowledge sharing workshops and exchange visits (Output 1 and 2). Moreover, COVID-19 has affected the project supply chain, particularly as it relates to procurement of a moisture meters and a balance machine for the CSB in Galooley village. (Activity 2.6). DF and project partners continue to closely following-up on the situation and whilst travel restrictions have been lifted, community farmers and other relevant stakeholders are advised to continue following existing COVID-19 prevention protocols. Trainings are managed in a way that social distancing is practiced.

Assumption that CSBs maintain collections and renew them periodically (#1).

Unlike assumptions related to COVID-19 restrictions noted in the previous annual report, key results related to local seed collection and transfer of seeds between the project CSBs have been achieved during the reporting period. However, COVID-19 restrictions have had some negative impact on seed collection between regional gene banks and the project CSBs. As demonstrated in sections 3.1-3.3, the later impediment has not impacted the overall seed variety collection which has significantly surpassed project targets.

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 agro-pastoralist families in Somaliland and Puntland". As stipulated under sections 3.1-3.3 of this annual report, significant progress has been made across all project outputs. Whilst overall project impact is yet to be assessed, contribution to biodiversity and poverty is documented below.

Biodiversity conservation: As stated in the previous annual report, the project aims to contribute to the conservation of agricultural biodiversity primarily through the collection of at least 70 crop varieties from 21 crops which will be conserved in the project CSBs (Output 2). The sustainable use on-farm of these crop varieties continues to be enabled by making them accessible to local communities via loans from the CSB. Somalia does not have a 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 continue contributing 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 relevant government policies, strategies and programs that support the conservation and sustainable use of plant genetic resources.

During the reporting period, the project has continued to contribute to this higher-level impact by strengthening the communities' capacity to protect their genetic resources from pests and diseases. As reported under section 3.1-3.3, PGR collection activities have made significant progress 2020-2021. Here, the efforts made to clean the CSB seed collections from pests and diseases have been of critical importance, ensuring that the crop varieties at the CSBs have been properly selected and maintained. As a result, there are no documented cases of seed pests and diseases during the reporting period. As evidence, please see PGR collection report in Annex 10.

As the project progresses, we expect that continued investments made this year in trainings in seed handling, 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 persisting 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 through 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 1817 women and men farmers to fight against pests and diseases which is becoming a common challenge in Somalia, and helping 171 vulnerable households to rehabilitate and increase the productivity of their agricultural land. As reported in the previous annual report, 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 the project are SDG 1 (No poverty) and SDG 2 (Zero hunger). The project is also contributing to achievements under 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 as shown in the table 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 to 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 five ITPGRFA workshops (**Indicator 4.1**) and provided support to the Ministries of Agriculture in both Somaliland and Puntland to carry forward seed policy dialogues (**Indicators 4.3-4.4**). These events engaged a total of 115 farmers (48F), 113 government and NGO staff, as well as 30 participants from academic and international organizations (**Indicator 4.2**). In addition, the Regional Coordinator of the Somaliland Ministry of Agriculture took part in a training on farmers' rights which has directly strengthened the relationship and enhanced awareness of farmers' rights in government as well as amongst the farming community.

As referred in last year's report, the experience from Somalia contributes to DF's work in the Ad-Hoc Technical Expert Group on Farmers' Rights of the ITPGRFA, in which a DF representative participates as an observer. The Expert Group continued its work on options for guidance, encouraging and promoting Farmers' Rights in 2020/21, based on submissions made by DF in previous years. There were no presential meetings last year.

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. Women and men agro-pastoralists 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), SWC community learning (Output 3), the trainings on farmers' rights/ITPGRFA, and exchange visits (Output 4). As stipulated in the project proposal, 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.

