



Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title:	Climate-resilient livelihoods to Boost Food production and Nutrition outcomes (CLIMB)
Project Symbol:	OSRO/SOM/XXX/EC

Upon signature of this project document by the duly authorized representatives of both parties, the project will be implemented in accordance with the background, rationale and management arrangements described herein.

On behalf of: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation Federal Government of Somalia	On behalf of: The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
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Date: 07.03.2023	Date:



FAO STANDARD PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title:	Climate-resilient livelihoods to Boost Food production and Nutrition outcomes (CLIMB)
Project symbol:	OSRO/SOM/XXX/EC
Recipient Country:	The Federal Republic of Somalia
Government counterpart:	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
Expected EOD (Starting Date):	01 April 2023
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Contribution to FAO's Strategic Framework:	<p>FAO Global Strategic Framework 2022-31 Programme Priority Areas of focus: <u>Better Production:</u> BP1: Innovation for sustainable agriculture production BP5: Small-scale producers' equitable access to resources <u>Better nutrition:</u> BN2: Nutrition for the most vulnerable <u>Better environment:</u> BE1: Climate change mitigating and adapted agri-food systems</p> <p>FAO Somalia Country Programme Framework (CPF) 2021-2025 Outcome 1: Natural Resource Management and Value Chain Development. Outcome 2: Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation, Disaster Risk Management, Early Warning Systems Outcome 3: Protecting the poor and vulnerable from shocks and stresses.</p> <p>Somalia Ninth National Development Plan (NDP 9) Pillar 3. Economic Development Pillar 4. Social Development</p>
Environmental and Social Risk Classification	low risk <input type="checkbox"/> moderate risk <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> high risk <input type="checkbox"/>
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The agriculture sector has played a critical role in the Somali economy, but remains vulnerable to external shocks, which are likely to intensify due to negative impacts of climate change. The country's economy is mainly based on traditional, primary productive sectors. Agriculture and livestock remain the main sources of economic activity and account for 60 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product, 80 percent of employment and 90 percent of exports¹. Although the sector has great potential to increase exports and provide food security, this potential is hampered by low levels of productivity. Key factors include high vulnerability to climate change, insecurity, drought, poor product quality, inadequate skills and capacity of producers, private sector actors, and the government to produce, participate in, and strengthen the trade and production environments². Building resilience to shocks is therefore a priority for encouraging economic growth and job creation, to transform the rural economy and reduce poverty and spatial imbalances.

Poverty in Somalia is deep and widespread. Somalia remains the second most fragile country in the world according to the Fragile States Index³ with the country recurrently affected by devastating natural disasters such as droughts, floods and human-induced shocks (conflict and political instability). Rural livelihoods in Somalia in particular are increasingly vulnerable to effects of climate change and conflict with consistently high populations in Integrated Phase Classification (IPC 3) Crisis or worse season after season, necessitating billions in humanitarian assistance year on year. Recurrent climate-related shocks, mostly drought and floods, combined with conflict, have weakened household resilience. This has often led to vast cohorts of population in need of humanitarian food assistance - up to 6.7 million⁴ in September through December 2022 inclusive of over two million people in IPC 4⁵ and over 300,000 people in IPC Phase 5, as well as chronic displacement of people, with 18 percent of the population being Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Since January 2022, over 1.1 million people have been displaced due to drought, of which more than 80 percent are women and children.⁶

In addition, gender inequality is perpetuated in the largely patriarchal society, with women and children bearing the brunt of multiple crises disproportionately to men. Their role in the agriculture informal sector is significant (50 percent of the Somalia agricultural labor force is made up of women), yet they lack access to and control of agricultural productive assets. Women are constrained by detrimental gender roles that restrict their active participation in decision-making processes. Women's continued marginalization has contributed to less food production and therefore heightened food insecurity.⁷

The agriculture and livestock sectors must improve the food productivity further and diversify more rapidly if Somalia is to ensure food security, improve nutrition outcomes, contribute to greater inclusion, enhance profitability of actors along the high-value agricultural supply chains and adapt to a changing climate condition. Therefore, this project aims to contribute to efforts to improve smallholder farmers and value chain actor's capacity and access to inputs, water, financial services, post-harvest technologies, and market and crop protection infrastructure to enhance food and nutrition security by boosting food production and improving income generation. The project will consolidate and complement past and ongoing EU project interventions (OUTREACH, PROACT, etc.) in the project locations aimed at enhancing livelihoods, resilience and economic development, through building on and/or covering the gaps where irrigation infrastructure is not well developed to support increased agricultural productivity. To reduce the level of vulnerability to climatic shocks for rural communities across the agriculture and livestock sectors through community-led DRR initiatives, investing in select nutrition-sensitive value chains to enhance quality of produce, promote climate-smart agriculture, improving households' access to safe and affordable nutritious foods, and improving the market environment to limit households' vulnerability to economic and climate-related shocks. The stabilization efforts will be supported by expanding the geographical scope of coverage to target newly liberated areas (where feasible) with agricultural investments by providing inputs and farm tools as well as through capacity building interventions for both communities and relevant government ministries. This will contribute to increase in resources and peace dividends among

¹ Adam Smith International. 2018. Improving Agricultural Value Chains in Somalia. Case Study.

² FAO & World Bank. 2018. Rebuilding Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture in Somalia. Somalia Country Economic Memorandum, Volume I.

³ <https://fragilestatesindex.org/> as of 29th March 2022

⁴ FSNAU & FEWSNET, 2022 Post Gu Food Security and Nutrition Assessment, September 2022

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ UN OCHA, UNHCR & IOM. Somalia Drought Displacement Monitoring Dashboard, July 2022

⁷ Gender Profile in the Agriculture Sector, FAO 2021.

communities targeted. Approximately 6,360 households (in Marka, Kismayo and Jowhar) will benefit from this project. The project will also contribute to prevention of malnutrition by strengthening agriculture to nutrition pathways of production, diversifying incomes of women, and equipping participants with knowledge and skills of producing and consuming nutritious foods.

Project delivery is structured into three outcomes: *Outcome 1: Increased agricultural production through improved productivity and improved community productive infrastructure such as irrigation canals (primary, secondary and tertiary)* where FAO will seek ways to promote sustainable food and nutrition security through improved production and enhanced productivity with the objective of intensification and better management of production systems. This will require strong measures to increase climate resilient productivity on one hand and increase input and resource use efficiency on the other. The project will develop Land cover map and riverine agricultural map that will help to understand how to maximize the agricultural productivity and design strategies for climate smart agriculture practices. *Outcome 2. Sustainable Value Chain development and strengthening of market linkages to promote income generation* will seek opportunities to align the selection of target geographies and activities to strengthen priority value chains, such as, sorghum, maize, cowpea and sesame and establish strong market linkages for income generation. Project beneficiaries will be organized in groups and will be provided with technical and business advisory services on efficient production, compliance with food safety and traceability standards, and assisted with establishing strong market linkages. While the project intends to cover crop and livestock value chains, other value chains targeted by FAO will be aligned in target geographies to enhance synergies. FAO shall aim to increase income for the farmers by promoting formal access to finance and informal savings groups, as well increase the knowledge levels on reducing the cost of cultivation and post-harvest losses and improve agriculture marketing of products. In *Outcome 3: Managing climatic and economic shocks to strengthen resilience* emphasis will be placed on local level contextualization of DRR and contingency plans so that each group is making a tailored, evidence-based, risk informed plan to reduce likelihood of production/income losses and prioritize investments in future climate resilience production. Efforts will be made under this project to reduce the risk associated with overuse of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) and promote Integrated Production and Pest management (IPPM) for pest and diseases affecting the key value chains bringing change in agronomic practices so that reliance on highly hazardous and even slightly hazardous pesticides is greatly reduced and pest management practices are improved.

FAO shall explore opportunities to create synergies with other partners delivering complementary interventions in the target locations, seek to expand its interventions to newly liberated areas (in collaboration with stabilization actors), capitalizing on resources and to realize a greater impact on the lives of beneficiaries targeted in this project. FAO shall also utilize resources that have been put in place through other previous and/ or ongoing interventions to realize Value for Money for resources employed.

Table Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
ACRONYMS	6
SECTION 1 – RELEVANCE	7
1.1 GENERAL CONTEXT	7
1.1.1 Rationale	7
1.1.2 Alignment and Strategic Fit	9
1.1.3 FAO's comparative advantage	11
1.1.4 Stakeholder consultation and engagement.....	13
1.1.5 Problems to be addressed	15
1.1.6 Partnerships.....	16
1.1.7 Knowledge sharing and lessons learned.....	16
1.2.1 Impact	16
1.2.2 Outcomes.....	17
1.2.3 Outputs	19
<i>Theory of Change</i>	29
SECTION 2 – FEASIBILITY.....	30
2.1 Implementation Arrangements	30
2.1.1 Institutional Framework and Coordination	30
2.1.3 <i>Resource Partner Inputs</i>	32
2.1.4 <i>Strategy/Methodology</i>	32
2.1.5 <i>Technical Oversight and Support Arrangements</i>	33
2.1.6 <i>Management and Operational Support Arrangements</i>	33
2.2 Risk Management	34
2.2.1 Significant risks facing the project	Error! Bookmark not defined.
2.2.2 Environmental and social risks from the project	34
2.2.3 Risk management strategy	34
2.3 Monitoring, Performance Assessment and Reporting.....	34
2.3.1 Scope and Purpose	34
2.3.2 Adaptive Management	34
2.3.3 Knowledge Management.....	35
2.3.4 Learning questions:.....	35
2.3.5 Performance Assessment	35
2.3.6 Reporting	36
2.3.7 Provision for Evaluation.....	36
2.3.8 Communication and visibility.....	36
SECTION 3 - SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS.....	37

3.1 Capacity Development.....	37
3.2 Decent Rural Employment.....	38
3.3 Environmental Sustainability	38
3.4 Gender Equality	39
Annex I: Project Logical Framework.....	40
Annex II: Work plan.....	49
ANNEX III: Risk Management Matrix	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEX IV: Communication and Visibility Plan	Error! Bookmark not defined.
ANNEX V: Key findings of FAO’s Phase I of the Long-term Cash and Livelihood Programme funded by the USAID Bureau of Humanitarian Affairs.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.

ACRONYMS

AAP	Accountability to Affected Populations
CLIMB	Climate-resilient livelihoods to Boost Food production and Nutrition outcomes
CMDRR	Community-Managed Disaster Risk Reduction
CFP	Common Feedback Project
CPF	Country Programme Framework
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSO	Civil Society Organization
CFSC	Commercial Farm Service Centre
EU	European Commission
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAPM	Farmer Agriculture and Production and Marketing
FCDO	Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
FSC	Food Security Cluster
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GAP III	European Union's Gender Action Plan III
HHPs	Highly Hazardous Pesticides
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
IMC	Information Management Centre
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Phase Classification
IPPM	Integrated Production and Pest Management
JRA	Joint Resilience Action
LCLU	Land Cover and Land Use
LCML	Land Cover Meta Language
MoAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MoEWR	Ministry of Energy and Water Resources
MoHADM	Ministry of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management
MoLFR	Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range
MoPIED	Ministry of Planning, Investment and Economic Development
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDP9	Ninth National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PHH	Post-harvest handling
PPPP	Public Private Producer Partnerships
PRA	Pest Risk Analysis
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PwDs	People living with Disabilities
RBM	Results-Based Management
SARIS	Somali Agricultural Regulatory Inspection Services
Sida	Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency
SNBS	Somalia National Bureau of Statistics
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
TCLP	Transitional Cash Livelihood Programme
TPM	Third-party Monitoring
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
WFP	World Food Programme

SECTION 1 – RELEVANCE

1.1 GENERAL CONTEXT

1.1.1 Rationale

The agriculture sector has played a critical role in the Somali economy, but remains vulnerable to external shocks, which are likely to intensify due to negative impacts of climate change. The country's economy is mainly based on traditional, primary productive sectors. Livestock and agriculture remain the main sources of economic activity and account for 60 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product, 80 percent of employment and 90 percent of exports⁸. Although the sector has great potential to increase exports and provide food security, this potential is hampered by low levels of productivity. Key factors include high vulnerability to climate change, insecurity, drought, poor product quality, inadequate skills and capacity of producers, private sector actors, and the government to produce, participate in, and strengthen the trade and production environments⁹. Building resilience to shocks is therefore a priority for encouraging economic growth and job creation.

Poverty in Somalia is deep and widespread. Somalia remains the second most fragile country in the world according to the Fragile States Index¹⁰ with the country recurrently affected by devastating natural disasters such as droughts, floods and human-induced shocks (conflict and political instability). Rural livelihoods in Somalia in particular are increasingly vulnerable to effects of climate change and conflict with consistently high populations in Integrated Phase Classification (IPC 3) Crisis or worse season after season, necessitating billions in humanitarian assistance year on year. Recurrent climate-related shocks, mostly drought and floods, combined with conflict, have weakened household resilience. This has often led to vast cohorts of population in need of humanitarian food assistance - up to 6.7 million¹¹ in September through December 2022 inclusive of over two million people in IPC 4¹² and over 300,000 people in IPC Phase 5, as well as chronic displacement of people, with 18 percent of the population being Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). Since January 2022, over 1.1 million people have been displaced due to drought, of which more than 80 percent are women and children¹³.

Achieving food security depends on producing sufficient food and providing people with the means to obtain it. Access to water is key to sustainable and drought-resilient food production and enhanced food security in Somalia. However, data from FAO's SWALIM and drought impact assessments shows that in selected districts the water availability is reducing at alarming rates with the prolonged drought and this is hindering agricultural production. Indeed, lack of water supply for both agriculture and domestic purposes has forced more than 1 million people to migrate to urban areas in search of assistance since the onset of the drought in 2021s.

Several factors have contributed to this reduced availability of water: i) four (almost five) consecutive seasons of below average rainfall have led to a significant depletion of the shallow groundwater table; ii) water conveyance and delivery infrastructure first established prior to the civil war has fallen into disrepair, sharply reducing water use efficiency and access; iii) and, appropriate public and private institutional mechanisms to govern and manage water resources are still significantly underdeveloped. Given these challenges, investing in irrigation infrastructure and improving water management in Somalia requires a series of substantial environmental, technical and institutional interventions.

Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) historical trend analysis clearly shows an increase in the frequency of shocks, with climatic shocks such as floods and droughts now occurring almost every year¹⁴. Climate change is superimposed on existing vulnerabilities¹⁵. Climatic shocks, limited infrastructure investment for agri-processing and value addition, high cost of transportation, post-harvest storage losses and poor-quality control measures are some of the serious issues hindering the sustainability of food systems in Somalia. These limitations hinder local production and increase reliance on imported foods, which leaves Somalis increasingly vulnerable to

⁸ Adam Smith International. 2018. Improving Agricultural Value Chains in Somalia. Case Study.

⁹ FAO & World Bank. 2018. Rebuilding Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture in Somalia. Somalia Country Economic Memorandum, Volume I.

¹⁰ <https://fragilestatesindex.org/> as of 29th March 2022

¹¹ FSNAU & FEWSNET, 2022 Post Gu Food Security and Nutrition Assessment, September 2022

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Somalia Drought Displacement Monitoring Dashboard. UN OCHA, UNHCR & IOM, July 2022

¹⁴ Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) 2020. Flood Update and Trend Analysis at Belet Weyne Shabelle River.

¹⁵ Poverty and Climate Change: Reducing the Vulnerability of the Poor through Adaptation. OECD.

global price hikes or other macroeconomic issues, such as the current supply chain issues resulting from the Russia-Ukraine war. Shortages of locally produced, quality food, has ultimately led to chronic dependency on food aid and food imports. In addition, in Somalia context where livelihood choices are limited, decreasing crop yields threaten famines, and where access to water is reduced, migration quickly becomes the only option if efforts are not taken to save livelihoods. In times of crises, malnutrition rates go higher than usual. The root causes of malnutrition in Somalia are multifactorial and linked to food insecurity, to morbidity and to inadequate caring practices. These factors are associated with disruption of households' livelihoods, destitution, large-scale population displacement and limited access to basic services¹⁶. In the era of competing global crises, preventive nutrition, which needs to be embedded in resilience building intervention, is rarely funded, while curative nutrition is under-funded as is apparent in the UN OCHA-managed Somalia pooled fund. This leads to year-on-year worsening of malnutrition rates across the country, with children under-five and pregnant and lactating women bearing the most brunt.

In addition, although women are actively engaged in agriculture activities, comprising of 50 percent of the agricultural labour force, they continue to be marginalized in access to agricultural extension services, knowledge, resources and capital. Negative socio-cultural norms restrict women from owning and controlling means of production. This lack of women's ownership of productive resources coupled with their lack of decision-making power, results in less food production and contributes to heightened food insecurity as well as increased gender disparity that propels gender inequality in Somalia. Despite these challenges, livestock and crop sectors are expected to remain central to the country's economic development and poverty reduction, with both women and men involved in productive activities. Supporting equal participation of women and men in interventions that strengthen productive sectors will not only promote the country's economic and social development, but also will reduce resource-based conflicts, help cement peace and security, alleviate poverty and malnutrition, and enhance health outcomes for all. FAO Somalia adopts a Sustainable Food Systems approach to the development of agri-food value chains that have the potential to contribute to employment, poverty reduction, food security and improved nutritional outcomes, while prioritizing actions that address systemic constraints to growth.

For decades now, largely due to political instability, development actors in Somalia have focused on mitigating the impact of recurrent humanitarian crises with a focus on tackling seasonal food and nutrition insecurity, and displacement due to loss of livelihoods and conflict. There has been minimal investment (comparatively) in long-term solutions to build resilience, spur economic growth and sustainable progress across the productive sectors. However, with improved political stability in recent years, investments in longer-term actions across the productive sectors have increased. Such programs are a result of both a global shift in mind-set as part of the Agenda 2030 and collective commitment of development actors to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals. This is also due to a global decline (particularly amongst traditional institutional donors) in availability of aid funding, exacerbated since 2020 by the global economic crisis triggered by the COVID-19 pandemic and competing crises at regional and global levels. These factors have highlighted the need to identify more cost-effective, cost efficient, sustainable, integrated and synergistic solutions to the mostly climatic risks that the productive sectors face in Somalia. As underpinned in the ninth Somalia National Development Plan (NDP9) and echoed in the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework, significant investment in the economic and social development pillars is central to realizing economic and social progress that will improve Somalia's development indices.

