

# PASTORAL AND AGRO-PASTORAL ECONOMY IN SOMALILAND PROJECT

Final Project Completion Report  
2016



**UTVIKLINGSFONDET**



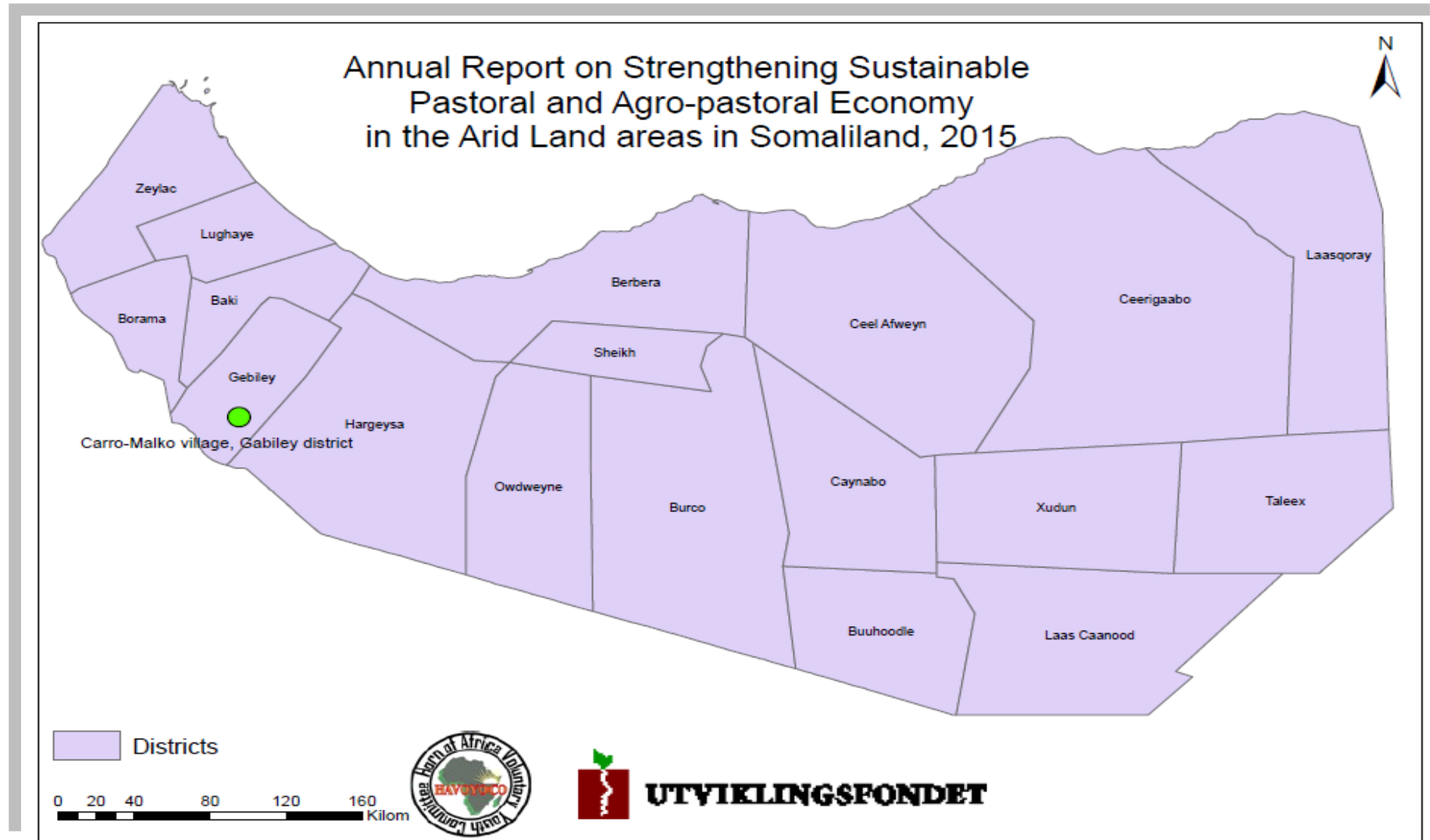
*“Agriculture is the most healthful, most useful and most noble employment of man”*

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## FINAL PROJECT COMPLETION REPORT SOMALILAND LONG TERM

<b>Version</b>	28.2.2017
<b>Country:</b>	Somaliland
<b>Geographic Area(s):</b>	Carro-Malko and Galoley village of Gabiley District, Maroodi Jeeh region (Waqooyi Galbeed).
<b>Programme/Project Name:</b>	Strengthening sustainable pastoral and agro-pastoral economy in Somaliland
<b>Main goal of the project:</b>	The overall project goal is to improve food security and socioeconomic wellbeing of the target communities by enhancing crop and livestock productivity, sustainable land use management, empowering women cooperatives, adoption of value adding, marketing chain and institutional capacity building by the end of the project in 2016. In addition to that, the promotion of seed bank which will serve as a centre for restoration, storage and distribution of agricultural seeds to farmers throughout the country.
<b>Approx. No. of HH covered by the project/</b>	660 HHs
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<b>Report Period:</b>	Year 2015- year 2016
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## A MAP SHOWING THE DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS OF PROJECT AREAS



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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Strengthening sustainable pastoral and agro-pastoral economy in Somaliland project has standardized professional project packages including work plans; project beneficiary criteria, different reporting templates according to responsibility and timing. Several supervision, monitoring and evaluation missions conducted at different methods, responsibility and timing. Competent and professional staff based on field and headquarters and as well as very close and good collaboration with community. Project has started in Carro-Malko village from 2015 to 2016. The project inputs and knowledge were benefited by **852 households (469 MHHs and 383 FHHs)**. The project inputs include provision of good quality seeds, tillage hours supported to vulnerable households, provision of revolving funds to women cooperative, established and trained community animal health workers who works as a mobile team charging barely amount of money for drug cost regeneration from families, construction of two big dams, controlling and curbing gullies erosions and similarly project transferred to the community resilient mechanisms and modern technological knowledge including smart agriculture trainings, climate adaption plans via circus/acrobat drama campaigns for the concept of **to know, to do and to sustain** to community at large, business development and entrepreneurships, good governance and resource mobilization trainings to community management teams.

