



This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX 2

of the Commission Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2016 in favour of Somalia to be financed from the 11th European Development Fund

Action Document for the OUTREACH Programme - "Partnerships for Inclusive Economic Growth"

INFORMATION FOR POTENTIAL GRANT APPLICANTS

WORK PROGRAMME FOR GRANTS

This document constitutes the work programme for grants in the sense of Article 128(1) of the Financial Regulation (Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012), applicable to the EDF in accordance with Article 37 of the Regulation (EU) 2015/323 in the following sections concerning calls for proposals: 5.4.1; and in the following sections concerning grants awarded directly without a call for proposals: 5.4.2.

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	OUTREACH - "Partnerships for Inclusive Economic Growth" CRIS number: SO/FED/038-035 financed under the 11 th European Development Fund (EDF)	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/location	Somalia The action shall be carried out at the following location: Somalia countrywide	
3. Programming document	National Indicative Programme for Federal Republic of Somalia Annual Action Plan 2016	
4. Sector of concentration/ thematic area	Focal Sector 2: Food Security and building Resilience	DEV. Aid: YES ¹
5. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 15 040 000 Total amount of EDF contribution EUR 13 000 000 This action will be co-financed by grant beneficiaries for an indicative amount of EUR 2 040 000.	
6. Aid	Project Modality	

¹ Official Development Aid is administered with the promotion of the economic development and welfare of developing countries as its main objective.

modality(ies) and implementation modality(ies)	Direct management: grants - call for proposals ; grants – direct award ; procurement of services.			
7 a) DAC code(s)	Main DAC Code: 311 – Agriculture – 85%; Sub-code: 31120 - Agricultural Development – 80%; Sub-code: 31140 - Irrigation, reservoirs, hydraulic structures, ground water exploitation for agricultural use – 30%; Sub-code: 31191 - Marketing policies & organisation; storage and transportation, creation of strategic reserves; Sub-code: 31194 - Including farmers’ organisations – 50%.			
b) Main Delivery Channel	Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) And Civil Society - 20000			
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality (including Women In Development)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Main objective
	Biological diversity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	Contributes to the thematic area of Human Development (decent work), Environment and climate change and Food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture		
10. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Main SDGs contributing to: Goal 1: No Poverty; Goal 2: Zero Hunger; Goal 8: Decent work and Economic Growth Secondary SDG contributing to: Goal 5: Gender Equality; Goal 6: Clean water and Sanitation; Goal 15: Life on Land			

SUMMARY

The OUTREACH project consolidates and complements EU past and ongoing interventions aimed at enhancing livelihoods, resilience and economic development, promoting a more conducive environment to exploit opportunities and overcome constraints in the actual social, economic and environmental context of Somalia. The project will combine capacity building for Somali emerging public institutions and support to smallholders and private sector organizations to enhance rural services based on public-private collaboration, creating better job opportunities, income, livelihoods for smallholders farmers/livestock-keepers (*all referred after in the text as Farmers*), specifically youth and women, and improving their sustainable access to water.

Expertise, training, participatory analysis, consultative processes, organizational and institutional support and realization or rehabilitation of key small-scale infrastructures will be the main activities which will be implemented for the development of agriculture value chains in selected regions.

The project is fully aligned to the objective of the Compact for Somalia and has been defined along the ongoing formulation of the 2017-2019 National Development Plan. Results expected to be achieved during the lifetime of the project are:

Result 1: Somali public institutions are able to plan and coordinate sector policies, to create an enabling environment for Public-Private-Producers-Partnerships and to deliver services for the development of key value chains in the agriculture sector.

Result 2: Access to services, infrastructures and markets for small farmers are expanded and improved through sustainable public-private-producers partnerships in selected agriculture value chains.

Result 3: Increased livelihoods and community resilience through better and sustainable land and water management.

All three results are contributing to improved food security and nutrition, as well as increased resilience and livelihood opportunities of smallholders' farmers, increased through their integration in competitive value chains while practicing sustainable agriculture and Natural Resource Management (NRM) and finally reduced drivers of forced displacement.

The programme is expected to impact on **migration**, reducing the displacements caused by climate change, environmental and natural disasters and lack of economic opportunities and to contribute to the implementation of durable solutions by increasing access of vulnerable and marginalized population to jobs and to services (water).

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector and Country context

After 25 years of state disintegration, war and continuous displacement, Somalia is showing timid but promising signs of increased security and stabilisation, coupled to the formation of recognized state institutions, increased adherence to democratic processes, and the start of economic recovery. Consolidation of progresses achieved so far is depending among others also on increasing outreach and assumption of regulatory and facilitating role by the Government. With the progressive liberation of territories under Al Shabaab, the federal state system is likely to be completed in 2016. The federal and regional governments have now daunting tasks to ensure security, to start the delivery of key public services and to arbitrate within a commonly agreed regulatory framework.

The socio-economic indicators of Somalia remain very low: Somalia is among the five least developed countries. The pre-eminence of customary clan-based systems inhibits social cohesion and pervasive traditional practices result in some of the worst gender inequality indicators in the world. With more than 70% of the population under the age of 30, Somalia is a young country with enormous development needs. Poverty incidence is 73% and only 7% of the rural population enjoys access to improved water sources. All productive sectors face a formidable web of constraints: conflict, erratic weather, dry spells, water scarcity, environmental degradation, insufficient and unreliable market access and the weakness of the public sector to ensure an enabling environment and provide the services and inputs necessary to improve productivity and trade. Among the more urgent needs is food security, which, together with displacement of a large share of the population, has led to a continuing

humanitarian crisis. Most Somalis live in rural areas where pastoral mobility is under threat because of conflict and droughts.