This project aims to contribute to efforts to improve smallholder farmers and value chain actor's capacity and access to inputs, financial services, post-harvest technologies and market and crop protection infrastructure to enhance food and nutrition security by boosting food production and improving income generation. The project will also reduce the levels of vulnerability to climatic shocks for rural communities across the agriculture and livestock sectors through community-led DRR initiatives, investing in select nutrition-sensitive value chains to enhance quality of produce, promote climate-smart agriculture, improving households' access to safe and affordable nutritious foods, and improving the market environment to limit households' vulnerability to economic and climate-related shocks. The stabilization efforts will be supported by expanding the geographical scope of coverage to target newly liberated areas with agricultural investments by providing inputs and farm tools as well as through capacity building interventions for both communities and relevant government ministries. This will contribute to increase in resources and peace dividends among communities targeted. Approximately 6,360 households (in Marka, Kismayo and Jowhar) will benefit from this project. Collaboration and participation approaches will be used to encourage

¹⁶ SNS Consortium: Nutrition causal analysis study, South and Central Somalia. 2015.

and sustain active involvement of government institutions, small-scale producers, the private sector and other Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). Targeting of these districts was done in consultation with other partners active in these three districts such as SomRep and BRICS, and development partners - USAID and SIDA. While Marka and Kismayo are not programmatically covered by other partners, Jowhar will be targeted by both SomRep and FAO projects. The two partners, therefore, agreed to coordinate on village level targeting as well as programmatic coverage. More specifically, SomRep will focus on soft component by supporting the communities in Jowhar through technical assistance and FAO will focus on hard component by improving the irrigation infrastructure.

1.1.2 Alignment and Strategic Fit

1.1.2.1 Alignment to FAO's Strategic Framework

Alignment to UN Food Systems Summit 2021

This Action seeks to contribute to the achievement of the five Action tracks identified in the 2020 UN Food Systems Summit as follows:

- i) Boost nature-positive production;
- ii) Shift to sustainable consumption patterns;
- iii) Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress;
- iv) Advance equitable livelihoods;
- v) Ensure access to safe and nutritious foods for all.

Alignment to FAO's Global Strategic Framework 2022-31

This action is aligned to FAO's *four betters* that support FAO's contribution to the achievement of SDGs: *Better production; better nutrition; a better environment, and a better life*. In the implementation of its Global Strategic Framework, FAO structures its results framework around these four betters, and uses a systems approach to minimize trade-offs in the achievement of SDGs. Through the agri-food systems approach, FAO will focus on profiling agriculture beyond production and macro-economic purposes to ensure food security and resilient livelihoods, promote innovations, and better catalyse investments and partnerships. This project contributes to the four betters as follows:

Better production: Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns, through efficient and inclusive food and agriculture supply chains at local, regional and global level, ensuring resilient and sustainable agri-food systems in a changing climate and environment.

Better nutrition: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition in all its forms, including promoting nutritious foods and increasing access to healthy diets.

Better environment: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial and marine ecosystems and combat climate change (reduce, reuse, recycle, residual management) through more efficient, inclusive, resilient and sustainable agri-food systems

Better life: Promote inclusive economic growth by reducing inequalities (urban/ rural areas, rich/poor countries, men/ women).

To accelerate the impact of this Action, FAO shall apply four crosscutting and cross-sectional accelerators-technology, innovation, data and complements: strengthen governance institutions through capacity building, and tap into and invest in building the skills and knowledge of communities to enhance human capital).

1.1.2.2 Alignment to Country Programming Framework (CPF) 2021-2025

This Action is aligned to all three of FAO Somalia's CPF outcomes as follows:

Outcome 1: Natural Resources are sustainably managed and binding constraints addressed in key productive sector value chains, leading to productive gains, increased value addition and enhanced opportunities for decent work. Under this outcome, FAO shall focus on value chain development and enhancement to improve the quality of agricultural produce, to diversify sources of income, and to generate decent employment especially for women and the youth. Two outputs that this Action will contribute to include the following:

Output 1.1: Assessments conducted to understand data gaps across thematic areas, and gaps at institutional level.

Output 1.2: Capacity development support provided to government institutions in an inclusive manner

Output 1.3: Women are supported and equipped to take up an active role in water and land resources information management

Output 1.4: *Information and knowledge products are produced to inform planning and response interventions*

Output 1.5: *Policies, strategies and guidelines developed and/or reviewed by stakeholders*

Outcome 2: The number of people impacted by climate change, natural disasters and environmental degradation is reduced. Under this outcome, FAO shall seek to strengthen the capacity of the communities and authorities to manage climate-induced risks, and build their capacity to cope from external shocks and stresses. Related outputs include the following:

Output 2.1: *Gender-sensitive, climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive agricultural extension trainings and services are provided to government officials and the community.*

Output 2.2: *Farmer cooperatives are established and supported*

Output 2.3: *Market infrastructure is established or strengthened*

Output 2.4: *Financial services for inclusive community groups are supported*

Output 2.5: *New technologies and income opportunities are introduced/ explored.*

Outcome 3: The proportion of vulnerable Somalis with scaled-up and sustained resilience against environmental and conflict-related shocks is increased, based on better management of life cycle risk, food security and better nutrition outcomes. Under this outcome FAO aims to take concerted steps to establish the foundations for long-term food security and sustainable productive safety nets. These ‘absorptive’ measures will undergird and complement the ‘adaptive’ resilience building measures outlined under outcome 2, protecting the extremely poor and vulnerable, whilst promoting self-reliance and facilitating access to diversified productive sector livelihoods opportunities particularly for women, youth and other marginalized groups. Related outputs include:

Output 2.6: *Severely drought-affected households are linked to a social safety net programme to facilitate their recovery from drought.*

Output 3.1: *Community Managed Disaster Risk Reduction groups are established and supported to operationalize their DRR plans*

Alignment to country-level priorities and outcomes

The design of this Action is not only informed by donor priorities and FAO strategic frameworks, but also the Ninth Somalia National Development Plan (NDP9) and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Strategic priorities – 3. Economic Development and 4. Social Development.

Ninth Somalia National Development Plan (NDP9) highlights that Somalia faces a chronic food deficit, as local staple production meets only 22 percent of per capita cereal needs. Even in the best agricultural seasons, domestic production provides only about 40–50 percent of per capita cereal needs (NDP9, Chapter 7; Pillar 3, page 209), which makes Somalia heavily dependent on food imports. There is a need to support small-scale farmers and producers for immediate recovery creating enhanced livelihood resilience to shocks through climate-adaptive production while empowering them to participate in economic growth by creating linkages to markets, finance and the private sector.

Between 2019 and 2020, European Union facilitated rigorous consultative process which led to the formulation of Integrated Territorial Development Plans (ITDPs) 2021-2024 for five States of Somalia – Hirshabelle, Puntland, Lower Shabelle, Jubbaland and Galmudug. And EU is expecting to support Government with updating the ITDPs as of first quarter of 2023. These plans are the first government-wide plans that calls for joint actions that tackle the critical issues underpinning local development across certain State and identify sectors with the highest potential for socio-economic development. The districts targeted by projects considered as territories that paradoxically lagging behind despite showing great potential for economic development primarily owing to abundant natural resources. This is most pronounced in high levels of unemployment, particularly among the youth and women, limited investment which precipitates poor productivity specifically in the productive sectors, and, more broadly, inadequate prospects for effective private sector development.

Therefore, this project will be directly contributing to the implementation of the ITDPs for Hirshabelle, Lower Shabelle and Jubbaland through improving the productivity of producing communities through infrastructure-focused investments.

1.1.3 FAO's comparative advantage

The relevance of suite of projects listed above, as well as FAO Somalia's technical capacity and relationships with key government institutions, will be critical to the success of CLIMB project. The activities contained within the CLIMB design have already been consulted and designed in partnership with key government partners that will facilitate rapid roll out of the activities and early achievement of results. FAO has been the first line of support for the Federal Government of Somalia in supplying broad range of food security data and information critical for informing the design of policies, programmes and strategic plans to ensure national coherence and international comparability. FAO is currently performing an important coordination role for food and nutrition security at both the national and district levels through the FSC, Agriculture WG and Livestock WG respectively. FAO has provided technical assistance to Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation in a number of areas such as food security, post-harvest technology, irrigation infrastructure, climate smart agriculture, agriculture diversification, education in nutrition, promotion of decent rural employment, access to finance, building community resilience to effects of climate change and improvement of rural livelihoods. FAO has also been working with the Ministry of Livestock to improve animal health, veterinary public health services and promote overall livestock development for the dairy and meat production. Previous resilience projects by FAO and other partners in Somalia demonstrate that the resilience of a household is strengthened as well as Food Security Score improves when they have diverse sources of income, which is supported by investment in resilient livelihoods. This evidence informs FAO's programme design and advocacy effort to invest in climate smart agriculture to boost food production, in ways that support active community engagement in risk identification and in disaster risk management. In this project, FAO seeks to utilize knowledge gained from its previous and ongoing similar interventions in Somalia and across the globe to improve programming and ensure periodic project adaptation for greater impact. With funding from resource partners such as the European Union, Sida, FCDO, and others, FAO has put in place agriculture production and market infrastructure and other resources in project locations - Marka, Kismayo and Jowhar that continue to support households and producer groups to invest in sustainable livelihoods. At the field level in Somalia, FAO is continuously providing its assistance to implementation of various programmes and projects addressing diverse issues including sustainable production, resilient development in the context of climate change, surveillance and control of pest and disease outbreaks. FAO has also continued to build the capacity of government offices and institutions on policy strengthening and skill building to be able to manage food systems sustainably. Resilience work requires close collaboration with the government and communities, and therefore FAO has gained community and government buy-in and support in all its work. Consequently, FAO is one of the very few partners that are able to penetrate remote, hard-to-reach areas.

Although significant access challenges remain in Somalia mostly due to the existence of armed militia groups in areas not controlled by the government, as well as poor roads and communication networks, FAO is able to reach hard-to-reach rural populations with both resilience and emergency interventions. This is possible due to its wide-range of local implementing partners, and a well-established network of service providers that are well versed with the context. Working through local partners promotes the localization agenda and supports contextualization of projects to reflect the realities of communities that FAO works with. With its pool of international expertise and presence in many countries, FAO can help strengthen the country development agenda and provide technical support to the Government to make more impact on agriculture, nutrition, food security, livestock, fisheries, decent rural employment and poverty reduction. As of now, many FAO country offices joined GNAFC and using this network as a technical platform for exchanging expertise, knowledge and best practices, developing harmonized methods and tools, and facilitating capacity development on food and nutrition security measurement and analysis. Additional comparative advantages of FAO are its vast experience on research and cross-country standardization of agricultural policies, practices and guidelines at country, regional and global levels as well as through working relations established with many development partners.

1.1.3.1 Mandate to Act

FAO has a comprehensive mandate to work globally on all aspects of food and agriculture, food security and nutrition across the humanitarian-development continuum. Its status as an intergovernmental organization, its neutrality and the authority to provide a neutral platform for dialogue and knowledge exchange gives it a unique convening power to engage member states, partners (including resource partners) and other stakeholders. This presents a fundamental advantage given that its programme revolves around close and continued collaboration

with numerous stakeholders, in particular for producing consensus-based analyses and joint country level programming.

FAO plays a key role in several global food security initiatives, such as the Committee on World Food Security, which is an inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for coordination. Key lessons from this project will be shared in the Food Security Information Network (FSIN), a platform created by FAO, the World Food Programme (WFP) and IFPRI, for exchanging expertise, knowledge and best practices, and where feasible, contribute to annual Global Reports on Food Crises.

Since the 1960s, FAO has taken the lead in the fight against hunger in Somalia, supporting the government and rural communities in times of crisis as well as in pursuit of agriculture development goals. FAO has strong collaboration with both federal and state level authorities, working most directly with Somali Ministries of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), of Fisheries and Marine Resources (MoFMR), of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR), of Energy and Water Resources (MoEWR), of Humanitarian Affairs and Disaster Management (MoHADM) and of Planning, Investment and Economic Development (MoPIED), among other key stakeholders.

1.1.3.2 Capacity to Act

FAO has played, and continues to play, a fundamental role in designing and implementing joint national resilience programmes. An example in the Somali context is the FAO/WFP/UNICEF Joint Resilience Action (JRA) 2018-2022. The JRA is an adaptive approach that maps where the technical expertise of the three agencies converge and combine to deliver greater impact against priorities set in Somalia's National Development Plan (NDP), related frameworks and Sustainable Development Goals. It builds on five years of joint work, lessons and results of the preceding FAO/WFP/UNICEF Joint Resilience Strategy of 2013-2016.

FAO and WFP are co-lead the Food Security Cluster in Somalia, which guides local and international partners' response to acute food insecurity and underlying causes of crisis. FAO Somalia's Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) and Somali Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) units inform both humanitarian and development interventions across Somalia. These units (in existence since late 1990s/early 2000s, respectively) support agricultural, food security, nutrition and natural resources data collection and information management to facilitate early warning systems, decision making and policy development. In this project, SWALIM will work closely with project team and develop land cover maps for sustainable and resilient crop production and for efficient resources management.

FAO has a highly-qualified and experienced team of technical staff within Somalia supported by a specialized team of experts at sub-regional, regional and headquarters available to support the design of Climate Smart Agriculture, value chain and market development, resilience building initiatives. The teams at sub-regional, regional and HQ levels provide technical backstopping in the implementation of projects. FAO also has an in-house independent evaluation unit that is responsible for evaluating the effectiveness and efficient use of project resources towards achievement of the set outcomes. Other technical experts in conflict resolution, gender and youth inclusion are engaged in support to mitigating the risks of exclusion of marginalized groups/ communities. In Somalia, FAO has a total of 380 staff who are based in six field offices in Somalia, and in Nairobi office. FAO works with a network of over 60 implementing partners, most of them are National Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) or local Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). With these resources, and established partnership with communities where FAO works, FAO is able to deliver both humanitarian and development interventions across the country, and to reach remote rural communities who reside in hard-to-reach areas.

1.1.3.3 Position to Act

FAO's global representation and responsibilities enable sharing of experiences and lessons from other places facing similar challenges. With representation at national, sub-regional and regional levels, FAO is able to tap into the expertise from regional research and development, inter-governmental institutions and networks and cascade knowledge and ideas to Somalia for the benefit of the government, communities and others. In addition, the strong network of partnerships created by FAO Somalia provides a platform for scaling up successful interventions and introducing new technologies and innovations, which can help smallholders to invest in climate-smart production, livelihood diversification, value addition and marketing. There are hundreds of producer groups at formative stages,

formed and supported by FAO17 and other partners, which provide a foundation to re-introduce, strengthen and expand the once vibrant cooperative movement in Somalia.

Ongoing and recent investments by other donors such as the European Union (EU), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and World Bank offer opportunities for capitalizing on infrastructure and elements of social cohesion that have been put in place to augment the impact of resilience programmes in Somalia. FAO is best positioned to lead resilience work through an area-based approach, focusing interventions in rural areas that are adversely affected by climatic shocks. FAO seeks to strengthen collaboration with resource partners, communities, governments at all levels, CSOs, and the private sector in order to create a network of structures that promote, support and propel vulnerable communities into resilience.

1.1.4 Stakeholder consultation and engagement

1.1.4.1 Stakeholder Engagement

FAO has conducted a wide range of discussions and consultations at the national, district and local context to identify both activity areas and beneficiaries. Through its work with the Food Security Cluster (FSC), FAO is uniquely familiar with, and often technically or formally partnered with, sectoral partners at the national, district and local levels. FAO has undertaken consultations with government authorities across South and Central Somalia, Puntland and Somaliland. These consultations have led to joint identification of priorities in the agriculture sector as well as in terms of policy and capacity building gaps. In late 2021, FAO signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Somali National Bureau of Statistics to gradually transfer technical and operational capacities of FSNAU and SWALIM to the Government. This ongoing transition programme will support the process of capacity building of government institutions to actively take on and steer data collection, analysis, presentation, dissemination and review to inform all stakeholders on sustainable investment in food systems, as well as guide humanitarian and development actions. In addition, FAO has consulted other UN agencies such as IOM, UNICEF, WFP, and CSOs that share the mandate of advancing the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus. Discussions around durable solutions with these partners, with the government, and with resource partners such as the EU, inform a joint approach to programming which will be strengthened through partnership with these actors.