5 CBOs were structured and developed their capacity by equipping them good governance and management skills, developed mechanisms and packages for sustainability including management hierarchy, bylaws, bank accounts, improved literacy and numeracy for women, linked to relevant line ministries and institutions, allocated schedule for reporting manuals and timelines.

For showcasing, CAHWs have been operating in Carro-Malko settlement in the last two years they have the ability to run cost regeneration for medicines from their animal health services as a result of effective services, coverage and community satisfaction, likewise the livestock diseases were reduced as revealed by final evaluation and partaken two national medication and vaccination campaigns as CAHWs were linked to the Somaliland ministry of livestock. Vis-à-vis system, women cooperative have also been operating in two years of time, the cooperative's capacity is burgeoningly grown as their current financial capacity is **\$16,670** taking into account project input for start-up capital was **\$10,000**. Additionally water management and village development maintained and repaired one damaged dam during heavy rains with floods in April/16 through social and resource mobilization among the community and realised the ability to rent machine-shawl for dam fixing independent from any other engagement and support.

These are the part of the sustainability mechanisms measures enabled by the project relevance and effectiveness ensued by better working approach and assiduousness from the implemented staff.

According to the project impact and legacy, before the project interventions **45 HHs** out **660 HHs** were able to reserve food for critical months, while at the moment **523 HHs** out **660 HHs** performs food reserves in critical months as the final evaluation uncovered.

Besides that the household income was significantly surging as their current average annual income per HH on averagely is **\$1171.048**, whereas prior project intervention the average annual income per HH was **\$ 631** as unravelled baseline (2015) and Final evaluation (2016), respectively.

Availability and access to water sources has been improved, water fetching became closer to the community with less workload with women, similarly water borne diseases were reduced as a result of community positive attitude change towards hygiene and sanitation and hence no water diseases were reported. Knowledge transfer were very significant, community have acquired agriculture related skills and appropriate techniques which have improved crop production and reduced crop

loss and diseases. The income of the women cooperative have increased 40% as a results of business related knowledge and choosing highly demandable commodities.

Subsequently, community awareness and understanding on climate change and environmental conservation knowledge has been increased, similarly formation of soil erosion gullies has been reduced through effective soil conservation techniques.

Eventually, seed bank services recovered indigenouse quality seeds, increased different varieties of cereals, and became relied source of seed disbursement for farmers and to agriculture sector actors including ministry of agriculture, NGOs and agriculture investment companies.

HAVOYOCO and beneficiaries strongly recommended that the project funds to be made early to meet ploughing periods to avert any delays from plantation periods during the rainy seasons since nowadays rainy seasons become unpredictable. Similarly, it is better to sustain project activities with bridging fund for avoiding project gaps.

One of the biggest challenges faced to the project locations are shortage of rainfalls and huge burdens from exodus immigrants affected by the droughts that exists/happened mainly in eastern regions in the country. Furthermore, rill erosion, streams and gullies formations pervasively encroaches to the grazing and farming fields, whereby feeble community don't have the capacity to curb and control the hefty gully expanding around 12 meters per huge rainy seasons.

## **LOCAL CONTEXT**

### **I. Rainfall**

The situation of the annual rainfall of this year was quite good and much better compared to last year's rainfall condition. According to the farming locations, farmers usually do four different types of farming according to their different seasonal rainfall they receive.

The first and second agriculture or the first crops they grow is when the rain falls from **April to May**, this rainfall is known as "**DIRAAC rainfall**" this rainfall was received this year (2016) and the crops that grown at this period is known as "**MAGAABI (first agriculture crops) and MAASIYA (second agriculture crops)**", these are fast growing crops and vegetables such as maize, watermelon, onion and Tomato as first agriculture crops and sorghum and cowpea as second agricultural crops, majority of these crops particularly the first term production usually grow quickly and helps farmers to survive from existing droughts to escape shortage of foods and feed them until the next harvest is due. This Maize of first agricultural practices came out unto modest stage but partially didn't harvest as crops due to the delay of usual amount of rain for its maturity but the sorghum, specifically second plantation is mainly harvested as crops.

The 3<sup>rd</sup> harvesting period which helps farmers to prepare and make food reserves for the winter such as the sorghum and cowpea are the crops they grow in the two consecutive rainfall that comes on 1<sup>st</sup> June to end of July, these rainfall is known as "**SUMMER or XAGAA CADE and SUMMER or XAGAA MADOOBE**", respectively "enough and bit scattered amount of rainfall was received and the harvest or crops they grow within this period is known as "**GUNBOOD**". Farmers sowed seeds to their farms and sprout out properly and harvested accordingly.

The 4<sup>th</sup> seasonal crops are barley, wheat, chickpea, maize and cowpea with the help of the rain that falls from August to September, which is known as "**KARAN rainfall**" and the harvest that is grown is known as "**SIRA**", for this year farmers received limited rainfall at the end of September and mid-October which was eased by huge burdens of immigrants from SOOL, SANAAG, SAAHIL and Togdheer regions of Somaliland and as well as some parts of PUNTLAND hit by pervasive and perilous droughts which severely impacted the frail and fragile pastoralist in those geographical zones.



This limited rainfall resulted very few farmers to harvest their expected yield mainly onion, and maize.