Somalia is heavily dependent on aid and remittances. Financial remittances from Somalis living outside of the country remain crucial for the economy and represent 23% of household income. Somalia also continues to be highly dependent on livestock production mainly based on pastoralism (60% of population) and exports to Saudi Arabia. The export of livestock and meat represents 80% of the country exports. This reflects the country's narrow economic base and consequently high vulnerability to shocks.

The Somalia economy has however remained resilient despite two decades of conflicts thanks to the private sector. Somali entrepreneurs have been leading the development of trade and services including the commerce of livestock, basic commodities and fish. If agriculture remains the first contributor to Gross domestic product (GDP) growth (59.3%), the services industry is the fastest growing sector and is now second to GDP growth (33.5%). The financial sector is dynamic with trading outfits acting as quasi-banking institutions offering deposit accounts, credit facilities and transfer of funds worldwide. Mobile network operators also offer unregulated and unsupervised mobile payment services. The weak monetary and fiscal framework prevents the Somali financial institutions to access the global financial network and, in turn reinforces the use of informal channels.

In the absence of a functioning government, sector policies and commercial regulations, enforcement of contractual obligations and resolution of disputes have been using traditional mechanisms which are not suitable to formalise trade, harness investments and increase fiscal return. The lack of infrastructure, combined with insecurity is creating high costs of doing business therefore limiting opportunities for income and employment creation. One of the key challenges is to rebuild a public service that enables private sector to grow and compete within a regulated environment outside clan and/or religious group interests.

Land degradation is a key environmental issue in Somalia, closely linked to desertification, drought and unsustainable livestock and agricultural practices. Food insecurity and livelihoods, and the mitigation and management of natural disasters, namely droughts and floods, are other environmental concerns². Estimations show that, compared to the rest of the world, Somalia ranks in the top deciles (largest risk) for the multi-hazard maps when weighted by both mortality and GDP, the latter being affected by up to 10%³.

Somalia's Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs) make up more than 80% of the country's landmass and are characteristically prone to extreme weather conditions including high mean surface temperatures, periods of extended drought, highly erratic rainfall and strong winds (UNDP/ICPAC (United Nations Development Programme/Climate Prediction and Application Center), 2013). Three successive failures of the rain seasons have resulted in one of the most serious famines in northern Somalia, leading to acute mal nutrition and high animals' mortality due to the scarcity of water and pasture. As a result, about 385,000 people are in need of immediate assistance, while another 1.3 million are at risk if rains continue to fail. In response to this crisis, an important number of people have moved to townships as Internally Displaced People (IDPs) while others have relocated to oasis areas where subsistence agro-pastoral farming is possible. This move is contributing to the settlement of pastoralists but is also creating conflicts with the host population in areas where land bearing is limited without irrigation. Except under commercial farming, food production systems are unproductive because of lack of access to markets, finance, inputs and innovation, agronomic and managerial skills as well as a generally poor integration of value chains. The absence of conducive policies is a general disincentive to the transformation of the sector and to responding to the nutrition challenges caused by demographic growth and climate change. The lack of environmental protection and natural resources management is further compromising the sustainable development of agriculture, livestock and fish value chains.

² UNEP, Joint Needs Assessment 2015

³ Earth Institute, Somalia Natural Disaster Profile, 2014

With high demographic growth and current unemployment rates fluctuating between 40 and 80% in urban areas, employment creation is a top priority in order to reduce the attractiveness of illegal activities (armed non-state actors, charcoal production and trading, human trafficking), marginalisation and irregular migration.

Finally, addressing the infrastructure deficit is paramount to ensure flow of goods, food security in marginal areas and generally provide a foundation for development.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

This programme is aligned with the Peace-building and State-building Goals N° 4 (PSG) of the 2014-2016 Somalia Compact; a comprehensive planning document detailing the priorities to restore peace and recovery agreed the Somali Government, civil society and the international community.

PSG 4 “economic foundations” has for objective: “revitalize and expand the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth.”

This programme has been identified through a consultative process coordinated by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MOPIC), our future National Authorizing Officer. Consultations have been held with key line ministries and other stakeholders, including the private sector through representatives of the different regional Chambers of Commerce. This programme also reflects the vision developed by the working group developing the "Private Sector Development" chapter of the future 2017-2019 National Development Plan (NDP) which foresees that future productive sector policies should integrate the principle of public private partnership (PPP), which constitutes the strategic focus of this project.

The National Adaptation Plan for Action on climate change (NAPA 2013) has a main focus on sustainable land management and water resources management, including the development and implementation of national and regional water resource management plans.

This programme is in line with the EU Agenda for Change as well as with the EU communication on resilience, working with the private sector and the recent EU action plan on migration.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

The ultimate beneficiaries will be the people of Somalia, who will be able to benefit from increased revenue and livelihoods but also from a conducive environment for economic development. Key stakeholders and direct beneficiaries in this project are:

a) Within the public system: Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation (MoPIC) being responsible for aid coordination and national development planning as well as other key line ministries of the federal and regional government as well as local institutions who will be supported through capacity building measures to enhance their service delivery and planning and regulatory role.

c) In the private sector: at grass roots level the cooperatives and/or associations of small farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists will be strengthened or their creation supported in order to provide services to their members and facilitate their integration in agriculture value chain development. At a higher level the enterprises playing a key role in value chains development and their associations including Chambers of Commerce will be associated to the project.

d) The target groups will be the small and medium-scale farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists having a potential to join value chain development with specific focus on youth and women integration in the Somali society context. Mechanisms to associate vulnerable households, IDPs and returnees will be sought.

e) Non-governmental organizations (NGO) and international organizations (IO) will implement this project in close cooperation with government authorities.

