

List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and June 2014 contributing to Output 1.1

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations in 2013	Activities implemented and package received in 2013	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
Distribution of inputs (e.g. seeds, day-old chicks, fishing vessels and gear and fish handling equipment)	Operation trial performance tests on agro-climatic adaptation and farmers' perception of new varieties of fodder for the diversification of income	50 farmers <i>(FRP in Dollow)</i>	FAO is carrying out operational trial performance tests on agro-climatic adaptation and farmers' qualitative evaluation of new fodder varieties. FAO distributed seeds and cuttings (an average of 4.8 kg per beneficiary), and provided six irrigation vouchers and management training for the introduction and agro-ecological adaptation of three cultivars of: a staple crops (sweet potato, including two varieties of red-fleshed sweet potato); two types of grasses (Sudan grass and Napier grass); and four species of trees (<i>Leucaena spp</i> , <i>Sesbania spp</i> , <i>Calliandra spp</i> and <i>Mullberry</i>). The beneficiaries, 50 farmers (40 men and 10 women), have already started planting a larger area than initially expected. <i>*25 beneficiaries of these activities also participated in 2.1 (operational trials for sustainable intensification)</i>		
	Introduction of Push and Pull Technology through			30 farmers in Gabiley District, Hargeisa.	Two field technician from Somaliland were trained in Mbita for a period of four months and there after

	combined cereal and fodder production with an aim of increasing productivity while at the same time controlling stem borers in farms				trained a group of 30 farmers in Somaliland on the push and pull techniques. The project successfully kicked off in March with input distribution (Maize, Sorghum, Bracharia Mulato and desmodium and farm tools) by FAO.
	Introduction of vegetable production for the diversification of income	147 households in Bari (Puntland)	FAO distributed the following inputs and equipment to 147 households: 352 kg of assorted vegetable seeds (tomato, bell pepper, onion, carrot, spinach, beet root and watermelon); 107 assorted farm tools (petrol engine, water pumps and solar energy water pumps); protective clothes; knapsack sprayers; and four donkey-drawn ploughs. <i>* These households are also included in 2.1 (distribution of equipment [petrol/solar water pump, donkey ploughs etc.]) and 4.2 (establishment of 13 farmer field school (FFS) groups)</i>		
	Fodder production and processing for the diversification of income	235 households in Togdheer (Somaliland)	A total of 235 households in Togdheer (part of three new associations and six existing ones) were provided with training on production techniques, as well as fodder production and processing packages (0.8 MT fodder/pasture seeds; 100 baling boxes; 100	1 425 households: 35 households in Woqooyi Galbeed; 190 in Gedo; 1 200 households in Hiraan.	A total of 35 households in Gebilley (Woqooyi Galbeed) received one 1 fodder processing chaff-cutter while 200 in Dollow (Gedo) and 1 200 households in Beletweyne (Hiraan) received fodder production

			sickles; 300 kg sisal twine; two hammer-mills; four chaff-cutters). <i>*These households are also included in 2.1 (distribution of equipment and training), 2.2 (rehabilitation of canals) and 2.3 (provision of efficient natural resource management (NRM) utilization technologies)</i>		and processing equipment & tools (chaff-cutters, hay baling boxes, sisal twines and sickles).
Introduction of fishing for the diversification of income	20 resident households; 25 IDP households in Gedo (South Central) <i>(FRP in Dollow)</i>	Following the distribution of fishing equipment (including fishing gear), training was provided to both IDP and resident households. The training included fishing techniques, fish storage, fish handling and cooking, as well as practical assistance for the formation of fishing associations specific to resident households. In October 2013, as part of the awareness raising campaign, a major event was held on World Food Day in Dollow. This was followed by awareness raising activities throughout the region. <i>*These households are also included in 3.2 (association creation and training)</i>			
Provision of fishing inputs	350 households in Benadir and Bari (Puntland) <i>(IHRA)</i>	Selective, low impact fishing gear was distributed to 350 households in Benadir and Bari in 2013. Similar gear was delivered in December 2013 to Galgadud, Mudug, Middle Shabelle and Woqooyi Galbeed for distribution			

