



Contracting authority: European Commission

Food Production and Resilience of Food Systems in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries

Grant application form – Full application

[Number & title of lot]	
Title of the action:	Riverine & Pastoral Food System Strengthening (RFSS)
Name of the lead applicant	World Vision Deutschland e.V.
Nationality of the lead applicant ¹	German

Dossier No	
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(for official use only)

¹ An organisation's statutes must show that it was established under the national law of the country concerned and that the head office is located in an eligible country. Any organisation established in a different country cannot be considered an eligible local organisation. See the footnotes to the guidelines for the call.

Table of contents

FULL APPLICATION FORM 3

1. General information..... 3

2. The action..... 4

2.1 Description of the action..... 4

2.1.1 Description (max 13 pages)..... 4

2.1.2 Methodology (max 5 pages)..... ~~28~~²⁶

2.1.3 Indicative action plan for implementing the action (max 4 pages)..... ~~33~~³¹

2.1.4 Sustainability of the action (max 3 pages)..... ~~41~~³⁸

FULL APPLICATION FORM

1. General information

Reference of the call for proposals	<i>EuropeAid/175617/DD/ACT</i>
[Lot number you are applying to:]	<i>n/a</i>
Number of the proposal²	<i>Number applicable for Restricted procedure only.</i>
Name of the lead applicant	World Vision Deutschland e.V.
Title of the action	Riverine & Pastoral Food System Strengthening (RFSS)
Location of the action	Somalia Bulo Burte, Hiraan Region Jowhar, Middle Shabelle Region, Hirshabelle State Afgoye, Lower Shabelle Region, South West State Dolow and Luuq, Gedo Region, Jubaland State
Duration of the action	24 months

² When the contracting authority has evaluated the concept note it informs the lead applicant of the outcome and allocates a proposal number.

2. The action³

2.1 Description of the action

2.1.1 Description (max 13 pages)

This action will target to reach 14,801 households directly across 41 villages in 5 districts along the river Jubba that has a basin area of 452,000 km²⁴ and a total length of 1,004 km in Somalia through a combination of infrastructural and adaptive interventions designed to reduce risk impact, improve food production, and strengthen market access for farming populations. More heavily invested in irrigation infrastructure, the project is designed to reduce risk of flooding and for conveying the floodwaters to other areas for irrigation increasing the water available for agricultural production in Somalia. The distribution of targets across each outcome area are provided below:

	Districts and Households Targeted					
	Dolow	Bulo Burte	Jowhar	Luuq	Afgoye	Total
Outcome 1: Improved capacity of households in pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to implement effective disaster risk management and positive coping strategies to mitigate the immediate and future effects of exposure to shocks	2,888	3,160	2,166	3,971	2,166	14,801
Outcome 2: Improved capacity of individuals, households and communities to adhere to positive development trajectories despite exposure to shocks and utilize strategies designed to allow adaptation to rapid and slow onset hazards	575	700	1,200	330	600	3,405
Outcome 3: Improved capacity to engage in strategies for sustainable livelihoods and economic growth to enhance food security and resilience	800	160	120	80	440	1,700
Outcome 4: Programming, policy actions and decisions on resilience in Somalia informed on evidence-based resilience research, learning and innovation	2,888	3,160	2,166	3,971	2,166	14,801

Somalia's drought situation has continued to worsen since February of 2021 when 80 percent of the districts were either in stress or crisis.⁵ Because of poor rains in the subsequent months, the situation rapidly deteriorated to a state of crisis and emergency in most locations. By December of 2021, more than 2.4 million people faced Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or worse. An additional 3.4 million people were Stressed (IPC Phase 2), with some of them at the brink of crisis (IPC Phase 3), bringing the total number of people experiencing acute food and nutrition insecurity to 5.9 million.⁶ During the same period, while households presently supported by the SomReP under core resilience interventions continued to experience fairly positive food security indicators both in terms of the household hunger scale and food consumption score,

³ The evaluation committee will refer to information provided in the concept note as regards objectives and the relevance of the action.

⁴ Ministry of Water Resources, Government of Ethiopia, 2004. Wabi Shebele river basin integrated development master plan study project. Volume I Main report. p.122, 134.

⁵ Fewsnat Near term (January 2021 - January 2021) food security outcomes and forward-looking analysis

⁶ FSNAU and FEWSNET

populations adopting negative coping mechanisms were at their highest since 2019 with just over 80% adopting negative coping mechanisms.⁷ As of early February 2022, the IPC phase in these locations progressed negatively to predominantly crisis and emergency states across 14 out of 17 districts. Despite this, communities in SomReP locations had been able to endure 3 months of the drought before the situation worsened due to high shock exposure. Presently, approximately 6.7 million people across Somalia are expected to face crisis (IPC Phase 3) or acute food insecurity between October and December 2022. Furthermore, famine (IPC Phase 5) is projected among agropastoral populations in Baidoa and Burhakaba districts and displaced people in Baidoa town of the Bay region in southern Somalia, where malnutrition and mortality levels are already very high.⁸ In addition to the famine (IPC Phase 5) projected in two districts of Bay Region, several areas in central and southern Somalia have an increased risk of famine through to at least December 2022 if: (1) the 2022 Deyr season rainfall turns out to be poorer than currently predicted. Present projections indicate that drier than usual rainfall is expected over southern parts of the country⁹, leading to more crop and livestock production failures; and (2) humanitarian assistance does not reach the country's most vulnerable populations. The areas and population groups facing an increased risk of famine are Hawd Pastoral of Central and Hiiraan; Addun Pastoral of Northeast and Central; Coastal Deeh Pastoral of Central; Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral of Middle Shabelle; and IDP settlements in Mogadishu, Garowe, Galkacyo, and Dollow. Emergency (IPC Phase 4) levels of acute malnutrition and rising mortality levels are already occurring in these areas.

Locations presently under SomRePs support cut across the Pastoral areas of Northeast and Central, high potential agropastoral livelihood zones of Middle Shabelle; and IDP settlements in Mogadishu, Garowe, Galkacyo, and Dollow. These regions are presently at high risk of emergency. From SomRePs most recent seasonal assessment affected populations are facing high shock exposure with more than 91% of the sampled villages¹⁰ reporting exposure to drought conditions. This is based on the shock exposure index which measures the perceived severity multiplied by the reported number of shocks a household has faced to determine whether their exposure is high or low. Households that experience more shocks and report high severity for each shock result in a higher index meaning that they are worse off. Based on the reduced coping strategies index¹¹

Households adopting low or no coping mechanisms have dropped 7 percentage points since January of 2022 signalling a worsening food security situation. Households that adopt low to no coping are often viewed as more resilient as they are not adopting negative coping mechanisms. In the same period households adopting high and medium coping accounted for 84.5% of household's indicative that most host households were finding it hard to cope with food shortages. Mean debt is presently 4.5 times mean savings among households; representing 219 USD in mean debt to 48 USD in savings.¹² Considering that the majority of households are dependent on informal safety nets such as Village Savings & Loans Associations (VSLAs), this resource is currently heavily depleted and communities are in need of consumption smoothing interventions. In terms of profile and targeting, SomReP prioritises building resilience amongst the most vulnerable. As a result, 60% of our present cohort is income and asset poor hence aggravating their exposure.

⁷ SomReP Annual Resilience Measurement 2021

⁸ Fews.net June 2022 to January 2023 Food Security Outlook

⁹ IGAD Forecast: [November 2022 to January 2023 - ICPAC](#)

¹⁰ SomReP is present in 215 villages with a coverage of 86,000 households, we sample households across these locations through proportionate to size approach to measure wellbeing and resilience indicators and analyse indicators through a principal component analysis approach. This helps us better understand how communities are coping during periods of shock.

¹¹ Reduced Coping Strategies Index (RCSI) is a proxy indicator of household food insecurity. It considers both the frequency and severity of five pre-selected coping strategies that the household used in the seven days prior to the survey. SomReP uses this to assess households. Those with high score meaning are facing extreme food insecurity.

¹² SomReP 2022 seasonal assessment

Some of the most affected households in periods of stress are often female headed households, poor minority groups and people living with disability. In 2021 SomReP conducted a Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) analysis and established the following; on average at least 42% of women participate in livelihood activities e.g. small scale crop production, and livestock keeping as well as dairy however they have little say in decisions of how the resources generated are to be spent or utilized. Leadership roles in committees are the preserve of men as culturally women are not allowed to be part of the panel of elders that lead dispute resolution, additionally women are excluded from traditional leadership positions such as the Nabadoon intermediaries between political elites and their kin. This architecture fuels inequality in the traditional governance and justice system that has a strong influence on programme led initiatives.

Overall access to tools for economic transformation is limited among women, these include training, education, credit and factors of production such as land that is critical for rural based livelihoods. This was more attributed to cultural norms that prescribe women to reproductive roles, limit access to ownership, voice in male domineered decision-making structures. The influence of Socio-cultural norms on livelihoods and ownership of productive assets mean that gender differences will exist in risk perception and risk mitigation options adopted by men and women. Since these coping mechanisms associated to assets are controlled by men, women are at risk of adopting more adverse coping strategies due to their lack of agency over productive assets.

Investing in Somalia's food production is critical to improving its food security. Somalia's population has increased by 350% since 1961, yet cereal production, which accounts for a significant percentage of Somalia's food consumption trends, has dropped from a high of 91kg per capita to 30kg per capita¹³. This significant drop in production occasioned by below average rain, weak extension and input access in Somalia's agropastoral zones has left the country heavily dependent on imports. This not only contributes to a negative trade balance, presently at -3,147.63 million USD, but also exposure to inflation on food prices which currently stands at an annual rate of 15.4%¹⁴. Experiences of trade interruptions caused by global incidents such as restrictive Covid 19 measures in 2020 and the more recent war in Ukraine have left countries that are heavily dependent on food imports exposed to higher food prices.¹⁵ Presently, Somalia's consumer price index is high (between 46 - 67%) across all regions of Somalia due to increased prices of sorghum (the main local cereal used in the consumption basket), reduced purchasing power as the local currency has fallen against the strengthening USD, and increases in imported food prices this year¹⁶.

The food crisis in Somalia is evidently a significant barrier to improving livelihoods in Somalia as well as a contributor to the weak urban food systems observed in SomReP's 2021 Annual Resilience measurement¹⁷. SomReP's most recent seasonal assessment observed that the drought has resulted in at least 81% of households reporting a low-income index and 90% of households with a high shock exposure index reporting that they used debt to finance food consumption. Somalia's riverine location holds great potential to regain its pre-war cereal production as this action will contribute to addressing Somalia's present food production challenges.

¹³ The relative contributions of cereal production, imports, and aid to Somali food security Gavin R1, Haji H2 and P Porter1

¹⁴ <https://tradingeconomics.com/somalia/balance-of-trade>

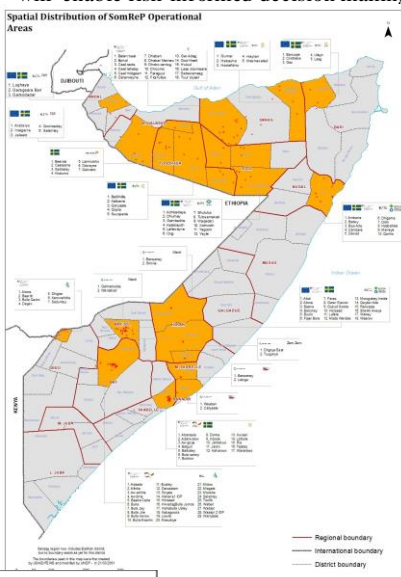
¹⁵ SomReP ARM 2021 noted that suppressive actions by Government in an effort to control the spread of covid 19 coupled with partial ban of livestock exports further exacerbated shock exposure index resulting in negative food security outcomes for communities.

¹⁶ FSNAU Market update October 2022

¹⁷ SomReP observed that peri-urban and urban populations experienced the worst food security outcome levels due to reduced supply from rural locations in both agro-pastoral and pastoral locations.

The proposed project seeks to work towards **enhancing sustainable food production and the resilience of food systems in Somalia**. Aligned to the core strategic outcomes of the EU, SomReP will: (i) Increase production capacity of smallholders by investing in a combination of actions that scale access to irrigation, strengthen producer groups and provide access to quality extension services; (ii) Increase access to markets, by supporting the expansion of systems to provide access to prevailing market prices, thereby enabling open access to information and empowering producers to negotiate for fair and competitive pricing of commodities. The action further seeks to enhance access to early warning systems that provide a seasonal agricultural value chain advisory, as well as ensuring that shock responsiveness and gender sensitive social protection systems are in place through SomRePs Community Driven Resilience Approach (CDR). This will enable risk-informed decision making among farming communities and ultimately contribute to improved governance, strong social cohesion and contingency planning and the institutional sustainability of food systems in Somalia.