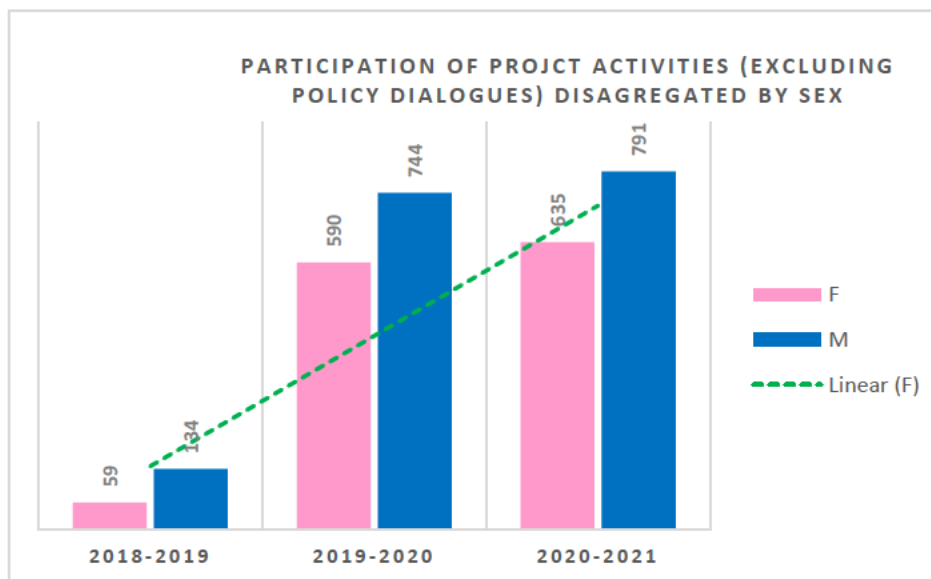
In terms of indirect impacts, work to raise awareness on farmers' rights, seed security and the ITPGRFA (Outputs 1 and 4) is expected to contribute to extending the quality and breadth of the above livelihood impact, as actions are more fully integrated into the programmes and policies of communities,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

As of the reporting period, the following achievements have been made: training of 1817 farmers in seed handling and post harvest management (**Indicator 2.3**), and in the last three years, the rehabilitation of 162 ha of land (**Indicator 3.2**), benefitting 171 households who continue to observe improvements in productivity (**Indicator 03**). In addition, important investments have been made in the CSBs and related farmers' organizations (**Indicator 2.4, 2.6, 2.7**). These are now functional and have increased 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 etc), 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 gender equality impact through its policy work. For example, DF and partners support relevant institutions and ministries to develop action plans to mainstream gender into national seed policies and strategies.

In terms of women's participation and as mentioned in the previous annual report, DF and partners have established a standard that at least 40% of beneficiaries should be women. In analysing the monitoring data for the last three years, it is noted that this standard has 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%). Nevertheless, as demonstrated in the graph below, women's participation in project interventions has continued to increase in the last year of implementation. Women's participation has been particularly high in the following areas: post-harvest management and farmers rights trainings and development of the CSB Action Plans.



8. Monitoring and evaluation

As reported in the previous cycle, the monitoring and evaluation tasks are continuously coordinated by DF's Somaliland M&E advisor, in close collaboration with partners. The M&E plans for the Darwin Initiative project were discussed and reviewed with the implementing partners at the inception phase of the project. 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.

As a result of COVID-19 restrictions, DF and partners developed a monitoring and mitigation report template (June 2020) with the aim of ensuring sustained project implementation and quality assurance. (See the monitoring and mitigation report template in Annex 11 for more detail.) In addition, community based monitoring teams were established in an effort to consolidate project progress at regular intervals. To complement this, DF has held quarterly review meetings with partners to ensure effective and efficient project management and follow up. In the last 6 months of the reporting period, DF was able to conduct field monitoring to all project sites in collaboration with implementing partners and the local CBOs, including community seed banks, village development committees and youth and women's groups.

During the reporting period, the quality of project implementation was ensured by revising minimum standards for activities such as soil and water conservation structures and introducing operating plans for flood mitigation applicable at community level. The previously designed project register continues to aid DF and partners with detailed M&E compilation and analysis, a system which has serviced the project results framework with quality data. As a result of these (and previous) monitoring interventions and tools adaptation, project implementation continues to be on and above target across the project outputs.

To establish contribution/attribution of activities and outputs to project outcomes, the project is using several approaches. Similar to last year's cycle, 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. (See the monitoring report from the FGD in Annex 9 for further detail.) Moreover, DF continues to utilize two narrative-based monitoring techniques that are proven useful for documenting changes perceived by beneficiaries and programme staff, as well as how changes occur. These are [Most Significant Change](#) and a simplified version of [Outcome Harvesting, developed by SaferWorld](#).