Table 1. Stakeholder matrix

Government and Agency Level Stakeholders	Role	Consultation Medium/Fora
MoAI	Coordination and oversight of food and nutrition security and agriculture activities	Project Steering Committee (PSC)
MoLFR	Coordination and oversight of livestock activities	PSC
MoECC	Coordination and oversight of resilience, disaster risk reduction and stabilization activities	PSC
Resident Coordinator's Office	Coordination and oversight of UN agency activities, relationship management with national government	UNCT sharing and lessons learning coordination events
United Nations Country Team (UNCT)	Coordination of actions and combined efficiencies through organizational mandates	UNCT sharing and lessons learning coordination events
SomRep	Coordination and review of lessons learned specifically, on Cash for Work for	Direct coordination meetings, FSC meetings;

¹⁷ Farmer cooperatives and producer groups supported by FAO are in South Central Kismaayo, Marka, Jowhar, Beletweyne; and in Somaliland-Burao. Under this project, FAO shall continue supporting some of these, based on capacity assessment conducted at the beginning of the project. New cooperatives will also be established where necessary, especially in ensuring inclusivity and representation of women and the youth.

	irrigation infrastructure, VSLAs, WMCs, linking producers to markets and best practices for agricultural advisory services	Lessons learned workshops organized every 6 months on rotational basis by FAO, SomRep and BRICS
BRICS	Coordination and review of lessons learned on drought-resilient livelihoods, food production, irrigation infrastructure, nutrition, climate resilient market development and linkages to private sector	Direct coordination meetings, FSC meetings; Lessons learned workshops organized every 6 months on rotational basis by FAO, SomRep and BRICS
IOM	Coordination and review of lessons learned	UNCT, direct coordination meetings,
NGO forum and coalitions	Review of project implementation of lessons learned, targeting coordination especially in ensuring access to water and irrigation infrastructure	Food Security Cluster and Livelihoods Working Group
District Commissioner's Office	Training and coordination, targeting and impact review	Regular coordination meeting and project events
Department of Crop Production, Extension and Research	Training and extension support, best practices and policy impact review	District and local level project performance review
Department of Agribusiness and Market Development		

Recent investments by other UN agencies and partners such as EU, Sida, Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), Canada, World Bank among others, will be critical in supporting the success of the project. Infrastructure supported in previous and ongoing projects such as FAO's *Resilience, Inclusive and Competitive Agriculture Value Chain Development in Southern and Central Regions of Somalia* (funded under EU's OUTREACH) and Pro-Resilience Action (ProAct) in the South Central, as well as in the UN Rome-based Agencies (RBA) Resilience Initiative in Somaliland will be built on through this project. Infrastructure activities will build on ongoing *Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRIP)* funded by World Bank.

FAO shall continue to engage with all above-mentioned stakeholders, and explore opportunities to capitalize on gains achieved, lessons learned in previous and ongoing similar interventions, adopt joint approaches to problem-solving, and embrace area-based approaches in the expansion of investments to achieve resilience at individual, household, community, and institutional levels.

1.1.4.2 Grievance Mechanism

FAO Somalia has established formal feedback systems for its beneficiary communities, in line with FAO's corporate commitment to offer means for target communities to provide feedback and complaints under the Accountability to Affected Populations framework.

These feedback systems include:

- i. A Call Centre
- ii. A complaints Hotline (number communicated and displayed at project sites where security allows, on relevant distribution materials, and verbally communicated to beneficiaries, community groups and local authorities throughout the project.)
- iii. Systematic Communication and Sensitization of local communities through NGOs, radio campaigns, and ad-hoc Call Centre exercises
- iv. Third Party Monitoring
- v. FAO Field Monitors reports
- vi. FAO Field monitoring survey tools

- vii. Emails and letters from Elders, Council Members, district authorities, beneficiaries, tractor owners, pump owners and agro dealers
- viii. Common Feedback Project/Radio Ergo
- ix. Monitoring by donor institutions.

To enable effective and efficient management of feedback and complaints, FAO Somalia:

- Communicates accountability commitments to the affected population, including their rights to complain as and when needed;
- Actively seeks beneficiary feedback, and reviews efficiency of its feedback systems;
- Assesses beneficiaries' preference on feedback systems and adapts accordingly;
- Trains Field Monitors, Call Centre and Hotline staff on handling beneficiary feedback and complaints;
- Systematically documents all feedback and identifies trends in beneficiary complaints;
- Creates response mechanisms for complaints;
- Reports and takes action on feedback, complaints and allegations received through the Compliance Unit, technical teams, and management, Office of Inspector General or Ethics Office.

All grievance and feedback tools used in FAO are accessible to a high number of beneficiaries including women and minority clans, but also elders, and council members across Somalia. While the Call Centre focuses on outgoing voice calls to communicate with and to survey beneficiary communities, the Hotline (a toll-free telephone service) receives inbound voice calls from the communities for specific inquiries and complaints. Through the toll-free Hotline, FAO receives inquiries, requests for new assistance and other feedback and complaints on its programmes directly from beneficiaries. FAO consults internally with the different sector leads (agriculture, fisheries, livestock, cash transfers, etc.) and always contacts the originator of the feedback so that the issue can be understood, and the callers are always kept up-to-date on progress on their issue or request. The Hotline number is communicated via live radio broadcasts, face-to-face information sessions, leaflets, Call Centre and FAO vouchers. Most of the calls received by the Hotline relate to queries or complaints on entitlements and requests for support. Other valuable feedback and complaints come from the radio Ergo's Common Feedback Project (CFP) initiated by the Humanitarian Country Team of Somalia. Radio Ergo broadcasts daily information on humanitarian issues all across Somalia, and under the CFP it receives feedback and complaints from auditors, and reports these confidentially through OCHA to the sector Clusters.

FAO is constantly improving its diverse channels of communication with beneficiaries to ensure that feedback is collected in a confidential manner, and responses provided to beneficiaries in a timely and satisfactory manner.

1.1.5 Problems to be addressed

The agriculture and livestock sectors must improve the food productivity further and diversify more rapidly if Somalia is to ensure food security, improve nutrition outcomes, contribute to greater inclusion, enhance profitability of actors along the high-value agricultural supply chains and adapt to a changing climate condition. Therefore, this project aims to contribute to addressing some of the underlying root causes of food insecurity and limited or poor agricultural production in Somalia while directly tackling some of the key drivers of vulnerability among rural populations. The current drought crisis is a clear symptom of the impact of climate change and FAO is mandated to address climatic shocks and their short-, medium- and long-term effects. While FAO's emergency programme aims to address the life-saving and immediate needs of drought and crisis-affected populations in Somalia, FAO's resilience programme seeks to work hand in hand with Government partners and communities to understand, analyse, address and mitigate some of the medium to long-term effects of the ongoing climate crisis in a more sustainable manner.

Specifically, the main problems to be addressed under this project include:

- (i) Productivity constraints including limited access to quality seeds, limited knowledge and adoption of good agricultural practices (GAP), Integrated Production and Pest Management (IPPM) and Post-harvest handling reflected in imbalanced use and overuse of inputs, low quality of extension services
- (ii) Low and inconsistent incomes for smallholder farmers targeted by the project
- (iii) Lack of access to market opportunities for productive diversification and value addition for the crops and livestock sectors in Somalia;
- (iv) Low capacity for delivering phytosanitary services

- (v) Lack of access to finance and other financial services
- (vi) Challenges in meeting the growing demand for higher-value commodities, which has resulted in a three-fold increase of food imports;
- (vii) Low productivity of pasture resources due to lack of management skills, as well constraints for the cultivation of fodder crops due to the low level of farm equipment and management of agricultural residues coupled with the lack of appropriate coverage of extension services and technical assistance

1.1.6 Partnerships

FAO's partnership approach is instrumental to the success of its work. In this project, FAO shall continue to collaborate with government at all levels, implementing partners, CSOs, research partners, other UN agencies, and to collaborate with private sector actors. FAO regularly engages with partners through the humanitarian cluster system to identify ongoing works and areas of synergy across emergency and resilience interventions. Additionally, FAO contentiously pursues bilateral and inter-agency engagement with a number of International NGOs and UN partners. Recently, FAO has undertaken a Memorandum of Understanding with UNICEF for a partnership on "Water for Life" covering water for productive use and for human consumption across Somalia. Similarly, FAO works closely with IOM on water access for vulnerable riverine farming and agro-pastoralist communities in south and central areas contributing to Durable Solutions programming. FAO works closely with WFP and UNICEF to coordinate drought response interventions across the country as well as on Joint Resilience programming under the JRA. There is potential to explore more partnerships in this project with other EU-funded initiatives (or other partner-funded projects) implementing similar, or complementary projects. FAO will utilize the expertise and resources availed through these partnerships for maximum benefit to the communities targeted.

FAO's SWALIM currently produces a number of high-quality information products, which inform both emergency and resilience interventions by various partners. Continued engagement with all stakeholders is necessary to ensure coordination and informed decision-making. SWALIM's partnership with Government remains critical, particularly in view of the aforementioned transition of these programmes to the Government of Somalia and the state-level Information Management Centers (IMCs), under the leadership of SNBS. These institutions, both at federal and state level, are also critical partners of this project, and will be supported to take on their tasks in confidence and with skill.

1.1.7 Knowledge sharing and lessons learned

1.1.7.1 Knowledge Sharing

Knowledge sharing and capitalization of good practices are indispensable in the process of building the resilience of agriculture-based livelihoods. Under this project, knowledge gained will be systematically analysed, documented and shared with all stakeholders involved in resilience-building.

1.1.7.2 Lessons Learned

FAO has identified key questions (listed under section 2.3.4 below) that will be addressed in the implementation of this project. These questions will guide the development of key lessons and in identifying best and good practices that can inform improvement in the design and implementation approaches of food production activities. Besides M&E activities and assessments, the project team will regularly monitor the project and identify areas of learning, and knowledge exchange with communities to inform adaptive programming on a periodic basis. Any publications produced within the project, as well as policy work supported, will be informed by good practices observed in the project which will be shared with all stakeholders involved in various forms: regular and ad hoc meetings; brief publications, capacity building sessions, and through project review sessions.

1.2 EXPECTED RESULTS

1.2.1 Impact

Improve sustainable food production and contribute to the resilience of food systems in Somalia

1.2.2 Outcomes

Crop production in Somalia continues to deteriorate due to the impact of prolonged drought periods as is being observed in 2022, coupled with a prolonged Desert Locust invasion (2020-22), limited access to quality, drought-resistant seeds, limited skills and technology in production, and limited investment in the necessary infrastructure. In early 2022, the main cereal crop production, maize and sorghum, is 55 percent below the *deyr* 10-year average¹⁸. Cash crop production, cowpeas and sesame, is similarly low this past 2021 *deyr* season, dropping nearly 70-95 percent below the 10-year *deyr* season average across the country. As of February 2022, water and staple food prices had risen 140-160 percent above the five-year average in some locations and continue to rise. The ongoing drought is expected to worsen, with up to 6 million people projected to be affected by acute food insecurity in the first half of 2022¹⁹. Over 700,000 people have been displaced by drought since November 2021²⁰. More people are likely to be displaced, including those from the rural areas due to depletion of livelihood assets in the face of growing food insecurity. Agricultural imports, which account for 60-70 percent of domestic food consumption, have risen 18-fold since the late 1980s. This is due to a combination of reduced domestic production due to political instability, conflict, limited investment in skill building and infrastructure as well climatic shocks that have increased in frequency over the years coupled with increased domestic food demand (largely supported by remittances and driven by rapid population growth and urbanization).

Despite three decades of protracted crisis, Somalia has made significant progress in some aspects of the agri-food sector. Agencies such as FAO have been on the forefront to support the uptake of technological advancements to improve food systems. Investment in Climate Smart farming is also supported by both humanitarian and development actors. However, climatic shocks continue to plague the country and these investments are often eroded during harsh seasons, or drastically under-funded comparatively to the frequent humanitarian crises. The integration of crisis modifier mechanisms in resilience programming to protect gains during crises is essential.

To contribute to the above stated impact, FAO will contribute to efforts of prevention further displacement from rural areas through investment in community-led disaster risk reduction, climate smart agriculture and value chain development, and support to communities in newly liberated areas to invest in sustainable livelihoods. This project envisions three outcomes that capture the change in capacity, skills, knowledge and behaviour which will place individuals, households, communities and institutions on a path to resilience; for meaningful and lasting impact, change is required across these four levels. FAO recognizes that partnerships, and complementary actions outside of this project, are critical to the realization of the three outcomes. For that reason, FAO shall coordinate and collaborate with various stakeholders within and outside of this project to capitalize on skills, expertise, and resources available and those required to achieve the desired impact of the project. In this project, FAO plans to employ a Results-Based Management (RBM) approach where the design (and management) of the project will ensure a continuous review of implementation approaches towards achievement of stated outcomes. Please refer to the Monitoring and Evaluation section below for detailed information on the RBM approach. Specific management practices promoted will vary by the geographical area, priority value chains, and associated climatic challenges. For instance, conservation agriculture, raised bed, or strip tillage are considered three effective practices to increase soil organic matter, water retention capacity, and could make cultivation of heat- or drought-tolerant crops even more viable in a drought-prone area. This kind of knowledge and skills will be complemented by area specific Land cover and Riverine Agricultural maps and value chain analysis to gather more detailed information for further upgrade of targeted value chains.

Outcome 1: Increased agricultural production through improved productivity and improved community productive infrastructure such as irrigation canals

Irrigated agricultural development started in Somalia in 1920 with the implementation of the Jowhar Sugar Estate²¹. The scale of irrigation development increased rapidly thereafter and by 1980 some 60,000 ha had been developed in Jowhar and Balad districts, located in the Middle Shabelle region.

¹⁸ FSNAU & FEWSNET. Somalia Food Security Outlook. February to September 2022.

¹⁹ Ibid.

²⁰ UN OCHA Somalia Drought Impact Snapshot. April 2022

²¹ Jowhar Sugar Estate. Feasibility study for rehabilitation. 1984.

<https://www.faoswalim.org/content/jowhar-sugar-estate-feasibility-study-rehabilitation-final-report>

Between 1980 and 1990, irrigated areas benefited from a well-established network of canals and drains, allowing a consistent supply of water that supplemented the scarce and unreliable rains, with abundant surface and underground waters from the Shabelle and Juba Rivers. However, over 20 years of civil war, lack of upkeep and frequent climatic shocks have contributed to the collapse of the majority of these schemes. River embankments have been eroded, and barrages, pump sluice gates and canal systems have had some degree of sedimentation and vegetation growth that has reduced the canals' hydraulic sections. The limited access to water resources is therefore hindering the agricultural production in Somalia. And in the face of increasing climate volatility, reliable access to water for productive use is more critical than ever.

The objective of this outcome is therefore twofold: a) firstly, the project will consolidate and complement the past and ongoing EU projects' (OUTREACH, PROACT, etc.) irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation interventions aimed at enhancing livelihoods, resilience and economic development; and, b) when sustainable water sources for irrigation purposes are ensured, FAO will promote improved production and enhanced productivity with the objective of intensification and better management of production systems in order to boost the country's food security. This will require strong measures to increase climate resilient productivity on one hand and increase input and resource use efficiency on the other. Seven outputs are grouped under this outcome, these are: i) Rehabilitation and restored efficiency of irrigation canals (e.g. secondary and tertiary) to increase farmers' access to water for irrigation; ii) crop production and improved productivity through technical support to market-oriented extension services and promoting CSA technologies, GAP, IPPM, PHH; iii) strengthening the capacity of SARIS to effectively deliver phytosanitary services including undertaking regular pest risk assessments and training the laboratory technicians on seed pathology; iv)-vi) Riverine Agricultural Mapping and Riverine Land Suitability maps to strengthen specialized agriculture, protected cultivation and diversify production systems; vii) increase productivity, quality and quantity of fodder.

Outcome 2. Sustainable Value Chain development and strengthening of market linkages to promote income generation

Crop diversification is highly recognized throughout the country as the key strategy for enhancing agriculture sector resilience to both environmental and market vulnerabilities. However, the specific approaches to diversification, and challenges in local value chains differs across the selected landscapes of this project. The intention is to, throughout CLIMB implementation period, align selection of target geographies and activities to strengthen priority value chains, such as, sorghum, maize, cowpea and sesame and establish strong market linkages for income generation.

Project beneficiaries will be assisted to organize themselves and provided with technical and business advisory services on efficient production, compliance with food safety and traceability standards, and assisted with establishing strong market linkages. While the project intends to cover crop and livestock value chains, other value chains targeted by FAO will be aligned in target geographies to enhance synergies. FAO shall aim to increase income for the farmers by promoting formal access to finance and informal savings groups, as well increase the knowledge levels on reducing the cost of cultivation and post-harvest losses and improve agriculture marketing of their products through the following eight outputs: i) contribute to the increased monetary benefits and market benefits for smallholder farmers and value chain actors ; ii) improved income and access to formal finance for better food production for informal savings groups (VSLAs), rural women, and farmers; iii) increased availability of, access to and consumption of nutrition foods; iv) knowledge on production and processing increased; v) increased physical processing and value-addition of fodder including agricultural crop residues; vi) linkages to markets and mainstream financial and Micro-financial institutions (MFIs) improved.

Outcome 3: Managing climatic and economic shocks to strengthen resilience

The impacts of the drought, market shocks and ongoing climate volatility continue to take a heavy toll on Somali productive sectors and household food security. The drought in Somalia and price spikes due to global supply chain shocks continue to impact smallholder farmers and pastoralists, particularly the poorest, due to the resulting increases in the price of food, livelihood inputs, energy and fertilizers. The integration of Disaster Risk Reduction methodologies in productive sectors are key tools for reducing the impact of threats on household food production, income and market access. FAO is aligning its agri-food programming to ensure resilience to climate shocks is embedded in production, post-harvest management, and value adding and market access. This sequence of

activities strategically designed to support the households to build resilient agri-food systems at a local level while they restore production and income affected by drought and the negative impacts of war in Ukraine. Emphasis will be placed on local level contextualization of DRR and contingency plans so that each group is making a tailored, evidence based, risk informed plan to reduce likelihood of production/income losses and prioritize investments in future climate resilience production.

Efforts will be made under this project to reduce the risk associated with overuse of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) and promote IPPM for pest and diseases affecting the key value chains bringing change in agronomic practices so that reliance on highly hazardous and even slightly hazardous pesticides is greatly reduced and pest management practices are improved.

This outcome will be achieved through the following outputs: i) Reduce risk associated with use of HHPs; ii) establish and support community-managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) groups and operationalize their DRR plans; iii) Severely drought-affected and the most vulnerable households are linked to a social safety net programme to facilitate their recovery from drought.