Commented [MOU1]: There Project should also support Local qualified experts that provide technical assistance for the private sectors that had capacity support and link and knowledge sharing for local qualified expertise that Include Research institutes, Universities and Private local expertise that provide day to day activities of Agriculture.



The proposed design is anchored on the EU's efforts to provide a comprehensive response to global food insecurity based on lessons learnt from joint engagements with the Government, and sectoral discussions with other development actors through the food security cluster. In 2020 and 2021 SomReP worked with the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock in coordination with the Ministry of Planning and International Development to coordinate the joint monitoring visits as part of the annual resilience measurement. Food production priorities with specific emphasis on the need for investing in community productive assets for agriculture was prioritised as a pathway to improve food production. Through joint collaborations with SoDMA and the Ministry of Agriculture, scaling the coverage of early warning information for farmers through the agricultural advisory has been prioritised. The design remains consistent with community level priorities outlined in Community Action and Adaptation Plans that are core to sustainability and climate responsive planning of

Commented [MOU2]: Review and

Figure 1: SomReP Operational presence and donor portfolio

communities - a process that SomReP actively facilitates as part of its community engagement process. In Hirshabelle, prioritisation has been anchored on rapid needs assessments that covered Jowhar, Jalalasiq, Beletewnye and Buloburte which have identified significant opportunities for food production based on gaps on inputs, access to early warning systems and the need for irrigation infrastructure. The design is further refined by a reflection on linkages to existing investments from the EU through the FAO and BRICS in order to support the scaling of proven approaches that are anchored on strong implementation capacity, using processes that have been facilitated by the EU. This project will address EU objectives under the "Food Production and Resilience of Food Systems in African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries" programme. The programme has the overall objective to enhance food production and the resilience of food systems in Somalia and its specific objectives are aligned with the actions outlined in this proposal. This proposal will specifically address the following EU objectives:

- SO1: More economically sustainable and inclusive food systems
 - OP1.4. Increased production capacity of smallholders
 - OP1.6 Improved quality of extension services
- SO2: Reinforced environmental sustainability of food systems
 - OP2.1. Climate-smart, agro-ecological, and other innovative approaches developed
- SO3: Enhanced social sustainability of food systems (incl. food and nutrition security)

- OP3.1 Shock-responsive and gender sensitive social protection systems in place

Through this action SomReP will pivot back to support early recovery that enables drought-affected communities to continue along graduation pathways to develop resilience capacities. The action aims to support agricultural recovery in the Riverine Pump Irrigation Livelihood Zone along the Dawa and Upper Shabelle rivers, as well as the riverine gravity fed livelihood zone on lower Shabelle river. The action builds on previous EU, DANIDA, SIDA, SDC, BMZ and World Bank SCRP investments to strengthen early warning systems, DRR capacity of communities, knowledge, practice and supports to implement climate adaptive Good Agricultural Practices (GAP), that strengthen social safety nets, and provide economic empowerment to women, youth, and agricultural producer groups. The action aims to integrate Market Systems Development approaches by training groups and associations in farm business and through the development and deployment of pro-poor financial products that enable investment in farm business, linkages with agricultural services providers, as well as rehabilitation, construction and upgrade of key productive assets through direct support and through mixed agency/diaspora-financed methods.

SomReP consortium was founded following the Somali famine of 2011 to address the underlying causes of vulnerability of households, communities and systems to droughts, floods, pest, and disease shocks. SomReP is a nexus program with the ability to pivot from development initiatives to emergency response meant to protect resilience gains, livelihoods and lives. Since 2018, the consortium has triggered its crisis modifier pool fund to support 12 localized responses, totaling 6.5M USD during the same period, the program has raised an additional 11 million USD¹⁸ through its crisis fund appeal to respond to the cumulative impact of drought, COVID-19, locusts and rising inflation, reaching 34,100 households. With the support of the EU, the SomReP scaled recovery interventions and supported communities, reaching 23,510 HHs in the Bay Region: Baidoa District and Lower Shabelle Region: Afgoye District and 7,255 households under the South West drought recovery project in Burhakaba, Qansadhere and Xudur districts, and Bay and Bakool Regions in Somalia. The Crisis Modifier is a powerful tool - and if deployed in a timely and targeted manner - can change the trajectory of shocks by not only mitigating suffering but also supporting families not to make desperate, difficult-to-reverse decisions, such as selling livelihoods assets or abandoning their homes to seek out humanitarian assistance.

Collectively the consortium's membership has countrywide reach with longstanding relationships with government and communities, trained response structures, and networks of local NGOs and private sector partners to facilitate access to the most affected families in difficult to reach locations and to implement responses rapidly. With finance from SDC and SIDA, SomReP has been implementing USD 2.9 million in crisis response across 18 districts. In the past 6 months the response has increased to 10 million USD, supporting both responses and recovery through the Somali Crisis Recovery Programme.

Through EU support in previous years SomReP has contributed significantly to building state capacity for recovery efforts. In 2020 SomReP worked with the South West State Ministry of planning to develop the Disaster Response and Recovery Plan (DRRP) that outlined potential interventions in productive sectors to help hosts, Internally Displaced Persons (IDP) households and communities to restore their livelihoods and resilience to shocks resulting from various risks. Through the DRRP, priority productive livelihood activities were established and target households/communities profiled enabling the quantification of needs and locations with the highest caseloads and key interventions to address them. Through this action the EU enables the scaling of efforts to operationalize the framework on top of its earlier investments in providing the pivotal structural frame for strengthening food production systems in Somalia. SomReP has continued to build on this journey at the state level and presently SomReP is working with the Ministry of Agriculture and local academia to develop an agricultural extension curriculum to inform the training of both pre-service and in-service extension providers providing a sustainable pathway to capacity for food production. Since 2018 SomReP has supported the Ministry of Agriculture with human resource, through the

¹⁸ [Microsoft Power BI](#) In addition it has raised 11m as part of the Somalia Crisis and recovery programme of which 50% is going into targeted drought response programmes

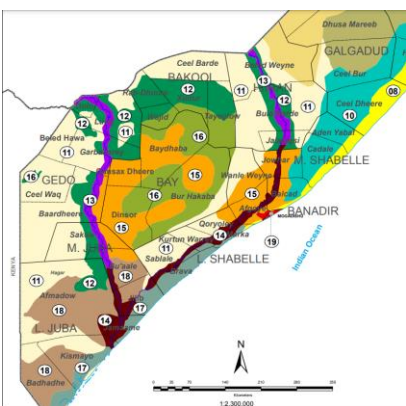
recruitment of a government focal point, SomReP has helped the Ministry establish its cooperatives department that has been crucial in supporting farmers to formalize producer groups that provide more efficient pathways to improving access to advice, information, markets, inputs, and advocacy. In the livestock sector, SomReP has built on previous investments and lessons from annual resilience measurements to front-run risk transfer mechanism in Somalia by establishing the first Somali Consortium to provide Livestock Insurance. Through these efforts SomReP has worked with the Ministry of Livestock to create awareness, conduct a policy analysis and undertake multi-stakeholder engagements aimed at deepening understanding of risk transfer and setting foundations for national level policy frameworks. Consistent with the National Development Plan 9 (CNDP-9), SomReP continues to invest efforts in supporting the cascade of priorities at the federal level, ensuring participatory review and prioritization of actions between communities and the government. These efforts are anchored on community adaptation and action plans that continues to build and cement citizen and state trust. Food production remains a key priority and through this action the EU invests in solidifying state building action and the shift from policy to action.

Somalia's food insecurity stems from a combination of both structural factors as well as impacts of climate change. Despite the country's increasing population, food production has stagnated compared to pre-war production levels. Weak extension systems that collapsed during the prolonged period of conflict spanning over 20 years of crisis compounded by cyclical periods of climate driven shocks have made the recovery journey slow, hence the importance of investing in efforts and interventions that contribute to building the resilience of communities. Presently Somalia's cereal production yields stand at 500kg per ha and 1200 kg per ha for sorghum and maize respectively, with the latter being well below the global average of 5.26 tonnes per ha⁹. Over the last 30 years, Somalia has experienced a 70% drop in cereal production from a high of 653,000 to 177,226 metric tonnes between 1989 and 2020, and the country's overall crop production index has dropped from a high of 143.7 in 1989 to 98.5 in 2020, signifying a drop in productivity. Access and layering of interventions have remained a key challenge in Somalia. From a production lens, areas with riverine communities experience significant difficulties in accessing irrigation infrastructure that is critical to sustaining production. Primarily riverine production that is common is susceptible to flooding that often results in total crop loss due to poor DRR planning to equip communities with a better understanding of mitigation actions that are critical to securing food productivity. Additionally, communities face challenges to access certified seeds, resulting in the use of grain as primary seed which tends to have poor germination success forcing them to back to purchase more seeds¹⁹. Not only does this increase the overall cost of production, but it also compounds losses for households whose production levels are below average. Conflict has also hindered access to these locations; earlier in 2022, SomReP sought to scale up interventions in Mahadaye, however to date no interventions have begun largely due to volatile security in these locations, which limits access for agencies and the government. In 2020 SomReP began a journey to improve access to water and support recovery interventions in Bulo Burto, Belet Weyne, Jowhar, Jalalasi and Balcad as part of the World Bank funded Somalia Crisis recovery programme. While SomReP is supporting cash for work initiatives that will rehabilitate water points and roads, there are still significant gaps in access to irrigation infrastructure and equipment. Equally, early warning initiatives that ensure that small holder groups benefit from both market price information, animal health and agricultural advisory services remain unsupported. Similarly, in Luuq and Dollow, investments have only been adequate enough to support subsistence production leaving clear opportunities and gaps in food security. Transhumance pastoralism in the absence of strong disease surveillance and animal health systems has also exposed households to incidences of livestock disease that has resulted in the loss of livestock among communities in these livelihood zones. In April 2021, Somalia reported 3,000 livestock deaths from diseases in El Barde, Yeed, and Rabdhure districts of Bakool region. In 2022, it was reported 3 million of Somalia's livestock succumbed to starvation and disease and out of the 3 million, 10% of livestock deaths were in Bay and Bakool region of Somalia. These districts lie along Somalia's borders

¹⁹ SomReP Rapid needs assessment Jowhar, Beled weyne, Bulo Burte, Jalalasi 2022

with Ethiopia and Kenya. Due to weak disease surveillance systems, cases of disease outbreaks are rarely reported, limiting responses and exposing communities to zoonotic diseases and raising concerns on the quality of exports to foreign markets, as observed from previous studies on RVF in Saudi Arabia that found seroprevalence of 22.05% and 8.49 % in sheep and goats imported from Somalia, respectively.

Despite challenges, these regions in Somalia continue to hold great potential for food production beyond subsistence if paired with information on early warning, agricultural extension and irrigation infrastructure. The project will seek to improve HH resilience through improving, intensifying and diversifying agricultural production. Rain-fed and riverine irrigated agricultural production and animal production and agricultural marketing among agro-pastoralists will help enable HHs to meet their food requirements year on year. By targeting farming communities, the project will seek to improve HH resilience through improving, intensifying and diversifying agricultural production. Paired with structural support for animal health, the project will seek to improve livestock production outcomes through improved disease surveillance and training of community animal health workers to improve coverage of services. This action will therefore address key gaps that support the layering of interventions which will intensify the improvement and frequency of support between programme actions and farming communities.



The action will target 41 villages spread across 5 districts of Doloow, Bulo Burte, Jowhar, Luuq and Afgoye, reaching 14,801 households with community level interventions and impacting 29,602 households in neighbouring communities. Most of these households are income and asset poor farming households, while these regions are predominantly food production zones. Poverty and wealth ranking are determined by land ownership and proximity to water sources.²⁰ Poorer households account for the majority of households in these locations, with an average poverty incidence of 64%.²¹ The majority of these households (62.5%) are structurally poor²² both in terms of income and assets. As a result, households produce lower volumes of crops due to smaller land holdings and inadequate resources to purchase quality inputs and have no access to extension support²³. Compounded by

structural challenges, these household often have to buy cereals such as sorghum during the wet seasons because their stocks from the previous harvest have run out and the coming harvest crops are still growing in the fields. This is also a time when cereal prices tend to be highest. The heavy labour demand at this time (both in their own fields and as hired labour in the fields of others) combined with relative food scarcity, increases vulnerability among these households.