In a net shell, project target locations, its surroundings and outskirts areas received enough and more better rainfall than last year (in 2015), thereby majority of the farmers harvested plenty of fodders and good yield of various crops, mainly water structure facilities such as dams were brimmed by water before September and currently they use as a water fetching for household consumption households Berkads, whereas water for livestock and many other farmers collect water a nearby water boreholes located at Boqor village (west direction of Carro-Malko village which is not more 3 km to farthest farmer resided at the opposite corner of Carro-Malko village).

Livestock are fat and nutritious according to their physical body conditions and appearances, on the other hand presences of livestock diseases was neither observed nor reported according HAVOYOCO's regular monitoring conducted by its staff.

One more incontestable challenge is the presence of the continual influx of immigrants from eastern regions of Somaliland and some parts of Punt land, those immigrants were mainly in destitute and squalor condition and having debilitating livestock who at this moment denuded and devoured the existed pastures and leftover fodder stuffs after complete harvest.

### Summary form of 2016 rainfall season

Seasons' Name in Somali	Months	Expected Rain	Actual Received rain
DIRAAC	April to May	Heavy rainfall	Quite ok
SUMMER: XAGAA	June to July	Small rainfall	Occasional limited amount of rainfall
KARAN	August to October	Heavy rainfall	<b>Limited and heavy rainfall</b>

Table I

## II. Drought

Water and pasture for livestock is quite sufficient where the project is being implemented since they got the first, second and third rainy season. It is estimated that the drought in 2016 killed around 2 million herds of livestock species even though accurate statistics is not yet been disclosed, However, it is obvious that the strewed carcasses were apparently seen everywhere in the country. The drought leftover debilitated dwindle number of livestock which majority of them vulnerable to survive from the rainfalls, thereby so far many of them were died as a result of the rainfalls.

## III. Floods

In the areas where the project is being implemented, there are many dry valleys, when heavy rains come, these dry valleys overflow and flood hence destroy most of farms which are usually located on the valley banks and close by lands, this farms are for both growing crops and rearing of animals and grazing them. Through sequential floods in different years majority of families living in target project area have lost their crops, grazing and farming land. For instant the first rainy season in this year the gully in Carro-Malko village extended 18 meters to a farming land as we observed, figured and asked the community elders.

#### IV. Disease outbreaks

Village management committees, project staff and the community animal health workers didn't reported any new cases of livestock disease breakout but not included the aftermath of the last year.

#### V. Food Grains Price

The prices of crops such as maize, sorghum and cowpea have risen greatly comparing to that of the past year, the drought in the last year has immensely contributed to the price hikes, other than this the little food reserves that was in this areas are running out and this is also contributing to the rising up of prices of the food grains, as well as prices of vegetables are currently sky rocketing.

Name	Unit	SL.SH	USD
Maize	1 Kg	5600	0.75
Sorghum	1 Kg	5000	0.70

Table 2

#### VI. Livestock price

Due to the severe droughts in last year, the prices of livestock was going downward from the beginning of this year, but livestock prices became high due to upcoming *IIDUL Arafa* and pilgrimage obligatory and requirements for slaughtering a ram person who visited *Haj* (pilgrimage). Currently the prices of livestock goes down since severe droughts hit by eastern regions were people are predominantly pastoralists and rearing the biggest number of livestock in the country were gone to die.

Name	Unit	SL.SH	USD
Camel	1	6,225,000	\$ 830
Cattle	1	2,962,500	\$ 385
Shoats	1	600,000	\$ 80

Table 3

#### VII. Political situation

The current political and security situation of the country has been kept relative stable; the major political parties have been in a period of campaigns and greater political activity can be felt throughout the country.

With the biggest highlight of the political situation in Somaliland is the completion of voting registration papers which is at moment close to an end and also there is a hot campaigns and challenges between opposition and ruling party.

#### VIII. Economic Situation

The economic situation of the country has been improving steadily due to the existing tranquillity and increasing small businesses, this is highlighted by the increasing constructions of buildings and new public tarmac roads in most districts and regions.



## **IX. Conflict, synergy with DF partners and others**

The project didn't caused any conflict of interest between the different stake holders whether it's the farmers, community based organizations (CBOs) and the line ministries but as we have observed in our regular monitoring, it strengthened the relationship between the farmers, the CBOs and the offices of the line ministries in Gabiley district.

Projects funded by DF, Norway through the implementation of HAVOYOCO mobilized communities to build their initiatives and engage community cohesions through project knowledge and experience transfer and engaged grass root community based organizations and linked them governmental line institutions including regional offices for ministry of agriculture, NERAD, livestock and environment and other developmental actors on the outskirts surrounding areas. DF funded interventions with the implementation of HAVOYOCO encouraged coherence and synergy among communities, government institutions, partners and other developmental actors on the ground to make sure the efficiency and the effectiveness of the intervention ultimate purpose and build the resilience of the vulnerable communities through preparing them to withstand by their own and linger intervention assets at community level after the phase-out of the projects.

### **METHODOLOGY OF DATA COLLECTION**

The project has periodic and systematic assessment. The assessment is conducted before the beginning or the implementation of the project to assess and draw the needs of the community, problems and constrains that community are having and struggling in terms of agricultural production problems, gender gaps, water and sanitation complications, natural resource hazards and land degradation. The assessments also address ways for tackling and handling and to express implications to arrive for the development and setting out for the indicators of the project. The milestones and the target of the project are also predicted analytically to decide how far the achievement is going according to project logical framework plan once impact evaluation is being conducted. The project has also targeted group of male and female farmers in the locality through random sampling. A **multi-stage cluster sampling** of four levels was used where the district is level 1, cluster or member is level 2 and household is level 3 and the individuals who are willing to participate the survey is level 4 in the multi-stage cluster sampling.