1.1.3 Priority areas for support/problem analysis

In order to build foundations for inclusive economic growth, the Somali administration needs to start providing services capitalizing on the private sector initiative while ensuring inclusiveness of the most disadvantaged part of the population. Therefore, in line with the National Development Plan, the project strategy will be to facilitate the development of sustainable public-private-producers-

partnerships in which all parties, including farmers, are able to play their respective roles. In line with the objectives of the National Indicative Programme focal sector N°2, the project will focus on three major problem areas:

a) Weak sector planning and service delivery of emerging institutions at federal and local level prevents inclusive growth.

Coming from zero, the new administrations are functioning without adequate definition of their roles and functions for the development of their sector and therefore the tendency of creating administrative hurdles tends to overweight effective facilitation of relevant actors in the sector. The weak performance is further aggravated by staffing and infrastructure shortages as well as limited capacity to effectively conduct strategic planning and coordinate between the local, regional and central levels of government. This is especially true for the agricultural sector where lack of information on market opportunities (local, national and export), lack of knowledge about product quality standards, or simply lack of experience about how to plan and implement sector policies in a complex federal system is limiting performance of new sector policies. Therefore, the programme will develop the capacities of the ministries of Planning and International Cooperation and Agriculture (for results 1 and 2), Water and Environment (for result 3) at federal and regional levels.

b) Low productivity and poor market integration of the smallholder agriculture in Somalia prevent better livelihood opportunities and increase the risk of food insecurity and irregular migration.

Despite potential on local and international markets, Somalia's agricultural sector is hampered by low level of productivity, high level post-harvest losses, low product quality and high vulnerability to climate change. Potential crops for export (banana and sesame) struggle to reach market quality standards. Products for the local market, like maize, sorghum and cowpeas, are often not competitive with imported ones. In addition, potential diversified products having an impact on nutrition like vegetables, fruits and other grains are not yet sufficiently promoted and women have so far not been given a substantial role. As a result, small-holder agriculture in Somalia, especially in South-Central Regions, could become marginalised and not contribute to increase employment and livelihood opportunities nor being able to prevent migration and absorb the youth and returnees. Past projects have been focusing on strengthening the supply side by providing inputs and advice to communities (e.g. Farmer Field Schools, Community Animal Health Workers, cooperatives), reinforcing some public technical institutions (e.g. veterinary clinics, extension teams, research stations) and supporting private sector organisations (professional associations, cooperatives, private firms), but, without integration to private-sector driven economic activities, their sustainability and their dependency on aid remains an issue. In response, the project will support smallholders' integration into selected agriculture value chains, ensure their participation in a business model as well as their capacitation (knowledge, investment, managerial skills) by private sector or government where best fit.

c) Difficult access to water resources increases human vulnerability and livestock mortality.

Water is a strategic resource for human as well as for agriculture and livestock which are the main source of food and income for Somali people. Livestock contributes about 40% to GDP and more than 50% of export earnings. Agriculture is the second most important economic sector. Somalia's agricultural sector is largely dependent on rain-fed agriculture. This dependency by the majority of farmers on rain-fed agriculture and pastures has made the economy extremely vulnerable to the vagaries of weather⁴ being this one of the main causes of forced displacement and increasing the attractiveness of illegal activities. Indeed access to water, in some areas, is problematic when rain failure occurs because of lack of water conservation practices and water retention infrastructures. Maintenance capacities of benefiting communities and local administration of wells, water pumps and water harvesting infrastructure pose major constraints as well as the spatial management of water resources between different type of users and communities. In response, the programme will promote a holistic community based water management approach supporting interventions which enhance soil and water conservation, increase area under sustainable irrigation, enhance water harvesting systems and support services to farmers at community level. The project will ensure separate access to water for human and animal use as well as sanitary facilities. Tested Community-Public-Private-Partnership innovations with business models for the use and maintenance of water infrastructures will be integrated. All these actions will contribute to building resilience (including health and hygiene) and coping mechanisms of the communities in case of rain failure.

⁴ NAPA 2013

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level	Mitigating measures
Insecurity (operational risk)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of actions located in areas of relative peace and stability Promotion of peace building programs and initiatives Use of information on security incidents and advice in concert with member states, the United Nations (UN) and other international organisations to plan initiatives. In case of problems, actions can be relocated to other areas and only in extreme cases terminated Whenever possible involve Somali diaspora experts
Fragility of Somalia as a state (fiduciary and operational risk)	High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diversity of implementation modalities e.g. using consortium of NGOs in close collaboration with government A robust monitoring arrangement will be put in place by the implementing partners who will also conduct routine risk assessments. The project is also benefiting from the independent monitoring, evaluation and audit.
Constantly evolving political environment (political, fiduciary and reputational risk)	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> EU leadership role in strengthening the coherence of international engagement with Somalia through the New Deal process, in donor working groups and in enhancing monitoring of human rights and humanitarian law.
Natural disasters (operational risk)	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continuous informal and formal engagement with all stakeholders Use of FSNAU (Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit) early warning system and data to anticipate and mitigate disasters and continuous monitoring by EU Delegation in close coordination with the Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO). Capacity building for disaster risk reduction and response with implementing partners Flexibility to re-design or reschedule programmes or complement them with emergency activities. Closer engagement with Somali authorities at the local level to promote multi-stakeholder collaboration on disaster risk reduction and natural resources management and effective policy dialogue.
Availability of local expertise (Technical Risk)	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Try to link with diaspora and returnees through other EU programs and target people with the right skills Investment in well designed and sustainable capacity transfer programs Short term training of available staff in collaboration with other actors
High turn-over of ministry staff	Medium	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of smart incentives for staff of key ministries Ensure an adequate number of persons are trained Signature of MoU (Memorandum of Understanding) Contribute to build institutional memory (information / data management) and disseminate information externally
Assumptions		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of Somalia remains committed to establish a policy, regulatory, and institutional framework that is conducive to the development of the private sector, public service delivery, youth employment and sustainable natural resources management. Civil servants and embedded advisors remain committed and have faith the stabilisation of their country. The Government of Somalia continues to improve financial governance, transparency and accountability and does refrain from detrimental interventions or legislations The security, political, social and environmental situation permits appropriate access to target areas & communities and relatively uninterrupted work with relevant partners, associates and target groups throughout the duration of the proposed Programme. Private sector accepts the trade off to move out of informal systems in order to benefit from better regulatory frameworks and security to conduct business regulated by the state. 		