Organisation	State	District	Livelihood Zone	Number of Villages	Direct Beneficiaries (HHs)	Indirect Beneficiaries (HHs)
World Vision International	Jubaland	Luuq	Southern Agropastoral-Goat, Camel, Sorghum	11	3,971	7,942

²⁰ SomReP Rapid needs assessment 2022

²¹ <https://www.unicef.org/esa/sites/unicef.org/esa/files/2018-09/UNICEF-Somalia-2016-Poverty-Profile.pdf>

²² SomReP Annual Resilience Measurement 2021

²³ SomReP Rapid needs assessment 2022

COOPI - Cooperazione Internazionale	Jubaland	Doloow	Southern Agropastoral - Goat, Camel, Sorghum	8	2,888	5,776
AAH - Action Against Hunger	Hirshabelle	Bulo Burte	Southern Agropastoral - Goat, Camel, Sorghum	10	3,610	7,220
DRC - Danish Refugee Council	Hirshabelle	Jowhar	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	6	2,166	4,332
Care International	South West State	Afgooye	Sorghum High Potential Agropastoral	6	2,166	4,332
Shaqadoon	Hirshabelle, South West State and Jubaland	Doloow, Bulo Burte, Jowhar, Luuq and Afgoye	All	41	14,801	29,602
Total				41	14,801	29,602

Through this action, 39,963 children from target households across these districts have a better chance of improved food security and overall wellbeing. Children in affected households are significantly impacted by worsening food insecurity. As Somalia goes through successive periods of failed rains, food production decreases translating into higher commodity prices. As a result, households, the majority of whom are income and asset poor, resort to skipping meals and reducing their intake of diverse food types, particularly animal-source protein, fresh fruit and vegetables. This in turn accelerates incidences of malnutrition in agro-pastoral and pastoral households, with a more rapid presentation experienced by younger children who are less capable of absorbing food shocks. As of May of 2022, 45% of the total population were facing acute malnutrition through the end of the year, including 386,400 who are likely to be severely malnourished as a result of failed rains²⁴. These rates have since increased to 54.5% of the total population of children, facing acute malnutrition through to mid-2023, including 513,550 who are likely to be severely malnourished²⁵. Hiraan, Middle Shabelle and Lower Shabelle, where the priority districts are located, have recorded the highest rates of both severe acute malnutrition (SAM) and global acute malnutrition (GAM)²⁶.

Outcome 1. Improved capacity of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to implement effective disaster risk management and positive coping strategies to mitigate the immediate and future effects of exposure to shocks

Output 1.1 Contingency Plans and Community Action Adaptation Plans developed

AI.1.1: Develop/update Gender & Climate Vulnerability Assessment (GCVCA) process in communities

Refresh GCVCA	SWS-Afgooye- Gedo- Luuq Dollow,
New GCVCA	Hirshabelle- Jowhar, Bulo Burte

²⁴ Somalia: Acute Malnutrition Situation May 2022 and Projection June to August 2022

²⁵ Somalia: Acute Malnutrition Situation July - September 2022 and Projection for October - December 2022

²⁶ <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipc-country-analysis/details-map/en/c/1155886/?iso3=SOM>

SomReP will support the ~~MoHADMA/MoPEID/MoAI~~ **FGS and Agriculture line Ministries from FMS** to facilitate communities to undertake a participatory GCVCA process²⁷ to establish a community adaptation framework. Communities will be facilitated to (i) identify hazards (ii) explore and understand the effects of hazards on different groups within the society (iii) analyze their natural resources base: rangeland, livestock, water, farming lands and wet and dry season dynamics, (iv) assess existing and potential adaptive actions at household, group, community and system level; (v) ideate on disaster risk reduction and livelihood strategies for households and communities to mitigate the impact of shocks; (vi) identify government, private sector and civil society actors to support mitigation and adaptation efforts; (v) identify root causes of vulnerability and exacerbating factors, especially for the most vulnerable; and (vii) prioritize interventions to support adaptation to climate change and emergent opportunities.

Commented [MOU3]: This there MoHADMA/MOPIED, this is should be inline and collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture at FGS and Line Ministries FMS should be engaged

The GCVCA process places two of the principal drivers of vulnerability in Somalia at the center of the traditional participatory rural appraisal process to analyse how social and gender dynamics influence and distribute vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters in a community. The GCVCA is an inclusive and empowering process whereby facilitators use various participatory tools, including (i) transect walks, (ii) hazard mapping, (iii) historic profile; (iv) seasonal calendar; (v) Venn diagrams; (vi) SWOT analysis, (vii) wealth ranking, and (viii) problem tree analysis, etc. to engage communities in dialogues to understand how climate changes intermingle with socioeconomic dynamics and leads to increased vulnerability for certain segments of society and outline solutions. Community facilitated assessment and analysis are further enriched through in the inclusion of secondary source information, including market assessments, water



access surveys, government strategies and plans, etc. all of which inform the identification of systems, processes and actors to enable community adaptation efforts and long-term transformation. The GCVCA process catalyses dialogues on barriers which: (i) enriches agency and government’s understanding of socioeconomic drivers of social exclusion and how to navigate them; (ii) informs action research to better analyse drivers of vulnerability and support development of contextualized solutions; and (iii) ensure planning processes address gender dynamics, inequalities and social inclusion to aid long-term transformational efforts required to attain resilience to climate change.

AI.1.2: Develop/update Community Action & Adaptation Plans (CAAP) and disseminate to communities and supporters

Refresh CAAP	SWS
New CAAP	Hirshabelle

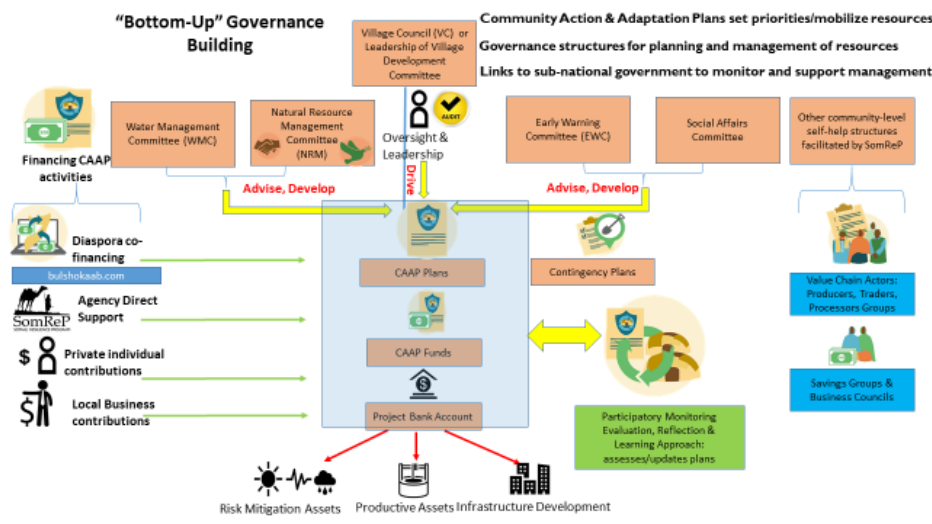
Since 2017, SomReP has established 83 CAAPs in the Southwest State. Based on the findings of the GCVCA process, SomReP facilitates ~~MoHADMA~~ **FMS Agriculture Line Ministries** to lead Village Development Committees to mobilize all segments of the community for an inclusive resilience planning process that incorporates the most vulnerable including women, youth, people with disability and IDPs. CAAPs bring local stakeholders together in an empowering learning process that builds adaptive capacity

Commented [MOU4]: Replace to Ministry of Agriculture

27 https://careclimatechange.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/06/GCVCA_Practitioners-Guide-FINAL-July-2014.pdf

at the community level while also resulting in tangible but flexible action plans for communities to reduce their vulnerability to climate change over time. SomReP and MoHADMA Agriculture Line Ministries from FMS and MoAI at FGS will facilitate communities to identify/prioritize: (i) which interventions build adsorptive/adaptive capacities at individual/group levels for different livelihood groups (pastoral, agro-pastoral, fisher folk, peri-urban and IDP); (ii) what productive assets needs to be rehabilitated, constructed, or upgraded to support that productive activity; (iii) what basic services need to be established/strengthened to enable those interventions to be sustainable and (iv) for priority interventions which are not supported in the program, advocacy strategies to government, NGOs, and the UN. Communities are trained to mobilise their own resources, to contribute to the development of prioritized productive assets and early response and (when possible) co-finance projects¹⁴. Communities will identify adjacent, non-targeted communities with whom they share close familial, cultural and commercial ties to analyse their interdependence. By engaging government to support CAAPs, community plans will be informed by NDP-9, which recognises gender inequality and social exclusion contributes majorly to poverty and inability to adapt to shocks, Disaster Recovery Assessment Plans and District Development Plans. SomReP will facilitate government to periodically assess the performance of CAAP plans (A5.1.1).

Commented [MOU5]: Same above-comments



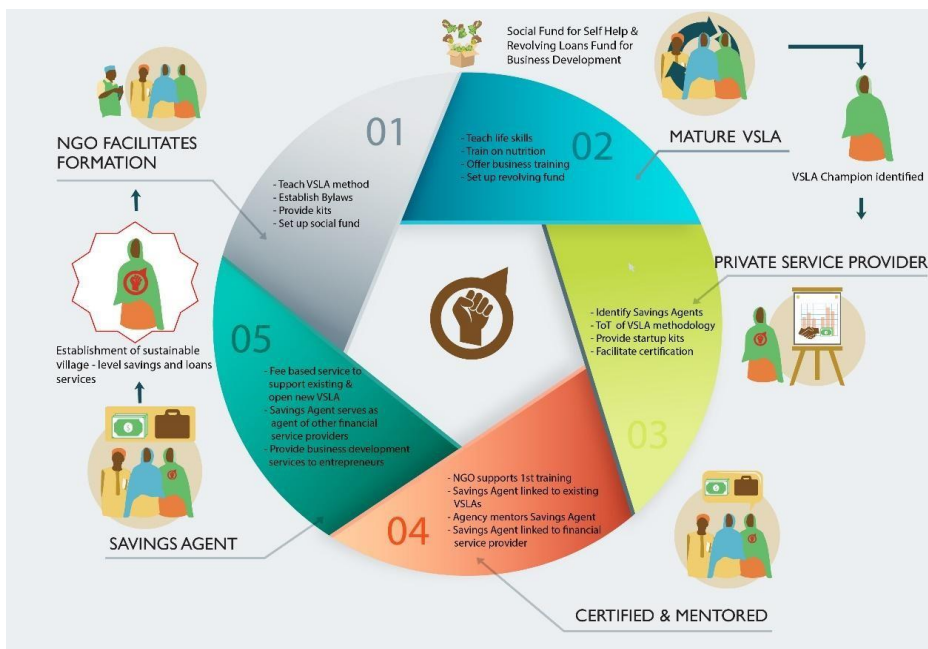
Output 1.2 Community safety nets in place through savings groups and community social protection system

A1.2.1 Strengthen/establish Village Savings & Micro-finance for supporting Loans Associations (VSLA), linked to Cfw/UCT recipients, producer group members, vocational/skills training graduates, entrepreneurs with emphasis on women, youth, people with disability and people from marginalized groups
 VSLAs are informal safety net mechanisms which enable poor and marginalized households to establish support networks and improve their adsorptive capacity to withstand shocks. For the disenfranchised and IDPs, VSLAs are a platform to strengthen in-group bonding, establish new networks for mutual assistance and broaden knowledge of economic opportunities and access to services. VSLAs exponentially increase women’s economic empowerment and access to banks and financial services. Currently, there are a myriad restrictions and bottlenecks for women to access financing and banking services in Somalia. With VSLAs

Commented [MOU6]: Support Micro-finance link to small Agriculture groups to respective areas of reverie areas or agriculture cooperatives.

these obstacles are greatly diminished for participants. When layered with complementary interventions such as cash transfers (CfW and UCT) and/or imbedded within the graduation pathway for producer groups, vocational training graduates and women's economic and social empowerment interventions, VSLAs support beneficiaries to adapt to new challenges, as well as, exploit new opportunities. As VSLA mature, they are exposed to larger amounts of capital for in-group lending, and linked to microfinance to access formal banking services to expand their enterprises. To date, SomReP has established (233) VSLAs in the Southwest state that have been instrumental to providing access to financial support during periods of stress and shocks acting as tool for informal safety nets and also supporting communities to recover. Scaling this approach not only expands coverage for at risk communities but also provides a pathway to financial inclusion for women who face disproportionate burdens from crisis.