9. Lessons learnt

- The results of the Seed Security Assessments (SSA) have provided better information about farmers' needs, which again has been instrumental in tailoring the plans for strengthening the management of the CSBs. This is exemplified by increased number of varieties in CSB and no pests and diseases, which ultimately will strengthen the sustainability of the CSBs.
- Efforts to engage the community through trainings, information provision, and visibility of the CSBs and the project have resulted in increased interests in the CSBs and the products they can offer. This has generated viable opportunities for commercial activities by the CBSs, which will have a significant impact on their sustainability.
- A better understanding of women's needs, preferences and use of crop varieties and production methods enables the project to tailor interventions and hence increase the project's relevance for women. This has contributed to increase women's engagement in the project activities.
- Policy and advocacy efforts are more effectful when they are evidence-based and follow an upstream policy approach. Increased awareness among farmers about their rights and how they are related to their access to seeds increases the relevance of policy process for the farmers and fosters engagement in these processes. Joint exchange events and field visits between farmers, Government Officials, NGOs and other stakeholders provide a space for dialogue and demonstration of the relevance of CSBs and other project interventions. This will increase the possibilities governance and service provisions that are supportive to CSBs and related activities.
- The development of a remote monitoring tool proved to be very useful in following up the project in a context where restrictions due to COVID-19 have compromised some of the field monitoring. The inclusion of a question-and-answer section enabled DF to give support and advice through this tool. As key results demonstrate during the reporting period, this system has been effective.

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

As per the reviewer's comments relevant to this annual report, pls see details in the table below.

Reviewer comment/queries	Response
The report claims the Darwin logo was used in all Education, Information and Communication materials and that in all gathering and meetings the UK government contribution is announced and that the project is using a banner printed with the Darwin logo. Unfortunately the report provides no evidence for this. Please provide evidence with the next report if possible.	Evidence of the use of the Darwin Initiative logo in all Education, Information and Communication materials and in all gatherings and meetings, including on banners is provided in Annex 7.

11. Other comments on progress not covered elsewhere

N/A.

12. Sustainability and legacy

As referenced in the previous annual report, 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 agrobiodiversity 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. During the reporting period, there is recorded evidence of enhanced sustainability of interventions.

- A community needs-based approach (through e.g. SSAs and a better understanding of farmers' choice for crops) increases the engagement of farmers and community members and the relevance of the project interventions.
- Strengthened management and capacity of each CSBs (exemplified by a selection of 91 varieties, no diseases, no pests and business plans) as well as increased visibility of the CSBs and their products have resulted in opportunities for commercialisation of products from the CBSs. Governments and INGOs are buying seeds from the CBS. This strengthens the economic sustainability of the CBSs. It also gives additional benefits to the members of the CSBs in terms of new sources for incomes.
- Upstream policy engagement (field visits, dialogue between farmers, Government Officials, NGOs and other stakeholders) increases the possibilities of governance and service provisions that are supportive to CSBs and related activities.
- Soil and water conservation structures and improved access to new and better crop varieties have increased yields among farmers in the project. Farmers from different communities are observing other farmers, having a cascading effect whereby other farmers seek to replicate the technologies and test new varieties.

13. Darwin identity

As referenced in the previous annual report, the Darwin Initiative logo was used in all Education, Information and Communication materials related to the project. During the launching event of the project, a very clear introduction to the Darwin Initiative was provided publicly to all relevant stakeholders, including government, CSB representatives and farmers. Also, in all project gatherings and meetings, the Darwin Initiative is showcased and banners with the Darwin logo are put on display.

DF clearly distinguishes the contributions that the Darwin Initiative project make a vis-à-vis contributions from DF's other 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. As referenced in the previous annual report, 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 pages in Norwegian as well as in English. DF partners are also active on social media. The Darwin Initiative is always mentioned in relevant posts.

14. Impact of COVID-19 on project delivery

COVID-19 has introduced several constraints to the project and as a result a set of mitigation measures were developed to ensure that project activities were carried-out effectively and efficiently. Trainings, workshops, meetings, and community gatherings were not conducted as planned, also follow-up meetings to supplement trainings to ensure that skills are transferred effectively were limited as a result of social distancing practices. In addition, monitoring exercises did not occur as projected in the first half of this financial year due to COVID-19 travel/movement restrictions. In addition, the project also faced challenges related to international procurement for the CSBs. (E.g. procurement of a threshing machine to Beer community). (Activity 2.7). Lastly, collection of PGRS from the national gene bank of Ethiopia was not made possible due to international travel restrictions.

In response to COVID-19 related restrictions, different mitigation measures were introduced, these include: remote field monitoring, virtual communication platforms with partners, trainings and social gatherings practising social distancing.

Since partners and CSB committees were not able to access regional gene-banks they put their main emphasis on the locally available PGRSs. Due to the lessons that partners learned from the supply chain challenges they revised their procurement procedures and planned to start procurement process as early as possible.