3 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

3.1 Lessons learnt

The following “Lessons learnt” from past and on-going programmes have been guiding the preparation of the present project:

Institutional capacity and the development of sectoral/value chain strategies.

- a) Specific, tailored and permanent on-the-job training and Technical Assistance to public institutions combined with their implication in the implementation appear to be the most effective way to build capacity. An example is the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) initiative in Puntland where effective Technical Assistance support has helped to develop the Ministry of Environment to one of the best performing Ministries throughout Somalia.
- b) Recurrent changes of staff is a challenge which has to be tackled through appropriate human resource practices from recruitment to career development and performance management
- c) Value chain approaches need to be mainstreamed in sector strategies and government institutions need to be empowered in the usage of tools and methodologies so as to avoid fragmentation and duplication of efforts.
- d) Participatory approaches based on public-private dialogue and consultative processes (sectorial and regional) are more effective and sustainable approaches to building strategies and promote empowerment as recently demonstrated by the National Development Planning process.
- e) Approval of key regulation or laws requires a strong effort on advocacy, follow-up and consultations

Integrating smallholder agriculture to markets using public-private partnership in value chain development

- a) Access to markets is crucial to ensure that farmers and communities have enough income to invest in their productive system.
- b) Market information is essential to guide farmers in their investment but also to give them negotiating power when selling their products.
- c) As demonstrated in the sesame and vegetable production project in Lower Shabelle projects involving the private sector need to integrate skill acquisition, access to technologies and inputs, access to capital and access to markets on fair terms in order to ensure veritable value chain integration and performance of small holder farmers.
- d) Support to public-private-communities partnerships in water and health sectors have proven successful. However, oversight and monitoring roles of public institutions as well as consumers’ organisations need to be established and strengthened and special attention given to the most vulnerable.
- e) Many public services have been privatised de facto and the private sector is almost unregulated. Win-win solutions and innovative and formalised public private partnerships with a clear definition of the complementing roles and responsibilities between public institutions, private enterprises and community organizations (social and economic) need to be promoted.
- f) Strengthening and promoting different models of organization (cooperatives, associations) of small producers is a challenging but key factor to improve inclusive value chains. A good understanding of the local political economy and social structures and dynamics is necessary.

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

Complementarity will be established with the on-going 10th EDF project interventions promoting natural resources management in Puntland and seeds production and spate irrigation in Somaliland. The Programme will also maximise synergies with the The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)-EU co-funded *Somalia Water and Land Information Management* and *Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit* promoting the use of information for decision-making and capacity building. The ongoing 11th EDF Resilience programme, as well as regional initiatives will complement adequately this action. Complementarity with the REINTEG project, financed under the EU Trust Fund, will be sought. Indeed, OUTREACH will contribute to create a conducive environment for reintegration through income and job creation especially in South-Central Somalia.

Whenever possible, returnees or IDP will be part of the beneficiaries of the programme. Finally, the programme will complement activities in the framework of WB and UN Trust fund operations to which the EU is one of the main contributors. It will particularly use the WB financed- SCORE and Somalia Investment Climate Reform programmes as well as the capacity building programmes to support human resource strengthening and sectorial strategy development and planning. Specific territorial or thematic complementarities will be established with “Promoting Inclusive Markets in Somalia” a project funded by DFID (Department for International Development) and Danida and with the USAID funded “Growth, Enterprise, Employment and Livelihoods” project.

Coordination will be established within the framework of the New Deal PSGs working groups, particularly PSG4 and PSG5, which bring together the Somali stakeholders (government, CSOs and more recently the private sector), international organisations, to discuss policy priorities and programmes.

3.3 Cross-cutting issues

Creating opportunities for **youth** and **women** will be a main focus in all initiatives implemented under this Programme. Both groups are considered vulnerable in terms of political and economic marginalisation and the lack of opportunities is exposing them to irregular migration as well as illegal activities in the case of youth. Youth and gender sensitiveness will be a requirement for methodologies for value chain analysis. Specific studies/assessments of needs and opportunities related to the role of youth and women along the selected value chains, will be required for the formulation of the intervention. Relevant youth and women's representative associations will be involved in the consultations

Gender equality concerns will be considered at all levels and will remain an integral part of all planning and decision making processes. Project management shall observe during implementation the recommendations contained in the documents "Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment: Transforming the Lives of Girls and Women through EU External Relations 2016-2020", the "Gender Action Plan 2016-2020" Council conclusion, and “Toolkit on Mainstreaming Gender Equality in EC Development Cooperation”.

Given the importance of use of natural resources (land, water, marine resources) for most of productive activities promoted under the programme and the high vulnerability of Somalis in a context of **climate change, environment** will be another important crosscutting issue addressed by the programme. Indeed, the intervention will strengthen national and sub national capacity to integrate climate risk and vulnerability assessments in policy and planning and will promote integrated land use management planning principles while simultaneously increasing investment into sustainable agriculture and farming practices

By building the capacities of the government and their outreach, the project will contribute to improve the **governance** of productive sectors as well as to the state building process in broader terms. The growth and empowerment of **civil society and non-state actors** will positively impact small farmer associations if they are looped into the process. **Fiscal federalism** will be closely monitored when considering the utilisation of natural resources and generation of revenues from productive sectors.