Commented [MOU7]: There is social protection, which EU is funding, since UCT should be specific and target the vulnerable group or Emergency response



Model: Private Service Provider VSLA graduation pathway

SomReP will support communities through the use of Private Service Provider (PSP) Savings Agents to facilitate the establishment of new savings groups and mentor existing saving groups. PSP constitutes a fee-for-service model that can be used to scale up savings groups cost-effectively and enhances the intervention's sustainability. To further create sustainability in the PSP model we will train PSPs and financial literacy and business skills as Trainer of Trainers (ToTs) so that they have integrated skills for marketability within the community and near markets. While the formation of groups has traditionally been dependent on donor funding and bears the risk of lacking continuity beyond the lifetime of a project, it is important to identify capable community structures to sustain the gains. The PSP model addresses the sustainability concern by preparing Savings Agents to become independent service providers operating on a market-led basis to ensure the long-term availability of VSLA services. This approach will ensure threefold sustainability: (i) groups will have access to technical support beyond the duration of funding; (ii)

Saving Agents will have a sustainable source of income; (iii) the target area as Saving Agents will be able to satisfy the local demand for savings groups.

VLSA members will be facilitated to elect officials in a fair and transparent manner, establish bylaws outlining the governance of Revolving Loan Fund and Social Fund, including guidance on loan disbursement and management methods and repayment terms. VLSA will be provided as saving kits. VLSA members will be taught basic accounting principles and supported to develop meeting agendas to facilitate the smooth running of group meetings. Leadership of new VSLAs will be facilitated to undertake cross-visits to mature VSLAs in other SomReP locations to see how these groups function and administer the Revolving Loan Fund and Social Fund.

Outcome 2: Improved capacity of individuals, households and communities to adhere to positive development trajectories despite exposure to shocks and utilize strategies designed to allow adaptation to rapid and slow onset hazards.

Output 2.1 Livestock and agricultural production system strengthened to scale productivity and catalyze the growth of small and medium-scale agriculture through diversified services and input and output markets.

A2.1.1: Producers groups revived/strengthened for collective production and marketing and group governance and business planning practice

Small-scale producers in the SomReP target areas of Somalia face challenges that limit their ability to deliver products that respond to market demand. The challenges include poor infrastructure, limited access to market information, lack of technical advisory services, using poor technology, and lack of agricultural inputs and financial services, resulting in their marginalization and in turn impairing their ability to become food secure and resilient to shocks. SomReP will support the MoAI FGS and Line Ministries from FMS to strengthen the capacity of pastoralist and farmer groups to share production and marketing expertise, access new skills and resources, pool risk and develop collective production and marketing strategies in Afgoi in SWS and Ged of Jubaland. In addition, SomReP will form new pastoralists and farmer groups in the target areas in Hirshabelle state. SomReP agencies will mentor the MoAI/MOLRF to facilitate producers to form farmers/pastoralists groups of 10-30 members (depending on the type of group)¹⁶ drawn from poor and better-off members of the farming community. The SomReP/MoAI/MOLRF will jointly work with SomReP frontline staff to train farmers and support them in identifying common interests, set visions and choose a name for the group that reflects its production and/or marketing goal. Groups will be facilitated to conduct the market feasibility study, develop business plans, establish a constitution, governance mechanisms and by-laws for decision-making, as well as register with sub-national and national associations and/or umbrella organizations. Groups will be mobilized into agro-pastoral field schools and supported to establish a demonstration farm: a platform through which the SomReP-supported the MoAI/MOLRF extension services can facilitate cross-learning amongst producers, as well as introduce, test, and validate Climate Smart Agriculture approaches using a standardised and contextualized curriculum.

A2.1.2: Farmers and farmer groups trained in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to improve climate-smart production to enhance food security using select crop varieties

SomReP has developed and field-tested agricultural guidelines and toolkits to promote Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) best practice²⁸, including GAP for key crops identified in value chain assessment²⁹. SomReP will partner with Federal/State MOAI, Local institutions, Somali National University, and SomReP to transform tools into standardized training modules which will be used to equip front-line extension workers to build the capacity of farmers. SomReP will engage with the MoAI at subnational and national levels to co-create a comprehensive curriculum. SomReP has partnered with Somali National University (SNU) to mobilise subnational and national MoAIs in a workshop to review existing guidelines and tools, integrate new best practices, align training modules to government priorities, develop updated/contextualised curriculum, as well as establish a certification regime and registry for extension workers. SomReP and local learning institution will undertake (3) ToTs with agency and government agricultural extension workers. SomReP will support MoAI extension workers to train Lead Farmers in CSA, mentor them to train other farmers in new and improved technologies at demonstration sites, monitor/support them to pilot approaches and technologies, and promote CSA adoption at P/Farmer Field schools during key moments in the agricultural season³⁰.

A2.1.3: Farmers to receive agricultural inputs: seed, tools, insecticide treated bags, and tractor hours
SomReP will provide three-part support to farmers: (i) training in CSA and GAP for prioritized crops to groups through P/FFS approach; (ii) short-term jobs through cash-for-work to the poorest during lean seasons; as well as (iii) agricultural inputs to speed agricultural recovery. The SomReP/MoAI FGS and collaboration FMS will identify farmers groups in locations hit hardest by drought, floods, and locusts. Farmers will be provided vouchers to redeem for seeds, tools, insecticide treated bags and tractor hours from a network of pre-qualified local suppliers. Farmers will receive certified seed of drought tolerant and quick-maturing crop varieties of cereal and legume seeds from Seed Companies approved by Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation. This is to ensure only tested and good quality crop seed adapted to the target locations is planted for farmers to harvest even in face of uncertain rainfall situation. Each farmer will plant an average of 2 hectares in pure stand for each crop besides receiving 20 insecticide-treated bags, 2 hoes, 1 panga and 1 shovel, as well as two-hectare tractor hours. SomReP will train MoA extension workers to assess seed quality (purity and viability) and management of delivery mechanism as well as facilitate them to support identification of recipient farmers and undertake post distribution monitoring. Inputs will be received prior to the Gu and Deyr planting seasons to ensure early planting and exploit the whole growing season for the crop to attain maturity.

A2.1.4: Access to livestock advisory support and veterinary services strengthened by improving input distribution channels through private sector engagements
To improve lifespan, health and quality of livestock, SomReP will strengthen access to veterinary services. Healthier livestock produce more and better-quality meat and milk with positive impacts on food security, nutrition and income. Healthier livestock are also more resilient to environmental shocks (i.e., drought) and diseases. Conversely, limited access to safe and effective animal health inputs and services at the right locations and at the right time hampers the ability of communities to carry out livestock disease prevention

²⁸ SomReP Curriculum contains lessons on (i) how to establish demo. plots; (ii) organizing/developing farmers groups; (iii) semi-arid agriculture and/or dryland farming techniques; (iv) Good Agricultural Practice techniques (v) seed selection and bulking (vi) fodder production and storage (vii) post-harvest grain management and (viii) specific modules on important grain crops, including sorghum, maize, cowpeas, and sesame, (vix) commercial horticultural crops, including tomatoes and watermelon and sweet potatoes, and (vxi) locusts control protocols.

²⁹ Value Chain Analysis on Local & Export Marketable Crops and Crop Products in Gedo, Bay and Lower Shabelle Regions 2019. <https://online.fliparingbook.com/view/85298/>

³⁰ SomReP Technical Manual contains lessons on (i) how to establish demo. plots; (ii) organizing/developing farmers groups; (iii) semi-arid agriculture and/or dryland farming techniques; (iv) Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) techniques; (v) seed selection and bulking; (vi) fodder production and storage; (vii) post-harvest grain management; (viii) specific modules on important grain crops, including sorghum, maize, cowpeas, and sesame; (ix) commercial horticultural crops, including tomatoes and watermelon and sweet potatoes; and (x) locust control protocols.

and treatment as well as prepare livestock for sale and export. SomReP/MoLFR will assess the existing veterinary drug value chain in the Southwest, Jubbaland, Hirshabele states to map livestock producers, traders, migratory routes, dry/wet season water points, mustering points, markets, agro-vets and CAHW networks. SomReP/MoLFR will identify agro-vets to improve/strengthen their service delivery through unlocking bottlenecks in the input distribution channels and provision of advisory support and services. Through the credit guarantee scheme, SomRep will link veterinary input suppliers in the capital city of Somalia and major cities in the federal member state to Community animal health workers in remote areas to take products and advisory support to pastoral communities in hard-to-reach areas. SomRep through the private sector will train community animal health workers, and private veterinary pharmacies on drug handling, animal health, animal husbandry business skills, and bookkeeping. SomRep will conduct market days and trade fairs in rural areas close to pastoral communities to improve access to information and product availability.

A2.1.5: Digital animal health disease reporting introduced to the Federal MoLFR to enhance efficient disease reporting systems

Livestock is the principal livelihood source for the majority of the population, providing food and income to over 60% of individuals. Despite the size of the sector and its importance to the food security and livelihood of the Somali population and its significant contribution to the country's economic health, the livestock sector remains largely informal and constrained by numerous challenges. The major challenge affecting livestock productivity and trade is livestock disease and protracted and persistent drought. These shocks and stresses in addition to other challenges have negatively impacted the sector, especially livestock market actors across the value chain, including importing policies, undermining production levels, market prices, sales volumes, the health of animals, and, ultimately, the incomes of millions of individuals.

The World Organization of Animal Health (WOAH) flags major diseases such as Rift Valley Fever (RVF), Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Lumpy Skin disease (LSD), Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), Brucellosis and Peste des Petit Ruminants (PPR) as those that affect livestock in Somalia. These diseases severely affect the productivity and survival of livestock and result in inhibition of international livestock markets and livestock trade bans. Most importantly, livestock disease are the major reasons that contribute to the banning of livestock exports to the Arabian Peninsula (AP), which is the major export commodity of Somalia, accounting to over 80% of export earnings. It is worth noting that, within 10 months in 2021, 8 ships carrying Somali livestock were returned from Saudi Arabia due to suspected RVF. The situation is further exacerbated by weak governance due to the protracted conflict spanning for the past 3 decades leading to lack of surveillance systems and laboratory (testing) facilities, poorly trained veterinary service providers, lack of veterinary inputs quality control systems leading to the importation of sub-standard veterinary inputs. The disease reporting system is one of the major reasons that export of Somali livestock lost trust, due to the lack of information of livestock status in the world animal health database. The SomReP has successfully implemented a pilot e-surveillance in Somaliland, and will use the experience and lessons learnt to support MoLFR and target federal member states to establish an e-surveillance with IVR to speed up animal disease reporting and receive immediate responses from nearby veterinary service providers, support planning livestock interventions to the most needed areas, control animal disease outbreaks, plan disease outbreak responses and support early detection, reporting and management of livestock diseases. The electronic surveillance system will detect new diseases, estimate the prevalence of many endemic diseases and provide improved, accurate, and effective disease control and management interventions and improve compliance to WOAH disease reporting requirements. SomRep will support the MoLFR and target federal member states to: (i) conduct a mapping of trained and active CAHWs; (ii) train and equip CAHWs; (iii) design and set up an e-surveillance system and app; and (iv) set up national and regional epidemiology and monitoring units.

Commented [MOU8]: This should be limited and cross cutting and support and consider to support at State Level since short-activities as well as inline into the livestock consumes from the production as well as water for livestock and link the the system for other system that can provide summary and snapshot for the key challenges

A2.1.6: Youth and women agriculturalists and pastoralists employ diversified livelihood strategies to increase income and improve food security: bee-keeping, small-scale agro-processing.

Through CAAP and PSAP, individual and group farmers/pastoralists will develop strategies to improve their resource base, as well as put in place plans to overcome bottlenecks in production and marketing of their primary plant or animal crop. However, not all community members own land or sell farm labour. Interventions which target producers often end up supporting men. Women and youth do not benefit from these supports. The program will target women and youth to develop micro-agricultural business. There are many graduation pathways women and youth can follow to develop micro-businesses in different sectors (See livestock pathways model below). SomReP will provide agri-business training, raising awareness amongst these marginalized groups of different agro-enterprises available in the agricultural sector. This will lay the foundation for successive layering in future programmes through which SomReP will partner with a microfinance institution and establish a small agro-business Revolving Investment Loan Fund. The microfinance will provide finance education training, open bank accounts for community members and administer a loan of up-to USD 300 at 0% administration fee for a term of 12 months. The microfinance anticipates a repayment rate of 90% to 95%. In the second year, the Revolving Investment Loan Fund will be reissued with larger scale loans made available to the best-performing businesses. At the end of the program, all Revolving Investment Fund resources will be retired and transformed into grants in the bank accounts of participants in the scheme. SomReP and the MoAI will mobilize a trade fair and facilitate the best performing micro-business owners to meet with agro-input suppliers in Baidoa town.