Regarding health and safety, project staff, relevant beneficiaries and stakeholders were given an orientation on all COVID-19 preventive measures, also they were supported to set procedural steps in organizing and managing the different activities of the project be it training, workshop, meeting, and gatherings. Partner staff members were encouraged to take tests and have vaccination for their eligible staff.

- Could any of your project outcomes or impacts assist with the response to COVID-19 or reduce the risk of future pandemics?

COVID-19 has generally affected the local livelihoods and food systems as movement and trade have become limited; the project helped smallholder farmers to cultivate new marketable crops which supported them earn income that they were not making and improve the nutrition of their vulnerable groups (Children, Pregnant and lactating women). Through the practicing of social distancing during trainings and gatherings, community members dwelling in the project sites have accustomed to replicate the strategy and exercise social distancing in their regular meetings and gatherings.

- Do you expect or hope to continue with any of the new ways of working adopted over the past year, once the pandemic passes? For example, greater use of virtual meetings to reduce the need to travel?

DF has adopted remote monitoring and increased the use of virtual meetings, this has in fact strengthened engagement of relevant stakeholders and partners on one hand, and on the improved efficiency and effectiveness. DF and its partners plans to make use of the community based monitoring bodies mobilized in this project in to another interventions in the future.

15. Safeguarding

Please tick this box if any safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

If you have ticked the box, please ensure these are reported to ODA.safeguarding@defra.gov.uk as indicated in the T&Cs.

No safeguarding or human rights violations have occurred during this financial year.

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.

As communicated in the previous annual report, 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). Anti-corruption workshops have also been held for all country office staff and partners.

During the reporting period, DF has further strengthened its safeguarding standards by rolling out a Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) training for all Oslo-based staff as well field based Country Directors. During the next 6 months, the training will be rolled out to all field based staff of DF as well as partners, including Somalia.

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 2020/2021.

16. Project expenditure

Table 1: Project expenditure during the reporting period (1 April 2020 – 31 March 2021)

Project spend (indicative since last annual report)	2020/21 Grant (£)	2020/21 Total Darwin Costs (£)	Variance %	Comments (please explain significant variances)
Staff costs (see below)				
Consultancy costs				
Overhead Costs				
Travel and subsistence				
Operating Costs				
Capital items (see below)				
Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E)				
Others (see below)				
TOTAL				

Highlight any agreed changes to the budget and **fully** explain any variation in expenditure where this is +/- 10% of the budget. Have these changes been discussed with and approved by Darwin?

Notably, these figures are an estimate; the final figures will be provided in the Actual claim at the end of May 2021.

Annex 1: Report of progress and achievements against Logical Framework for Financial Year 2020-2021