There is no a fact data of census in Somaliland or even Somalia since 1975 telling accurate and can estimate the total population for certain district or region. Due to this constrain there are other number of surveys which are conducted by different institutions. The data collected by those organizations are disorganized and not structured as district or regional level that can be used as reference. Improper supervision of the surveys conducted by the organizations cause lots of errors, these errors occur due to improper data collection, lack of concrete data cleaning and checking. One of the most comprehensive and complex surveys that conducted in Somaliland include a survey carried out by UNFPA which categorized as regional level and this could be the most reliable survey which can be used as a benchmark but the challenge is the availability of this data due to the sensitivity and worrying that some of the clans of Somaliland are being arguing that they are majority and can dominate other clans.

Apart from the availability of raw data to avert any sampling and non- sampling pitfalls, HAVOYOCO used the experience of the local residents with the understanding of geographical settlements of western part of Somaliland. Those communities are normally settled as "**CLUSTERS OR MEMBERS**" unit basis as locally known as "**XUBIN**" meaning that each village is structured as cluster basis where each cluster is resident of sub tribe of a clan that is living in the village. Each

cluster has one focal person as cluster chairperson so the cluster person has the data of total number of households in his/her cluster or “**XUBIN**” as well. From there we just summed up by arrive the total households in the entire village to apply the random process to the total households of the surveyed location. The challenge is to find out the starting point or the first household that is willing to take part the survey since there is no list of the households in that village. However HAVOYOCO employs another alternative technique for obtaining the first household which is the use of “**DAY CODE**” of each day of the survey field work. For instants if the first day of the survey is on 20<sup>th</sup> of February/2016, the first household can be selected as this (**2+0=2**), meaning that go to the centre of the surveyed village count two households towards your right hand side then survey the third household as first households after the interview accomplished skip 1 or 2 households according the size of the surveyed population and so on so forth. The survey is usually conducted by survey expert in the areas of agriculture and other community development projects. There are treatment groups (households received project support) and control groups (not received project support) to do comparative analysis to express explicitly the project outcome and impact as empirical evidence for the positive change of the project inventions.

## STAKEHOLDER MONITORING

<b>Stakeholders</b>	Any <b>changes</b> or incidents that should be noted related to the stakeholders.
<b>Population</b>	<p><b>Management level:</b> The biggest positive clue change that public sector can observe is/are a community that has functional management organ structured as hierarchy called village development committee (VDC) who are responsible the overall issues of the village by identifying village needs, engagement of women to take part developmental interventions to reduce gender gaps. This VDC acts as proper bridge of community to government as well.</p>
<b>Private sector</b>	<p><b>Women business Groups:</b> Mobilising and organising women cooperatives and developing their capacity on numeracy and literacy was positive tangible sign of our project, They were supported to perform their daily recording financial books and transactions in their accounts which were in-lined with project objectives and marked as DF interest. There are now women groups in business who are equipped with small business management systems. Currently the situation of the business capability of women is changed since they can bargain with other business traders such as livestock and crop traders as long as they are connected and linked properly the price trends that are available in the market follow up information in Gabiley livestock and commodity markets.</p>
<b>Public sector</b>	<p><b>Management level:</b> Supporting of village management committee by developing their capacity to familiarize their roles and responsibility including identifying of community needs, prioritising and implementing with possible intervention and maximum effort from both within and outside the community was felt to be a great achievement of DF project intervention, for example during the droughts the VDC were Able to organise themselves and meet with Gabiley authority to discuss the situation since VDC acts as proper bridge between community and government as well.</p>
	<p><b>Production Level:</b> The entire community is currently aware of that they previously lost their indigenous seeds and they are in the right time to look for their original seeds to assist the community seed bank which is going to restore, store and supply agricultural seeds for the farmers to receive tested and screened seeds and produce high quality products with maximum yield</p>
	<p><b>Attitudinal Change:</b> Previously, farmers used to plan their farms by scattering and sowing seeds in a meaningless way. This resulted crop failure in different ways, but now they apply agronomic practices such as intercropping, crop rotation, spacing, early plantation, row planting and etc.</p> <p><b>Livestock Management:</b> There are now two community animal health workers available in the project locations and operation, who cure, treat and vaccinate the livestock as soon as the household requires with the least price that everyone can afford. On the other hand these also contribute national livestock vaccination campaigns because they work with ministry of livestock once required them.</p>

## RISKS MANAGEMENT

Description of Risk	Does this occur this year? What has been done to reduce the impact? How has the risk occurred affected the project implementation?
1. Droughts	It worsened as in 2015, there is a shortage of rainfall in some seasons but severe drought happened in eastern regions of the country which caused eastern population to move into western areas including project locations. These influx immigrants brought terrible burdens on the residents as they shared their pasture, hey, food and shelter. Now the impact drought is felt in project areas the mainly brought exodus internal displaced people which supposed famine breakout as in 2011.
2. Floods	Didn't happen
3. Security	Didn't happen
4. Crop diseases	Didn't happen
5. Low rate of technological transfer	Didn't happen
<b>Internal Risks</b>	
6. Implementation	Didn't happen
7. High turnover of staff	Didn't happen
8. Mismanagement of fund	Didn't happen

## **SUSTAINABILITY / EXIT STRATEGY**

For the purpose of sustainability, 5 CBOs were established, structured and equipped with all necessary capacity buildings, local community were trained as a means of mobilising themselves as well as conduct awareness raisings for the development of their community, communication between the local community was strengthened to become more effective for example established and trained water management committee are currently responsible for water infrastructure maintenance. Incontestable case regarding water facility maintenance and sustainability was during the first rainy season in this year from late April to Mid-May huge consecutive rainfall was received which damaged of the their dams, the water management committee took an action for repairing and maintenance by rented machine-shawl and mobilized community in order to contribute their force. The water management committee together with village development committee promptly repaired the dam and this is one of the manifestation mechanism measures for sustainability during the life of the project.