Model: Graduate pathway for women's economic empowerment

A2.1.7: Hello Tractor service pilots to improve access to production equipment

Tethered Up will help the SomReP consortium, local farmers, partner universities and ag-tech social enterprises to learn how to improve access, efficiencies, and cost-effectiveness in the tractor contracting market. The firm will guide these diverse stakeholders through a 12-month applied to learn process to pilot an approach to more advanced and/or affordable tractor services for farmers in and around the Afgoye and/or Jowhar areas over 18 months.

Commented [MOU9]: 24 Months

Methodology and Deliverables: Tethered Up proposes the following sequenced learning journey: January to March 2023: Develop a learning agenda and specific questions with SomReP, Hello Tractor, and local universities and research institutions. April to June 2023: Support local partners in gathering and analysing market and customer related data. July to September 2023: Co-design a prototype to test with SomReP and local partners. October 2023: Procure and prepare for the prototype. November to April 2023: Prototype a new model for tractor services. May to June 2023: Prepare learning documents with all relevant farmers to include an assessment on whether farmers see the model as substantially superior to existing models, and a better-informed prediction on whether this model could give farmers greater access to affordable tractor services. Secondly a business case for more efficient tractor services in Somalia that university partners can share with their students and others in the agricultural ecosystem. Third, a business case analysis of whether Hello Tractor or similar social enterprises should expand to Somalia and, if so, what type of local partnerships will be needed and via what type of business model. Finally, a memo to SomReP on how they might integrate proven models for tractor services into their future programming, including with private sector players like Hello Tractor; and how they might collaborate with other ecosystem players to scale up a workable model.

2.1.8: Market information system available to producer associations and farmers in target locations

Through Shaqadoon SomReP will roll out a market information system designed to work with trained animal health workers to collect information in markets proximal to target villages and upload on a broad system designed to provide access to farmer through IVR, Interactive Voice Recording. M-Dalag is the first mobile and Interactive Voice Response (IVR) based system that allows farmers that were previously disconnected from markets to become connected. The M-Dalag system is tailored to the Somali environment in a number of ways, ensuring expansive adoption. The system is voice-based, ensuring that anyone with a simple mobile can access; there is no need for an internet connection or additional hardware. IVR is gender sensitive as it addresses some of the constraints women face in accessing conventional extension services such as time as well as social norms that bar women from participating in productive activities and further empowering those involved in small-scale businesses as well as farmer groups to gain better negotiation power.

A2.1.9: Rehabilitation, upgrade or establishment of irrigation canals for agriculture (food crops and fodder crops)

Through cash-for-work, SomReP will mobilize farmers associations to de-silt mid-sized irrigation schemes consisting of 40+ farmers and/or undertake erosion control works near important water management structures. SomReP will support MoAI to facilitate farmers to de-mark farm plots, create a scheme map, develop user agreements to better manage irrigation schemes and train them on operational maintenance. SomReP will hire local contractors to repair damaged infrastructure, obligating them to hire locals in non-skilled tasks. Riverine villages in Luuq, Bulo Burte Jowhar and Doolow will be mapped as part of a joint initiative with FAO SWALIM to identify priority locations and refine opportunities for linkage between primary and tertiary canals. Through comprehensive community prioritization tools and work norms the proposed length of canals will be refined and agreed with communities.

Outcome 3: Improved capacity to engage in strategies for sustainable livelihoods and economic growth to enhance food security and resilience

Output 3.1 Capacity of Producers, Government and Private Sector Enhanced to Improve Production and Competitiveness

A3.1.1: Producers associations and private sector supported to meet demand-driven market (phytosanitary certification, food management standards, animal handling practice, etc.)

Milk spoilage is due to high milk contamination, temperatures, poor hygiene, and poor milk equipment and containers leading to high losses in urban milk markets. Open-air markets are known for exposure to high

Commented [MOU10]: This should be focus on rehabilitating main primary irrigation canals for agriculture (food crops and fodder crops) as proposed sites since there in need to response and give priority as well as supporting secondary canals as community driven approach.

- 1.How many KM are SomReP Partners going to rehabilitate for the Primary Irrigation Canals and which areas are priority and 50% project cost should give an opportunity and preliminary report for the sites should be share to Ministry of Agriculture at FGS and relevant FMS.
- 2.Secondary canals and sub-canals are provided equipment s and cash for work for short-term

environmental temperatures compounded by a lack of cold chain unhygienic milk containers, and a filthy environment. Milk is a good medium for microbial growth; improper handling can cause severe born illness and threaten public health. SomRep will organize women, milk traders, in to groups and train on milk hygiene and handling practices.

SomReP will partner with GEEL-supported entities to conduct a training capacity assessment for the MoAI and MoLFR to assess their knowledge and tools to train producers and private sector actors in minimal health and safety requirements for export markets and conduct ToT for government staff. SomReP will support MoA and MoLFR government to facilitate trainings including but not limited to, phytosanitary standards, food management, animal handling practices, etc. of producer groups and private sector actors to meet minimal safety standards.

A3.1.2: Learning Events conducted to strengthen commercial links between local, district, national and international market actors (e.g provision of information, trade fairs, market days, facilitated visits of input provider to rural locations, etc.)

Based on the associations' production and marketing strategies, SomReP will support the MoA/MoLFR to facilitate interaction between small-scale producer and commercial actors through trade fairs, market days, facilitation of input suppliers to the field, etc.

Market days: Producers/aggregators and buyers are brought together to explore business opportunities. Producers/aggregators are facilitated bring their production to a venue to demonstrate their capacity to produce at quantity and to specific quality standards. Buyers are facilitated to conveniently identify potential suppliers and communicate their needs and requirement directly to them.

Trade fairs: Producers, traders, processors, out-growers and input suppliers come together to demonstrate their different contributions (raw materials, inputs, technologies, skills, marketing, information, etc.) to a specific value chain or sector. Market actors are able to explore different commercial opportunities at different levels of value chains. A venue for cross-learning where different market actors, at different levels, share their experience.

Facilitation for travel for input suppliers and out-growers: To de-risk investment for entrepreneurs to engage in business in far-flung, insecure locations, SomReP will facilitate their travel to rural locations to explore markets and market products to potential customers. Moreover, field visits raise awareness of new inputs and technologies and this exposure aids farmers to improve their production and marketing capacity. This will be undertaken inform of learning events to most successful farmer cooperatives.

A3.1.3: Training of staff on GAPs and Climate Smart Agriculture (3 phase training aligned with the crop calendar for Government extension agents) facilitated at the Agric Advisory Centres

To enhance promotion and adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and improve access to standardised up-to-date training for agri-extensions, SomReP will support the training of Government staff from Agricultural advisory centres across Somalia on CSA and GAP. SomReP is presently developing the curriculum with the Ministry of Agriculture in partnership with local universities. The APFS approach empowers farmers and pastoralists to participate through experiential learning as researchers in new CSA approaches which align with their goals and aid them to overcome constraints in production and marketing of their farm products. The APFS is a platform through which agricultural extension workers can train producers in proven solutions and new practices to identified constraints, as well as link them with academia and private sector finance, input providers, out-growers and other enablers in the crop and livestock value chains to support them to engage productively in demand-driven economic opportunities. CSA adoption will lead to improved food security, increase their adaptation to climatic shocks, develop opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions while also preparing them for market entries.

A3.1.4: Capacity building of Ministry of Agriculture FGS Technical advisors and Line Ministries of Agriculture from FMS advisor/focal points

SomRep will support a staff member in the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation at the Federal and State who will provide technical advice to the project activities. The staff member will be supported to improve his/her knowledge and skills in Good Agriculture Practices (GAP) through on-job and organised training sessions. This will enable him/her to support coordination of implementation of agriculture activities within the ministry and with other stakeholders in the state. In addition, SomRep will facilitate the focal point to support training of farmers in P/FFs, carry out technical field monitoring, and organise review meetings where farmers, together with stakeholders would come together to share progress, lessons learned, challenges and new ways forward, in addition to making reports to relevant stakeholders, especially the Federal Ministry of Agriculture. Leading and taking part in these activities will further opportunities to strengthen the capacity of the focal point to provided leadership to agricultural activities

A3.1.5 Institutional Capacity building of Ministry of Agriculture FGS and FMS (Staffing, Training, Policy development, monitoring and evaluation, system development, co-creation of programs)

A3.1.6 Support MOAI to conduct seasonal crop monitor analysis and reporting

A3.1.7 Support and facilitation of stakeholders' consultations on the draft of Somalia's agriculture strategy should attract support from all three projects

A3.1.8 Support for Agriculture Land Use Policy in the Respective States

Outcome 4: Programming, policy actions and decisions on resilience in Somalia informed on evidence-based resilience research, learning and innovation

Output 4.1 New knowledge is generated, disseminated and innovative solutions are identified and scaled up to support resilience programming

A4.1.1: Participatory Monitoring Evaluation Reflection and Learning (PMERL) process

The PMERL process aims to facilitate community learning and reflection. On a periodic basis community members, leaders, and government representatives will be brought together to reflect on progress towards achieving development goals established in the CAAP, PSAP and other planning mechanisms. Valuable learning will also be gained as communities systematically observe changes amongst themselves, their neighbours and the environment, as well as amongst the institutions with which they engage. PMERL also presents an opportunity for all segments of the community to express their perceptions as to the inclusivity, fairness and effectiveness of consortium members and community leadership in delivery of the program (See A4.1.1). It is a venue where controversial topics such as barriers to inclusion in project activities of the most vulnerable can be aired, analysed and plans developed to improve the status quo. The SomReP will support the [MoPEID-MoAI FGS and FMS Agriculture Line Minister](#) to convene PMERL exercises at the community level, supporting them to develop an agenda and content to support engaging and productive meetings.

A4.1.2: Learning forum implemented with government

SomReP will support the state to convene learning events to share experience garnered through the NGO-government collaborative approach to resilience building. SomReP will support the [MoPEID-MoAI-FGS in partnership Local qualified Institutions](#) to convene local and regional actors to understand the foundational elements of this new way of working and experience of government with key concepts, including CDR, PMERL, PPP service delivery and credit approaches, etc. Costs will include facilitation

Commented [MOU11]: This should be included and key priorities, and should be included and theis key some of the proposed from the Ministry activity and incorporate with other partners of FAO, and BRCIS

for travel, venue, media, and materials for the event. The event will allow other member states to gain exposure to practical examples of collaboration in action. The SomReP will mobilize BRICS, the UN, GEEL and other resilience actors to share their evolving best practices of partnering with the government.

A4.1.3: Fair trade evaluation for producers linked to other agricultural value chain actors (aggregators, input suppliers etc.)

Through this proposal SomReP has proposed a value chain approach to bridge production quality and volume to the needs of the market. Our assumption is hinged on the belief that investing in production is critical for ~~improving~~improving local food and ~~income~~income security for communities in Somalia. While we have purposed to intervene and improve these factors of ~~production~~production, it is crucial that we understand the scale and ~~extent~~extent to which local food systems will be responsive to various controls improved related to a capacity of communities to not only produce but engage in farming ~~as~~as business. As such, SomReP will undertake a Fair Trade Assessment in the South West State, Hirshabelle and Jubaland states to ~~analyze~~analyse socio-economic dynamics which influence producer and commercial actor interactions. The program supports pro-poor policy development and recognizes the risk of partnering with private sector actors, especially if such partnerships support exploitative ~~structures~~structures. Recognizing that SomReP targets some of the poorest farmers with less than six hectares of land³¹, often drawn from marginalized groups, it will be important to understand the socio-economic dynamics which could influence terms of trade for our producers should they enter into formal market arrangement in the South West State. Findings from the assessment will inform Business Dialogues and producer associations' strategies to engage in out-grower schemes.