			to 1 010 households between January and February 2014.		
	Introduction and distribution of banana seedlings for the diversification of income	98 households (one farmers' association) in Lower Shabelle (South Central)	In support of income diversification activities, FAO distributed 34 975 improved banana seedlings (from tissue cultures of Williams variety) which were provided to the farmers' association.		
Training of producers on input use and production techniques	Support for honey production to diversify income through training and distribution of inputs	488 households trained in Togdheer, Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed (Somaliland)	FAO provided training to 488 households on general bee husbandry practices, with 170 households benefiting from the distribution of beehives, harvesting gear, extractor kits and honey presses.	150 households in Awdal	FAO through an implementing partner provided training to 150 households on general bee husbandry practices and value-addition of hive products and rural commercialization to strengthen marketing in Borama district (Awdal region).
		Gedo (South Central), and 170 households provided with inputs in Togdheer and Awdal (Somaliland)	Training was provided to 20 households in Boroma (Togdheer) on value addition techniques for the production of honey by-products, such as candles, soap and body cream, and on how to open a rural business.	10 households in Woqooyi Galbeed	FAO also trained 10 households in Gebilley District (Woqooyi Galbeed region) on general bee husbandry. The households in Gebilley will receive intensive training on value addition in August 2014.
	Support for fodder production, conservation and processing to diversify	30 492 households: Provided training	FAO provided training on fodder production and conservation, and fodder input processing to 30 492 households. Under IHRA, 29 904 households	1 675 households: 190 households in Gedo; 150 households in Awdal; 35 households in Woq Galbeed; 1 200 households in Hiraan;	FAO provided training on fodder production and conservation, processing of natural fodder or crop residues, and rangeland rehabilitation and utilization

	<p>income through training and distribution of inputs</p>	<p>to 29 904 households in Bay and Bakool (South Central), of which 5 600 households received inputs in Bay) (<i>IHRA</i>)</p> <p>235 households in Togdheer (Somaliland) were provided with training and inputs; 125 households were trained in Woqooyi Galbeed (Somaliland); 48 households in Gedo (South Central) were provided with training (<i>FRP in Dollow</i>)</p> <p>180 community animal health workers (CAHWs) were trained in Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, and</p>	<p>in Bay and Bakool received intensive and general training on improved fodder production and processing. Of these households, 5 600 in Bay received a fodder processing package comprised of hay baling boxes; sickles; weighing balances; and sisal twine. During the input distribution, the 5 040 households also received refresher training on fodder production.</p> <p>FAO supported 360 households as follows: 235 households in Togdheer and 125 households in Woqooyi Galbeed were trained on intensive and general improved fodder production and processing. The 235 households in Togdheer were provided with fodder processing equipment comprised of baling boxes, sickles, sisal twine, hammer-mills and chaff-cutters. Under FRP, 48 households were trained on fodder production and processing in Dollow (Gedo).</p> <p>In addition, 180 CAHWs in Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, and Middle Shabelle participated in a training of trainers (ToTs) on improved fodder production through conservation of crop residues and</p>	<p>100 households Togdheer. (177 households who received training in Gedo are under FRP)</p>	<p>of browsing fodder by timely harvesting to 190 households in Dollow District (Gedo region) out of which 177 households are supported under the FRP; 150 households in Borama district (Awdal region); 35 households in Gebilley district (Woqooyi Galbeed region); 1 200 households in Beletweyne district (Hiraan region) and 100 households in Burao district (Togdheer region).</p>
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		Middle Shabelle (South Central) (IHRA)	natural grasses. This programme benefited 10 villages. 120 of the CAHWs trained were provided with a fodder processing package comprised of hay baling boxes, sickles, weighing balances and sisal twine. As the CAHWs received the inputs, they also received refresher training on fodder production.		
Organization of producers' associations and associations	Capacity building of farmers' associations in fodder production techniques	Six associations were strengthened and three new farmers' associations were formed in Togdheer (Somaliland)	FAO enhanced the capacity of six existing producers' associations and started three new ones: ToTs was provided on improved fodder production and processing. Training was also provided to improve the organizational and management structures, and group dynamics. The associations subsequently provided training and inputs to the beneficiaries in Togdheer mentioned above. <i>*These households also benefited from 2.2 (rehabilitation of canals) and 2.3 (provision of efficient NRM utilization technologies.</i>	20 members of farmer fodder producer associations in Gedo (13) and Hiraan (7) were trained to strengthen their farmers' associations	FAO enhanced the capacity of 20 representatives of existing fodder producer associations in Dollow and Beletweyne (Hiraan).The capacity for improved fodder production and processing was improved in the training. Training was also provided to improve the organizational and management structures, fodder commercialization and group dynamics to enhance overall marketing of fodder. The associations were subsequently provided with fodder production and processing equipment (chaff-cutters, hay baling boxes, sisal twines and sickles) (see above).
Technical and Vocational Education	Training of selected households on different areas			460 youths in Hargeisa, Burco, Bossaso and Mogadishu.	Through partnership with ARC, FAO implemented TVET that included knowledge and skills in

and Training (TVET).	of TVET				artisanal trades such as tailoring, fishing, cookery, joinery/metal works, electrical and electronics. The target group was further trained in Business Development and Financial Literacy Courses. Of the 460 (40 percent female) trainees enrolled for TVET, 423 individuals (39.7 percent females) graduated and got their certificate.
	Establishment of mentorship relations between TVET Trainees and Business persons			14 from Somaliland, 13 from Puntland and 13 from South Central.	40 Mentorship relations were established in order to enhance practical business skills for training in a formal business set up.