The programme should additionally build up a sound labour-oriented regulatory framework to integrate the aspects of Corporate Social Responsibility and core labour rights (e.g. internationally agreed labour standards).

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Objectives/results

This programme is relevant for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG targets 1 (No Poverty) and 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), but also promotes progress towards Goals 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean water and Sanitation) and 15 (Life on Land). This does not imply a commitment by the country benefiting from this programme.

The Programme Overall Objective is:

"Revitalize and expand the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth."

The **specific objective** is:

"Food security and nutrition, resilience and livelihood opportunities for smallholder farmers increased through their integration in competitive value chains while practicing sustainable agriculture and Natural Resource Management.

The **main results** of the intervention are:

Result 1: Somali public institutions are able to plan and coordinate sector policies, to create an enabling environment for Public-Private-Producers-Partnerships and to deliver services for the development of key value chains in the agriculture sector.

This result's main outputs should be: a) the National Agriculture Strategy validated within the National Development Plan; b) the Regional Agriculture Strategies and local sectorial plans formulated and approved; c) the Inter-ministerial (planning-sectors) Working Group/Technical Unit on Value chain development are established and functional; d) the agricultural value chains prioritised and model of sustainable support defined in selected regions; e) the required regulations for their development defined and endorsed in consultations with private sector and communities; f) a monitoring and regulation system in place and g) organizational leadership and management capacities of the competent line ministries enhanced.

Result 2: Access to services, infrastructures and markets for small farmers are expanded and improved through sustainable public-private-producers partnerships in selected agriculture value chains.

This result's main outputs should be: a) increase production and yield in the selected value chain b) increase job opportunities especially for youth and women and c) increase number of farmers integrated to markets and d) improve revenue and livelihoods of the targeted beneficiaries.

Result 3: Increased livelihoods and community resilience through better and sustainable land and water management.

This result's main outputs should be: a) Watershed management Plans in selected areas in place, b) increased availability of rural water for productions and human consumption c) water infrastructure maintained according to standard on a Public-Private Partnerships basis c) Increased performance of crops and livestock production in the areas under management.

4.2 Main activities

Result 1 will be achieved by providing targeted technical assistance, training and institutional support to the competent line Ministries (Planning and Agriculture) at federal and regional levels and facilitate multi-stakeholders consultations to define main sectoral and regional priorities. The technical assistance will carry out participatory value chain analysis to determine the model of complementary services from the public and the privates sector; as well as an institutional analysis to assess organisational and human resource requirements. While considering specificities of the region of intervention, the action will also ensure coherence and synergies at the national level. Given the basic conditions in which local government operates, the project may support the acquisition of hardware, so that government services can be effective.

The main types of activities supported will be:

- a) on-job technical assistance and training for Federal and Regional Ministries on planning, management and value chain development,
- b) participative methodologies and expertise for the development of agriculture value-chain,
- c) facilitation of federal and regional multi-stakeholders consultations (public-private-producers),
- d) expertise on human resource management and institution building,
- e) expertise on legal/regulatory frameworks
- f) supply and infrastructure.

The programme will facilitate the development of the capacities of the Ministries of Planning, Agriculture (for results 1 and 2), Water and Environment (for result 3) at federal as well as at regional level.

Result 2 will be achieved by providing small farmers, as part of functional Public-Private-Producers Partnerships, with services, inputs, sustainable technologies, marketing and safety standards as well as key market infrastructures aimed at increasing their productivity and improving their access to market for selected agriculture value chains in Southern and central Somalia. The main types of activities supported will be:

a) Private sector inclusion, the project will identify business opportunities and select and implement business models for private sector investments and participation targeting smallholders' farmers' needs in terms of: investment, market infrastructures and market information, adapted technologies (tillage-storage-irrigation), access to finance and inputs and managerial skills. Farmers needs will be then supported according to their level of counterpart contribution through specific Public-Private-Producers Partnerships and market-based incentives schemes.

Business plans creating jobs, empowering women and integrating youth will be given a priority.

b) Farmers associations' services– the project will support and strengthen existing farmers' associations to develop their members' managerial and governance skills and to support their business plans as well as to ensure that at least partially cost neutral services are provided like joint purchase of inputs and goods, training, information-sharing, access to finance, quality control, land works, storage and packaging, transportation and marketing.

c) Public services – the project will supports public institutions to deliver on their regulatory role (i.e. quality control and certification), market regulation, conflict resolution and rule of law as well as promotion of right of women and other sensitive groups (i.e. IDPs). In addition, public service will be supported to ensure the integration of the most vulnerable groups into Public-Private-Producers Partnerships arrangements.

Result 3 will be achieved by promoting the utilization and dissemination of information on land and water resources, better institutional coordination, good practices and adequate technologies. Key small scale infrastructures aiming at providing a more sustainable access to water in selected areas of Somaliland and Puntland (and partly Galmudug) will be rehabilitated based on watershed management plans. Training and organizational strengthening at community level will ensure the participation of beneficiaries in the implementation and management of waterholes, dams, barrages and rainwater harvesting structures. Areas selection will be based on vulnerability to food security and climate hazards and opportunities. Communities will be trained on disaster risk management.

The main types of activities supported will be:

a) Collection and systematization of data and information available through SWALIM on main watersheds, in northern Somalia (Somaliland, Puntland and some areas from Galmudug),

b) Design of Watershed Management Plans including the participatory process

c) The creation and initial functioning of the Water and Land Communities Committees and of the water supply and service companies,

d) Build or rehabilitate water infrastructures (bunds, boreholes, canals, small dams, reservoir, water catchments, etc.) including the use of "cash for work" schemes for the smallest units. Integrate sanitation at all level.