A4.1.4: Baseline, and endline conducted within the framework of the Annual Resilience Measurement

SomReP will conduct baseline, midline and endline assessments to measure the impact of programming on strengthening the absorptive and adaptive capacity at the household, group and community levels - assessing core resilience metrics such as HHs, RCSI, and well-being measures. Moreover, the process will assess to what extent the program promoted conditions to support transformation: assessing the effectiveness of state and group-level targeted interventions to improve enabling conditions for producers and entrepreneurs to transition from informal to more formal engagement in the economy; institutional strengthening with ~~sub-national~~sub-national government to develop early warning system, lead participatory planning and agricultural outreach services; as well as the impact of affirmative and transformative actions to empower women, youth and the marginalized to engage more in economic and civic life. Based ~~throughout~~throughout a ~~quality-of-life~~quality-of-life framework, the evaluation process will provide insights into how increased capacity impacts recipients' perceptions of their well-being.

A4.1.5: Accountability to affected population strengthened through a Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) established with government

SomReP will strengthen its existing Complaint Response Mechanism (CRM) to support community feedback in partnership with the ~~MoPEID~~MoAI-FGS. At the inception of the CAAP process and start-up of Crisis Modifier interventions, SomReP will engage with local communities to raise awareness of CRM. Using socio-economic analysis from GCVCA process, SomReP will develop communication strategies to ensure that all segments of society are aware of the system. SomReP will upgrade its present system to allow the ~~MoAI-FGSMoPEID~~MoAI-FGSMoPEID access to selected features of feedback system, train government staff in AAP methodology and support them to lead in responses. SomReP and the ~~MoAI-FGSMoPEID~~MoAI-FGSMoPEID will respond to issue raised through system and share findings with the Food Security Cluster-managed AAP Working Group. The SomReP will facilitate the ~~MoAI-FGSMoPEID~~MoAI-FGSMoPEID to prepare a CRM report to inform

31 SomRePs Annual Resilience Measurement indicates that there had been an increase from 3.1 hectares to 5 hectares per community that reported having improved technology and/or management practices in their community.

PMERL discussions at the community level, ensuring a linkage between confidential community feedback system state-level structures to enhance accountability of local power holders.

A4.1.6: Audit conducted

SomReP will conduct a financial audit of the program. The audit will assess the application of different organization’s policies and procedures and ensure adherence to donor reporting requirements.

A4.1.7: Program/project governance mechanisms – steering committee, working groups, regular project progress reviews, quarterly/annual coordination meetings MoU

The ~~SWS~~MoAI-FGS supportive supervision will be supported in a facilitative approach that will promote mentorship, joint problem-solving, and communication between development stakeholders, learning facility for the program, and support for the program steering committees. To achieve this, SomReP will support and facilitate for SWS ~~MoPIED-MoAI and MoAI Jubbland~~ to conduct line ministries capacity building, conduct supportive supervision to undertake regular program and project review, quarterly/annual coordination meetings, organizing learning forums for ~~multi-stakeholders~~multi-stakeholders, program planning and design and MoU development. The support envisaged includes, but is not limited to, supporting the logistics of meetings (steering committees, working groups, progress reviews, and quarterly and annual coordination meetings) and facilitations by the ~~MoAI and MoAI Jubbland~~MoAI and MoAI Jubbland ~~MoPIED~~M&E staff to conduct supportive supervisions of projects. Over and above the structured facilitation from SomReP, target/purposeful capacity building will be advanced to the ~~MoAI and MoAI Jubbland~~MoAI and MoAI Jubbland ~~MoPIED~~ monitoring and evaluation staff ~~to further equip them with skills~~to equip them with skills further to be efficient in their roles.

A5.1.3 Support the Integrated Agriculture Management Information System (IAMIS) and field-level project implementation monitoring; support impact evaluation for the line ministries from FMSs.

Commented [MOU12]:

Foundational Activities:

A0.0.3. Biannual project review meetings:

In order to maintain progress, smooth implementation and monitor any change in the security situation, biannual project review meetings will be hosted by the action’s Project Advisory Committees, including relevant government ministry officials, the implementing agencies and the donor (if available). There will be one Committee for Somaliland and one for Puntland, co-chaired by State governments and donors who will meet twice a year in Garowe and Hargeisa, respectively.

A.0.0.4. Project Monitoring:

See Methodology section.

Financial support to third parties (FSTP):

The consortia will support 6 small producer groups with grants based on business plans with the aim to generate employment opportunities, 6 groups* \$9,675

	A2.1.9 Rehabilitation, upgrade or establishment of irrigation canals for agriculture (food crops and fodder crops)
The objectives and results to be obtained with the support to the third party.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide income support to poor, vulnerable men and women through short term, intensive and unskilled so they can meet their essential needs

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Build or rehabilitate public/community assets and infrastructure that are vital for sustaining the livelihoods of a community and restoring agricultural activities
The different types of activities eligible for third party support	Cash for work for the purpose of rehabilitating or extending primary or secondary irrigation canals to improve access to water for agriculture.
The types of persons/entities which may receive third party	Individual households who are the most vulnerable but able to work. In cases where the most vulnerable are unable to work they nominate a community member to work on their behalf but the funds are transferred to the household member.
The criteria for selecting these persons/entities	Beneficiaries will be selected through the SAC and/or crisis specific Community Selection Committee (CSC). Agency staff facilitate the identification of the most vulnerable through a transparent, participatory and inclusive process using easy to identify indicative selection criteria such as: households with malnourished children under 5, households with pregnant and lactating women, female-headed households, households supporting orphans or the elderly, households whose livelihoods assets have been completely depleted, disabled headed households or poor households supporting a disabled person and poor households from minority and traditionally marginalized groups. Contractors and Service providers will be selected based on Consortium Members procurement procedures.
The criteria for determining the exact amount of support for each third party	This is determined based on the cash working group guidelines for Somalia
The maximum amount which may be given	83 USD
system of control set up to verify the eligibility of costs	Accounting mechanism will be put in place with a binding constitution and MoU with participating community committees (VDC/VC, VSLA, SAC). During the life of the project, Action partners will monitor the use of these funds in line with the World Vision Somalia Risk Management Framework, which includes specific procedures for preventing misuse of funds. The action will also build community capacity to self-monitor and report the use of these funds on social media, so that fund transparency is maintained beyond the life of the project. It will be ensured that all matching funds are spent down by the end of the project. Where possible, the action will seek/support communities to seek ongoing match funding from e.g. private sector or government.

	A1.2.1 Strengthen/establish Village Savings & Loans Associations (VSLA)s, linked to CfW/UCT recipients, producer group members, vocational/skills training graduates, entrepreneurs with emphasis on	A2.1.1 Producers groups revived / strengthened for collective production and marketing and group governance and business planning practice
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	women, youth, people with disability and people from marginalized groups	
The objectives and results to be obtained with the support to the third party.	The objective of the revolving fund is to provide VSLA members with larger scale loans that enable small businesses to scale up – thereby serving as a bridge to formal financial services.	To provide financial support in form of grants for cooperative productive groups (e.g. livestock marketing groups) and local value chains which can make production more profitable and create the ability to generate a secondary income particularly for climate affected livestock herders/pastoralists. The grants are for inputs and equipment for fodder production, milk processing, bee keeping equipment, etc.
The different types of activities eligible for third party support	Loans will be provided to start small businesses.	Provision of small-scale grants to cooperative productive groups and local value chains.
The types of persons/entities which may receive third party	VSLAs that have successfully completed several loan cycles and demonstrated interest will be supported in developing small businesses – e.g. fodder production, milk processing, bee keeping, e.tc. VSLA are formed largely by women (85%+), most vulnerable members of the community who will be targeted for short term jobs (cfW) and linked to the VSLAs. During the short-term jobs, the participants are sensitized on the benefits of savings.	Cooperative productive groups, livestock marketing groups, small-scale value chains actors (processors, aggregators, transporters etc)
The criteria for selecting these persons/entities	Multiple VSLAs group together elect individual members from each VSLA (business council) to manage the revolving fund, evaluate business plans submitted by VSLA members and make a selection on whether to fund the business plans submitted. VSLA member must be member of the VSLA for one cycle (9 to 12 months). The first vetting process which takes place within the VSLA will assess the viability of the business and consistency of this member with regards to savings	Based on the needs identified in the value-chain analysis, Consortium Member (CM) staff will link with government counterparts to identify different groups in relevant value-chains. To be qualified for the grant, CM staff will assist identified groups to develop business plans depending on their individual needs. The business plan will be reviewed by CM's technical person and SomReP Technical Unit to assess its viability.

	<p>level, repayment history, loan history, guarantor.</p> <p>Successful applicants will pass to the Business Council who will undertake a second assessment of the business plan to judge its potential viability.</p>	<p>The business plan will have to, among others, articulate how the beneficiary will purchase specific capital items (mill, cooler, fodder processing machine, etc.).</p> <p>Each CM will open a joint account with the selected beneficiary and local financial service provider. CM will undertake Blocked Party Screening with each beneficiary before any agreements are signed.</p> <p>CMs will facilitate the beneficiaries in procuring the item through their procurement procedures for the specific, agreed item. agency procurement procedures will look at issues value-for-money, efficiency, appropriateness, as it assesses capital inputs. Once the provider has been identified, final payment will be made from the joint account, involving sign-off by agency and group.</p>
The criteria for determining the exact amount of support for each third party	The value of loan will depend on the business plan provided by the applicant group.	The value of grant will depend on the business plan provided by the applicant group. Multiple quotes will be received and accessed jointly to ensure value for money for the proposed capital item.
The maximum amount which may be given.	The maximum amount that a VSLA group may receive as loan to start their business is 1,340 USD per group	Grant amount is limited to 9,675 USD per group
system of control set up to verify the eligibility of costs	<p>The revolving fund is only accessible to VSLA groups that went through several successful credit cycles and have thus built-up a <u>good credit history</u> within their communities.</p> <p>When the VSLA group finally qualified to access larger loan through revolving fund, the <u>first step</u> is for the applicant to submit a business plan within their VSLA for consideration. VSLA vetting committee will then assess the viability of the business plan and experiences and credit history in the VSLA.</p> <p>As next step, the VSLA recommends the successful applicant to the Business</p>	CM staff and relevant line ministry staff will monitor the group business on a periodic basis to ensure that that the procured items are used as per the business plan. Case studies will be developed for successful businesses.

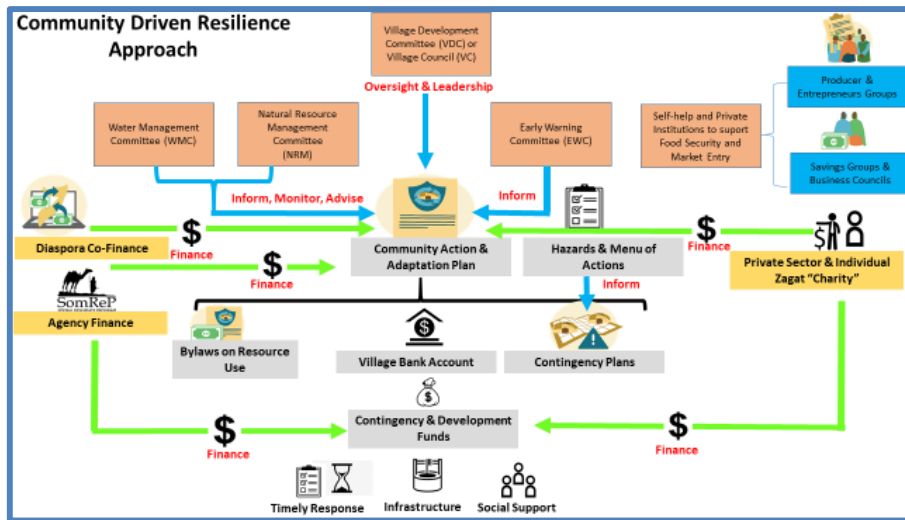
	<p>Council. who assesses the business plan against specific criteria (see above). As a final step: successful applicant collects their loan at the participating bank. Additional control measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Every applicant has a guarantor who ensures that the applicant repays the loan. Failure to repay the loan will impact the ability of the VSLA from which the loanee comes from to access future loans. That creates a very strong social pressure to ensure loan repayment. 	
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2.1.2 Methodology (max 5 pages)

Over the years SomReP has continued to review and improve its core approaches to resilience. Anchored on an overall concept of graduation pathways across various intervention journeys, SomReP identifies and profiles households by vulnerability criteria and walks with them through a combination of individual and group-based interventions that have been proven to work towards building resilience. The key approaches include;

Community Driven Resilience (CDR)

SomReP will employ a CDR approach, which constitutes a ~~sector specific~~ sector-specific adaptation of the Community Driven Development (CDD) methodology. CDD programs operate on the principles of transparency, participation, local empowerment, demand-responsiveness, greater downward accountability, and enhanced local capacity/local empowerment. Experience from SomRePs member agency DRC24 has shown that when given clear and transparent rules, access to information, appropriate capacity, and financial support, local communities can effectively organize to identify community priorities and address local problems by working in partnership with local governments and other supportive institutions. To ensure a resilience focus, thorough community consultation will take place prior to the CDR implementation. Since having to provide their own resources might seem daunting to the local communities at first, a graduation model will be applied. Community contribution will initially start with approximately 20% co-financing (cash or in-kind) for short-term activities. With time, communities will be guided to plan for more long-term resilience interventions where higher percentages of contribution will have to be provided. Sustainability of the CDR approach will be ensured by creating linkages with diaspora, PPP, and governments for co-financing as detailed in the CAAPs.