List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and June 2014 contributing to Output 1.2

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations in 2013	Activities implemented and package received in 2013	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
Support individuals and households in enterprise creation	Support individuals and households in enterprise creation for the production and processing of dairy milk and milk by-products	20 women in Hargeisa (Somaliland)	A group of 20 women was trained on milk value added products development. As a result, the trainees were able to locally produce homemade cheese, yoghurt and biscuits.		
Distribution of inputs and training support for processing and value addition, including new/rehabilitated infrastructure related to agricultural products	Distribution and training support provided for the value addition of fodder harvesting and processing equipment Supported the procurement and distribution of equipment for processing and adding	10 farmers' associations in Jowhar, Middle Shabelle (South Central) One farmers' association in Jowhar, Middle Shabelle (South Central)	FAO strengthened the capacity of associations through the provision of processing and value addition equipment: each association received weighing scales, moisture meters, tarpaulins, hand shellers, jute bags and aflatoxin kits for maize grain grading and labelling. Training was also provided on testing aflatoxins, maize grading and quality control. FAO procured and installed one seed cleaner and one destoner, benefiting one farmers' association. This activity added value to sesame seeds sold on the international	10 farmers' associations in Jowhar, Middle Shabelle (South Central) Three fodder producer associations: 1 in Gedo region, 1 in Hiraan (South central) and 1 Awdal region (Somaliland)	Following the training and provision of equipment, the ten associations were able to produce and supply over 200 MT of high quality maize grains. FAO provided fodder processing machines and tools (chaff-cutter/hammer mills, hay baling boxes and sisal twines) for value addition of harvested fodder to improve marketing capacity. The association members also received technical training in the use of the equipment and tools.

	<p>value to cereals (grains)</p> <p>Distribution of post-harvest equipment (solar fridges)</p>		market.	186 households in Magey, Booco, Warsheik, El ma'an, Mallable, Jazeera, Hawaay and Waxarooley.	Distribution to beneficiaries and training on how to set up the solar refrigerators. 93 solar refrigerators were distributed to 186 households (i.e. a ratio of 1 freezer per 2 households) and were training on their installation and use.
<p>Training in hygienic production, standardization and packaging of animal products</p>	<p>Provided training and support for the value addition of hides and skins</p> <p>Training in good meat hygiene handling practices during retail sales</p>	<p>30 households trained in Hargeisa (Somaliland)</p> <p>130 households were trained in Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed and Mudug (Somaliland)</p>	<p>30 households undertook training on leather product development, business development services and standardization of leather products. These households benefited from the provision of leather goods and footwear production equipment. The hides and skins were used to produce shoes. Households also received training on leather tanning and the production of shoes, sandals, bags and wallets.</p> <p>130 households received training on the comparative anatomy and physiology of food animals; microbiology and parasitology; pathology of food animal diseases;</p>	Training of 300 stakeholders	300 stakeholders, which included pastoralists, flayers, hides and skins handlers and traders, were trained on factors affecting the quality of hides and skins, methods of preservation and marketing of hides and skins.

	Processing and value addition for animal residues	80 households in Hargeisa, Somaliland	<p>slaughterhouse hygiene and sanitation; slaughter and dressing operations; and meat inspection.</p> <p>80 households received training and support on processing and value addition for animal residues. Of these households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 30 received training on soap production techniques; • 30 received training on bonecraft; and • 20 received training on muqmad production. <p>The training resulted in the production and sale of soap, jewellery and muqmad.</p>		
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List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and June 2014 contributing to Output 1.3