Daroor women cooperative in Carro-Malko village has been operated for the last two years with capital start-up of USD 10, 000 and presently their financial movements burgeoning as their total income is USD 16, 6700. This surge increment is ensued by monthly saving they perform that is USD 2 per women and marketable techniques they received HAVOYOCO grant and finance personnel who carried out to them close monitoring, helping, guiding and training. The women cooperative equipped at the moment sustainability mechanism measures including bylaws, managent hierarchy, bank accounts and daily financial record keepings as they are now literate after they accomplished 6 months for literacy and numeracy contributed to project by HAVOYOCO.

Two community animal health workers have been trained and provided start-up drugs and tools in 2015, presently they have been operating two years and have the ability of regenerating their drugs and tools with the absent of additional project inputs. The CAHWs fills monthly reporting manuals developed by HAVOYOCO and report both to village development committee and HAVOYOCO staff and district office for livestock on demand.

CAHWs are sustained to provide basic animal health services to the community as a long term sustainability strategy and already connected with ministry of livestock in order to partake and contribute national vaccination campaigns and for the time being CAHWs partook two national medication and vaccination campaigns conducted by Somaliland ministry of livestock.

Overall project has put on place sustainability mechanism measures as the project organized community and developed trained management teams, linked line ministries, institutions and taught community that they can support, contribute and maintain independently to their communal facilities and structures and also the relevance of project inputs can be viewed from the beneficiaries as the legacy of the project impacts prepared community structures and individuals to be perceived sense ownership which will pull the communities into long-term oriented strategy thereby enable them sustainability of project inputs and messages in the long run.

## **OUTCOMES**

### **OUTCOME I: INCREASED FOOD SECURITY FOR RURAL HOUSEHOLDS**

The project has solely one outcome which have long term measurable themes for food reserves in critical months and household income. As the baseline findings carried out in 2015 revealed only 45 HHs have food reserves in critical months from December to March. The project introduced resilience mechanisms and crop productivity inputs including climate smart crop production

trainings, provision of good quality seeds which dramatically resulted 523 HHs have food reserves in critical months as uncovered final evaluation carried out in December 2016.

In addition to that project inputs included livestock management, productivity mechanisms and message, water infrastructure, community management teams and women micro-credit group ensued economic improvement at household level for evidence to this the household before project execution was USD 631 as 2015 baseline unravelled, whereas current household income is 1171.048 as the finally conducted research in December 2016 noted.

## **OUTPUTS:**

### **OUTPUT I: IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL PRACTICE**

#### **Activity 1.1: Conducted Sustainable Agriculture Training Work Shop for 84HHs (48 MHHs and 36 FHHs)**

A total of 84HHs (48 MHHs and 36 FHHs) farmers were trained on crop production training techniques in 2015 and 2016 for Carro-Malko village farmers, the methodology of the training were mainly participatory approaches and practical field demonstrations. The purpose of the trainings was to upgrade agricultural technical skills for farmers, to improve food security, encourage and motivate farmers for the new agricultural innovations and to transfer new extension packages to farmers to meet the change. The contents of the trainings included soil analysis, soil and water conservation mechanisms, farming methods, selection of good quality seeds and crop diversities approaches. These crop production trainings contributed directly milestones of the project as their average crop production yields burgeoning in accordance to the baseline.

#### **Activity 1.2: Purchased and distributed high quality seeds to 109 HHs (45 FHHs and 64 MHHs) farming communities**

A total of 736.25 Kg (cereals, legumes and onion) were distributed to 109 HHs (45 FHHs and 64 MHHs) on March and April in 2015 and 2016 before seasonal plantation periods. In 2016 seeds were purchased from Galoley community seed banks which are the only reliable seed facility in the country.

#### **Activity 1.3: Undertaken 218 tillage hours for 109 HHs (45 FHH and 64 MHH)**

A total of 218 tillage hours were supported to most vulnerable 109 HHs (45 FHH and 64 MHH) in Carro-Malko village each family received 2 tillage hours on April - May in 2015 and 2016 respectively.

#### **Activity 1.4: Community Animal Health workers Training (2 males and 0 females)**

Two CHWs were trained and equipped with essential veterinary drugs and tools. The basic trainings were given on 2015 and followed refresher training on 2016.

During the training the following main points were learned

- Characteristics of health animal
- Characteristics of diseased livestock
- Common livestock diseases in their area
- Causes, symptoms and treatment of different livestock diseases



- Uses of CAHWs tools and kits

According to the results of the final evaluation only few Households were complaining livestock diseases, only 65 livestock were recorded to be suffering diseases compared to the baseline 3054 livestock were infected by diseases.

#### **Activity 1.5: Purchase and supply of 7 Veterinary drug kits (2 males and 0 females)**

After the completion of the CAHWs training, the trained CAHWs were provided drug kits, 1 kit per CAHWs. The drugs were distributed in 2015 in the presence of ministry of livestock; village development committee, community animal health workers and HAVOYOCO project staff.

The drugs given to them are list below.

NO	DESCRIPTION	QTY	UNIT
1	Spraying Pumps	2	A 20 litres
2	Drenching Guns	2	A 60 ML
3	Disposable syringes	7	A 20 CC
4	Sulpha tabs	21	5 grams
5	Invermectin	49	50ML BTL
6	Cypermethren	7	1000ML
7	DE-Warmer	35	1000ML
8	DE-Warmer Boluses	7	300mg
9	Hand gloves	7	disposable
10	Mouth cover	2	disposable
11	Overcoat	2	free xx
12	Handbags	2	Handbags

**Table 6: Drug kits**

#### **Activity 1.6: Baling boxes demonstration (communal).**

6 light metal steel baling boxes of (40x60cm in size) were offered to the community to store good quality fodder for the livestock on December 2015. Baling boxes are used to store and preserve the pasture for a longer period, the livestock species could be fed well so they can become healthier and give more milk.