1.2.3 Outputs

Output 1.1: Irrigation canals rehabilitated and efficiency restored to increase farmers access to irrigation water

Water is one of the crucial factors in producing agricultural products, and irrigated agriculture still remains the main source of water for productivity for agro pastoralist communities. This output will focus on ensuring that farmers targeted by the project benefit from the restored irrigation systems and engaged sustainable management of water and irrigation resources. Between 2019 and 2020, the European Union facilitated a robust consultative process which led to the formulation of Integrated Territorial Development Plans (ITDPs) 2021-2024 for five States of Somalia – Hirshabelle, Puntland, Lower Shabelle, Jubbaland and Galmudug. These plans are the first government-wide plans that calls for joint actions that tackle the critical issues underpinning local development across certain States and identify sectors with the highest potential for socio-economic development. The ITDPs for Hirshabelle, Lower Shabelle and Jubbaland highlight the importance of supporting the rehabilitation and timely maintenance of irrigation canals to improve crop production. Therefore, this project will be directly contributing to the implementation of priority actions as outlined in the ITDPs for Hirshabelle, Lower Shabelle and Jubbaland.

During the inception phase, the project will assess primary canals being constructed or rehabilitated under the World Bank/Somalia Government funded Somalia Crisis Recovery Project (SCRIP) and condition of tertiary canals rehabilitated by BRICS and SOMREP Consortia. The project will then prioritize maintenance or rehabilitation based on the available budget, cost-benefit analysis (including number of farmers to be supported, impact on production, etc.), and possibilities to build synergies with nearby/complementary projects. In addition, the project will support ecological/natural flood protection activities in the flood prone areas. Water governance will be key in assuring equitable, sustainable and efficient use of water resources during and after the project.

The project will assess the institutional arrangement for water and irrigation infrastructure and the capacity of existing water/irrigation management committees, especially in those riverine areas targeted by ProAct and OUTREACH II projects. The ProAct project rehabilitated 143.6 km of irrigation canals (15.75 km of 5 primary canals, 45.1 km of 25 secondary canals and 82.75 km of 36 tertiary canals) in Marka while OUTREACH II rehabilitated 4.1 km of Bulgaduud Canal in Kismayo.

Under this output the communities will be supported through ecological/natural flood protection activities for the canals prone to floods, establishing/strengthening of water and irrigation management committees and the provision of technical training to the committees. This includes Government-led efforts to train water management committees in water infrastructure maintenance, irrigation techniques, water resource management and flood management including:

- Conducting a study on water and irrigation infrastructure institutional arrangement
- Strengthening and supporting water and irrigation user association committees
- Assessing potential primary canals under SCRIP and BRICS/SOMREP tertiary canals
- Construction and/or Rehabilitation of potential secondary canals under SCRIP and tertiary canals under BRICS/SOMREP
- Supporting ecological/natural flood protection activities to the flood prone canals

Output 1.2: Smallholder farmers' selected crops production increased and productivity improved

Lessons learned from previous FAO projects/ programmes demonstrate that agricultural production in Somalia is mainly dominated by smallholder farmers who have low technical know-how in crop production. These smallholder farmers generally produce lower than average production due to a number of reasons, but mainly due to poor agricultural practices, poor infrastructure and high post-harvest losses. Therefore, FAO's strategy would be to address these fundamental challenges in a holistic way, as it is possible to increase production by improving the productivity of smallholder farmers. This, in turn, contributes to enhanced household food security and higher incomes for smallholder farmers. Under this project, FAO will strengthen market-oriented extension services delivery, support market-oriented production systems and enhance the capacity of farmers to access and utilize the irrigation facilities rehabilitated under ProAct project. The project will support the Federal and Federal Member State MoAI to develop market-oriented extension service delivery strategy and guidelines as well as provide extension services to targeted smallholder farmers to enhance their capacities. Jointly with the Federal Member State MoA, the project will identify 600 lead farmers (on a 1:10 lead to follow farmers extension service delivery approach) and train them on appropriate use of CSA technologies, GAP, IPPM and PHH and reduction of losses (management), as well as Agricultural marketing including value addition and quality control measures. The project will support trained lead farmers to cascade the acquired knowledge to follower farmers (5400 farmers). As part of the extension service delivery the project will establish new FFS and FASC as well as strengthen existing FFS and FASC which are established under OUTREACH II project in the center of adjacent villages. These centers will include demonstration plots to demonstrate improved and innovative climate smart agriculture practices to provide farmers with tailored on-farm training. In addition, the project will develop posters and leaflets to aid the extension service delivery, these will be shared with the MoAI and lead farmers.

The project will enhance food availability and accessibility by supporting farmers in crop production intensification and diversification through market-oriented extension service delivery, climate smart agriculture inputs provision and technology support. The farmers with commercial and economically viable crops who would have significant contribution for the household nutrition will be targeted by the project. The proposed inputs include assorted seeds of vegetables, fruits, cowpea, sesame, maize and sorghum suitable for the cultivation in the targeted agro-ecological zones. To improve the traditional cultural practices and to ensure sustainable production, targeted farmers will benefit from farm tools and irrigation equipment along with skill transfer to adopt appropriate technologies including preparation and use of organic fertilizers such as compost and manure. In order to increase productivity and improve quality of production, targeted farmers will receive training on the use of existing post-harvest technologies and proper management of post-harvest losses. The project will procure and support pre- and post-harvest equipment such as thresher, tarpaulin sheets and hermetic storage bags (e.g., Purdue Improved Crop Storage (PICS). Findings from the OUTREACH project value chain analysis shows that the input supply system in Somalia is underdeveloped and is a key contributor to low production and to reduced productivity. For improving the input supply system including irrigation and post-harvest equipment supply, the project will identify, establish, support and strengthen Commercial Farm Service Centre (CFSC) owned by the private sector. The technical support and grant as a start-up capital in matching fund, business-to-business linkage with producers and wholesaler/manufacturers, helped CFSC's to undertake seed trials, seed multiplication and processing for selected quality seeds as well as to provide embedded service for target farmers on new technologies adaptation, use and application.

The key activities under this output include the following:

- Support MoAI with a baseline assessment of agricultural production to monitor the impact of agricultural interventions
- Support MoAI with organizing annual agricultural events
- Training of lead and follow farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture, GAP, IPPM and PHH/management and marketing
- Establish and support Farmer Field School (FFS) and Farmer Advisory and Support Centers (FASC)
- Support farmers with improved climate smart agriculture inputs
- Training of farmers and cooperatives with pre- and post-harvest techniques with equipment's support
- Promote and introduce compost and manure with lead farmers

- Establish, support and strengthen Commercial Farm Service Centre

Output 1.3: Strengthen the capacity of SARIS to effectively deliver phytosanitary services in the project area

SARIS was formed by the Federal Government of Somalia as the institute that would address several challenges that impact farmer productivity including phytosanitary matters that not only lower farmers yield but also affect the quality and prices their produce could attract. Through Outreach II some efforts were made towards setting up of the phytosanitary system for Somalia, but this only included the setup of a partially equipped laboratory in Mogadishu. Capacity development of the Plant Protection Unit Staff was not addressed, and this meant no services could be extended to the farmers.

Farmers in the project area will be supported to setup early warning early response systems for the key pest identified in the respective value chain. Trained MoAI staff trained by FAO will conduct on farm training on pest surveillance and control options including hygiene practices to manage key pests and disease. Farmers will be trained on information gathering and sharing on the setup and management of traps as well as e-tools to monitor the pests. A total of 6,000 farmers will be targeted. Appropriate control interventions will also be developed in line with the IPM principles.

In the recent past, Somalia has had to deal with sudden invasions of new pest species some appearing in the middle of the cropping season. Invasive pest species not only decimate farmer crops in the field but limit the opportunities for export as most of these species are considered as scheduled (quarantine) pests in several countries. Trained MoAI staff will be supported by the project to carry out Pest risk analysis (PRA) in the project area (and along the value chain) as a way of identifying possible pests of concern and ensuring adequate phytosanitary measures are put in place to prevent the entry, establishment or their eradication in the project area. FAO will train 6 MoAI Plant protection staff on PRA, this will include brief on-job training to Phytosanitary organizations within the East Africa region. The project will provide the required IT equipment to support the Government conduct and report their PRA findings in line with requirements of the IPPC. A total of 20 PRA missions will be undertaken in the project area by the MoAI.

Low technical capacity of a pathology laboratory in Somalia (SARIS) has made it impossible for the MoAI to identify key diseases causing organisms that come into the country with imported seed / propagation material. Conclusive identification of disease-causing organisms found in the farmers field has also been a challenge all these contributing of high levels of primary losses in the field. To reduce the primary losses in the field the Government has to ensure that all planting material being introduced in the project area are screened at the point of entry to prevent accidental introduction of diseased planting materials. Extension officers and farmers should also be able to collect diseased plants and have the causal organism identified before control options can be advised. Under Outreach II, a plant pathology as well as seed laboratory were setup at the MoAI, technical staff still require training on how to identify disease pathogens, therefore, the project will support the recruitment of a part time seed pathologist who will support in-house training of the MoAI staff. In addition to the in-house training, 2 officers will be seconded to suitable laboratories in the region for gaining more experience and knowledge from expert institutions

The key activities under this output include the following:

- Support farmers with extension services and required training
- Carry out pest risk assessment in project area
- Training of laboratory technicians on seed pathology and isolation of plant pathogens
- Stakeholder Consultation process (dialogue and workshop) followed by system development for SARIS
- Study tour to the neighbouring countries for learning and experience sharing
- Support MoAI with the development of regulation on agro chemicals (fertilizers, bio pesticides, etc.

Output 1.4: Define the methodological approach to produce the Riverine Agricultural mapping following an inclusive process

A desk review of studies on selected agricultural location along the Shabelle River and on the agro-ecological suitability of the land are helpful for a preliminary identification of areas that are most promising to increase current production levels and/or to develop new areas for a given agricultural activity. It is also needed to define a proper methodological approach to the mapping. SWALIM will develop the methodology based on the ancillary data

collected and availability of high resolution and radar satellite imagery to produce a wall-to-wall mapping of the selected Riverine areas. At the same time, new digital tools developed to combine, analyse and visualise such data in maps, and need to be explored and evaluated.

The classification of Land Cover and Land Use (LCLU) is one of the primary measures driving climate science and is critical for addressing many of the UN Sustainability Goals, including the estimation of world agricultural production. Information on LCLU is also crucial for addressing the requirements of the major International Conventions of the UN system i.e., UNFCCC, UNCBD, UNCCD and the UN Forum on Forests. LCLU data standards are critical to support UN Agencies, like the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), to support disaster preparedness and response, insect and pathogen assessments, supporting agricultural systems, the water and energy sectors and many other applications. The discussion on the methodological approach and the set-up of the land cover mapping legend is the basis for identifying and mapping land cover features and land suitability within the selected Riverine Agricultural areas, and it will incorporate local knowledge and experiences.

Land Cover Classification System 3²² is a methodology developed by FAO to provide a consistent framework for the classification and mapping of LCLU, based on Land Cover Meta Language (LCML). The LCML is an attempt to classify the "real world features" (specifically Land Cover features) with a very simple groups of elements arranged in different ways that act as building blocks to describe the more complex semantic in any separate application ontology (legends). LCML is able to work as a "boundary object" to mediate and support negotiations of different ways to represent Land Cover around which similarities and differences can be understood and expressed. This means that classes derived by LCML can be customized to user requirements but must have common identities between users.

Land Suitability is the fitness of a given type of land for a defined use. The land may be considered in its present condition or after improvements. The process of land suitability classification is the appraisal and grouping of specific areas of land in terms of their suitability for defined uses. The information is based on soil characteristics and climate data related to growth requirements of crops being evaluated, and data can be generated from soil, land resources surveys, and remote sensing.

To agree on and refine both the methodological approach to be applied and the land cover classes to be used during the mapping exercise, two workshops with all technical staff of all the relevant institutions will be performed. Photo-keys and the LC legend will be the outcomes of the workshops. Somali experts from relevant FGS and FMS line ministries will be identified and skills assessed against the activities to be implemented, to ensure the project future sustainability. If suitable candidates from line ministries will not be available, the selection will also consider students from the Somali Universities. The selected experts will be trained on land cover/land use mapping and field data collection through on-the-job trainings with FAO-SWALIM technical units, in line with the process of SWALIM capacity transfer to the Somali Government.

The following activities will be implemented to support this output:

- Desk study to define the methodological approach for Riverine Agricultural areas mapping and Land Suitability data/information production
- Perform meetings/workshops with MoAI technical team and other relevant institutions to discuss the methodological approach and to set-up the legend
- Select government staff to be involved in the mapping activities through on-the-job training
- Support preparation of Irrigation Master Plan
- Support Agricultural Meteorology Strategy and Policy

Output 1.5: Produce the Riverine Agricultural mapping and impact assessment

The selected government staff will be trained on land cover/land use mapping and field data collection of Riverine Agricultural areas through an on-the-job training with FAO-SWALIM. Field survey is proposed to be carried out within selected/accessible agricultural areas to collect land cover and soil data relevant for the LCLU and Land Suitability mapping. The database will be produced following the methodological approach developed, which broadly consists of a semi-automatic classification of satellite images, visually checked and refined through manual

²² Land Cover Classification System. User manual, software version 3. 2016. <https://www.fao.org/3/i5428e/i5428e.pdf>

digitization by the team of experts and FAO-SWALIM staff. An updated and detailed land cover map of the selected Riverine Agricultural areas will be produced and validated using both the data collected through field surveys and very high-resolution satellite images (to cover inaccessible areas). As part of the process, data produced will be converted in tangible information by developing an online system to display and disseminate Riverine Agriculture data to end users. As part of the mapping activities, SWALIM will also assess the impact of the rehabilitated canals on agricultural areas, by detecting the expansion of agricultural areas. In this regard, two datasets of medium resolution satellite images will be used to assess the agricultural areas before and after the rehabilitation of the canals.

The key activities under this output include the following:

- Mapping Riverine Agricultural areas through on-the-job training of government staff under, under SWALIM supervision
- Performing a fieldwork campaign to collect agricultural information
- Production of a riverine agricultural information database
- Finalization of the Riverine Agricultural map based of field data collected
- Production of a Riverine Agriculture online system
- Conduct assessment on crop production and crop mapping

Performing the analysis of medium resolution satellite images acquired before/after canals rehabilitation to assess the impact on agricultural areas.

Output 1.6: Produce Riverine Land Suitability maps

Land suitability maps are crucial to define where a given crop can be best produced by considering the prevailing biophysical conditions of soils and climate and the need to use natural resources as efficient as possible. In recent decades, many digital high-resolution databases on land use, soil properties, weather data and other resources have become available and will support this activity. The selected government staff will be trained by FAO-SWALIM on soil data collection. Soil data are part of the parameters necessary to determine how suitable the *land* is for growing a specific crop in a particular area. A Land Suitability map for the Riverine Agricultural areas will be produced using the data collected through field surveys. Land suitability maps provide the necessary information for agricultural planners and are vital for decreasing land degradation, for assessing sustainable land use, and to provide information necessary to improve crop production. A database will be produced following the methodological approach developed, which broadly consists of a multiple criteria analysis performed based on the Riverine Agricultural area LULC and other parameters, like soil, climate, topography, infrastructure, irrigation, and environmental aspects. Land suitability maps will be converted into tangible information by developing an online system to display and disseminate Land Suitability data for the Riverine Agriculture area. Eventually, Somali experts from line ministries will be trained by FAO-SWALIM staff on Land Suitability data production.

The key activities under this output includes the following:

- Performing a field work campaign to collect soil data
- Based on the Riverine Agriculture mapping, creation of Land Suitability maps aiming to improve crop production in riverine areas.
- Creation of a Riverine Land Suitability database
- Set-up a Riverine Land Suitability online system supporting the identification of areas for increased crop production
- Practical training in Land Suitability data production

Output 1.7: Productivity and quality of fodder increased

Somali pastoralists face problems such as the low productivity of pasture resources due to the lack of management skills, as well constraints for the cultivation of forage crops due to the low level of farm equipment and modern agricultural machinery and the lack of appropriate coverage of extension services and technical assistance.

The productivity parameters of ruminants, especially for household systems, are considerably lower than they were a few decades ago. This can be largely explained by insufficient fodder and feed, which do not provide all the nutritional needs of the animals. There is little to no understanding among many current livestock owners about

the nutritional requirements of animals. Raising farmers' awareness and knowledge is a prerequisite for more efficient utilization of the available resources.

The project will promote the development of fodder production practices at the farm level. It will also include marketing and market development for fodder production, market information, and business planning.

Activities for this output will include:

- Training on GAP for fodder-to-fodder producer groups
- Provision of fodder processing small-scale equipment

Output 2.1: Smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' market participation and monetary benefits increased

During the inception phase, FAO will conduct detailed value chain analysis and market assessments for selected crops in the project locations, the findings will then be validated by stakeholders with defining upgrading strategy for these value chains. The detailed value chain and market analysis will identify value chain development opportunities, the critical success factors and the leveraging points. In addition, the project will identify and map new and existing potential domestic, regional and international market opportunities as well as relevant bottlenecks to access the markets. Jointly with MoAI, the project will support the dissemination of input and output market information on factors determining demand and supply, through local FM Radio and Telecommunication Service Providers. This includes, but not limited to the following messages: product standards, grades, quality, required volumes, potential buyers, price, etc. This will build and strengthen a win-win and sustainable business-to-business linkages and improve market information dissemination system to enhance information sharing, participation and access to input and output markets among the value chain actors (input suppliers, transporters, processor, and financial institutions). Among the many benefits, this will potentially improve business relations, time of delivery and quality of the product throughout the value chain. The project also aims to strengthen linkages between farmer groups and local and regional buyers.

To gain better control over value chain activities (input supply, access to finance, production, trading, processing and distribution) and to operate in a cost-effective way the project will support and strengthen Value Chain Associations established under OUTREACH II project including business development service providers and other supporting actors. This will involve the analysis of the linkages and roles of the different value chain agents in the management of the value chains (from the producers to the consumers) and employment of value chain development strategies through innovative models of cooperation between value chain actors (producers, traders, processors, retailers), non-governmental organizations and public agencies/ institutions. The project will provide farming as a business training for individual farmers and cooperatives on bankable business plan preparation, value addition, financial literacy, marketing, food quality standards, handling, certification requirements, packaging and branding. To enhance sound financial and business management, farmers will be trained on business strategy and planning, financial systems, process improvement, quality, pricing, price differentials, inventory, distribution, and financing. The project will support Federal and State level chamber of commerce to ensure conducive enabling marketing environment is in place and to organize trade fairs and agribusiness forums. This will facilitate smallholder farmers and cooperatives participation in market networking forums and trade fairs. In order to guarantee the quality and value addition of products, the project will support farmers and cooperatives with value addition technologies as well as support youth and women led agro-enterprises on value addition and processing.