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2020-2021	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	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 agro-pastoralist 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	61	91 varieties are now conserved in three CSBs instead of 61 seed varieties as per the annual target i.e. 39 seed varieties were collected in this reporting. The capacity of the field staff and the farmers on CSB maintenance and management were improved through the Plant Protection Guideline (Jan 2020), standard procedure manuals (Field staff version, March 2020) and guideline for running CSBs (farmers' version, May 2020), combined with interventions on adequate seed handling, management, and storage practices (Activity 2.3), and seed cleaning, testing and multiplication practices through Participatory Varietal Selections (Activity 2.2). As a result of strengthening CSB management, none of the seed varieties conserved in the CSBs were affected by pests and diseases, whereas nearly half (24) of the seed collections were contaminated by pests and diseases in 2019-2020. Also, some of the seed varieties lost due to pests and diseases which possessed desirable traits have been restored through practice of cleaning and testing in Participatory Varietal Selection (PVS) (Activity 2.2). The result of this indicator shows that the overall project target is met as established in Annex 2b .	<p>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).</p> <p>02. Progress to be monitored through qualitative methods and evaluated in an endline survey.</p> <p>03. The project will focus on actions to improve the seed security parameters of the key crops.</p> <p>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 on land rehabilitation and crop production. Efforts will be made to re-establish structures in Cuun village damaged by flash floods</p>
	02. 1280 households (75% of target population) perceive that their access to quality	---	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 predesign", 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 2020-2021	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	seeds has improved since 2019			and develop plans for flood control measures.
	03. Seed security score of 4 key crops improved as compared to baseline in each of the three target communities	---	To be assessed at endline	05. Partners with support of DF and the Ministries of Agriculture will work for the further development and enactment of the seed policies.
	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	In total, the project has supported 160 (63F) households with soil and water conservation structures and rehabilitated 142 hectares of land in the three villages to conserve, stabilize the soil and enhance crop productivity. As noted in the previous annual report, 30 (10F) households in Cuun village experienced flash floods in 2019 and the structures were destroyed affecting 20 ha of the rehabilitated land. As of this reporting period, a total of 171 (61 F) households have improved agricultural lands with well-maintained soil and water conservation structures of 162 ha . This includes 41 households from KAALO's other projects and farmers' own initiative in Galooley village. Annex 9.	06. Progress to be monitored through qualitative methods and evaluated in an endline survey.
	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	In Somaliland, a multi-stakeholder policy dialogue to identify opportunities for integrating farmers' rights in the Somaliland Seed Legislation as well as enhancing farmers' role in the seed policy was conducted. Measures to enhancing farmers' role and involvement in the seed policy were agreed including a seed and genetic resource structure and plant variety protection act to be incorporated into the draft seed policy. Moreover, ensuring inclusion and strengthening of plant breeding and seed technology in Somaliland university courses is currently being added to the draft seed policy. In Puntland, an analysis related to seed policy needs and gaps was conducted as a first step towards the development of a national seed policy. As a result of the workshop facilitated by the project, the Puntland Ministry of Agriculture agreed to perform quality testing and certification for imported seeds at all six seed entry points in the region as identified by the seed sector assessment.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2020-2021	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	06.			
	07. 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 other local agencies (government, NGO)	1.1. SSAs and action plans developed in 3 communities	3 Action Plans based on the SSA completed	The Action Plans based on the SSA results have been facilitated in all three communities , and draft Action Plans produced. The implementation of the action plans started and continue in the next period. More importantly, DF's agrobiodiversity expert will collaborate with relevant stakeholders to further strengthen and improve the Action Plans at community level.	
	1.2. 24 women and 36 men (community, government, 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, 6 NGOs, 8 iNGOs, 16 farmer groups, 6 women/youth associations, 12 local committees, 6 academics engaged in action plans/sharing workshops	5 GO, 11 NGOs, 2 Universities, 1 UN Agency (FAO), 1 academic organization, 26 farmer groups, 7 women/youth associations, 8 local committees, 114 farmers (40F) , were engaged in awareness raising on SSA results, farmers rights and implementation of the Action Plans.	
Activity 1.1. Carry out context analysis, review of existing studies, and mapping of actors engaged in the local farming and seed system		---		