4.3 Intervention logic

The 11th EDF for Somalia, the COMPACT and the national and regional strategies are all highlighting the importance of productive sectors in steering economic development, providing employment and improving livelihoods.

The theory of change put forward in this programme is based on the assumption we will improve the delivery of services to the people of Somalia, leading to improved incomes production and livelihoods if we build the capacity of line ministries in the key productive sectors to develop strategies and take a leading and facilitating role in their sectors, and we strengthen collaboration between public and private institutions and farmers' association in reaching small scale farmers in the productive sectors, while supporting improvements in natural resource management and small and medium infrastructure.

The project will have a two major phases during the project operational period:

A preparatory phase when the analysis and the initial consultations will be done to define main priorities, challenges and solution models: a) value chain analysis and institutional analysis under

result 1; b) definition of business models for smallholder farmers integration under result 2 ; c) data collection and design of water shed management plans under result 3.

Based on the results of the preparatory phase, an implementation phase will support the following: (result 1) capacity building measures and support to government plans, regulations and services, (result 2) farmers integration as per the investments described in the agreed Public-Private-Producers Partnerships and business plans and, (result 3) land management practices and water infrastructure and capacity of the water user associations and associate water supply/service companies.

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 17 of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.2 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 60 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute non-substantial amendment in the sense of Article 9(4) of Regulation (EU) 2015/322.

5.3 Implementation for budget support component

N.A.

5.4 Implementation modalities

5.4.1 Grants: call for proposals “Food value chain development through Public-Private-Producers-Partnerships” (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grants, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

Objectives and type of actions eligible for financing and expected results are described in the section 4.1 and more specifically under the description of the Result 2, “Access to services, infrastructures and markets for small farmers expanded and improved through sustainable public-private-producers partnerships in selected value chains”.

Actions financed under this call for proposal will contribute to address the gaps identified within the value chain analysis and implement the development strategies and the business models and partnerships generated as result of the consultations with main stakeholders.

(b) Eligibility conditions

Participation in this call for proposal will be open to NGOs and International Organizations with proven experience in food value chain development and public-private partnerships and presence in Somalia.

Subject to information to be published in the call for proposals, the indicative amount of the EU contribution per grant is between EUR 3 500 000 and EUR 7 000 000 and the grants may be awarded to sole beneficiaries and to consortia of beneficiaries (coordinator and co-beneficiaries). The indicative duration of the grants (its implementation period) is 36 months.

(c) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are financial and operational capacity of the applicant. Regarding operational capacity, previous sectoral and/regional experience will be considered.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(d) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for grants under this call is 80% of the eligible costs of the action.

In accordance with Article 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012, if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100%. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(e) Indicative timing to launch the call

The indicative timing to launch the call for proposal is the 4th trimester of year two.

5.4.2 Grant: direct award "Sustainable Land and Water Management in Northern Somalia" (direct management)

(a) Objectives of the grant, fields of intervention, priorities of the year and expected results

Objectives and type of actions eligible for financing and expected results are described in the section 4.1, particularly under the Land and Water Management component of the Result 3, "Increased livelihoods and community resilience through better and sustainable land and water management".

Actions financed under this grant will contribute to ensure proper institutional capacities, coordination and planning as well as the implementation of planned works and infrastructures aimed at improving soil conservation, water management and harvesting practices and technologies to improve access to water for farmers.

(b) Justification of a direct grant

Under the responsibility of the Commission's authorising officer responsible, and in accordance with Art. 190 (1) letter (a) RAP, the grant may be awarded without a call for proposals to Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations.

The selection of FAO as implementing partner is justified because:

- FAO Swalim is the only source of relevant information and data available on water and land in the country and especially in Somaliland and Puntland, where specific assessments have been conducted
- FAO has extensive knowledge, experience in Somalia and internationally about sustainable practices on land and water management.
- FAO is already implementing a EU funded project on Spate Irrigation whose results are very relevant for the program and is already supporting Institutions and Data Centres in Somaliland and Puntland.

(d) Essential selection and award criteria

The essential selection criteria are the financial and operational capacity of the applicant.

The essential award criteria are relevance of the proposed action to the objectives of the call; design, effectiveness, feasibility, sustainability and cost-effectiveness of the action.

(e) Maximum rate of co-financing

The maximum possible rate of co-financing for this grant is 80% of the eligible costs of the action.

In accordance with Article 192 of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012 applicable in accordance with Article 37 of (EU) regulation 2015/323 if full funding is essential for the action to be carried out, the maximum possible rate of co-financing may be increased up to 100%. The essentiality of full funding will be justified by the Commission's authorising officer responsible in the award decision, in respect of the principles of equal treatment and sound financial management.

(f) Indicative trimester to conclude the grant agreement

3rd Trimester of year one

5.4.3 Procurement (direct management)

Institutional capacity building activities (result 1) with linked assessment and participatory analysis will be mainly implemented through a service contract for technical assistance.