#### **Activity 1.7: Established 1 water management committees**

7 member committees (3 females and 4 males) were established and trained for water source management in Carro-Malko village of Gabiley district on April 2015. The purposes of the committee are to be responsible for overall water source management, maintenance and promotion of hygiene and sanitation.

### **Activity 1.8: Conducted 1 training on water, hygiene and sanitation**

**7 (3 females and 4 males)** were trained on water, hygiene and sanitation training in Carro-Malko village of Gabiley district on May 2015. The objective training included water source management, maintenance, hygiene and sanitation.

### **Activity 1.9: Established farmer's Association (8 females and 12 males).**

**20 members (8 females and 12 males)** farmer association committee were established in Carro-Malko village of Gabiley district on April 2015. The objectives of the establishment was to overcome and address all environmental hazards, poor farming system, crop production challenges, farm pests and diseases in order to keep crop production quality.

## **OUTPUT 2: INCREASED NUMBER OF WOMEN AND YOUTH INVOLVED IN SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISE**

### **Activity 2.1: Trainings for managing innovation and entrepreneurship for women cooperative (20 members).**

20 women established as cooperative and trained on business development, entrepreneurship and marketing techniques on sept 2015 and August 2016.

It is worth mentioned that HAVOYOCO has contributed 6 months of literacy and numeracy training for the 20 women in the cooperative and they are able to read and write which eased them to perform their financial basic record keepings.

### **Activity 2.2: Provision of grants to women cooperative (USD 10,000).**

20 women cooperatives were given small grant equivalent to (USD 10,000) during 2015 and 2016 as start up fund. Currently the women cooperatives have 240 shouts ( sheep and goat) and USD 4600 as a cash in their account.

## **OUTPUT 3. INCREASED ACCESS TO NATURAL RESOURCES**

### **Activity 3.1: Construction of contour bunds by using machines**

34 Hs (15 FHHs and 19 MHHs) were received 68 hrs of soil bund constructions each HHs received 2 tractor hours of soil bunds using machine-shawl on April 2016 and March 2015. Objectives of constructing contour bunds were to reduce soil erosion, to reduce water runoff, to increase soil water infiltration rate, to increase crop production, to hold up the fertile soil in order to meet food security by increase production. Each soil bund composed of **Length: 80m, Average width: 1.6m and Height: 0.9m.**

### **Activity 3.2: Climate change assessment**

On August 2016, HAVOYOCO conducted climate change assessment in Carro – Malko village of Gabiley district; during the assessment community profile, historical droughts mapping, hazards ranking and other tools were employed to obtain effective, efficient and reliable information which could be related to the ongoing climate changes in Somaliland.

As the assessment revealed that Somaliland climate is changing year after year, as a result of recurrent droughts and environmental degradations.

Western regions of Somaliland used to receive most of rain in **March –May and August and September**, but it's not reliable since it delays or gives less water compared to previous years

people move distant areas for water fetching due to lack of water storage management as the assessment noted.

In order to ensure people's adoption to climate changes, they need to be given capacity building awareness on climate variability adaptation plans to be resilient and preparedness on climate change and shocks.

### **Activity 3.3: Climate shows**

To increase the resilience of target community to drought, awareness raising drama was conducted in Caro –Malko village by HAVOYOCO circus team on August 2016.

They presented a well-organized drama that carries different messages of climate adaptation and encourages farmers to increase their production

The message of the drama will be composed of the following

- ✓ Existence of climate changes
- ✓ Climate change adaptation techniques: To know, To do and To Sustain
- ✓ Farming and crop rotation techniques
- ✓ Climate is changing food and agriculture must too.

Communities are mostly illiterate, but presenting information in terms of drama will help them to understand the problem and its solutions.

### **Activity 3.4. Construction of two dam 1 (1 Dam (100m\*80m\*1.7m) ) and dam 2 (1 Dam (100m\*100m\*2 m) in Carro-Malko**

Two dams were constructed in Caro Malko village in August 2016 and May 2015, the volume of dam 1 is each 20,000 meter cubic and dam 2 is a 30,000 meter cubic.

Due to recurrent droughts, limited water facilities were experienced by the people in Caro- Malko village which resulted to travel long distant to fetch water, women and children who are mainly involving water fetching activities experienced many difficulties.

## **OUTPUT 4: ORGANIZATIONAL STRENGTHENED**

### **Activity 4.1: Organize 1 trainings workshop for established cooperatives on governance, and conflict resolution training (5 females and 10 males)**

15 members (5 females and 10 males) were trained on good governance, peace building and conflict resolution was held in Carro-Malko village of Gabiley district on May 2015. The training objective are included good leadership, internal management and structure of committees, conflict sources, conflict trigger and conflict resolution mechanisms. And to apply conflict management design to real problems.

### **Activity 4.1: Final Evaluation**

On December 2016 Final evaluation was conducted. With the focus on these areas;

- House hold income
- Community and household asset
- Food production and reserves
- Environment and water

The methodologies of the evaluation were household survey, focus group discussions, key informant interviews, observational analysis and desk review. The evaluation measured the overall efficiency, effectiveness, relevance, impact, sustainability and participation of the project interventions.