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2020-2021	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 1.2. Provide training on gender-sensitive seed security assessment (SSA) to local partners		---		
Activity 1.3. Conduct SSAs in 3 communities with local communities and other local actors		---		
Activity 1.4. Hold knowledge sharing workshops to raise awareness of SSA findings			HAVOYOCO, ADO and KAALO carried out a knowledge sharing workshops to disseminate SSA key results to the project stakeholders including 108 farmers (38 F and 70 M), 2 government institutions, 3 academic institutions, 7 DF-partner staff, and 1 International NGO. The workshops were held at the 3 CSBs.	knowledge sharing workshops to raise awareness of SSA findings of farmers, government, academic institutions, and other agencies in the same sector will be conducted through fora/meetings etc.
Activity 1.5. Develop action plans with communities and local government/partners			3 Action Plans were developed with the communities and local government based on the SSA results.	DF's agrobiodiversity expert will further build on the draft action plans based on the SSA results and changing farmers' needs.
Output 2. Initiatives supported to improve access to diverse quality seeds for women and men agro-pastoralists	2.1. At least 24 crop varieties collected in Somaliland/Puntland and 15 adaptable varieties obtained from regional gene banks	23 varieties	39 seed varieties were collected; 18 new varieties were added to the collection at Cuun CSB, 17 new varieties were added to the collection at Beer CSB, and 4 new varieties were added to the collection at Galooley CSB.	
	2.2. At least 18 crop varieties tested in adaptation trails and participatory varietal selection (PVS)	7 varieties	26 new seed varieties were tested for adaptability by the CSB management committees in Galooley and Beer villages, 20 of which were found to be adaptable whilst 6 were maladapted to local climatic conditions or with undesirable traits.	
	2.3. 952 women and 878 men trained/supported to improve seed quality/reduce postharvest losses	606 (315 F & 291 M) trained	A total of 637 people (325 F, 312 M) in Beer, Cuun and Galooley were trained 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 manual for technical staff	1 guideline for running CSBs (farmers' version) was developed (see Act 2.4) and (see Annex 6).	
	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	Draft CSB business plans have been developed in the Cuun and Galooley communities. Some of the priorities in the draft business plans were implemented as outlined under (Activity 2.7). Refinement of the business plans, including development for the Beer community will be conducted during the next annual project cycle.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2020-2021	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	2.6. 3 threshing machines, 3 seed cleaning & processing machines, 3 moisture meters and 3 weighing scales are operational in the CSBs	1 threshing machine, 2 seed cleaning machines, 3 moisture meters	3 seed cleaning machines have been installed in the project CSBs and initial capacity building on their utilization has been conducted. Moreover, 1 threshing machine has been procured and use in Galooley village during harvesting season. Lastly, 2 moisture meters and 2 weighing scales were procured for the Beer and Cuun CSBs. Besides, 1 balance machine and 1 moisture meter will be purchased for Galooley CSB 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)	3 initiatives to increase seed availability, access and quality based on the SSA results.	4 initiatives were carried out: 1) 2 tree nurseries (Guava, Orange, Lemon, and Mango) established at Galooley and Cuun CSBs 2) extension 1 irrigation infrastructures established at Beer CSB, 3) Seed demo sites for participatory varietal selections for 26 seed varieties at 3 CSBs, 20 of which were found adaptable and meet farmers' preferences. 4) 7 seed multiplication farms (4-7 hectares) for mainly Sorghum, Maize, Cowpea, Sesame, Wheat, Barely, Tomato, Onion established at CSBs.	
Activity 2.1. Collect PGRs in Somaliland and Puntland and obtain adaptable PGRs from regional gene banks based on needs pinpointed in the SSAs		39 new seed varieties were collected locally by the 3 CSBs in the project - Cuun CSB (18 varieties), Beer (17 varieties) and Galooley CSB (4 varieties). The PGR collection was done in consultation with Ministries of Agriculture in Somaliland and Puntland.		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.		26 new seed varieties were tested for adaptability by the CSB management committees in Cuun, Beer and Galooley villages. 20 seed varieties were found to be adapted to local conditions, whereas 6 were either not adaptable or had traits farmers considered undesirable.		Newly collected varieties and others (as needed repeatable testing) will be tested through PVS.
Activity 2.3 Provide trainings and support to strengthen seed quality and reduce postharvest losses at the household level		HAVOYOCO, ADO and KAALO provided reducing post-harvest losses training to 637 farmers (325 F and 312 M) in this reporting period. The training participants were organized into 13 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. This is to ensure seed quality improvements as well as grains for food security improvements. The training was facilitated by the Ministries of Agriculture in Somaliland and Puntland.		Follow-up on documenting post-harvest practices and management by farmers will be conducted by DF/implementing partners through routine monitoring activities. At community levels, volunteers for post-harvest awareness will be engaged to train and advise other farmers to increase the coverage and ensure the knowledge transfer on PHL are effectively practiced by the farmers.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2020-2021	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
Activity 2.4 Work with CSB management committees to develop a standard of procedures manual and provide training to strengthen CSB management			Based on the development of a standard procedure manual for CSB management which was concluded during the previous reporting period (January 2020), a contextual guideline for running Galooley CSB (farmers' version) was finalized based on discussions and validation with the farmers. During the reporting period, the guidelines have been used to strengthen CSB operations as they relate to pests and disease control. The manual was also discussed with farmers in Beer and Cuun villages to consider the adaptability of the guidelines in their respective communities. Complete adaptation for the CSBs in Beer and Cuun communities is expected during the next annual project cycle.	The manual will be adapted by Beer and Cuun CSBs. CSB management committees will be trained in its use.
Activity 2.5 Develop business plans and support pilot projects to generate income for the CSBs			Preliminary analysis on developing business plans was conducted with the project CSBs. The analysis process involved farmers and the Ministries of Agriculture at district levels, and, regarding content, the analysis assessed market feasibility, CSB capacities and gaps. Draft CSB business plans have been developed for the Cuun and Galooley CSBs whereas Beer will be done during the next reporting period. In addition to finalizing the business plans 2021-2022, the project will support their operationalization through income generating pilot projects during the next reporting cycle.	Well-structured and informative Business plans will be developed for the CSBs based on the drafts triangulated with guidance of the SSA findings.
Activity 2.6 Provide financial and technical support to CSBs for purchase and operating of seed processing equipment			3 seed cleaning machines were procured and purchased by DF and placed at the 3 Community Seed Banks. Solar generators purchased locally were also installed at the CSBs to power the seed cleaning machines. In January 2021, DF's agro-biodiversity expert provided Training of Trainers on Operationalization, and maintenance of the seed cleaning machines to DF Somalia and its partners. 1 threshing machine was locally purchased and placed at Galooley CSB in Somaliland, and farmers are using it for the current harvest from Dec 2020-March 2021. Moreover, 2 moisture meters and 2 weighing scales were purchase and placed at Beer and Cuun CSBs. (see, Annex 7).	Training farmers on use of the seed cleaning machines, moisture meters, and balance machines.
Activity 2.7 Pilot other initiatives to improve seed availability, access and quality based on priorities/opportunities identified in the SSAs			2 fruit tree-nurseries (Guava, Orange, Mango, Lemon), 1 irrigation infrastructure extension (drip irrigation system), 3 demo seed sites for seed varieties testing through Participatory Varietal Selection, 5 seed multiplication farms from 4-7 hectares for mainly (Sorghum, cowpea, sesame, wheat, Barley, Onion, Tomato) were established at the 3 CSBs based on farmers recommendation and the SSA findings.	Work with CSB management committees to operationalize the irrigation infrastructures and systems. Implement other initiatives based on SSA action plans, business plans, and farmer's needs.
Output 3. Support provided to reclaim and rehabilitate	3.1. Soil and water conservation plans established in 3 communities	1	A flood mitigation plan for Cuun community was developed in reference to the soil and water conservation plans developed in 2019.	