Integrating tools such as the Gender Sensitive & Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (GCVCA). The GCVCA methodology is focused on understanding how social and gender dynamics influence and distribute vulnerability to climate change and natural disasters in a community. This helps to ensure community-based adaptation efforts will not only reach the appropriate groups but will also lead to fair, inclusive, and affirmative actions and decisions for those groups who are most vulnerable to climate change impacts and natural disasters. Insights from the GCVCA inform community's decision-making and

the identification of priority assets to rehabilitate, upgrade or develop to improve their resilience to shocks. CAAPs will be shared with Resilience Focal Points at member state levels, linking CAAPs to district, member state, and lastly, National Development Plan and the Somali Relief and Resilience Framework. Through Participatory Monitoring Evaluation and Learning (PMERL) process, communities will monitor their performance in implementing plans and incorporate new information, including end market, and fair trade analysis to adapt plans to new opportunities and/or to overcome barriers.

Early Warning and Early Actions:

SomReP employs the Community Based Disaster Risk Management (CBDRM) approach to disaster risk reduction planning and response, building the capacity of first-responders to monitor and respond to environmental and other types of shocks and take own actions. Agencies will develop/strengthen early action systems consisting of four main parts: (i) EWC assess hazards, own capacities, and develop Contingency Plans for emergency response and CAAPs for adaptation; (ii) committee members monitor indicators in seven core sectors, pastoralism, agriculture, climate, nutrition, markets, conflict and natural resources at micro-level; (iii) committee members monitor and communicate if trigger levels have been reached; and finally (iv) lead in the implementation of early actions identified in Contingency Plans. The SomReP will support the Ministries of Planning and Economic Development and Agriculture in the Southwest State to provide early climatic information regarding forthcoming rainy seasons and farming advice to agricultural value chain actors to aid them to make risk-informed decisions. In advance of every season, the Center for Engineering and Resilience for Climate Adaptation at Carnegie Mellon University³² will provide SomReP probable rainfall forecasts and agricultural advice regarding land preparation, planting guidance, pest/disease control measure, post-harvest handling, etc. Working with the Ministry of Agriculture, SomReP will work with [SoDMA-Ministry of Agriculture Early Warning Information and](#) to contextualize the guidance to localised realities, translate it into “May” dialect and facilitate its dissemination through a press release broadcast on television and radio³³.

Good Agricultural Practice and Climate smart approaches:

Agencies will empower producers to overcome existing constraints of limited skills and agricultural inputs, unfair trading practices, limited agronomic capacity, transaction cost, and infrastructure barriers such as limited irrigation and water. The program will employ in tandem both “soft” and “hard” strategies to overcome inefficiencies at producer-level such as establishing Pastoral/Farmer Field Schools, training in climate smart agriculture and business practices (soft skills), while developing infrastructures such as multi-use water systems, fodder sheds, grain storage facilities (hard assets). The program will also improve the productive potential of pastoralists and smaller holder farmers through providing Good Agricultural Practice (GAP) and other climate sensitive techniques, reducing post-harvest losses with improved storage and handling practices, and enhancing herd management with improved animal health to ensure sustainable agricultural production in intensive and extensive systems. To boost productivity, of existing livelihoods, the program will increase access to drought-tolerant inputs, veterinary services and improved animal feed. Improved productivity will create new opportunities with enterprises which spring up as a result of valued

³² Center for Engineering and Resilience for Climate Adaptation: <https://www.cmu.edu/cee/adaptation/>

³³ Kalsan: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Bsp8EY_bOc&feature=youtu.be; Universal TV: <https://youtu.be/FKnKCSuxjaw>; STN TV: <https://youtu.be/t9yGmgaGH04>; Radio: <https://www.radiokonfurgalbeed.com/2018/10/06/dhagayso-kulan-la-gu-wacyi-galina-vo-beeralayda-gobolka-baay-oo-baydhabo-la-gu-soo-gaba-gabeev/>

added to an agricultural product. The program will support groups to generate income from agricultural value chains beyond production, and prepare women and youth with capacities to take up new strategies by equipping them with skills, networks and strategies through savings groups, vocational training, business and life skills training.

Graduation pathways:

SomReP has developed a push-pull strategy to guide progress, or graduation, from lower to higher levels of resilience. Push strategies support very poor households and communities to strengthen their assets base (e.g. physical, human, financial, social, and cultural) to increase their absorptive and adaptive capacities to engage more productively, creatively and proactively with other public and private market actors and to transition out of a cycle of extreme poverty, whilst pull interventions seek to transform mindsets and structures to overcome barriers for the most vulnerable to participate and expand the diversity and quality of opportunities accessible to the very poor to engage more successfully in the economy and decision-making structures. The consortium has developed a suite of multi-sector technical approaches which are multi-year and multi-step intervention packages to support households and communities as they journey from low levels of resilience to higher levels of political and economic capacity and agency. Graduation pathways are toolkits to support communities and households to move along the humanitarian-to-development continuum and catalyse transformational change to create enabling conditions for social cohesion and economic opportunity.

Adaptive management:

SomReP is an iterative learning program and has developed a number of tools and processes to support communities and the consortium to analyse dynamic contexts, assess the impact of strategies and approaches to strengthening resilience and to undertake adaptive actions to improve the program design and address emergent challenges and to exploit/enable new opportunities. At the community level, CBOs are trained to assess and monitor their hazard environment and put in place flexible plans to mitigate the impact of climatic shocks. At household and business level, people are trained to forward plan, assess risk and opportunities and to develop and implement strategies to address both. Thanks to flexible funding, the consortium has put in place tools such as crisis modifiers 18 to protect lives and resilience gains during times of stress and shocks. The Annual Resilience Measurement enables the consortium to assess the impact of different technical approaches to building resilience which in turn informs future fundraising and programming efforts. The Somali Response Innovation Lab (SomRIL) is an innovation brokerage which identifies private and academic partners with relevant expertise and innovative ideas to inform program design, ensuring the consortium integrates new technical approaches to enable opportunities emerging from Somalia's vibrant civil society. The SomRIL's Match Maker platform also allows for emergent demand-driven needs to be formally submitted so that innovative solutions can be identified to address the needs coming directly from implementing actors (NGOs; UN agencies; clusters; government; academia; private sector). Adaptive management allows the consortium to remain agile to changing contextual conditions, as well as equips it with a range of proven and new technical approaches to embed HDP interventions into the program, and networks of technical expertise to build the capacity of the consortium to implement them.

Action Structures and Governance:

The Action supports the SomReP consortium. Formed in 2012, consortium is made up of seven major INGOs: COOPI, Shaqadoon, CARE, ADRA, ACF, DRC, OXFAM and World Vision. World Vision is the lead of the consortium and through the Technical Unit, manages fund-raising, contracting, monitoring, evaluation & reporting, learning agenda and provides technical support. The Technical Unit is governed by a Steering Committee comprised of the National Directors of the 8 NGOs and a Donor Advisory Group made up of past and present supporters- both entities provide oversight and inform strategic direction. In 2018, SomReP launched its Phase II Strategy (2018 to 2023) with the objective of increase the resilience of chronically vulnerable Somali people, households, communities, and systems to climatic shocks and

other related risk in targeted pastoral, agro-pastoral and peri-urban livelihood zones by 2023. The Action directly contributes to SomRePs strategy.

Not all consortium members are partners in the proposed Action. In fact, only five (5) of the (7) permanent consortium’s members (COOPI, Shaqadoon, DRC, ACF, Care and World Vision) and (1) a local partner, WARDI have been selected to undertake proposed activities based on previous and on-going SomReP interventions in the 59 targeted villages. Thus, each co-applicant is tied to the proposed target district as these are locations of previous SomReP investment and concurrent, complementary activities by our members.

At the governance and management level, World Vision Germany (World Vision Deutschland e.V) is the Lead Applicant (accountable entity), providing co-financing, coordinating participants, providing oversight and bearing fiduciary liability. World Vision Australia (co-applicant) will provide co-financing and technical back-stopping. World Vision International in Somalia houses the SomReP TU (responsible entity), and through its Southern Regional Management Unit, led by the Southern Coordinator, will provide technical support to members and local partner, field coordination between partners and government, reporting and address day-to-day management issues in Jubal South West State and Hirshabelle. The Technical Unit also provides training to project teams in best practices, consolidates data analysis across the targeted districts, consolidates reporting across the implementing partners, maximizes cost efficiency from other funding resources and maintains high level of engagement with donor and government stakeholders. The Technical Unit has played this role successfully for three years managing a portfolio of 6 donors across 22 districts.

Project Teams (of Consortium Members/Co-applicants) are based in the Jubaland, South West State and Hirshabelle to manage the implementation of project at the field level. While the disciplinary responsibility lies within the individual structure of each partner, regarding the progress of the projects the teams report directly to the SomReP Southern Program Coordinator based in the South of Somalia. Since the proposed Action will be implemented across a wide geographic area, each implementing partner has a small field team (including pro rata support functions such as IT, HR, Administration) to ensure optimal environment for implementation. These staff are supported by a mix of funding resources as the proposed EU design builds on existing project sites and complimentary sectors to leverage impact. This field team builds on 7 years of skills and experience of SomReP projects and provides in cost effectiveness as staff work on an integrated suite of activities across sectors.

ENTITY	ROLE DESCRIPTION
WV Germany -Lead Applicant	World Vision Germany (WVG) is part of the World Vision Partnership led by World Vision International. As a Lead Applicant WV Germany will be coordinating the Action on behalf of beneficiaries, in line with Art 1.6 of the General Conditions. That includes, but is not limited to: -having full financial <u>accountability</u> for the implementation of the Action. -monitoring that the action is implemented according to contract; quality assurance, -supplying documents and information to the Contracting Authority (e.g. request of payments, reporting progress, etc).
WV Australia	World Vision Australia (WVA) is a part of the World Vision Partnership led by World Vision International. WVA is an important stakeholder in the proposed intervention. Firstly, it provides technical expertise to the Consortium in regards to Farmer Managed Natural Regeneration (FMNR), CSA, Local Value Chain Development and Market Systems Development. This expertise will be provided throughout the project cycle, either remotely

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	or on-site by two WVA Technical Specialists that are included in the project budget.
World Vision Somalia (SomReP Technical Unit)	World Vision Somalia (WVS) is part of World Vision Partners led by World Vision International and lead of the SomReP consortium.
Danish Refugee Council	DRC is a consortium member of the Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP) and is responsible for implementation of activities in the four outcomes in the Action in 8 villages in Jowhar.
Shaqodoon Organization	Shaqodoon is a consortium member of the Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP) and is responsible for implementation of activities covering all locations with focus on disease surveillance for animal health and Market information systems.
World Vision International - Somalia	World Vision Somalia (WVS) is part of the SomReP implementers and will lead implementation in 6 villages in Doloow
Action Against Hunger – USA (AAH)	ACF- is a consortium member of the Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP) and is responsible for implementation of activities in the four outcomes in 9 villages in Bulo Burte.
COOPI – Cooperazione Internazionale	COOPI- a consortium member of the Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP) and is responsible for implementation of activities in 12 villages in the Luuq
CARE Netherlands	CARE Nederland is responsible for the coordination of the affiliate entity (CARE International). It liaises with the Lead Applicant and Coordinator of the Action (and when necessary, the European Commission), acting as the main interlocutor in relation to Care and this grant contract. It assumes the contractual and financial responsibility of the project on behalf of CARE. CARE Nederland is in charge of supporting and ensuring proper project planning, implementation (including EU visibility), monitoring (including financial control), reporting and evaluation of CARE-related activities. CARE Nederland also supports fundraising efforts to ensure the requirement for match funding is met.
CARE International (Belgium) in Somalia	The type of affiliation is the membership to the confederation of CARE International (as mentioned on PRAG section 6.1.2). In this project, CARE International Belgium in Somalia is the affiliated entity of CARE NEDERLAND.
WARDI	WARDI is a local NGO registered in Somalia and responsible for implementation of some activities in Bulo Burto and Afgoye under AAH and CARE respectively.
Steering Committee	Governance oversight will be provided by a steering committee comprised of the European Union as donor of the Action and FAO and BRiCs as co implementers of the programme
Jubaland, South West State and Hirshabelle line ministries	Through EU support SOMREP will support technical advisors in the Ministry of Agriculture in South West State and Hirshabelle state

Main means for implementation:

The main means of implementation for the project will include a) Direct project costs, inputs, costs of trainings, CfW equipment and costs for savings groups, project staff, money transfer fees (cash for work),

consultancies; b) Operating costs: staff time, vehicle transport, per diem, air fare, laptops, printers, air time, fuel, office supplies.