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations	Activities implemented and package received	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
Implementation of building works and cash distribution to beneficiaries	Cash distribution to beneficiaries through the implementation of building works (IHRA)	<p>34 984 households in Sanaag, Togdheer, Sool, Middle Shabelle, Gedo, Hiraan, Bakool, Bay, Galgaduud (South Central and Puntland)</p> <p><i>Phase IIa (between January and June 2013)</i></p>	<p>The total cash disbursed to beneficiaries involved in CFW totalled USD 5 504 627. The breakdown is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 1 028 200 provided to 5 862 beneficiaries in Somaliland (USD 793 057 to 4 462 beneficiaries in Sanaag; and USD 235 143 to 1 400 beneficiaries in Togdheer); • USD 645 477 provided to 3 734 beneficiaries in Puntland (USD 114 132 to 646 beneficiaries in Sool; and USD 531 345 to 3 088 beneficiaries in Galgaduud) and; • USD 3 830 950 provided to 25 388 beneficiaries in South Central (USD 120 624 to 1 434 beneficiaries in Middle Shabelle; USD 815 952 to 5 889 beneficiaries in Gedo; USD 1 122 474 to 4 999 beneficiaries in Hiraan; USD 1 109 731 	<p>1 869 households in Middle Shabelle (South Central)</p> <p><i>Phase IIb (between March and June 2014-these are households which could not be reached because works had been suspended due to floods and insecurity, resumed in March)</i></p> <p><i>Phase IIc (these households were also enrolled in phase IIb)</i></p> <p>17 496 households in Bay, Bakool, Galgaduud, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Sanaag and Sool</p>	<p>The total cash disbursed to beneficiaries involved in CFW totalled USD 307 380. The breakdown is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 307 380 provided to 1 869 beneficiaries in South Central (all were in Middle Shabelle). <p>The total cash disbursed to beneficiaries involved in CFW totalled USD 1 473 426. The breakdown is as follows:</p> <p>USD 198 489 were provided to 2 037 households in Sanaag; USD 62 950 to 646 households in Sool; USD 518 646 to 6 528 households in Bakool; USD 70 961 to 893 households in Lower Juba; USD 54 008 to 680 households in Middle Juba; USD 378 340 to 4 762 households in Bay; USD 190 032 to 1 950 households in Galgaduud.</p>

			<p>to 8 232 beneficiaries in Bakool, USD 662 169 to 4 834 beneficiaries in Bay).</p>	<p><i>Phase III (between January and June 2014)</i></p> <p>16 897 households in Sanaag, Sool, Togdheer, Bari, Mudug, Nugal, Galgaduud, Bakool, Bay and Lower Juba (South Central and Puntland)</p>	<p>The total cash disbursed to beneficiaries involved in CFW totalled USD 2 508 386. The breakdown is as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 697 026 were provided to 4 350 beneficiaries in Puntland: USD 335 568 to 2 037 in Sanaag; USD 67 774 to 583 households in Mudug; USD 182 761 to 1 113 households in Bari, USD 110 923 to 617 households in Nugal. • USD 238 568 were provided to 1 306 households IN Somaliland: USD 99 804 to 606 households in Sool; USD 138 764 to 700 households in Togdheer. • USD 1 572 792 were provided to 11 241 households in South Central: USD 321 270 to 1 950 households in Galgadud; USD 879 642 to 6 528 households in
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					Bakool; USD 251 528 to 1 870 households in Bay; USD 120 352 to 893 households in Lower Juba.
	Cash distribution to beneficiaries through the implementation of building works (<i>IHRA</i>)	41 415 households in Sanaag, Toghdeer, Sool, Bari, Nugal, Galgaduud, Mudug, Bay, Bakool, Hiraan, Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Middle Shabelle (South Central and Puntland) <i>Phase IIb (between July and December 2013)</i>	The total cash disbursed to beneficiaries involved in CFW totalled USD 10 001 661. The breakdown is as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • USD 1 057 009 provided to 3 437 beneficiaries in Somaliland (USD 609 726 to 2 037 beneficiaries in Sanaag; USD 447 283 to 1 400 beneficiaries in Toghdeer); • USD 2 654 963 provided to 8 688 beneficiaries in Puntland: USD 183 608 to 646 beneficiaries in Sool; USD 159 630 to 551 beneficiaries in Bari; USD 623 129 to 1 970 beneficiaries in Nugal; USD 976 260 to 3 255 beneficiaries in Galgaduud; USD 712 336 to 2 266 beneficiaries in Mudug; • USD 6 289 689 provided to 29 290 beneficiaries in South Central: USD 1 101 686 to 4 762 		

			<p>beneficiaries in Bay; USD 2 667 564 to 10 872 beneficiaries in Bakool; USD 613 526 to 2 500 beneficiaries in Hiraan; USD 606 466 to 2 330 beneficiaries in Gedo; USD 176 984 to 680 beneficiaries in Middle Juba; USD 707 200 to 2 884 beneficiaries in Lower Juba; USD 416 263 to 5 262 beneficiaries in Middle Shabelle.</p> <p><i>*linked to 2.2 (implementation of building works)</i></p>		
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List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and and June 2014 contributing to Output 1.4