Subject in generic terms, if possible	Type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative number of contracts	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Technical assistance for institutional capacity building on value chain and PPPs development (see activities under result 1 and capacity building component under result 2.	Services	1	1 th trimester of year one
Third party monitoring	Services	1	Year 2

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility in accordance with Article 22(1)(b) of Annex IV to the ACP-EU Partnership Agreement.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (in EUR)	Indicative third party contribution (in EUR)
5.4.1 - Result 2: Services and access to markets for productive actors expanded and improved through sustainable partnerships between private and public sector in selected value chains composed of	7 000 000	
– Call for proposals for Food value chain development through Public-Private-Producers-Partnerships (direct management)	7 000 000	1 400 000
5.4.2. - Result 3: Increased production and community resilience and livelihoods through better and sustainable land and water management.	3 200 000	
– Direct Grant to FAO for Sustainable Land and Water Management in Northern Somalia (direct management)	3 200 000	640 000
5.4.13 - Result 1. Enhanced capacity of Somali public institutions to promote development of key productive sectors, composed of	2 000 000	
– Procurement (direct management) Service Contract for Technical Assistance and Participatory Value Chain Analysis	2 000 000	N/A
5.9 – Monitoring & Evaluation	260 000	N.A.
5.10 – Audit	75 000	
5.11 – Communication and visibility	65 000	N.A.
Contingencies	400 000	N.A.
Totals	13 000 000	2 040 000

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

Coherently with its objective of building institutional capacities and ownership for sector strategic planning as well as ensure alignment with national priorities, the programme will use and consolidate the coordination and management mechanisms which are going to be established in the framework of the recent National Development Plan 2017-2020 instead of creating new and parallel ones.

Particularly for Agriculture, the National Forum of Ministries of Agriculture recently established and chaired by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture, will be strengthened by the programme and will have the responsibility to endorse the value chain strategies and action plans and support and oversee the implementation of the Programme's specific interventions.

Programme supported Inter-Ministerial Land and Water Management Committees in Somaliland and Puntland will be responsible for overall coordination and supervision of interventions within the component of Sustainable Land and Water management.

Direction and oversight over program implementation will be ensured by quarterly Projects' Steering Committees at national and where relevant at regional level chaired by the Ministry of Planning and ensuring broad-based stakeholder representation beyond the relevant line Ministries. Coordination with other interventions and alignment with the National Development plan will be ensured through the existing Aid Coordination Mechanisms particularly at the level of the respective sectoral working groups (currently PSG 4).

5.8 Performance monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix. The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

The implementing partners will be responsible to conduct internal baseline surveys mainly (but not exclusively) based on the value chain analysis for result 2 and SWALIM surveys for result 3 as well as consult external data from the National Development Plan (coordinated by MOPIC), the World Bank Household Survey (both expected by the end of 2016) and the Ministries' surveys and/or strategies. Data collected will complete the log frame of the action with specific indicators to be included as baseline and targets.

Specific attention will be made to ensure alignment with baseline and targets of the National Development Plan or official statistics (national and regional) which could meanwhile be developed.

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the importance of the action, a mid-term and final evaluation will be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission via an implementing partner.

A mid-term evaluation may be carried out for learning purposes, in particular with respect to complementing actions which will be formulated in the framework of the 11th EDF mid-term review. A final evaluation will be carried out for accountability and learning purposes at various levels (including for policy revision), taking into account in particular the fact that the results of the actions and the Programme's approach could be scaled up within other potential sectors as livestock and fisheries.

The Commission shall inform the implementing partner at least 6 months in advance of the dates foreseen for the evaluation missions. The implementing partner shall collaborate efficiently and effectively with the evaluation experts, and inter alia provide them with all necessary information and documentation, as well as access to the project premises and activities.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

Indicatively, two contracts for evaluation services shall be concluded under a framework contract for a mid term and final evaluation respectively at the mid-term and the end of the Action.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

Indicatively, one contract for audit services shall be concluded in 2018.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.6 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

A comprehensive communication and visibility work plan will be developed during the inception phase of the programme. The funds allocated under visibility budget line are planned to be implemented centrally and will be pooled with funds from other initiatives from the AAP 2016 Somalia. Visibility actions supported under this heading may cover all EU cooperation activities in Somalia in order to increase coherence in the EU's communication strategy. Care will be taken that substantial visibility will be given to the programmes as described in this Action Fiche. Standards for visibility will be derived from the "EU visibility guidelines for external actions" published by the European Commission.

Procurement procedures will be used for the contracting of the amounts related to communication and visibility. Contracting will be through service contract following EU rules insofar timelines are concerned. For communication and visibility, indicatively a contract will be signed in the second trimester of 2018.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ⁵

The activities, the expected outputs and all the indicators, targets and baselines included in the logframe matrix are indicative and may be updated during the implementation of the action without an amendment to the financing decision. The indicative logframe matrix will evolve during the lifetime of the action: new lines will be added for listing the activities as well as new columns for intermediary targets (milestones) when it is relevant and for reporting purposes on the achievement of results as measured by indicators.

Intervention logic	Indicators	Baselines (2016 unless specified)	Targets (2021 unless specified)	Sources and means of verification	Assumptions
<u>O.O.</u> Revitalize and expand the Somali economy with a focus on livelihood enhancement, employment generation, and broad-based inclusive growth.	1. % of population below poverty level (USD 1 PPP/day) 2. Unemployment Rate (disaggregated by sex and age) 3. Food imports (% of merchandise imports) 4. Food exports (% of merchandise exports)	1. 43,2 (2002) 2. 54% (2012) 3. TBD (to be developed) ⁶ 4. TBD ²	1. Reduction of 10% ² 2. TBD ² 3. TBD ² 4. TBD ²	- WB/UN Statistics and reports (all) - MOPIC Statistics on NDP implementation (all) - Data from Chamber of Commerce and Ministry of Trade (3,4)	
<u>S.O.</u> Food security and nutrition, resilience and livelihood opportunities for smallholders farmers increased through their integration in competitive value chains while practicing sustainable agriculture and Natural Resource management	1.1 Prevalence of stunting ** (EU RF 9 L1) 1.2 Global Acute Malnutrition ** (EU RF 10 L1) 1.3 Jobs created (disaggregated by gender and age) 1.4 Households income levels per season (seasonal trends) in the targeted communities	1.1 23,2 (2009) 1.2 16% (2002-2009) 1.3 0 1.4 TBD (2017)	1.1 19.2 * 1.2 13.2* 1.3 5 000 (75% for youth, 50% for women) 1.4 Increase 10%	- FSNAU (1.1, 1.2) - Unicef/WHO (World Health Organisation) (1.1,1.2) - Baseline, midline and endline surveys (1.3, 1.4) - NDP reports and WB household survey (1.4) - UN/OCHA surveys (1.5) - ECHO surveys (1.5)	-Government of Somalia remains committed to establish a policy, regulatory, and institutional framework that is conducive to the development private sector, public service delivery, youth employment and sustainable natural resources management. -No detrimental interventions or legislation by government. - Natural disasters do not adversely affect implementation of the Action
<u>RESULTS</u> Result 1: Somali public	1.1.1 N. of people receiving government services along	1.1.1 TBD ³ (2018) 1.1.2 1 st draft of national	1.1.1 800 (disaggregated by	- Interim progress reports (all)	-Government officials are motivated to drive the action and