To stimulate food production and consumption and accelerate the pace of economic development, the project will support and strengthen market infrastructure (aggregation/grading/drying centers, cold chain for vegetables; market yards) constructed under OUTREACH II project in Marka and Kismayu. The market centers will act as a center where the most vulnerable women farmers and agro-dealers will be able to aggregate their efforts to market their farm products and initiate business initiatives in order to improve their household living standards. These facilities will be managed by the community, public or privately with an operation fee charged for sustainability. To enhance dialogue among public and private sector partners along the specific value chains, the project will partner with public and private sector actors to create coordination and dialogue mechanisms at national and state levels. These platforms will support the value chain actors to participate in local, national and international forums in order to: facilitate collaboration among stakeholders for the betterment of the value chain and to achieve consensus on best practices regarding food safety issues, gender equity, environmental impact, sustainable production and economic

issues. The project will also support the government to develop the legal framework for the functioning of Public-Private-Producer partnerships.

Key activities will include:

- Conduct detailed value chain analysis and market assessments to validate and/or upgrade the value chains
- Support a win-win business to business linkages and market information dissemination system within the value chain actors
- Support and strengthen Value Chain Association including Business Development Service (BDS) providers and other supporting actors
- Training of farmers and cooperatives on Farming as a Business
- Strengthen Chamber of Commerce
- Support farmers and cooperatives with value addition technologies
- Support youth and women led agro-enterprises on value addition and processing
- Support and strengthen market infrastructure (aggregation/grading/drying centers, cold chain for vegetables; market yards)
- Support and strengthen public-private producer partnership and dialogue

Output 2.2: Improved income and access to formal finance for better food production for informal savings groups (VSLAs), rural women and farmers

To boost food production through diversification of incomes and livelihoods, FAO will support the formation of Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs). These associations will enable beneficiaries of the intervention to diversify their income sources and hence access productive assets and resources to enable increased food production.

FAO will capacitate implementing partners through a cascade model, to train, mentor, and coach the VSLA groups for nine months. During the first three months, the formed groups will be trained on self-governance and will be facilitated to define and outline their rules and regulations through the drafting of a group constitution and selection of group leaders. The training will also include life skills modules on self-awareness, teamwork, aspirations and goal setting.

Once the groups are fully established, facilitators will concentrate the training on practical methodologies of basic financial management (saving and lending) for productive purposes, asset building, and meeting basic needs. The methodology will link the training with agricultural/seasonal activities to boost members' agricultural investments for livelihoods enhancement. Nutrition sensitive content will be layered to promote better diets amongst beneficiaries. Further business skills training will be provided to enable the groups to gain skills in market engagement.

To avert negative coping mechanisms attributed to the ongoing drought, groups will be trained to develop a social fund to facilitate social cohesion and collective responsibility. The fund will act as "insurance" to support members during emergencies and cushion them against social risks such as death and illness.

In Year 2 of the project, FAO will pilot the provision of livelihood grants to a few of the VSLA groups to augment the gains realized during the first phase of the project. A readiness criterion will be applied to select groups that will participate in the pilot, in particular, those that have achieved the required set of skills and capacities. These livelihood grants will boost the groups' capacities to scale up investments for production and position them to transition to cooperatives in future.

The key activities under this output includes the following:

- TOT on VSLA formation and business skills training
- Establish and strengthen Village Saving and Loan associations with value chain specific business skills training.
- Provision of grants to VSLAs based on their first-cycle performance and viable business ideas

Output 2.3: Increased availability of, access to and consumption of nutrition foods

The project will support the establishment of Mother-to-Mother Group gardens for 600 households in locations with high rates of malnutrition. Priority will be given to households with women and children previously enrolled

in malnutrition treatment programmes. This approach will promote sustained recovery from malnutrition and achieve nutritional resilience within households worst affected by the drought. The benefits of this intervention should be felt long after the project; this is because of the integrated approach that seeks to leverage on the MIYCN nutrition training at the health facility, combined with food-based approaches which aim to overcome malnutrition (through increased availability access to and consumption of adequate quantities and appropriate varieties of safe, good quality food). This approach provides a cost-effective way to prevent the cost of longer-term treatment of relapse cases which account for 35 percent of the acute malnutrition cases. Criteria will include but not limited to:

- HHs with a case of severe acute malnutrition
- HHs with more than one child with moderate acute malnutrition
- HHs that have experiences relapse cases.
- HHS with more than one member of the family in a nutrition treatment programme

Households will be provided with inputs to start a multistory cone garden which is highly productive compared to normal gardening. They have a high concentration of nutrients, minimal evaporation, and efficiency of space. They allow for crop diversification as different crops can be grown on each layer, and only require soil and locally available goat manure. The project activities are designed to actively engage women in improving food access to and consumption of nutritious fruits and vegetables within the household. The inputs include a variety of vegetables early maturing seeds that are adapted to drought conditions and offer a diverse and nutritious diet to address the nutrition gaps that exist within vulnerable communities. The gardens will be run and managed by the target beneficiaries who will be organized into mother-to-mother support groups with 10-15 members and supported establishing group gardens. FAO will provide the gardening kit which will include tools, vegetable and fruit seeds which produce multiple harvests and contribute to the micronutrient needs of vulnerable women and children.

Through these groups FAO will provide complementary training and social behavior change communication (SBCC) designed to facilitate the voluntary adoption of healthy food choices and other nutrition-related behavior that prevent new and relapse cases of malnutrition. In addition, the training will cover simple preservation and value addition techniques that can be used to increase the value of the garden production and its keeping qualities.

Type of Activity	Inputs
Training and SBCC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diet related nutrition messages • Community gardening • Cooking demonstrations: nutritious age-appropriate food with locally available ingredients to increase the sustainability of the action. • Nutrition-sensitive purchasing • Simple preservation and value addition techniques
Inputs per M2M support group garden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seed: Assorted vegetable and fruit seeds • Hand tools • Micro-garden package

The key activities under this output include the following:

- Facilitate the formation of Mother to Mother (M2M) groups with innovative micro-gardening kits (seeds, tools, cone garden)
- Provision of complementary training on establishment and maintenance of micro-gardens, cooking demonstrations, nutrition and dietary practices, household level value addition and preservation
- Household level value addition and preservation
- Develop and disseminate complementing resource material on multi-storey gardening and health diets
- Support the formation of a community demonstration plots
- Dissemination of complementary nutrition related behavior change messaging

Output 2.4: Knowledge on production and processing increased

To increase the supply of high-quality fodder, farm extension and advisory services need to be improved. Current activities can be more effective if they promote technology transfer mechanisms that are adapted to the farming structure, considering a bottom-up approach. In other words, extension services can be adapted to the needs of small and medium level scale pastoralists. In addition, it is important to reach out to most of the rural farms using

successful approaches such as the farmer field schools and taking advantage of the modern technologies of information and communication.

In the same way, the project can promote and facilitate the identification of innovative ways to transfer knowledge and technology services, based on livestock associations, consulting services, and training institutes. Additionally, it will assess options for enabling livestock producers and small-scale feed producers to test the nutrient value of their fodder products.

The key activities under this output includes the following:

- Training on GAP, processing, conservation, and seed production
- Formation of knowledge and skills delivery platforms at community level (selected lead farmers)

Output 2.5: Linkages to markets and mainstream financial and Micro-financial institutions (MFIs) improved

The project will support sustainable partnerships among small and medium farmers and key market players. This would further develop the meat and dairy value chain and promote inclusive participation of small and medium level farmers by providing appropriate opportunities to access finance. It is expected that participating farmers would benefit from improved income opportunities, would have a stable market for premium meat and dairy products and would have access to extension services.

The activities will include:

- Conduct workshops to facilitate linkages between fodder producers and other market players (fodder traders, dairy farms, and livestock traders, livestock holding grounds)
- Conduct workshops to facilitate dialogue and linkages between fodder producers and financial and Micro-financial institutions (MFIs)
- Facilitate formation of youth and women targeted VSLAs and build their capacity including linkages with MFIs
- Establish (construct) fodder marketing shelters at strategic fodder selling points (community and urban centres)

Output 3.1: Reduce risk associated with use of HHPs (Highly Hazardous Pesticides) in the project area

In an effort to maximize production farmers are often forced to turn to chemical options, being keen on keeping costs down they inadvertently end up using the most affordable chemicals that are normally HHPs. Other than costs, the other reasons farmer end up using HHPs is that more often than not they are the only products imported as they offer maximum profits to traders (especially in countries without a regulatory system), farmers may not be aware of the risk they are running by using HHPs and have not been exposed to other viable options. HHPs present high levels of acute or chronic hazards to human health and the environment and generally cause irreversible harm to health and the environment. One way of reducing the risk posed by HHPs is the use of PPE, PPE required for HHPs is not only expensive but are extremely uncomfortable to use in Somalia. This output aims to support farmers with specific measures that will reduce the risk posed by HHPs in the project area without compromising the volume of yield. The MoAI through its extension officers will carry out a pesticide risk assessment exercise to determine the major HHPs in use in the project area. This will help determine the key drivers that lead to the HHPs use and will form the basis for further actions in the context of IPM. Six officers from the MoAI will be trained by FAO to carry out the PRA exercises.

The project will carry out on-farm testing of technologies that will reduce the risk and reliance to HHPs, including, use of spray gangs consisting of youth as a way of employment generation, identification of locally adapted varieties more tolerant to local pests, enhancement of indigenous biocontrol agents and testing of better pesticide application techniques and screening of safer alternatives to HHPs. Due to the lack of a pesticide regulatory system, it will not be possible for the government to directly restrict importation of HHPs by traders. However, the project activities will include training on the hazards of HHPs with the assumption that alternatives will be made available to the farmers. The project target is to introduce a minimum of four new approaches/technologies to bring about a measurable reduction in the use of HHPs in the project area. The project will support selected cooperatives on the roll out the selected HHP reduction technologies, the technologies will be incorporated in the IPPM training for the selected value chains. 6,000 farmers in the project area will be reached through this output. Six extension officers will be enrolled for ToT on pesticide risk management by FAO and will thereafter be responsible for the delivery of this output.

The key activities under this output include the following:

- Carry out risk assessment of products used in the project area.
- Reduce the risk associated with use of HHPs by introducing new application technologies, equipment and PPE as required in the project areas.
- Farmer training on IPPM of pest and diseases affecting the key value chains (sorghum, maize, banana, sesame).
- ToT on pesticide management for extension officers

Output 3.2: Community-managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) groups are established and supported to operationalize their DRR plans

Farming and agribusinesses mostly have a cyclical character, and it is essential that events that (possibly can) disrupt these cycles are controlled and anticipated upon as much as possible. Given Somalia's potential for unpredictable climate and circumstantial hazards, the impacts of the drought, market shocks and ongoing climate volatility has a continuous effect on smallholder farmer's productive sectors and food security as well as agribusinesses development. Pro-active disaster risk management and prevention have proven to be more effective solutions than mere reactive disaster response. According to the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction data, every US\$1 invested in risk reduction and prevention can save up to US\$15 in post-disaster recovery. Therefore, FAO will work closely with vulnerable smallholder farmers in project target areas on the establishment and operationalization of Disaster Risk Reduction Plans. The CMDRR process intends to build resilience of farmers and agribusinesses for natural and man-made disasters. CMDRR is a process of bringing people together within the same community to enable them to collectively address a common disaster risk and to collectively pursue common disaster risk reduction measures. As long as disaster risks are not being reduced, ensuring food security, achieving poverty reduction, social equity improvement, and sustainable development is not possible. The CMDRR activities includes prevention and mitigation of natural hazards (aggravated by climate change) and by man-made hazards (conflict), reduction of vulnerabilities to hazards and strengthening capacities to cope and bounce back from hazards. In this project, farmers groups under FFS and cooperative will be the entry point for Community Managed approach.

At the local level, the CMDRR committees will be formed which would comprise of the local farmers and representatives of HHs identified for the project, value chain actors, traditional chiefs, powerful women and local government officials. The committees are positioned both at (selected) village level and county level, mirroring the project activities. The exact composition and other details of the committees are to be defined during the inception phase, considering already existing traditional structures and preferences. The integration of Disaster Risk Reduction methodologies in productive sectors are key tools for reducing the impact of threats on household food production, income and market access. FAO is aligning its agri-food programming to ensure resilience to climate shocks is embedded in production, post-harvest management, value addition and market access. The sequence of activities will support the households to build resilient agri-food systems at a local level while they restore production and income affected by drought and the war in Ukraine. Emphasis will be placed on local level contextualization of DRR and contingency plans so that each group is making a tailored, evidence based, risk informed plan to reduce likelihood of production/income losses and prioritize investments in future climate resilience production.

The activities for this output will include:

- Technical support for risk and vulnerability assessments by each CMDRR Committee using a PDRA tool focused on production and value chains
- Capacity building for CMDRR committee and producer group/cooperation in risk management planning for risk reduction priorities and contingency/anticipatory actions
- Support in the implementation, adoption and uptake of disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and good practices at farm and landscape levels for each group/cooperative. This will include support for climate smart inputs, technology and extension services to improve production and foundational NRM, while reducing risk from climatic shocks.
- Provide producer groups and cooperatives with local level food security focus early warning system to strengthen and trigger preparedness and anticipatory actions to climate shocks to protect their production and income

- Linking preparedness and anticipatory actions plans of producer groups and cooperatives to humanitarian funding ensure priority actions are implemented to protect production and income.

Output 3.3: Severely drought-affected and the most vulnerable households are linked to a social safety net programme to facilitate their recovery from drought

Due to the worsening effects of the drought, FAO, through its Transitional Cash and Livelihood Programme (TCLP), will support 10 percent of the most vulnerable households from the overall targeted caseloads in Kismayo to cushion them from recurrent shocks and transition them to self-sustainable livelihoods. FAO shall incorporate TCLP components in the overall programme by targeting a relatively small caseload of vulnerable smallholder farmers. These targeted beneficiaries will receive USD 20 per month per household for 12 months. Additionally, these beneficiaries will receive nutrition-sensitive training, input support, and training on forming Village Savings and Loans Associations (VSLAs) and twelve months of cash assistance.

The inclusion of TCLP will cushion extremely vulnerable households from recurrent shocks and stresses and enable them along a transition pathway to self-reliance through sustainable livelihood opportunities. The underpinning objective of this component will be to promote households' recovery from drought and build their resilience to recurrent shocks, thereby preventing further displacement from rural areas.

The key activities under this output include the following:

- Identification of Transitional Cash and Livelihood Programme (TCLP) beneficiaries
- Distribution of monthly Unconditional cash transfers to beneficiaries
- Provision of livelihood inputs and complementary nutrition training to TCLP beneficiaries
- Linking TCLP beneficiaries with VSLAs
- Monitoring of the outcome of TCLP
- Capacity development of relevant line ministries on social protection systems.

Theory of Change

The project seeks to address household food security and vulnerability to climatic and economic shocks by building local capacity for risk informed climate-smart food production, increasing and diversifying household income, and capitalizing on opportunities for local market revitalization. Therefore,

IF:

1. The access to irrigation infrastructure improved to increase crop yield and agriculture production through rehabilitation and restoring the efficiency of secondary and tertiary canals.
2. The communities are supported to invest in risk-informed climate-smart food production and to increase productivity through provision of inputs, skill/ capacity building, supported with regular and quality market-oriented extension services by the government through community-based extension agents, value addition and production of nutrient-dense food; and
3. Market linkage opportunities are identified, and farmers have increased access to markets, and
4. Inclusive climate-smart strategies are put in place to support sustainable production of crop and other agricultural products; and
5. The capacity of government is strengthened to provide effective technical and business support services to the agriculture sector, addressing key bottlenecks in value chains with the potential to compete effectively with food imports; and
6. The capacity of government institutions is strengthened to provide effective and appropriate regulatory oversight of agriculture sector value chains, aimed at promoting surplus production in a sustainable manner, opening up local markets through collaboration with the private sector, attracting investment, increasing competitiveness and alignment with international standards, and
7. The resilience of vulnerable communities and ecosystems is enhanced through the implementation of community-led climate change adaptation and mitigation actions; and
8. Vulnerable households, communities, and local governments have the capacity to withstand natural disasters through the implementation of community-owned and led disaster risk reduction measures:

THEN:

Targeted communities' food security resilience to external shocks will be improved and therefore contribution of the agriculture sector to climate resilience, sustainable livelihoods, increased food production, food security and nutrition will be maximized,

AND

Somali institutions, communities, and people will be better able to withstand the impacts of climate change, natural disasters, economic shocks and environmental degradation; resilience will be increased in rural and newly liberated areas; livelihoods will be rendered more sustainable, rural to urban displacement as a result of climate shocks will be mitigated and, in the medium term, humanitarian needs will be significantly reduced.

BECAUSE

Local food production will be scaled up and household incomes become stable even during times of crises, providing relief for communities affected by ensuring continued access to and availability of nutritious foods, providing alternative local foods and feeds to external imports, and stimulating local demand and therefore local markets (as well as regional markets) for sustained economic growth.

SECTION 2 – FEASIBILITY

2.1 Implementation Arrangements

FAO Somalia has a long history of working in partnership and collaboration with a range of partners including government (service provision), farmers (individuals and cooperatives), private sector (value chain actors, supply chain and market), other UN Agencies, and CSOs. CLIMB project will be implemented in close collaboration and coordination with Federal and State Level Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), IMCs, SNBS, communities targeted, private sector actors, value chain actors and implementing partners. Some partnerships (such as that with the government) are already well established, while others will be established at the beginning of the project. FAO shall conduct a partner mapping exercise that will be informed by further consultations with the government and the community, as well as assessments that will be conducted at the beginning of the project. Within this project, FAO shall support the establishment of Public-, Private-, Producer- Partnerships (PPPPs) for sustainable management of the productive infrastructure.