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2020-2021	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
degraded agricultural land	3.2 120 hectares of land improved through establishment of soil and water conservation structures	---	In total, the project has supported the rehabilitation of 142 ha of land in the three villages whereas 20 ha of land in Cuun village were destroyed during flash floods in 2019, and thus 122 ha of land were improved soil and water conservation structures as previously reported. As of this reporting period, a total of approximately 162 ha of land were improved for soil stability and crop production enhancement. With 40 ha added this reporting period from KAALO's other projects (funded by DIAKONIA) and the community contribution in this reporting period.	
Activity 3.1 Conduct participatory mapping and assessment to develop community soil and water conservation plans		In May 2020, a flood mitigation plan for Cuun community in Puntland was developed. This plan ensured that KAALO's project interventions relating to flood mitigation measures (check dams) were extended to Darwin project communities. This plan resulted interventions outlined in (Activity 3.2).		Monitoring maintenance of established structures and revising SWC plans as needed. Continue 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)		In July 2020, under a project funded by DIAKONIA, KAALO supported 31 households (8F) in Cuun community and rehabilitated 31 ha of land through 150 check dams to conserve and retain water to stabilize the soil in manner that crop productivity can be improved over time. This was in an effort to replace the soil and water conservation structures which were washed away in 2019 floods. Moreover, 8 households in Galooley community seed bank committee replicated the soil and water conservation structures into their respective communities and rehabilitated a total of 9 ha of arable land to conserve and retain water to stabilize the soil and crop productivity. As of this reporting period, 39 households received support of 41 ha of rehabilitated land through check dams and soil, water, and conservation structures.		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	----	1 training workshop on farmers' rights and the ITPGRFA was conducted.	
	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	54 M & 60 F farmers; 111 GO and NGO staff participate in field	A total of 167 farmers (128 M and 39 F), 21 GO, NGO, and Academic staff (20M) participated in the field exchange upon awareness on initiatives that strengthen seed security /farmers' rights among seed stakeholder actors in Somaliland and Puntland, ITPGRFA trainings and policy workshops in Somaliland and Puntland.	

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 2020-2021	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
	exchanges to learn about seed security/farmers' rights initiatives	days, and Puntland seed policy planning workshop		
	4.3 Situation analysis and planning workshop for development of a Somaliland seed policy/strategy are completed	Planning workshop completed	A multi-stakeholder policy dialogue to identify opportunities for integrating farmers' rights in the Somaliland Seed Legislation as well as enhancing farmers' role in the seed policy was conducted.	
	4.4 Situation analysis and planning workshop for development of a Puntland seed policy/strategy are completed	Planning workshop completed.	An analysis related to seed policy needs and gaps was conducted as a first step towards the development of a national seed policy.	
Activity 4.1 Conduct training workshops on ITPGRFA, farmers rights and seed security for government, NGOs, and local communities		In July 2020, 1 training on ITPGRFA was conducted in Beer village to 25 farmers (12 F and 13 M) with the aim of awareness raising towards seeds security, quality, and preferences as well as interactions with seed actors.		
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)		As of this reporting period, DO, KAALO and HAVOYOCO conducted field level awareness meetings on strengthening seed security /farmers' rights among seed stakeholder actors in Somaliland and Puntland. 102 farmers (84 F and 18 M), 2 Academic Institutions, 2 Government staff, 5 DF-partner staff, 2 International NGOs participated in these meetings.		Facilitate field days among seed stakeholders and exposure visits among the CSBs to build awareness on initiatives that strengthen seed security/farmers' rights as exposure visits as feasible due to consideration of COVID-19 limitations.
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 2021, ADO 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. This planning workshop was participated in 5 Academic institutions, 2 government agencies, 40 farmers (9F), 1 DF-partner (ADO).		
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 March 2021, the project supported a seven-day analysis related to seed policy needs and gaps as well as discussions with relevant stakeholders to collect and collate concrete evidence in terms of gaps and potential resources. With the aim of engaging the stakeholders in planning processes for the development of a seed policy for Puntland. In collaboration with		KAALO in consultation with DF and the Ministry of Agriculture will lobby for a Puntland seed policy to be drafted, and work towards its enactment.