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations in 2013	Activities implemented and package received in 2013	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
<p>Support the establishment of workshops and provision of essential tools and materials</p>	<p>Create employment related to storage (of grain and fodder), management and metallic silo production</p>	<p>The beneficiaries include 22 artisans for silos and eight farmers' associations members (two grain stores) in Middle and Lower Shabelle (South Central)</p>	<p>Skilled employment was created for the management of two grain stores, which were completed in Jowhar (Middle Shabelle) and Merka (Lower Shabelle). Additionally, 22 artisans were trained on silos production, and are currently working on the silos. <i>* linked to 2.1 (distribution of equipment and inputs), 3.3 (market infrastructure) and 4.2 (key actors FFS).</i></p>	<p>The beneficiaries include 18 artisans for silos in Middle and Lower Shabelle (South Central)</p>	<p>18 artisans received training in the construction and assembling of metallic silos. The distribution of the 800 silos previously fabricated, has now been completed in the in Afgooye and Marka districts (400 silos in each district) and a further fabrication of 2 450 silos is ongoing.</p>

List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and June 2014 contributing to Output 2.1

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations in 2013	Activities implemented and package received in 2013	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
Distribution of inputs to communities and farms (through humanitarian implementation, partners (NGOs) or agro-dealer commercial networks)	Support the intensification and expansion of cereal and pulse production (through humanitarian implementation, partners (NGOs) or agro-dealer commercial networks)	<p>42 791 households were provided with appropriate agricultural packages and training in GAP (<i>IHRA</i>)</p> <p>20 150 households in Bay and Bakool</p> <p>9 660 households in Gedo, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle</p>	<p>In order to support the intensification and expansion of cereal and legume production, FAO distributed the following inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided a sorghum and cowpea package for two hectares per resident household (30 kg sorghum, 20 kg cowpea and 50 kg DAP) in agropastoral areas of Bay (10 330 households) and Bakool regions (9 820 households). Also, 5 000 households in Bay received training materials and 160 lead farmers were trained on GAP. • Provided a sorghum and cowpea package for one hectare per <i>resident</i> household (15 	<p>20 714 households were provided with appropriate agricultural packages and training in GAP (<i>IHRA</i>)</p> <p>5 000 households in Bay</p> <p>6 700 households in Gedo and Hiraan</p>	<p>In order to support the intensification and expansion of cereal and legume production, FAO distributed the following inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided a sorghum and cowpea package for two hectares per resident household (30 kg sorghum, 20 kg cowpea and 300 kg DAP) in agropastoral areas of Bay (5 000 households). These households also received training materials and 150 lead framers were trained on good agricultural practices (GAP). • Provided a sorghum and cowpea package for one hectare per <i>resident</i> household (15 kg sorghum, 10 kg cowpea seeds and 100 kg DAP fertilizer) in agropastoral