## **PROJECT COMPONENT 2: COMMUNITY SEED BANK PROJECT**

### **Activity 1.1: Technical training and capacity building on community seed bank management and handling for 27 members (13 F and 14 M).**

27 members (13 F and 14 M) were established and trained on seed bank management in October 2015 and August 2016. The objectives of the training included seed identification, selection, processing, treatment, germination test, storage, and packaging, labelling and marketing, Inventory management.

### **Activity 1.2: Seed Reproducing Test**

In 2015 and 2016 HAVOYOCO technical staff and community seed bank practitioners conducted seed test through row planting systems to ensure the quality of the available seeds in the seed bank before they go out to the farmers to avert any poor germination of seeds.

### **Activity 1.3. Water for testing and planting**

Seed germination test has been carried out to know the quality of seed germination by watering the seed for one month to decide the seeds that are eligible to move to the gene bank and seed store. This is part of seed bank promotion activities

### **Activity 1.4: Seed Collection: Cereals And Vegetables**

During the life of the seed bank the following seeds were collected.

<b>NO</b>	<b>NAME OF THE SEED</b>	<b>QUANTITY (Kg)</b>
<b>1</b>	Cereals	2867
<b>2</b>	Legumes	600
<b>3</b>	Oil crops	50
<b>4</b>	Vegetable	65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3582 Kg</b>

The following criterion are applied to use seed bank services

- Being a membership of the seed bank
- Returning back 20% of total amount of seeds taken
- Filling receiving and returning seed forms

The objectives of returning 20% of the seed are to encourage farmers to increase their production and to keep away seeds from extinction.

### **Activity 1.5: Organize 1 training workshops on good governance, leadership and management for village development committee.**

5 individuals (4 men and 1 woman) were trained on Good governance, leadership and management on July 2016. The main objectives of the training were

- Introducing Meaning of Good Governance and its Principles.
- Enhancing community Management Structures and identification of different roles and responsibilities.
- Development of bylaws

#### **Activity I.6. National Awareness Events: World food day and 1<sup>st</sup> Anniversary of the CSB**

HAVOYOCO participated 2016 World food day organized by Somaliland Ministry of Agriculture, Which was held on 16<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 in Hargaisa and participated by many local and international NGOs as well as different farming cooperatives from different regions, the theme of this year was **“climate is changing, food and agriculture must too”**, but HAVOYOCO as an organization got the opportunity to encourage farmers to increase their production and a chance to make marketing for GALOLEY Community seed bank in which many new customers including NGOs became familiar and promised to be active customers.

On the other hand, on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2016 HAVOYOCO organized the commemoration of first anniversary of Galoley seed bank at Galoley village the ceremony of the first anniversary of Galoley seed bank was held in the compound of the seed bank and was participated 24 participants (11 males and 13 females) consists of government officials and Community seed bank committee, and farmers

#### **The objectives of the ceremony were**

- Encouraging farmers to increase their production
- Encouraging seed bank committee to increase their effort and ensure maximum beneficiaries for the seed bank
- Sharing the seed bank committee and farmers the messages discussed during world food day particularly information related to seed bank and how other NGOs are willing to cooperate
- Improving the relationship between seed bank committees and other stakeholders.
- Publicizing Galoley community seed bank by conducting its first anniversary
- Discuss the challenges and achievements of the seed bank.

#### **Activity I.7: Exposure visit to Ethiopia Community Seed Banks**

On November 2016, HAVOYOCO technical staff and 3 members of Seed bank committee conducted visit to Ethiopia community seed and gene banks, areas visited include Ejere, Cheffi Donusa and Olemkombi, the team also met with Ethiopian ministry of agriculture officials and biodiversity institute.

#### **Objectives of the visit**

- Experience sharing on how seed banks are handled, maintained and sustained
- To collect and purchase some seeds which are less or totally unavailable in Somaliland

The exposure visit was done successfully and its main findings include but not limited that the seed banks are handling by well-structured volunteer committees, seed banks are multi-service providers, seed banks are one of the community properties, seed banks have close and multiple stakeholders, and finally seed banks are sources of restorations and multiplications of different varieties.

**Table C: HAVOYOCO RESULT FRAMEWORK**

	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Narrative	Indicators	Baseline	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2016	Actual 2016
<b>Impact, or "Goals"</b>	Improved livelihoods in Somaliland						
<b>Outcomes</b>	Increased food security for rural households	1.1. Number of HH with energy food reserves in critical months (Dec - March)	45 HH	660 HH	44 HHs	660 HHs	523 HHs
		1.2. Average annual income from project interventions.	USD 631	USD 720	USD 745.883	USD 785	USD 1171.048
	Output	Output Indicators	Baseline	Target 2015	Actual 2015	Target 2016	Actual 2016
<b>Outputs</b>	1. Food production increased	1.1 Productivity of cereals (ton/Ha)	Average yield: Sorghum: 0.10 ton/ha Maize: 0.075 ton /ha	Sorghum: 0.25 ton/ha Maize: 0.17 ton/ha	Sorghum: 0.13 ton/ha Maize: 0.04 ton/ha	Sorghum: 0.28 ton/ha Maize: 0.21 ton/ha	Sorghum: 0.26 ton/ha Maize: 0.16 ton/ha
		1.2 Production of tomatoes (ton/Ha)	Average yield: 0 ton/ha	0 ton/ha	0.53 ton/ha	0.73 ton/ha	0.61 ton/ha
		1.3 Number of livestock affected by disease	3054 livestock	78 livestock	219 livestock	75 livestock	65 livestock
	2. Increased number of women involved in small business enterprises	2.1 Number of women engaged in small business enterprises	0 women	20 women	20 women	20 women	20 women
	3. Increased access by target groups to	3.1 Number of HH with access to safe water	75 HH	317 HH	0 HHs	317 HHs	420 HHs



	natural resources.	3.2 Walking distance (in km) for women and children to water point.	9.4 km	4.0 km	8 km	3 Km	3 Km <sup>1</sup>
		3.3 Area of soil erosion (Ha)	1.1 Ha	0.8 Ha	0.7 Ha	0.6 Ha	0.7 Ha
	4.Strengthened civil society	4.1 Number of cooperatives and CBOs strengthened	0 CBOs and cooperatives	4 CBOs and cooperatives	4 CBOs and cooperatives	5 CBOs	5 CBOs
		4.2 % of women in leadership roles	0%	33%	33%	50%	50%

#### Method of data collection

The methods used for data collection through the project's life cycle were interview questionnaires and focus group discussions. Random sampling for respondent selection was used. There are treatment groups (households received project support) and control groups (not received project support) to do comparative analysis to express explicitly the project outcome and impact as empirical evidence for the positive change of the project invention.