Project summary	Measurable Indicators	Target 2020-2021	Progress and Achievements April 2020 - March 2021	Actions required/planned for next period
		KAALO, 6 staffs	from Puntland Ministry of agriculture administered the seed sector assessment, and the subsequent discussions.	

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

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	<p>2.3. 952 women and 878 men trained/supported to improve seed quality/reduce postharvest losses</p> <p>2.4. 1 standard of procedures manual for CSBs in Somalia and 1 manual for technical NGO/GO staff⁸ developed</p> <p>2.5. Business plans for 3 existing CSBs developed, and 1 pilot project per CSB initiated to generate funds to cover operating costs</p> <p>2.6. 3 threshing machines⁹, 3 seed cleaning & processing machines, 3 moisture meters and 3 balances are operational in the CSBs</p> <p>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)</p>		<p>-Climatic conditions allow for varieties to be grown in PVS trails</p> <p>-CSB management committees can dedicate time and are motivated to develop procedures manuals and business plans</p> <p>-Stable enough conditions (climatic, security context, etc) to allow for good participation in trainings, other initiatives</p>
Output 3. Support provided to reclaim and rehabilitate degraded agricultural land	<p>3.1. Soil and water conservation plans established in 3 communities</p> <p>3.2 120 hectares of land improved through establishment of soil and water conservation structures</p>	<p>3.1. Project register updated quarterly</p> <p>3.2. Field measurements and project register updated quarterly</p>	<p>-Community members feel ownership of infrastructures</p> <p>-Cash for work enables more vulnerable households (including female-headed) to participate</p>
Output 4. Support provided to raise awareness among government agencies and other local actors on farmers' rights, seed security and related policy instruments (ITPGRFA)	<p>4.1 5 training workshops on ITPGRFA, farmers rights and seed security conducted¹⁰</p> <p>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</p> <p>4.3 Situation analysis and planning workshop for development of a Somaliland seed policy/strategy are completed¹¹</p> <p>4.4 Situation analysis and planning workshop for development of a Puntland seed policy/strategy are completed</p>	<p>4.1. Project register updated quarterly</p> <p>4.2. Project register updated quarterly</p> <p>4.3. Review of workshop report, project register</p> <p>4.4. Review of workshop report, project register</p>	<p>-Government, NGO and other actors have interest to learn about ITPGRFA and can dedicate time to participate in field visits/exchanges</p> <p>-Openness and trust can be established to allow for multi-stakeholder policy dialogues</p>
<p>Activities</p> <p><i>Output 1: Seed security assessment</i></p> <p>1.1 Carry out context analysis, review of existing studies, and mapping of actors engaged in the local farming and seed system</p>			

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

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	---	60 (24 F, 36 M) trained in SSA	---	---
	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	---
Output 2. Initiatives supported to improve access	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

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
to diverse quality seeds for women and men agropastoralists	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.

	Measurable Indicators	2018-2019 result	Targets ¹²		
Project summary			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	1 guideline for running Galooley CSBs (farmers' version)	3	
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 8 th session of the ITPGRFA Governing Body)		1	
23	Value of resources raised from other sources (i.e., in addition	n/a	n/a					

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
	to Darwin funding) for project work			labour for land reclamation work and £ [REDACTED] from Norad project for ITPGRFA workshop).				

Table 2 Publications

No publications have been published during the reporting period.

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)

Have you involved your partners in preparation of the report and named the main contributors	x
Have you completed the Project Expenditure table fully?	x
Do not include claim forms or other communications with this report.	