		<p>3 070 households in Gedo and Hiraan</p> <p>3 660 households in Lower Juba and Middle Shabelle</p>	<p>kg sorghum, 10 kg cowpea seeds and 25 kg DAP fertilizer) in agropastoral areas of Gedo (2 830 households), Hiraan (330 households) and Middle Shabelle (6 500 households) regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided a maize and cowpea package for one hectare per <i>resident</i> household (20 kg maize, 10 kg cowpea seed and 50 kg urea fertilizer in riverine areas of Gedo (2 990 households). 2 990 households received three irrigation vouchers, as did 128 households in Hiraan. • Provided a maize and cowpea package for one hectare per <i>resident</i> household (20 kg maize and 10 kg cowpea seed) in agropastoral areas of the selected districts: Lower Juba (1 660 households) and Middle Shabelle (2 000 households) regions. 	<p>3 100 households in Gedo</p> <p>3 770 households in Middle Shabelle</p>	<p>areas of Gedo (3 100 households) and Hiraan (3 660 households) regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided a maize and cowpea package for one hectare per <i>resident</i> household (20 kg maize, 10 kg cowpea seed and 100 kg urea fertilizer in riverine areas of Gedo (3 100 households). 3 100 households have so far received two irrigation vouchers by 30 June 2014. • Provided maize, cowpea and sesame seeds as well as urea fertilizer. 2 080 households received maize (1 700 households received 40 Kg each enough for 2 Hectares and 380 households received 20 Kg each enough for 1 Hectare); 3 770 households received cowpea seeds (1 300 households received 20 Kg each enough for 2 Hectares and 2 470 households received 10 Kg each enough for 1 Hectares); 670 households received sesame seeds (560
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		<p>5 494 households in Bay and Lower Shabelle (South Central)</p> <p>667 households in Shabelle (South Central)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided a sorghum and cowpea package for two hectares per <i>returnee</i> household (30 kg sorghum, 20 kg cowpea and 50 kg DAP) in agropastoral areas of Bay (5 190 households) and Lower Shabelle (304 households). 3 245 returnees in Bay and 260 in Lower Shabelle received training materials and GAP training. • Provided a maize and cowpea package for two hectares per <i>returnee</i> household (40 kg maize, 20 kg cowpea seed and 100 kg urea fertilizer) in riverine areas of Lower Shabelle (667 households). Of these, 36 households received three irrigation vouchers and 280 returnee households also received training materials and GAP training. 	<p>2 144 households (returnees) in Bay</p>	<p>households received 8 Kg enough for 1 hectare and 110 households received 16 Kg each enough for 2 Hectares). 3 480 households received urea fertilizer (1 300 households received 200 Kg each enough for 2 Hectares and 2 180 households received 100 Kg each enough for 1 Hectare). 220 lead farmers were also trained on GAP.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided a sorghum and cowpea package for two hectares per <i>returnee</i> household (30 kg sorghum, 20 kg cowpea and 300 kg DAP) in agropastoral areas of Bay (2 144 households). These households also received training materials and 565 lead framers were trained on good agricultural practices (GAP). <p><i>* linked to 2.1 (irrigation support; distribution of farm tools)</i></p> <p>Under FRP, FAO distributed the following inputs to</p>
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		<p>Provided 5 308 resident households with appropriate agricultural packages and training (<i>FRP in Dollow</i>)</p>	<p><i>* linked to 2.1 (irrigation support; distribution of farm tools)</i></p> <p>Under FRP, FAO distributed the following inputs to resident households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided a sorghum and cowpea package for one hectare per <i>resident</i> household (15 kg sorghum, 10 kg cowpea and DAP¹) in rainfed areas of Dollow (1 526 households). 580 households also received training materials, and 60 lead farmers were trained on GAP. • Provided a maize and cowpea package for one hectare per resident household (20 kg maize, 10 kg cowpea seed and fertilizer)² in riverine areas of Dollow district (3 782 households). 2 074 	<p>Provided 2 700 resident households with appropriate agricultural packages and training (<i>FRP in Dollow</i>)</p>	<p>resident households:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provided a sorghum and cowpea package for one hectare per <i>resident</i> household (15 kg sorghum, 10 kg cowpea and 100 kg DAP) in rainfed areas of Dollow (600 households). 600 households also received training materials, and 60 lead farmers were trained on GAP. • Provided a maize and cowpea package for one hectare per resident household (20 kg maize, 10 kg cowpea seed, 100Kg DAP and 200 Kg urea fertilizer) in riverine areas of Dollow district (2 100 households). 2 100 households also received training materials on GAP, and 150 lead farmers were trained on GAP. In addition, the 2 100 households in riverine areas have so far received two irrigation vouchers
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¹ The amount per households was increased from 25Kg per households to 100Kg per households.

² In Gu 2013 each households received 50Kg of urea. In Deyr 2013 each riverine household received 154 Kg DAP and 154 households received 100 Kg DAP and 200 Kg urea.