This project is complementary to other resilience projects and interventions undertaken in project locations – Marka, Kismayo and Jowhar (complementary to the EU-funded OUTREACH II and ProAct projects, and the Sida-funded BRIMS project). As such, FAO shall leverage existing resources provided within other similar projects/interventions and capitalize on existing and new partnerships to augment project outcomes. FAO shall also explore other avenues of collaboration and synergies with relevant EU projects, with the aim of capitalizing on resources and opportunities to realize greater impact on resilience-building interventions. For instance, any water and land investments led by partners such as IOM will provide opportunities to link beneficiaries to natural resource management and use initiatives such as sustainable land production, and reforestation programmes.

2.1.1 Institutional Framework and Coordination

The project has been developed in close consultation with the Government's technical and extension departments, farmer cooperatives, private sector actors and relevant regional and international stakeholders to ensure that their views are taken into consideration. To strengthen ownership of the project by the government and communities, consultative meetings and workshops will be held with these stakeholders during the inception phase and regularly during the project implementation phase. The government, key representatives from communities and other key stakeholders will be involved in the review of implementation modalities, consulted on coordination and management structures that will be put in place, and supported to actively participate in delivery of project activities. Where possible, the government will be supported to monitor delivery of commitments to which the project contributes as per the NDP9.

As recipient of the funds for implementing the project, FAO will be responsible for the delivery of the activities and be accountable to EU and other stakeholders. This project will be implemented in the districts of Marka, Kismayu and Jowhar.

Project implementation will be governed and supervised by a Project Steering Committee (PSC), represented by key stakeholders, including the government/ public, producer and private sector, and led jointly by the Government, EU and FAO senior management. The PSC will provide strategic and policy guidance, ensuring that project implementation remains on track and remains coherent with the proposed objectives. Project review sessions with the PSC will be held twice a year, where possible.

In cases where FAO will work with implementing partners (IPs), the roles and responsibilities of each implementing partner will be agreed upon and will be clearly articulated in a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) and/ or Letters of Agreement (LoU). Implementing partners will be selected by FAO through a competitive process that involved conducting due diligence on all applicants. FAO's standard rules and regulations will be adhered to in the identification of IPs.

In this project, it is envisaged that the government (through MoAI) will play a regulatory role in agriculture production and offer extension services with supervision visits where possible. Implementing partners will work closely with the government, communities and the private sector to coordinate delivery of project activities, while the private sector and value chain actors will be directly engaged in the implementation through business-to-business service provision (agricultural input supply, processing, transport, warehousing, value addition and packaging, branding and marketing). FAO will provide technical backstopping in all areas of implementation and supervise all works.

Working with a wide range of partners, FAO will lead in the analysis, mapping and identification of appropriate approaches and technologies for gender inclusive, climate resilient and nutrition sensitive agriculture and market system development; sustainable production intensification; farmer cooperative development, market linkages with buyers, and creating access to finance and non-finance business development services. The project will provide technical backstopping and capacity building to Federal government and Federal Member State Government staff to ensure appropriate reporting and feedback mechanisms are put in place, and overall alignment with government strategy on gender inclusive, climate resilient and nutrition sensitive agriculture extension service, and on input-output marketing and on PPPP.

At the local level, FAO shall target smallholder farmers to increase their active participation in the climate smart agriculture and market system. Community participatory approaches will be designed and implemented in close collaboration with district and local level authorities, village elders, water management committees, farmer groups and the wider farming and local community. Gender and value chain assessments that will be conducted at the beginning of the project will be used to inform context-specific and inclusive approaches to ensuring no one is left behind, and that challenges that prevent active participation of women are addressed.

The cooperatives will be the agents of change in the adoption of new technologies, trainings, farm mechanization and support collective marketing activities. They will be the entry point for all support provided to the smallholder farmers. The project will focus on strengthening existing and/or forming new farmer cooperatives. A cooperatives' assessment will be undertaken during the inception phase to determine the number and status of farmer cooperatives in the project area. FAO shall seek to strengthen existing cooperatives in Marka, Kismayo and Jowhar districts (including those supported under OUTREACH and ProAct) and establish new cooperatives as needed while encouraging smallholder farmers to join. The cooperatives organized, registered and trained under CLIMB will stimulate collective action needed for farmers to achieve a cost-effective, gender inclusive, climate resilient and nutrition sensitive agriculture production and more profitable marketing of the farm produce.

The private sector (value chain actors including finance and non-finance business development services providers) is dynamic and has a controlling stake in business in the country, with little government regulation in post-war Somalia. All the private sector actors have the motivation to work towards the recovery and growth of the specific value chains in Somalia, as this will help them grow their businesses. FAO has been working with a chain of traders throughout Somalia who provide needed agricultural inputs. It is envisaged the project will work with this private sector by linking them to cooperatives who would negotiate inputs for their members. However, for the private sector to increase investment in the sector it requires a functional business enabling environment (in terms of good policies, laws and regulations, financial services and secure operating environment), as well as improved knowledge and skills, certification/standards and export-readiness support, and marketing and export facilitation. While FAO

will support the development of CSA strategies and guidelines under this project, more work will need to be done by FAO and other partners to strengthen the business policy environment.

Collaboration with other international organizations and research institutions will be facilitated on a need basis in the areas of appropriate research on new value chains, technology transfer and adoption. FAO will actively explore synergies with other resilience initiatives and actors in the country, especially through the FAO/WFP/UNICEF Joint Resilience Action and the NGO Resilience Consortia.

2.1.2 Government Inputs

The project will be implemented with contribution from government stakeholders, particularly MoAI at the Federal and State levels. The Federal Ministry will have an overarching coordination function, facilitating and coordinating project activities through Somaliland and South-West State MoAI. Somaliland and South-West State MoAI, among other roles, will be involved in beneficiary selection criteria, community mobilization, CMDRR Committee formation, cooperative establishment, extension service delivery and chair the Project Steering Committee. They will also be involved in the monitoring and evaluation activities of the project. This project will support some key roles in the government to ensure active participation of the MoAI at the two levels. Such positions will include technical advisors and a programme coordinator.

It is also the government's role to put in place regulations and policies that aim to promote sustainable production and trade to support research and delivery of extensions services, play a trade facilitation role, support and management infrastructure development and ensuring a secure business environment. FAO recognizes that the government is underfunded, which is a major restriction to the successful implementation of above roles. Within this project, FAO will support the MoAI to develop gender inclusive, climate resilient and nutrition sensitive agriculture development strategy and guideline on market-oriented agriculture extension service delivery, on input-output marketing and on Public Private Producer Partnership.

In addition, the FGS will:

- Facilitate prompt issuance of any visa or permits required for project international experts;
- Promote the project at district levels and provide adequate support for implementing project activities at district level when requested;
- Assign frontline government staff as and when needed.

2.1.3 Resource Partner Inputs

The EU is contributing EUR 7.5 million grant to implement this project in Marka, Kismayo and Jowhar over a period of three years. To capitalize on other resources already deployed by the EU and other donors, FAO shall establish areas of synergies beyond the use of infrastructure that has been put in place. For instance, cooperatives formed in the ProAct project will be strengthened and lessons learned from previous similar interventions used to inform adaptive programming in this project. One of the main lessons learned from OUTREACH project is that active involvement of the private sector at the project inception phase is necessary to achieving long-term benefits where smallholders are able to establish a strong collaboration with the private sector. This collaboration is based on product exchange, information sharing, and market-oriented, making them sustainable in the long-run.

2.1.4 Strategy/Methodology

This project will be implemented for 36 months, including a project inception period of 3-6 months. During the inception period, FAO will undertake baseline surveys; analyse, map and identify appropriate approaches and technologies; conduct value chain assessments; carry out selection of beneficiaries and initiate awareness creation, consolidation and strengthening of the implementation arrangements and coordination platforms. The inception phase is also crucial for the establishment of a proper monitoring and evaluation framework. The new information/baseline data collected during the inception will be used to improve the project design and provide room for adaptive programming to ensure that the project remains relevance to the needs of targeted stakeholders, to ensure inclusivity, and to ensure stakeholder buy-in. Baseline surveys will also inform indicator baseline figures and some target values as mentioned in the logical framework in Annex 1. A gender analysis will also be conducted to inform the development of a gender action plan specific to this project. This gender analysis will identify entry

points and opportunities for enhancing active participation of women and improving their capacity to participate in decision-making process at the household and community levels.

This project will build on the success and lessons of OUTREACH and ProAct projects in South West State, and with a Canadian government-funded RBA multi-year resilience programme in Somaliland. This project shall also seek to complement similar interventions by other partners funded by EU and other resource partners, including any new investments in newly liberated areas in Jubbaland.

CLIMB project will focus on the following synergistic approaches to strengthening resilience at the four levels mentioned above:

- Capacity building of stakeholders to improve their knowledge, skills, expertise, and capacity to carry out regulatory roles, produce and disseminate high-quality information, manage disaster risks in an inclusive and participatory manner, and manage agricultural resources in a sustainable manner.
- Improve agricultural production through climate-smart farming, supporting opportunities for small-scale farmers to diversify their incomes and increase income from agriculture.
- Link farmers to markets by establishing linkages with the private sector and strengthening both production and market infrastructure.
- Finally, by enhancing inclusion of women and youth in climate smart agriculture, and supporting their active participation, access to and control of resources, and promoting their agency as decision-makers.

2.1.5 Technical Oversight and Support Arrangements

The Budget Holder will directly draw on support to secure the necessary levels of technical capacity from global, regional and national levels in order to support delivery of the results. FAO will utilise local and international expertise based in Nairobi and its field offices to ensure synergy of human and operational resources. Technical support will be coordinated by FAO's Lead Technical Officer, appointed by the Lead Technical Unit housed within the FAO Sub-regional Office for Eastern Africa, based in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. Additional technical support, as appropriate, will be sought from designated divisions at FAO headquarters and the Regional Office for Africa.

2.1.6 Management and Operational Support Arrangements

Project implementation will be governed and supervised by a Project Steering Committee (PSC), represented by key stakeholders, including public, producer and private sector agents, and led jointly by the Government, Resource Partner and FAO senior management. The Project Steering Committee will provide strategic and policy guidance, ensuring that project implementation is on track and coherent with the proposed objectives through bi-annual meetings. In line with the FAO Guidelines for Steering Committees, the main purpose of the Steering Committee is to support the project in meeting beneficiaries' needs by providing a forum for donors, implementing agency, beneficiaries and stakeholders. The Chair will be the Government (MoAI), and membership consists of the Government, resource partner representatives, FAO and other stakeholder representatives. The Terms of Reference (TOR) of the PSC will provide details related to the functions, meetings and overall responsibilities of the PSC, including timeframe of the meetings.

A project manager will be in charge of the day-to-day management of the project and assisted by project officer(s) assigned to the different project areas. The Project manager will work under the supervision of the FAO Agriculture Sector Coordinator, with strategic support from the Project Steering Committee. Technical experts (Value chain and market Development, Agronomist, Entomologist, Engineer, Agribusiness specialist and Gender specialist) will be responsible for providing technical guidance on the respective themes. The project officers are responsible for the day-to-day work planning within their respective project areas and for the implementation of the activities for which they have been identified as the lead. The implementation process will be coordinated and supported through monthly progress review and planning meetings.

A Project Implementation Task Force will be established to ensure the smooth / effective delivery of the outputs. The Task Force will be headed by the project manager and comprise key stakeholders for partner organizations / service providers. For SWALIM interventions with Information Management Centres, the overall coordination of line ministries and stakeholders of the project as well as the organization, chairing and reporting of quarterly Inter-ministerial Coordination Committees will be performed by the Ministry of Planning. While the main role of IMCs

will be collecting, analysing and disseminating technical information and data, the Ministry of Environment will have technical oversight on IMC operations and will liaise with the IMC Director to discuss topics of specific interest to the government where the IMC could provide its technical support. The Ministry of Environment will also be responsible for making decisions on technical matters when a quorum cannot be achieved amongst the relevant ministries.

2.2 Risk Management

2.2.1 Environmental and social risks from the project

The environmental and social risk classification for this project is low. The use of climate-smart approaches in agriculture sector promotes environmental conservation through the use of environmentally friendly food production methods and inputs such as climate-resilient and high-yielding varieties of seeds that use minimal water, the use of organic manure, mulching practices, drip irrigation, and so on. Construction or rehabilitation works that will be undertaken will not be significant to cause environmental pollution. Any new infrastructure put in place will abide by environmental and social requirements on conservation of environment.

Social risks that may involve an increase in violence or conflict will be minimized through engagement of all target groups and communities through participatory approaches. Social behaviour change communication and advocacy will target both women and men at the community level creating a shared understanding of equality measures that will be embraced in the project. FAO and its IP will closely monitor any risks raised through various feedback mechanisms, and continue to work closely with communities to encourage sharing of community resources, and collaboration for shared prosperity. These trainings will be incorporated in training material that will be used in the project.

2.2.2 Risk management strategy

Please refer to the risk management table added below as Annex III. This annex includes more risks that the project is likely to face at the implementation phase.

2.3 Monitoring, Performance Assessment and Reporting

2.3.1 Scope and Purpose

Monitoring of the project will be ensured by FAO Somalia M&E Unit according to standard practices for FAO Somalia portfolio through a result monitoring system, which will allow tracking of activity progress on agreed project indicators and project work plan. The progress made in achieving the target indicators is tracked on a quarterly basis.

2.3.2 Adaptive Management

Monitoring of project indicators will be done in phases in order to allow for flexibility in adapting the project plan and the interventions based on the feedback received from the M&E exercises. Ideally, the results of the baseline surveys will be used to improve planning and implementation. Programming will also be informed by the results of the continuous monitoring or spot checks. For instance, the learning from the M&E studies should inform technical units of necessary adjustments they may need to perform on the training curricula, schedules or approaches to training. Moreover, RIMA information from baseline surveys and resilience profiling studies will inform management on the key determinants of resilience capacity and what interventions have provided most gains.

The above approach will ensure the adoption of adaptive management, which will enable the project to use a flexible and exploratory approach that will learn from the M&E input. This is important especially for areas, like value chain and capacity building of government, farmer groups and targeted beneficiaries/individuals, where some of the solutions are not known beforehand.

2.3.3 Knowledge Management

Knowledge management will ensure collaborative learning as the M&E Unit will jointly work with the implementing technical sectors during the lifetime of the project. The objective is to replicate or scale up the results of the learning within the project, or to similar contexts within Somalia or to other countries. The approach adopted here emphasizes that both Knowledge Management (KM) and M&E facilitate collaborative learning and require intentionally working with others to be successful. The approach will also ensure that the learning gathered from M&E activities is recognized and is applied on a project as it is being implemented. Knowledge generation will be based on learning questions developed. The precise definition of Knowledge Management activities will be undertaken during the inception phase, as part of the more detailed planning of the Action.

The project will ensure that regular sharing sessions are held for stakeholders at both the regional and district levels, in an effort to ensure that there is clarity on programme challenges and achievements throughout the project cycle.

2.3.4 Learning questions:

- Has the Resilience Capacity of beneficiary households improved?
- What is the most effective climate smart agriculture approaches to boost food production and increase food security of socially marginalized groups (e.g., female-headed households and youth)?
- What are the determining factors in the market system development to improve farmers' resilience to climatic shocks?
- What is the added value of the VSLAs to the community groups and households in improving their financial inclusion and diversification of income sources?
- What is the effect of a nutrition-sensitive approach on the nutrition outcomes of women and children?

These questions will be addressed by collecting both qualitative and quantitative data using various tools, including RIMA, thematic analysis, and other complementary tools.

2.3.5 Performance Assessment

2.3.5.1 Monitoring and Evaluation plan

FAO's Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit will conduct baseline, mid-term and end line assessments using the Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA) tool to collect data against a range of indicators that will measure progress against project outcomes. Both qualitative and quantitative data will be collected at individual, household and institutional levels on income and income generating activities, access to basic services, productive and non-productive assets, adaptive capacities, social networks, shocks and recovery, food security and institutional environment among others factors that determine levels of resilience. M&E tools will be designed to include a learning component which shall be assessed under the Access to Basic Services pillar of the RIMA. The baseline will be conducted before the commencement of project activities while the mid-term and end line assessments will be conducted at the end of the second year and end of the project respectively.

In addition, specific data collection methods with various qualitative and participatory tools to be utilized to collect data from various groups including women, men, youth, VSLAs, cooperative groups etc. Regular monitoring to track and triangulate various indicators will be conducted on a bi-annual basis.

The household sample will use multistage sampling to extract a finite sample from the list of beneficiaries. Probability proportional to size (PPS) and cluster sampling will be used to determine number of households where PPS will be used at determining number of households at district level and cluster sampling to make sure all the activities and livelihoods have had a chance to be included in the sample. Targeted treatment households will be randomly selected from the list of beneficiaries while control sample will be selected randomly from selected areas with similar characteristics with targeted households. The aim is to achieve representativeness of households and ensure there is enough power to detect difference in before and after as well as difference between project beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. 20 percent oversampling of the beneficiaries and control sample will be included in the baseline to control attrition and 10 percent to factor in counterfactual effect where samples are expected to be lost during the matching procedures.

A detailed project monitoring and evaluation framework will be prepared at the inception phase, including proxy indicators that will be useful in monitoring the effectiveness and efficiency of processes and implementation

approaches used. Besides the monitoring products mentioned above, the project team shall regularly monitor the delivery of the project using project management tools. These will enable them to collect real-time information, identify positive and negative unintended outcomes of the project, information that will be useful to inform the review of project delivery approaches for adaptive programming.