Attitudes of all stakeholders towards the action in general and the activities in particular:

The target communities were consulted, through the heads of villages, VDCs and the other community structures. Action activities were identified and validated upon their feedback on current needs, most vulnerable groups and coping mechanisms in place consequently to the beginning of the current drought. Line ministries and government officials were consulted and signed endorsement letters with the implementing agencies to support proposed activities.^[1]

Planned activities in order to ensure the visibility of the action and the EU funding:

The partners will develop a specific communication and visibility plan in compliance with the Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Actions 2010 which will include: event coverage by the local and international media; project specific content on partners' websites, quarterly Newsletter and other relevant global-level platforms and social media; EU, and Government logos included on key documents, publications, promotional material and all constructed/rehabilitated infrastructures.

2.1.3 Indicative action plan for implementing the action (max 4 pages)

The action plan will be drawn up using the following format:

Year 1													
	Half-year 1						Half-year 2						
Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Implementing body
A.0.1 Start-up workshop													SomReP TU
A.0.2 Baseline Survey													SomReP TU
A.0.3 Inception Phase													SomReP TU
A.0.4 Project closing workshop													SomReP TU
A1.1.1 Develop/update Gender & Climate Vulnerability Assessment (GVCA) process in communities													DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE, World Vision
A1.1.2 Develop/update Community Action & Adaptation Plans (CAAP) and disseminate to communities and supporters													DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE, World Vision

A1.2.1 Strengthen/establish Village Savings & Loans Associations (VSLA)s, linked to CfW/UCT recipients, producer group members, vocational/skills training graduates, entrepreneurs with emphasis on women, youth, people with disability and people from marginalized groups												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE, World Vision
A2.1.1 Producers groups revived/strengthened for collective production and marketing and group governance and business planning practice												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A2.1.2 Farmers and farmers groups trained in Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) to improve production practice to enhance food security in select crop varieties												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE, World Vision
A2.1.3 Farmers to receive agricultural inputs: seed, tools, insecticide treated bags and tractor hours												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE, World Vision
A2.1.4 Access to livestock advisory support and Veterinary services strengthened by improving input distribution channels through private sector engagements.												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE, World Vision

A2.1.5 Digital animal health disease reporting introduced to the Federal MoLFR to enhance efficient disease reporting systems												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A2.1.6 Youth and women agriculturalists and pastoralists employ diversified livelihood strategies to increase income and improve food security: bee-keeping, small-scale agro-processing, etc.												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A2.1.7 Hello tractor service pilots to improve access to production equipment												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A2.1.8 Market information system available to producer associations and farmers in target locations												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A2.1.9 Rehabilitation, upgrade or establishment of irrigation canals for agriculture (food crops and fodder crops)												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE, World Vision
A3.1.1 Producers associations and private sector supported to meet demand-driven market (phytosanitary certification, food management standards, animal handling practice, etc.)												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE, World Vision

A3.1.2 Learning Event conducted to strengthen commercial links between local, district, national and international market actors (e.g provision of information, trade fairs, market days, facilitated visits of input provider to rural locations, etc.)												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A3.1.3 Training of staff on GAPs and Climate Smart Agriculture												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A3.1.4 Capacity building of Ministry of Agriculture Focal Point												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A4.1.1 Participatory Monitoring Evaluation Reflection and Learning (PMERL) process												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE, World Vision
A4.1.2 Learning forum implemented with government												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A4.1.3 Fair trade evaluation for producers linked to other agricultural value chain actors (aggregators, input suppliers etc.)												DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE

A4.1.4 Baseline, midline and endline conducted within the framework of the Annual Resilience Measurement													DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A4.1.5 Accountability to affected population strengthened through a Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) established with government													DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A4.1.6 Audit conducted													DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A4.1.7 Program / project governance mechanisms – steering committee, working groups, regular project progress reviews, quarterly/annual coordination meetings MoU													DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE

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For the following years:			
Activity	Year 2/1 st half	Year 2/2 nd half	
A.0.4 Project closing workshop			SomReP TU
A2.1.3 Farmers to receive agricultural inputs: seed, tools, insecticide treated bags and tractor hours			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE, World Vision

A2.1.4 Access to livestock advisory support and Veterinary services strengthened by improving input distribution channels through private sector engagements.			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A2.1.5 Digital animal health disease reporting introduced to the Federal MoLFR to enhance efficient disease reporting systems			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A2.1.6 Youth and women agriculturalists and pastoralists employ diversified livelihood strategies to increase income and improve food security: bee-keeping, small-scale agro-processing, etc.			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A2.1.7 Hello tractor service pilots to improve access to production equipment			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A2.1.8 Market information system available to producer associations and farmers in target locations			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A2.1.9 Rehabilitation, upgrade or establishment of irrigation canals for agriculture (food crops and fodder crops)			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A3.1.1 Producers associations and private sector supported to meet demand-driven market (phytosanitary certification, food management standards, animal handling practice, etc.)			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A3.1.2 Learning Event conducted to strengthen commercial links between local, district, national and international market actors (e.g provision of information, trade fairs, market days, facilitated visits of input provider to rural locations, etc.)			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A3.1.3 Training of staff on GAPs and Climate Smart Agriculture			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A3.1.4 Capacity building of Ministry of Agriculture Focal Point			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE

A4.1.1 Participatory Monitoring Evaluation Reflection and Learning (PMERL) process			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A4.1.3 Fair trade evaluation for producers linked to other agricultural value chain actors (aggregators, input suppliers etc.)			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A4.1.4 Baseline and endline conducted within the framework of the Annual Resilience Measurement			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A4.1.5 Accountability to affected population strengthened through a Complaints Response Mechanism (CRM) established with government			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE
A4.1.7 Program / project governance mechanisms – steering committee, working groups, regular project progress reviews, quarterly/annual coordination meetings MoU			DRC, COOPI, ACF, SHAQADOON, WARDI, CARE

2.1.4 Sustainability of the action (max 3 pages)

The project seeks to enhance food production and the resilience of food systems in Hirshabelle, Jubaland and the South West State of Somalia. The project prioritises identifying farming communities in riverine livelihood zones and supporting them to improve production of both crop and animal products by investing in early warning and early action and supporting informal safety nets through the establishment of village savings and lending associations. The action prioritises core investments to support access to water for irrigation and scaled coverage of extension support tied to information on market prices and diseases surveillance.

The action seeks to achieve the following outcomes:

Outcome 1: Improved capacity of pastoral and agro-pastoral communities to implement effective disaster risk management and positive coping strategies to mitigate the immediate and future effects of exposure to shocks. This will be observed by:

- 40% of communities report to utilize EWEA information to make risk informed decisions (disaggregated by livelihood zone)
- 30% of pastoral and agro-pastoral households in targeted communities indicating improved Knowledge, Attitudes and Practices on contingency planning

Outcome 2: Improved capacity of individuals, households and communities to adhere to positive development trajectories despite exposure to shocks and utilize strategies designed to allow adaptation to rapid and slow onset hazard. This will be observed by:

- 30% of the targeted populations with access to multi-use water (for irrigation agricultural production and domestic use) as a result of investment in large scale water infrastructure and small scale water infrastructure disaggregated by men and women household head gender, vulnerability type and livelihood zones
- 30% increase in yield per unit hectares
- 30% of households experiencing yield improvements (by gender and livelihood zone)
- 30% increase in households who reports easy access to markets

Outcome 3: Improved capacity to engage in strategies for sustainable livelihoods and economic growth to enhance food security and resilience:

- 30% increase in households who report improved \$ sales volume per season
- 30% increase in households who have access to informal financial services (VSLAs)
- 30% increase in households who reports easy access to markets

Outcome 4: Governance structures at community, district and national levels are strengthened to enhance participation, transparency and accountability, as measured by:

- 25% of water infrastructure with operational maintenance systems
- 25% increase of participation of women and other disadvantaged groups in decision-making at the district level in the determination of development priorities and CAAP financing

The project is designed on the premise of a participatory approach with Government to identify key interventions, this will be further strengthened through the GCVCA and CAAP process that are key to supporting communities conduct their own risk assessment and inform their risk perception and draw relationships between existing challenges to food production hence building ownership for the project. As seen in previous SomReP projects communities that are self-aware are more likely to pool resources for improving and maintaining community assets. This project envisions supporting communities to establish infrastructure that they can maintain and expanding knowledge critical to improving yields with the underlying assumption that households that are more profitable are better able to invest in productive livelihood activities to support their graduation to food and income security.

Through the project SomReP will be supported to institute structural changes at community level through group interventions. By supporting the establishment of VSLA and Producer groups, the project establishes governance structures that are critical to build on common interest to ensure that communities not only own interventions but further build social cohesion to ensure accountability and sustained collective action to improve well-being and remain on track along the graduation pathway. Beyond this SomReP will actively work with state ministries to inform prioritisation and ensure oversight.

Improving capacity and adoption of CSA is a core feature of the proposed agricultural recovery; however, use of agro-chemicals including pesticides and chemical fertilizers is likely to be minimal due to the lack of access to these inputs and inability of the target HHs to invest in high-input agricultural systems. Consequently, CSA options will prioritize low-input solutions relevant to the target HHs and locations, ensuring that impacts will be supportive of environmental sustainability.

SomReP will work with the local administration to ensure that prioritized community assets for rehabilitation or improvement are in public land accessible to all users. SomReP will engage with both member state-level, district level authorities and community-level governance structures to put in place user management plans which ensures all segments of the community can access resources and will address any disputes over land ownership by implementing the Complaints Response Mechanism and engagement of local community leadership in resolution of the same. SomReP will advocate that rehabilitation and improvement should not lead to displacement and exclusion and will chose not to implement its activities where displacement is inevitable.

The project will, during the assessment of sites at Inception stage, identify any potential impact on areas that are of biodiversity conservation value or in protected sites and will chose not to implement its activities in those zones. In selection of sites for rehabilitation and improvement, SomReP will undertake an assessment of the immediate area in terms of population, buildings, slope, nearby wadis/seasonal water flows, and will exclude those which may be adjacent to areas with environmental sensitivities or where there is likely to be changes in landform and habitat, habitat fragmentation, blockage of migration paths, water consumption and contamination. SomReP will work with communities to identify priority communal Cash for Work interventions aimed at the construction of mini water harvesting structures, gully rehabilitation works, flood management structures, and access roads etc.

The project outcomes are tailored to measure the extent of change with interest on adoption of practices at household community and institutional level. This appreciates that the actors, both those who are vulnerable and in need of empowerment to access tools for production and producers lacking capacity to capitalize on collective marketing strategies and adopt new farming practices. As such the program will apply a combination of qualitative and quantitative measures to assess the progress of interventions and in build a learning system that informs the refinement of approaches. Point measures for quantitative indicators will be collected at baseline midline and end line, in addition to routine monitoring of indicators that are more sensitive to provide a view of changes on an annual basis with interest on immediate and intermediate changes such as adoption of farming practices, changes in trade volumes, perception of trust will be inbuilt into SomReP's Annual Resilience Measurement enabling the consortium test market systems resilience in subsequent years. Qualitative approaches such as narrative assessments and outcome harvesting will be applied annually to give context to changes both positive and negative, deepen understanding of outcome values generated through factor analysis and provide insight to what changes need to be made to inform the design of SomReP's Nexus Approaches which are central to our learning focus. Presently factor analysis is used by the SomReP to test relationships between the program's intervention intensity and resulting changes on well-being. The expansion of these approaches to include market systems indicators will generate insights and findings giving a deeper understanding of what approaches work best and what adaptations need to be made. These lessons and insights on program assumptions will be embedded into annual learning events that involve all SomRePs consortium members and provide briefs to SomReP's donor portfolio to invite reflections and inform the agility of the program to effect meaningful change over the 5 year cycle for populations in target communities.