		<p>29 farmers' associations (9 000 households) benefited for two seasons in Middle and Lower Shabelle</p>	<p>households also received training materials on GAP, and 250 lead farmers were trained on GAP. In addition, the 3 782 households in riverine areas each received three irrigation vouchers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed 20 kg of maize seed per household in Middle Shabelle (3 000 households) and Lower Shabelle (6 000 households) during <i>Gu</i> season, and 180 MT of maize and 72 MT of sesame in <i>Deyr</i> season. The beneficiary households were those which participated in the credit schemes. In addition, 17 field technicians of the farmers' associations benefited from training on best farming practices by attending a TOTs on: i) GAP and irrigation in Mogadishu; and ii) rural commercialization 	<p>29 farmers' associations (9 000 households) benefited for two seasons in Middle and Lower Shabelle</p> <p>Provision of agricultural inputs to set up the 40 FFS</p>	<p>each by 30th June 2014.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Distributed 20 kg of maize seed per household in Middle Shabelle (3 000 households) and Lower Shabelle (6 000 households) during <i>Gu</i> season, and 180 MT of maize and 72 MT of sesame in <i>Deyr</i> season. The beneficiary households were those which participated in the credit schemes. In addition, 17 field technicians of the farmers' associations benefited from training on best farming practices by attending a TOTs on: i) GAP and irrigation in Mogadishu; and ii) rural commercialization models in Hargeisa. <p>Procurement and distribution to the 40 FFS:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fuel for land preparation where each FFS received for one hectare; • Assorted vegetable seeds for one hectare; • Set of implements: one wheelbarrow, 5 hoes, 5
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			models in Hargeisa. * <i>linked to 3.3 (market infrastructure), 4.2 (extension networks)</i>		shovels and 5 rakes for each FFS; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assorted stationery: 2 bags for DAP for each FFS.
Distribution of farm tools (e.g. plowing tools, jab planters and plows) for conservation agriculture and training for local production of those tools	FAO delivered operational trials for the introduction of sustainable-intensification technologies for GAP and sustainable land management. Activities were performed both in rainfed (sorghum) and in irrigated areas (maize)	135 households in Hiraan, Baidoa, Gedo (South Central), Woqooyi Galbeed (Somaliland) (<i>of which 45 were under FRP in Woqooyi Galbeed and 25 in Dollow</i>)	In order to implement the operational trials to introduce sustainable-intensification technologies, FAO distributed inputs (seeds and fertilizer) and tools (jab planters and animal drawn seeders) to prepare pilot plots. Activities have concluded in Baidoa and Hiraan (65 households) and in Woqooyi Galbeed (45 households), whereas activities are currently ongoing in Dollow (25 households). The activities included: sorghum sieving and transplanting; use of jab planters and animal-drawn seeders for maize and sorghum seeds; alternative uses of DAP; intercropping of cowpeas to improve soil fertility; and a comparison of the performance of animal draw seeders as compared with jab planters. Training was provided on GAP and		

			<p>on integrated pest and production management. As a result, productivity increased and a significant reduction of labour time has been achieved.</p> <p><i>*The 25 beneficiaries from Dollow are also participating in a program to test new varieties/species of fodder, linked to 1.1 (distribution of inputs)</i></p>		
	<p>In order to support conservation agriculture, FAO distributed farm tools (e.g. ploughing tools, jab planters, ploughs, power saws, water pumps and water pump spare parts)</p>	<p>30 households in Gedo (South Central) (FRP in Dollow)</p>	<p>FAO distributed 30 animal drawn ploughs and trained farmers from rainfed and riverine areas on its use. This support has assisted farmers in improving their cultivation methods and expanding arable land.</p> <p><i>*linked to 2.1 (see above) and 2.2 (canal irrigation)</i></p>		
	<p>To support land preparation and irrigation, FAO distributed tractor hours through vouchers</p>	<p>3 960 household in Woqooyi Galbeed (Somaliland)</p>	<p>FAO supported 3 960 households with the distribution of one tractor hour for land preparation (1/3 ha) per household. As a result, there has been an increase in farmers' access to cultivable land.</p>		

	Stocking and redistribution of livestock (sheep and goats) to diversify the income of returnees	2 076 households (of which 911 are returnees) in Middle Shabelle, Hiraan, Gedo and Bay (South Central) <i>(IHRA and FRP in Gedo)</i>	FAO distributed 7 296 goats to 911 returnee pastoralist herders in Bay, and 9 320 sheep and goats to 1 165 vulnerable pastoralist herders (330 households in Mid-Shabelle, 250 households in Hiraan, 255 households in Gedo and 330 households in Bay). The redistribution improved the livelihoods of the returnees through milk production and the provision of newborn animals. <i>*Returnee households also benefited from agricultural distribution in 2.1</i>	912 returnees in Bay region	7 296 animals were distributed to 912 returnee households in Baidoa district, Bay region.
Vaccination and treatment of animals	FAO undertakes vector control in response to floods/high risk areas, and provides mass vaccinations to prevent contagious diseases	23 058 households in Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle (South Central) (IHRA)	In February 2013, 901 112 animals belonging to 23 058 households received treatment and were vector controlled in the riverine districts/regions in response to rains and floods. Flooding caused the mosquito population to increase, leading to possible Rift Valley fever outbreaks (Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle).	296 505 households in Somalia (IHRA)	Between January and May 2014, CCPP vaccinations were carried out and a total of 11 860 193 goats were vaccinated. This vaccination activity was carried out simultaneously to emergency treatments whereby 1 452 067 animals belonging to 36 302 households were treated.