2.3.6 Reporting

Progress reports: FAO shall prepare and share annual progress reports with the EU as per the contractual guidelines provided in the contract signed between FAO and the EU. These will adhere to the guidelines on reporting provided by the EU, and shall contain an account of actual implementation of activities proposed compared to the work plan provided. Reports will also identify opportunities for adapting the project where need be, and identify challenges encountered and how these are addressed by various stakeholders.

Final report: The final report will be compiled at the end of the project capturing activity implementation, but also diving deeper into reporting against project outcomes. FAO shall report on the contribution of the project to high-level indicators at both the outcome and impact levels. Recommendations on how to improve similar programming will also be noted in the final report. All assessment conducted under the project, including the final external evaluation will be shared and used to inform conclusions that will be discussed in the final report. Both financial and narrative reports will be provided as per reporting requirements of the EU.

2.3.7 Provision for Evaluation

As per the FAO policy on project evaluation, emergency and resilience projects are not subject to an independent separate evaluation, regardless of project size. Emergency and Resilience projects are, as far as possible, evaluated through programmatic approach clustered by type of crisis, country or thematic area when they constitute significant area of interest for evaluation for learning and/or accountability purposes. An allocation of 0.8% of the total project budget is therefore set aside as a contribution to fund these programmatic evaluations by Office of Evaluation (OED). The project will conduct one mid-term and one end line assessments that will be conducted during the end of the second year and at the end of the project respectively.

Besides the final evaluation, FAO, through its M&E and project teams, will conduct ad-hoc evaluations of the project to make observations on ways to strengthen approaches towards achievement of the project outcomes. This will involve Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) and Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) with the stakeholders of the project to understand challenges, opportunities, and ways of strengthening project delivery for maximizing the impact. This information will then be used to adapt programming during the implementation phase.

2.3.8 Communication and visibility

The project will follow all relevant guidance of the EU for the implementation of visibility and communication activities. All assets and materials of the project will contain EU logos and the Accountability to Affected Populations strategy will ensure that all participants are fully aware of the funding source for the services and goods received.

A CLIMB project communication and visibility strategy will be developed in detail by FAO's Communication Unit and shared at the start of the project. The plan shall include key messages, target audiences and a costed work plan with clear indicators to monitor the achievement of communication objectives. This strategy will be informed by the EU communication and visibility guidelines as well as FAO's communication policy guidelines. As noted by the response actors, there has been insufficient visibility and communication materials in the local languages, leading to limited knowledge of response activities amongst government and civil society partners. The communication strategy will specifically address this shortfall by incorporating specific messaging in Somali and Arabic languages and translations of all materials.

The following are some of the activities that will be implemented as part of the communication and visibility strategy:

- publication presenting programme achievements including posters, flyers, leaflets;
- production of visibility items such as t-shirts, sign posts and others to be used as incentives at the community level as well as a mean for strengthening producer group cohesion;

- joint visibility events including participating in national well-covered events organized by the FGS (e.g., World Food Day, Water day, etc.) or other relevant stakeholders (e.g. national agricultural fair; climate change week, etc.);
- joint field visits and distribution ceremonies at community level;
- development of Human Interest Stories on impact of the project on beneficiaries;
- Ensuring that the EU logo is printed on all commodity packaging (packet with seeds, agricultural inputs, etc.) procured under this project.

Sensitization campaigns will be conducted at the beginning of the project for awareness raising within and ownership by the communities and for enhancing knowledge of both service providers and demand side on good practices for increasing sustainable agricultural productivity diversification to increase incomes and enhance food and nutrition security.

FAO intends to also conduct video documentation of key events within the implementation of the project in which the EU will be emphasized within the parameters of the communications and visibility guidance documents. A budget of approximately EUR 50,000 has been allocated for communication staff costs and visibility activities and integrated within relevant activity budget lines as per the new EU budgeting guidelines.

SECTION 3 - SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS

This project is designed to improve the capacity of individuals, households, communities and government institutions to reduce climatic shocks by:

- The activities under Outcome 1 aim at directly improving the environmental conditions of irrigation canals through rehabilitation of existing canals, physical removal of debris and waste. Moreover, the construction of secondary and tertiary (where the critical need is justified) will directly contribute to the improvement of the existing environmental degradation and depletion of already scarce resources of underground water. At the same time, the project aims to establishing long-term arrangements that will foster the positive culture change in maintaining the irrigation network after the project ends. The irrigation user association committees will be responsible for keeping safety of rehabilitated canals, regular clean up and small-scale rehabilitation of the canals, setting and implementing an irrigation schedule, and collecting the irrigation fees from farmers to ensure the sustainability of the project.
- Building the capacity of the government to produce and disseminate high-quality information that can inform disaster risk planning and response, support stakeholders in identifying priority areas and themes for humanitarian and development interventions, and supporting communities to fully participate in climate smart agriculture production, while creating a favourable environment for inclusivity and equal access to markets.
- Building the capacity of communities to jointly establish and operationalize disaster risk reduction plans, and have in place infrastructure to support interventions aimed at reducing climatic shocks.
- Promote the socio-economic environment of vulnerable small-scale farmers to exchange knowledge, build skills and resources that enable them to diversify their livelihoods, and increase their income from climate smart farming.
- Taking into consideration socio-cultural vulnerabilities faced by marginalized social groups such as women, youth and supporting initiatives and affirmative actions that enable their full participation not only in this project, but also in their communities as active participants, key agriculture, value chain and market agents, and agents of change within their communities.

3.1 Capacity Development

The project aims at reinforcing institutional capacity to build resilience and strengthen food security by supporting gender inclusive, climate resilient and nutrition sensitive agriculture, and market system development. This will be achieved through technical and material support to the communities, government and private sector institutions.

In particular, farmers' cooperatives will be supported with technical skills in climate smart agriculture production, seed preservation, value addition, business and marketing skills and input support where necessary. Strengthening linkages between farmers and agro-dealers ensure that farmers have access to quality climate smart inputs and technology while linking them with traders will ensure that market opportunities for farmers are secured season after season. The identification of local and regional markets and the facilitation of their access during the duration of the project will offer continuation for farmers to commercialise their produce.

Further, the project will ensure active participation of all key stakeholders (government, the private sector, youth, women and men farmers/agro-pastoralists, local authorities, and others) in formulating and implementing interventions, including value chain final selection, and sharing the benefits/successes from the project. In particular, the active participation of cooperatives and government stakeholders will contribute to the strengthening of institutional capacities for continued support to the communities beyond the project. Overall, private sector involvement throughout the project in provision of the financial and non-financial business development services will contribute towards continuity and sustainability of results.

3.2 Decent Rural Employment

FAO Somalia and the Federal Government of Somalia have been working closely together in developing the areas of agriculture, food security, fisheries, livestock, rural development and climate change for over 30 years. FAO Somalia remains to play unique role in supporting Government partners in maximizing the potential of rural employment as a driver of food security and poverty reduction, and particularly in agriculture. This project will seek ways to promote the fair and non-discriminatory treatment throughout the duration of the action. In addition, particular, community-based targeting by representative selection committees will be ensured so that:

1. To ensure that no one is left behind, vulnerable and marginalized groups of farmers - women, men, young people and households with people living with disabilities (PwDs) will be targeted and receive adequate support;
2. Farmer Field Schools and Village Loan and Savings elements will be included into all training activities and will train farmers on employment-related technical and business skills that are adapted to rural people's needs, namely, private sector engagement, return on investment, financial literacy, costs and benefits of having bank accounts, how to read bank statements, cost of credit/loan, etc. Therefore, equipping targeted farmers with the requisite skills to make logical management decisions related to the production and managing their farms;
3. Promote green jobs through promoting the practice of climate resilient agriculture and sustainable food production practices;
4. Support modalities (e.g., primary inputs, market linkages) are adapted to the local context in order to respond to the real needs of the community and other stakeholders as identified and prioritized by them;
5. Interventions do not exacerbate the vulnerability of target populations towards risk factors (including but not limited to: conflict, gender-based violence (GBV), etc.).

The design of this project promotes creating of employment opportunities through value chain strengthening approaches and through the diversification of livelihoods. The project will also support skills development in business and non-business sectors within agriculture sector, with the aim of promoting youth employment as providers of key services within the various agricultural value chains that will be supported in the project.

3.3 Environmental Sustainability

This project is designed to adopt climate smart technologies, innovations, products and inputs that will support farmers and other stakeholders to champion environmentally friendly production methods and strategies. For instance, FAO will ensure that appropriate micro irrigation technologies and techniques such as greenhouse and drip irrigation are used at farm level, in order to reduce the risk of soil degradation (e.g., salinity). In target areas, all communities will be sensitized about the benefits and sustainable productivity that can be achieved with climate smart agriculture practices. Therefore, there will be minimal or no adverse impact on the environment through this project. The project is classified as having low impact on the environment.

3.4 Gender Equality

Women in Somalia have nearly half of the opportunities present for men the gender gap index in Somalia is 0.5614. In 2019, the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimated the labour force participation of men (for the age group 15-64) to be 73.6 percent while women's (same the age group 15-64) labour force participation rate was estimated to be 23.1 percent with the figures remaining relatively unchanged over the past 10 years.

The main factor that fuels gender inequality in Somalia is socio-cultural traditions, norms and practices that inhibit meaningful participation of women in production, political forums and in economic opportunities. These barriers are deeply entrenched and upheld by traditional community structures, which fail to be challenged due to a lack of adequate policy regulatory environment to punish, or forbid certain harmful practices such as child marriages, Female Genital Mutilation, restriction on girls' education, etc.

Agriculture remains the biggest employer for both men and women at 79.2 percent and 83.9 percent of the labour force respectively. Women participate actively in the livestock sector in their subsistent roles of milk and ghee management. This earns them a little money which they usually use to purchase household food and other needs. Although more recently women have increased economic opportunities, they still are forced to work in menial positions that involve 'sacrifice, risk and humiliation,' often making barely enough money to sustain themselves and their families.

Gender Equality and women empowerment (GEWE) is intrinsic to the work of UN. FAO shall seek to systematically integrate gender in this project by conducting a gender analysis that seeks to understand the challenges and opportunities to ensuring active participation of women in the project. Gender will be integrated across all activities and reported on at the outcome level. A three-pronged strategy will guide gender integration into the project as follows:

- i. Direct interventions to enhance representation and active participation of women in all project activities;
- ii. Integration of gender equality concerns in all capacity building activities.
- iii. Collection of sex-disaggregated data for both qualitative and quantitative assessments, incorporating the use of thematic analysis to inform gender-sensitive interventions/ adaptive programming.

In this project, using a rights-based approach to supporting gender equality, FAO shall work closely with all stakeholders to support the following gender-specific objectives:

- Women and men have equal voice and decision-making power in rural institutions and organizations to shape relevant legal frameworks, policies and programmes;
- Women and men have equal rights, access to, and control over natural and productive resources, to contribute to and benefit from sustainable agriculture and rural development;
- Women and men have equal rights and access to services, markets and decent work and equal control over the resulting income and benefits;
- Women's work burden is reduced by enhancing their access to technologies, practises and infrastructure and by promoting an equitable distribution of responsibilities, including at household level.

FAO recognizes that gender inequality is a root cause of many factors that limit the full potential of the food systems, and as such will identify various pathways to promoting equal participation of women and men in the project. Affirmative action will be taken to address inequality and to support women to fully participate in the project and gain maximum gains from resources provided. In that case, a gender action plan for the project will be developed once the gender analysis report is available. This will inform concrete actions that will be taken to contribute to the above-mentioned gender objectives. FAO shall also reflect the principles of gender equality as reflected in the EU Gender Action Plan III (GAP III). Therefore, this project will fully exploit opportunities to ensure that women and men, in all their diversity (with consideration for intersectionality of gender), have equal opportunities-to engage actively in the project, have equal access to employment and decent work created within this project.

Annex I: Project Logical Framework

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
IMPACT	Improve sustainable food production and contribute to the resilience of food systems in Somalia	# of people in food crisis (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) rating), by region/district	0%		IPC reports	An emergency or extreme drought would not hamper the implementation of the project. Political situation and security in Somalia continue to improve. Increased and sustained commitment of communities to support the smooth implementation of the project.
		Average income of small-scale producers per season, HH level (disaggregated by region/district)	USD 763 ²³	30%	Progress reports	
		Annual agricultural production weight (tonnes)	0	40%	Crop Assessment Yield	
		Volume of post-production losses in tonnes, per year	0			
Outcome 1	Increased agricultural production through improved productivity and improved community productive infrastructure such as irrigation canals	% of smallholder farmers trained and practicing sustainable agriculture (GAP, IPPM, PHH, CSA approaches, etc.), disaggregated, region/district, location, sex	21%	50%	Training Assessment	Climatic conditions are conducive to cultivate crops, fodder and rear livestock. Input markets are functioning, and agricultural inputs are available for procurement.
		km of canals rehabilitated	88 km (Hirshabelle) 217 km (Jubbaland) 5.2 km (South West)	600 ²⁴	Field assessments; Reports from engineers	
		% of households having acceptable food consumption scores (disaggregated by	35.5%	60%	RIMA – Resilience Index measurement and Analysis report	

²³ based on ProACT data

²⁴ This is tentative target subject to revision after the inception phase and after the studies and assessments planned under Output 1.1 are carried out.

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
		household head gender, and vulnerability type)				
		% of producer groups producing high grade products	0	30%	Partners Reports	
Output 1.1	Irrigation canals rehabilitated and efficiency restored to increase farmers access to irrigation water	# of hectares of farmland irrigated	0	0 ²⁵	M&E surveys	Government partners are engaged and willing to cooperate in assessing the gaps
		# of Farmers benefited from Irrigation Canals	0	6,000	M&E surveys	
		# of studies on water and irrigation infrastructure institutional arrangement conducted	0	3	Methodology	
Activities	Activity 1.1.1: Conduct study on water and irrigation infrastructure institutional arrangement Activity 1.1.2: Strengthen and support water and irrigation user association committee Activity 1.1.3: Assessment of potential canals in Project Locations Activity 1.1.4: Rehabilitation of irrigation canals and associated ancillary structures Activity 1.1.5: Support ecological/natural flood protection activities to the flood prone canals Activity 1.1.6: Three (3) Irrigation Engineers recruited through CTG					
Output 1.2	Smallholder farmers' selected crops production increased and productivity improved	# of farmers trained on GAP, IPPM, PHH/management and Marketing	0	6,000	Attendance lists	Farmers are interested to adopt new technologies and eager to increase production levels
		# of FFS established	0	10	Project progress reports	
		#of farmers receiving climate smart agricultural inputs	0	6,000	Purchase orders	
Activities	Activity 1.2.1: Support MoAI with baseline assessment of agricultural production to monitor the impact of agricultural interventions Activity 1.2.2: Support MoAI with organizing annual agricultural events.					

²⁵ To be determined after the inception phase and after the studies and assessments planned under Output 1.1 are carried out.

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
	Activity 1.2.3: Training of lead and follow farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture, GAP, IPPM and PHH/management and Marketing Activity 1.2.4: Establish and support Farmer Field School (FFS) and Farmer Advisory and Support Centers (FASC) Activity 1.2.5: Support farmers with improved climate smart agriculture inputs Activity 1.2.6: Training of farmers and cooperatives with pre- & post-harvest techniques with equipment's support Activity 1.2.7: Promote and introduce compost and manure with lead farmers Activity 1.2.8: Establish, support and strengthen Commercial Farm Service Centre					
Output 1.3	Strengthen the capacity of SARIS to effectively deliver phytosanitary services in the project area	# of extension officers trained on phytosanitary measures	0	6	Training reports	Suitable personnel identified for training and extension officer interested to participate
		# of farmers trained on phytosanitary measures	0	6,000	Training reports	Suitable extension officers identified and can access project area
		# of inspection field missions undertaken by extension officers to conduct pest risk analysis	0	20	Inspection reports	Officers trained and able to access project area
		# of pest risk analysis exercises completed	0	10	MoAI reports	Staff trained on PRA and can access project areas
		# of persons trained on phytosanitary measures	0	2	Training reports & MoAI reports	Training manuals readily available and expert trainers identified
Activities	Activity 1.3.1: Support farmers with extension services and required training Activity 1.3.2: Carry out pest risk assessment in project area Activity 1.3.3: Training of laboratory technicians on seed pathology and isolation of plant pathogens Activity 1.3.4: Stakeholder Consultation process (dialogue and workshop) followed by system development for SARIS Activity 1.3.5: Study tour to the neighboring countries for learning and experience sharing Activity 1.3.6 Support MoAI with the development of regulation on agro-chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides, etc.)					
Output 1.4	Define the methodological approach to produce the Riverine Agricultural mapping with an inclusive process	# of methodologies defined	0	1	Report on the methodology	Security situation allows to perform the workshops
		# of workshops organised	0	2	Attendance list	
		# MoAI staff participated in the on-the-job training	0	6	maps produced during the on-the-job training	Basic GIS/RS technical capacities are available at FMS and FGS Government levels

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
Activities	Activity 1.4.1: Desk study to define the methodological approach for Riverine Agricultural areas mapping and land suitability data/information production Activity 1.4.2: Perform meetings/workshops with MoAI technical team and other relevant institutions to discuss the methodological approach and to set-up the legend Activity 1.4.3: Select government staff to be involved in the mapping activities through on-the-job training Activity 1.4.5 Support preparation of Irrigation Master Plan Activity 1.4.6 Support Agricultural Meteorology Strategy and Policy					
Output 1.5	Produce the riverine agricultural map	# of maps/database of riverine agriculture produced	0	1	Riverine agriculture map/database	Security situation allows to perform the field work campaign
		# of field work campaigns to collect agricultural data is performed	0	1	Field campaign forms compiled	
		# of riverine agriculture online platforms created	0	1	Online platform fully functional	Cooperation from the Government and adequate capacity to utilize/maintain the platform
Activities	Activity 1.5.1: Mapping Riverine Agricultural areas through on-the-job training of government staff under, under SWALIM supervision Activity 1.5.2: Performing a fieldwork campaign to collect agricultural information Activity 1.5.3: Production of a riverine agricultural information database Activity 1.5.4: Finalization of the Riverine Agricultural map based of field data collected Activity 1.5.5: Production of a Riverine Agriculture online system Activity 1.5.6 Conduct assessment on crop production and crop mapping					
Output 1.6	Produce Riverine Land Suitability maps	# of Field work campaign to collect soil data is performed	0	1	Soil profiles produced	Security situation allows to perform the field work campaign
		# of Land Suitability maps produced	0	14	Land Suitability maps	
		# of Land Suitability online platform created	0	1	Online platform fully functional	
Activities	Activity 1.6.1: Performing a field work campaign to collect soil data Activity 1.6.2: Based on the Riverine Agriculture mapping, creation of Land Suitability maps aiming to improve crop production in riverine areas. Activity 1.6.3: Creation of a Riverine Land Suitability database Activity 1.6.4: Set-up a Riverine Land Suitability online system supporting the identification of areas for increased crop production Activity 1.6.5: Practical training in Land Suitability data production					

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
Output 1.7	Productivity and quality of fodder increased	Area under crop fodder and pasture production (hectares)	0	800	Project report and fodder groups reports	The targeted smallholder farmers are willing to cooperate and participate in the project
		# of fodder producers applying crop fodder quantity and quality-enhancing technologies	0	500	Project report and fodder groups reports	
Activities	Activity 1.7.1: Training on GAP for fodder-to-fodder producer groups Activity 1.7.2: Provision of fodder processing small-scale equipment (hammer mills)					
Outcome 2	Sustainable Value Chain development and strengthening of market linkages to promote income generation	% of farmers and cooperatives added value to their produce	13%	30%	RIMA report	The targeted smallholder farmers are committed to cooperate and participate in the project activities. Women and youth demonstrate interest to actively participate in project activities and their participation is not limited by external factors.
		Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), by region/district	33%	25%	RIMA report	
		HH dietary diversity score (disaggregated by gender)	5.4	6.5	RIMA – Resilience Index measurement and Analysis	
		% of change in beneficiary fodder youth and women groups adopting improved production practices and innovative technologies	0	35%	Project progress reports	
		# of win-win sustainable business-to business linkages established	0	12	Project progress reports	
Output 2.1	Smallholder farmers' and value chain actors'	# of farmers and cooperatives trained on farming as a business	0	20	Training records	Security does not deteriorate significantly, and (targeted) rural communities maintain access to the markets in their respective districts.