<sup>1</sup> Dry season, but during wet season the distance is less since two dams were constructed in project site.

## **CHALLENGES FACED AND DEVIATIONS FROM PROJECT**

Project activities, interventions and engagement were accomplished according to the project work plan. In 2015 there were severe drought which impacted total crop failures whereas in 2016 farmers experienced shortage of rainfall in some of the rainy seasons plus huge burdens from influx immigrants affected by the droughts happened in eastern regions of the country who brought loathsome effect over pasture, fodder, hay, household food and shelter. However combination of the negative impacts from the last two years can be summarized as

- Consecutive heavy rainfalls in project locations and surrounding settlements in the first agricultural season which hindered to plough the farms since they become slippery and muddy which protected tractors to plough,
- After the farms drained the tractors became booming and busy as all the farmers were ready to plant, farmers were waiting for long time to cultivate their farms since they survived a prolonged severe drought which mainly caused crop failure (in 2015).
- For the case of soil erosion indicator nothing is changed because of dry valley, rill erosion, streams which are common in Carro-Malko village. This land degradation and soil erosion features encroaching pervasively and perilously to the farms which is inevitable to control easily.

## **LESSONS LEARNT**

- Close relationship and feedback with communities helps proper implementation of project activities.
- The exposure visit in Ethiopia community seed banks lowered incentive expectation by the seed bank committees, encouraged voluntarism and sense of ownership.
- Good relation and coordination with relevant government officers and other stakeholders improved effectiveness of the project interventions.
- Community satisfactory on effectiveness of services provided by CAHWs
- The timing of plough and sowing of seeds doesn't meet usually the rainy season because of delays in funds.
- Farmers were applied crop production techniques included intercropping and row planting as a result of practical demonstrations.
- Trainings on business development, book keeping and literacy/numeracy have improved record keeping and bank accounting uses by women cooperatives.
- By practicing and applying technological skills farming have nowadays increased as they learned more skills from the crop production training that was offered to them.

## **MOST SIGNIFICANT CHANGE STORIES**

Halimo Yusuf is a 51 years old woman, living in Caro-Malko village, she is the head of family with 11 persons who struggles the daily lives of her family. She owns four cows and nine goats as an asset. Unfortunately severe drought has affected and lost two cows and four goats. During the intervention of this project Halimo got the opportunity to be included to those women cooperatives who were trained basic business management and given revolving fund grant as a member of the cooperative. Her cooperative received USD 6000 in 2015 and additional USD 4000 in 2016 from the project and invested to 300 herds of sheep and goat and 40 herds of cow, with the intention to fatten livestock during the rainy season from April in order to sell in the pilgrimage/Haj time around September but the expected rainfall was failed. Fadumo and her cooperative have faced a challenge to feed and provide water for 100 herds during the stress period. At that point Halimo called for an urgent meeting to the rest of the members to come up with a solution for that challenge.

“We have to sell all our herds promptly since we cannot manage their water and pasture” Halimo said and she suggested to shift the business into selling profitable animal feed and fodder which are highly demanded in the settlements and its surrounding. She added “this was one of the marketing strategies and techniques acquired from the trainings we received”.

The women cooperative members have realised that this new business is profitable and relevant to their context.

“Now our capital summation of herds and cash in hand is \$ 16670 and some of the livestock is still in our hand” said by Halimo.

“Before the period of project intervention we couldn’t able to cover all our expenses, but currently as a result of our gained profit enables us to cover part of our household expenses such as clothes for children, utensils, medication, education and some foods” concluded by Halimo.



**Photo 1: Case study**

## **MOST PROUD OF**

The successful implementation of DF project in Caro-Malko village induced HAVOYOCO staff to be proud of what they have done by supporting vulnerable community and observing the result of their impact. HAVOYOCO has a long term experience on community intervention and uses unique strategy that begins community entry and ends community exit. We ensure to have good collaboration and communication with stakeholders, show flexibility accordingly and implement the right project at the right place. HAVOYOCO programs are characterised to be implemented as planned, monitored regularly to adjust any deviations.

There are many ways of strengthening good collaboration with partner organisations including but not limited

- Familiarising the context that the partner is working in
- Improving means of communication with the partners
- Conducting regular/irregular monitoring and meetings
- Discussing lessons learnt on time and adjust and deviations accordingly
- Showing flexibility when things fail to work

Programme activities can be best flowed in a number of ways including conducting regular monitoring at different stages, receiving and answering the needs of the partner, flow up the advices of the partner and conducting site/community visit for overall observation.

Releasing of funds at the right time could improve the project's impact because as experienced the timing of plough and sowing of seeds doesn't meet usually the rainy seasons because of delays in funds.

**PROJECT INTERVENTION PHOTOS**



**Photo 1: Seed bank store, Waranoot field visit**



**Photo 2: Carro-Malko Dam 1**



**Photo 3: Seed test in seed bank demonstration site**



**Photo 2: Seed test in seed bank demonstration site**