⁵ Indicators aligned with the relevant programming document are marked with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

⁶ Indicators to be identified/updated through WB household survey and NDP baseline and targets coming end of June 2016

institutions are able to plan and coordinate sector policies, to create an enabling environment for public-private-producers-Partnerships and to deliver services for the development of key value chains in the agriculture sector.	<p>1.1.2 selected value chains Agriculture strategy at national and regional level approved and partially funded</p> <p>1.1.3 Regulations and laws approved</p> <p>1.1.4 National Forum of Agriculture established and fully functioning</p> <p>1.1.5 Value chain strategies formulated</p> <p>1.1.6 N. of private sector and producers organizations participating in national and regional consultations</p>	<p>Strategy</p> <p>1.1.3 0</p> <p>1.1.4 0</p> <p>1.1.5 0</p> <p>1.1.6 0</p>	<p>sex and age)</p> <p>1.1.2 National and regional strategies under implementation</p> <p>1.1.3 1 regulatory framework for each value chain approved</p> <p>1.1.4 National Forum of Agriculture regularly held 4 times a year (from 2018)</p> <p>1.1.5 2 (2018)</p> <p>1.1.6 200 (2018)</p>	<p>- Ministry of Agriculture and Water surveys and reports (all)</p> <p>- NDP reports (1.1.2)</p> <p>- Project mid-term and final evaluation (all)</p>	<p>engage all stakeholders</p> <p>-Relevant Federal and State institutions actively and consistently involved in the TA Programme.</p> <p>-The Government of Somalia continues to improve financial governance, transparency and strengthening accountability.</p>
Result 2: Access to services, infrastructures and markets for small farmers are expanded and improved through sustainable public-private-producers partnerships in selected agriculture value chains.	<p>1.2.1 Volume of production and yield in the selected value chain</p> <p>1.2.2 N. of jobs created in selected value chains (disaggregated by gender and age)</p> <p>1.2.3 Participation of farmers in exports and local market.</p> <p>1.2.4 Number of Farmers' Organizations strengthened</p> <p>1.2.5 Volume of private sector investment in value chain</p>	<p>1.2.1 TBD⁷ (2017)</p> <p>1.2.2 0</p> <p>1.2.3 TBD in value chain analysis (2017)</p> <p>1.2.4 0</p> <p>1.2.5 0</p>	<p>1.2.1 Increase at least 20%</p> <p>1.2.2 5 000 (50% youth and women)</p> <p>1.2.3 TBD³</p> <p>1.2.4 50</p> <p>1.2.5 3 mln USD</p>	<p>- Ministry of Agriculture surveys and reports (1.2.1, 1.2.4)</p> <p>- Interim progress reports, midline and endline surveys (all)</p> <p>- NDP reports (1.2.1, 1.2.3)</p> <p>- WB (1.2.5, 1.2.3, 1.2.2)</p> <p>- Project mid-term and final evaluation (all)</p>	<p>-Government, private sector and community level associations agree to work together in the framework of the program to promote productivity</p> <p>-The security, political, social and environmental situation permits appropriate access to target areas & communities and relatively uninterrupted work with relevant partners, associates and target groups throughout the duration of the proposed Programme.</p> <p>- Natural disasters do not adversely affect implementation of the Action</p>

⁷ Based on value chain analysis

Result 3: Increased livelihoods and community resilience through better and sustainable land and water management.	1.3.1	Watershed Management Plans formulated	1.3.1	0	1.3.1	At least 2 (2018)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - SWALIM surveys (1.3.1,1.3.2,1.3.4,1.3.5,1.3.6) - Interim progress reports (all) - midline and endline surveys (all) - Ministries of Water and Agriculture surveys (all) - Ministry of Livestock surveys (1.3.3) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Government, private sector and community level associations agree to work together in the framework of the program to promote sustainable land and water management -The security, political, social and environmental situation permits appropriate access to target areas & communities and relatively uninterrupted work with relevant partners, associates and target groups throughout the duration of the proposed Programme. - Natural disasters do not adversely affect implementation of the Action
	1.3.2	Average distance to water for the target population during the dry seasons.	1.3.2	TBD ⁸ (2017)	1.3.2	TBD ¹⁰		
	1.3.3	Animals mortality rate.	1.3.3	TBD ⁴ (2017)	1.3.3	Reduction by 30%		
	1.3.4	No. of acres of land irrigated	1.3.4	TBD ⁹ (2017)	1.3.4	TBD ⁶		
	1.3.5	No. of acres of land under conservation practice ** (EU RF 24 L2)	1.3.5	As above	1.3.5	As above		
	1.3.6	Amount of flooded areas during rainy season during 3 years after intervention	1.3.6	TBD ⁵ (2017)	1.3.6	Reduction by 50%		

⁸ To be determined during assessments scheduled for the inception phase of the Action

⁹ To be identified from SWALIM analysis on selected watersheds

¹⁰ To be determined within the watershed management plans