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
	market participation and benefits increased	#of farmer- trader networking forums established	0	10	Project progress report	
		# of youth and women led agro-enterprises supported and established	0	30	Human interest stories	
		# of market infrastructure rehabilitated and equipped	0	2	Project progress report	
Activities	<p>Activity 2.1.1: Conduct detailed value chain analysis and/or market assessments to validate and/or upgrade the value chains</p> <p>Activity 2.1.2: Support a win-win business to business linkages and market information dissemination system within the value chain actors</p> <p>Activity 2.1.3: Support and strengthen Value Chain Association including Business Development Service (BDS) providers and other supporting actors</p> <p>Activity 2.1.4: Training of farmers and cooperatives on Farming as a Business</p> <p>Activity 2.1.5: Strengthen Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>Activity 2.1.6: Support farmers and cooperatives with value addition technologies</p> <p>Activity 2.1.7: Support youth and women led agro-enterprises on value addition and processing</p> <p>Activity 2.1.8: Support and strengthen market infrastructure (aggregation/grading/drying centers, cold chain for vegetables; market yards)</p> <p>Activity 2.1.9: Support and strengthen public-private producer partnership and dialogue</p>					
Output 2.2	Improved income and access to formal finance for better food production for informal savings groups (VSLAs), rural women, and farmers	# of farmers and women actively participating in savings groups such as VSLAs (disaggregated by gender)	0	120	VSLA reports produced by FAO	Farmers show interest in joining VSLAs
		# of VSLAs and farmers accessing well-suited financial services and products (savings and credit)	0	60	Annual Survey report	Through FAO engagement, service providers can promote relevant products to the targeted communities
		# of cash grants provided as a boost up to improve VSLA sources of income	0	30	FAO reports produced	Provision of grants using formal channels will provide access and use of formal financial products
Activities	<p>Activity 2.2.1: TOT on VSLA formation and business skills training</p> <p>Activity 2.2.2: Establish and strengthen Village Saving and Loan associations with value chain specific business skills training</p> <p>Activity 2.2.3: Provision of grants to VSLAs based on their first-cycle performance and viable business ideas</p>					

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
Output 2.3	Increased availability of, access to and consumption of nutrition foods	Dietary diversity score for Women	5.5	6.5	RIMA studies	Peace prevails and favourable weather exists for the execution of activities
		Reduced coping strategies	7.3	6.8		
Activities	<p>Activity 2.3.1: Facilitate the formation of Mother to Mother (M2M) groups with innovative micro-gardening kits (seeds, tools, cone garden)</p> <p>Activity 2.3.2: Provision of complementary training on establishment and maintenance of micro-gardens, cooking demonstrations, nutrition and dietary practices, household level value addition and preservation</p> <p>Activity 2.3.3: Develop and disseminate complementing resource material on multi-storey gardening and healthy diets</p> <p>Activity 2.3.4: Support the formation of community demonstration plots</p> <p>Activity 2.3.5: Dissemination of complementary nutrition related behavior change messaging</p>					
Output 2.4	Knowledge on production, processing increased	# of beneficiaries trained	0	800	Project report	The target farmers are willing to cooperate and participate in the project. The security environment allows for project activities implementation
		# of knowledge repository platforms formed and operational at community level	0	2	Project report	
Activities	<p>Activity 2.4.1: Training on GAP: processing, conservation, and seed production modules</p> <p>Activity 2.4.2: Formation of knowledge and skills delivery platforms at community level (selected lead farmers)</p>					
Output 2.5	Linkages to markets and mainstream financial and Micro-financial institutions (MFIs) improved	# of linkages created accessing finances to support productions	0	4	Project report	Producer groups committed to ensuring effective linkages take place and enrolment to VSLAs
		# of consultative workshops to facilitate linkages	0	3	Project report	
		# of VSLAs formed and functioning	0	10	Project reports, VSLAs reports/records	
Activities	<p>Activity 2.5.1: Conduct workshops to facilitate linkages between farming producers and other market players (e.g., agricultural traders, etc.)</p> <p>Activity 2.5.2: Conduct workshops to facilitate dialogue and linkages between agricultural producers and financial and Micro-financial institutions (MFIs)</p> <p>Activity 2.5.3: Facilitate formation of youth and women targeted VSLAs and build their capacity including linkages with MFIs</p>					

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
Outcome 3	Managing climatic and economic shocks to strengthen resilience	% of community members that demonstrate increased capacity to manage disaster risks	0	30%	Community surveys	Accessibility and security conditions are in place.
Output 3.1	Reduce risk associated with use of HHPs (Highly Hazardous Pesticides) in the project area.	# of pesticide risk assessment exercises conducted	0	6	Field reports by MoAI, &FAO OHS	Personnel trained as required and have access to project area
		# of new technologies introduced to reduce risk of HHPs	0	4	Field report and verification by IVC	Personnel trained as required to test technologies and farmers ready to replace old technology
		# of extension officers trained on IPPM as ToT in the selected value chains	0	20	Training reports	Suitable personnel identified for the ToT training
		# of farmers trained on IPPM of selected value chains	0	6,000	Training reports	ToT conducted for extension officers and access to project locations
Activities	Activity 3.1.1: Carry out risk assessment of products used in the project area. Activity 3.1.2: Reduce the risk associated with use of HHPs by introducing new application technologies, equipment and PPE as required in the project areas. Activity 3.1.3: Farmer training on IPPM of pest and diseases affecting the key value chains (sorghum, maize, banana, sesame). Activity 3.1.4: ToT - on pesticide management for extension officers					
Output 3.2	Community-managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) groups are established and supported to operationalize their DRR plans to protect their agricultural assets	# of CMDRR groups established and supported	0	10	Project progress report	Group identification and formation are appropriately conducted
		# PDRA conducted	0	10	PDRA Report	The information on Early Warning and Community lead DRR action through <i>Digniin</i>
		# of CMDRR plans operationalized	0	10	PDRA report and report on developed Community led DRR plan	The community and MoA actively participate to conduct PDRA and prepare a community led DRR plan
Activities	Activity 3.2.1: Establish and support inclusive CMDRR groups based on agricultural production and value chain Activity 3.2.2: Conduct production and value chain focused Participatory Disaster Risk Analysis (PDRA) with CMDRR groups					

	Results Chain	Indicators	Baseline	Target	MoV	Assumptions
	Activity 3.2.3: Establish and/or strengthen linkages of interaction between CMDRR groups and the government institutions/ ministries to encourage sharing and utilization of Early Warning (EW) information Activity 3.2.4: Support CMDRR groups on community-led DRR planning and operationalization					
Output 3.3	Severely drought-affected and the most vulnerable households are linked to a social safety net programme to facilitate their recovery from drought	# of households receiving 12 months of cash transfers valued at USD 20 per month (by sex of the household head)	0	250	Progress narrative reports	Appropriate targeting system is maintained. The most vulnerable households of the targeted communities are cushioned and supported to rebuild their livelihoods.
		# of households receiving complementary livelihood inputs	0	250	Progress narrative reports	
		% of households targeted under TCPL who join and participate in VSLAs (by sex of the household head)	0	250	Progress narrative reports	
Activities	Activity 3.3.1: Identification of Transitional Cash and Livelihood Programme (TCLP) beneficiaries Activity 3.3.2: Distribution of monthly Unconditional cash transfers to beneficiaries Activity 3.3.3: Provision of livelihood inputs and complementary nutrition training to TCPL beneficiaries Activity 3.3.4: Linking TCLP beneficiaries with VSLAs Activity 3.3.5: Monitoring of the outcome of TCLP Activity 3.3.6: Capacity development of relevant line ministries on social protection systems.					

Annex II: Work plan

Results framework	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Outcome 1: Increased agricultural production through improved productivity and improved community productive infrastructure such as irrigation canals												
<i>Output 1.1: Irrigation canals rehabilitated and efficiency restored to increase farmers access to irrigation water</i>												
Inception phase of the project												
Activity 1.1.1: Conduct study on water and irrigation infrastructure institutional arrangement												
Activity 1.1.2: Strengthen and support water and irrigation user association committee												
Activity 1.1.3: Assessment of potential irrigation canals in project locations												
Activity 1.1.4: Rehabilitation of selected irrigation canals and associated ancillary structures												
Activity 1.1.5: Support ecological/natural flood protection activities to the flood prone canals												
Activity 1.1.6: Three Irrigation Engineers recruited through CTG												
<i>Output 1.2: Smallholder farmers' selected crops production increased and productivity improved</i>												
Activity 1.2.1: Support MoAI with baseline assessment of agricultural production to monitor the impact of agricultural interventions												
Activity 1.2.2: Support MoAI with organizing annual agricultural events.												
Activity 1.2.3: Training of lead and follow farmers on Climate Smart Agriculture, GAP, IPPM and PHH/management and Marketing												
Activity 1.2.4: Establish and support Farmer Field School (FFS) and Farmer Advisory and Support Centers (FASC)												
Activity 1.2.5: Support farmers with improved climate smart agriculture inputs												
Activity 1.2.6: Training of farmers and cooperatives with pre- & post-harvest techniques with equipment's support												
Activity 1.2.7: Promote and introduce compost and manure with lead farmers												
Activity 1.2.8: Establish, support and strengthen Commercial Farm Service Centre												
<i>Output 1.3: Strengthen the capacity of SARIS to effectively deliver phytosanitary services in the project area</i>												
Activity 1.3.1: Support farmers with extension services and required training												
Activity 1.3.2: Carry out pest risk assessment in project area												
Activity 1.3.3: Training of laboratory technicians on seed pathology and isolation of plant pathogens												

Activity 1.3.4: Stakeholder Consultation process (dialogue and workshop) followed by system development for SARIS																			
Activity 1.3.5: Study tour to the neighbouring countries for learning and experience sharing																			
Activity 1.3.6: Support MoAI with the development of regulation on agro-chemicals (fertilizers, pesticides, etc.)																			
<i>Output 1.4: Define the methodological approach to produce the Riverine Agricultural mapping with an inclusive process</i>																			
Activity 1.4.1: Desk study to define the methodological approach for Riverine Agricultural areas mapping and land suitability data/information production																			
Activity 1.4.2: Perform meetings/workshops with MoAI technical team and other relevant institutions to discuss the methodological approach and to set-up the legend																			
Activity 1.4.3: Select government staff to be involved in the mapping activities through on-the-job training																			
Activity 1.4.5: Support preparation of Irrigation Master Plan																			
Activity 1.4.6: Support Agricultural Meteorology Strategy and Policy																			
<i>Output 1.5: Produce the Riverine Agricultural map and impact assessment</i>																			
Activity 1.5.1: Mapping Riverine Agricultural areas through on-the-job training of government staff under, under SWALIM supervision																			
Activity 1.5.2: Performing a fieldwork campaign to collect agricultural information																			
Activity 1.5.3: Production of a riverine agricultural information database																			
Activity 1.5.4: Finalization of the Riverine Agricultural map based of field data collected																			
Activity 1.5.5: Production of a Riverine Agriculture online system																			
Activity 1.5.5: Conduct assessment on crop production and crop mapping																			
Activity 1.5.7: Performing the analysis of medium resolution satellite images acquired before/after canals rehabilitation to assess the impact on agricultural area																			
<i>Output 1.6: Produce Riverine Land Suitability maps</i>																			
Activity 1.6.1: Performing a field work campaign to collect soil data																			
Activity 1.6.2: Based on the Riverine Agriculture mapping, creation of Land Suitability maps aiming to improve crop production in riverine areas																			
Activity 1.6.3: Creation of a Riverine Land Suitability database																			
Activity 1.6.4: Set-up a Riverine Land Suitability online system supporting the identification of areas for increased crop production																			
Activity 1.6.5: Practical training in Land Suitability data production																			

<i>Output 1.7: Productivity and quality of fodder increased</i>												
Activity 1.7.1: Training on GAP for fodder-to-fodder producer groups												
Activity 1.7.2: Provision of fodder processing small-scale equipment (hammer mills)												
Outcome 2: Sustainable Value Chain development and strengthening of market linkages to promote income generation												
<i>Output 2.1: Smallholder farmers' and value chain actors' market participation and benefits increased</i>												
Activity 2.1.1: Conduct detailed value chain analysis and market assessments to validate and/or upgrade the value chains												
Activity 2.1.2: Support a win-win business to business linkages and market information dissemination system within the value chain actors												
Activity 2.1.3: Support and strengthen Value Chain Association including Business Development Service (BDS) providers and other supporting actors												
Activity 2.1.4: Training of farmers and cooperatives on Farming as a Business												
Activity 2.1.5: Strengthen Chamber of Commerce												
Activity 2.1.6: Support farmers and cooperatives with value addition technologies												
Activity 2.1.7: Support youth and women led agro-enterprises on value addition and processing												
Activity 2.1.8: Support and strengthen market infrastructure (aggregation/grading/drying centers, cold chain for vegetables; market yards)												
Activity 2.1.9: Support and strengthen public-private producer partnership and dialogue												
<i>Output 2.2: Improved income and access to formal finance for better food production for informal savings groups (VSLAs), rural women, and farmers</i>												
Activity 2.2.1: TOT on VSLA formation and business skills training												
Activity 2.2.2: Establish and strengthen Village Saving and Loan associations with value chain specific business skills training												
Activity 2.2.3: Provision of grants to VSLAs based on their first-cycle performance and viable business ideas												
<i>Output 2.3: Increased availability of, access to and consumption of nutrition foods</i>												
Activity 2.3.1: Facilitate the formation of Mother to Mother (M2M) groups with innovative micro-gardening kits (seeds, tools, cone garden)												

Activity 2.3.2: Provision of complementary training on establishment and maintenance of micro-gardens, cooking demonstrations, nutrition and dietary practices, household level value addition and preservation																	
Activity 2.3.3: Develop and disseminate complementing resource material on multi-storey gardening and healthy diets																	
Activity 2.3.4: Support the formation of community demonstration plots																	
Activity 2.3.5: Dissemination of complementary nutrition related behavior change messaging																	
<i>Output 2.4: Knowledge on production, processing increased</i>																	
Activity 2.4.1: Training on GAP, processing, conservation, and seed production																	
Activity 2.4.2: Formation of knowledge and skills delivery platforms at community level (selected lead farmers)																	
<i>Output 2.5: Linkages to markets and mainstream financial and Micro-financial institutions (MFIs) improved</i>																	
Activity 2.5.1: Conduct workshops to facilitate linkages between fodder producers and other market players (fodder traders, dairy farms, and livestock traders, livestock holding grounds)																	
Activity 2.5.2: Conduct workshops to facilitate dialogue and linkages between fodder producers and financial and Micro-financial institutions (MFIs)																	
Outcome 3: Managing climatic and economic shocks to strengthen resilience																	
<i>Output 3.1: Reduce risk associated with use of Highly Hazardous Pesticides (HHPs) in the project areas</i>																	
Activity 3.1.1: Carry out risk assessment of products used in the project area																	
Activity 3.1.2: Reduce the risk associated with use of HHPs by introducing new application technologies, equipment and PPE as required in the project areas																	
Activity 3.1.3: Farmer training on IPPM of pest and diseases affecting the key value chains (sorghum, maize, banana, sesame)																	
Activity 3.1.4: Training of trainers (ToT) on pesticide management for extension officers																	
<i>Output 3.2: Community-managed Disaster Risk Reduction (CMDRR) groups are established and supported to operationalize their DRR plans</i>																	
Activity 3.2.1: Establish and support inclusive CMDRR groups based on production and value chain																	
Activity 3.2.2: Conduct production and value chain focused Participatory Disaster Risk Analysis (PDRA) with CMDRR groups																	