		253 964 households in Somalia (IHRA)	PPR and SGP vaccinations were carried out between May and August 2013. A total of 11 814 414 heads of sheep and goats belonging to 288 258 households were vaccinated. The vaccination activities were carried out simultaneously to the emergency treatments against internal and external parasites, common infectious diseases, blood parasites and vitamin deficiencies (1 479 337 animals treated belonging to 34 800 households).		
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List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and June 2014 contributing to Output 2.2

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations in 2013	Activities implemented and package received in 2013	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
Implementation of building works (and cash distribution to beneficiaries, as applicable)	Rehabilitation of canals through CFW	<p><i>Phase IIa</i> 218 canals, with a total of 293.93 km in Bakool, Sool, Sanaag, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Middle Juba, Galgaduud, Hiraan and Togdheer (IHRA), and two canals of 7.07 km in Dollow, Gedo (FRP)</p> <p><i>Phase IIb</i> 162 canals, with a total of 476.40 km in Togdheer, Middle Shabelle, Nugaal and Lower Juba (IHRA), three canals of 8.4 km in Dollow, Gedo (FRP), and one canal of 1.2 km in Iskushuban, Bari (FRP)</p>	<p>218 canals, with 293.93 km rehabilitated by 5 142 beneficiaries in 89 villages in Bakool, Togdheer, Sool, Sanaag, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Middle Juba and Hiraan regions; and two canals of 7.07 km rehabilitated by 118 beneficiaries in two villages in Dollow district.</p> <p>162 canals with 476.40 km of canal rehabilitated by 6 438 beneficiaries in 59 villages in Gedo, Togdheer, Middle Shabelle, Nugaal and Lower Juba; three canals of 8.4 km rehabilitated by 446 beneficiaries in three villages in Dollow district; and one canal of 1.2 km rehabilitated by 210 beneficiaries in one village in Iskushuban district.</p> <p><i>*linked to 1.3 (temporary employment)</i></p>	<p><i>Phase IIb</i> 29 canals, with a total of 98 km in Middle Shabelle (IHRA)</p> <p><i>Phase III</i> 5 canals with a total of 5km in Bari and Togdheer (IHRA)</p>	<p>29 canals with 98 km of canal rehabilitated by 1 869 beneficiaries in 16 villages in Middle Shabelle.</p> <p>5 canals with 5 km of canal rehabilitated by 141 beneficiaries in 5 villages in Bari and Togdheer.</p> <p><i>*linked to 1.3 (temporary employment)</i></p>

	Rehabilitation of roads through CFW	<p><i>Phase IIa</i> 1 358 km of roads in Bakool, Toghdeer, Sool, Sanaag, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Galgaduud, Middle Juba and Hiraan (<i>IHRA</i>), and 41 km of feeder roads in Dollow, Gedo (<i>FRP</i>)</p> <p><i>Phase IIb</i> 977 km of feeder roads in Gedo, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugal and Lower Juba regions (<i>IHRA</i>)</p>	<p>1 358 km of feeder roads rehabilitated by 7 388 beneficiaries, connecting 48 villages in Sanaag, Galgaduud, Hiraan, Gedo and Toghdeer; and 41 km of feeder roads rehabilitated by 189 beneficiaries connecting three villages in Dollow district.</p> <p>977 km of feeder roads rehabilitated by 4 773 beneficiaries, connecting 41 villages in Gedo, Galgaduud, Mudug, Nugal and Lower Juba regions. <i>*linked to 1.3 (temporary employment)</i></p>	<p><i>Phase III</i> 28.5 km of feeder roads in Galgadud and Togdheer (<i>IHRA</i>)</p>	<p>28.5 km of feeder roads rehabilitated by 1 264 beneficiaries, connecting 14 villages in Galgadud and Togdheer <i>*linked to 1.3 (temporary employment)</i></p>
	Rehabilitation of water catchments through CFW	<p><i>Phase IIa</i> 221 water catchments in Sool, Hiraan, Mudug, Bari, Togdheer, Middle Shabelle and Nugal (<i>IHRA</i>) and two water catchments in Dollow, Gedo (<i>FRP</i>)</p> <p><i>Phase IIb</i> 288 water catchments in Sanaag, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bakool, Bay,</p>	<p>221 water catchments rehabilitated by 22 454 beneficiaries in 199 villages in Bakool, Toghdeer, Sool, Sanaag, Lower Shabelle, Bay, Galgaduud, Gedo, Middle Juba and Hiraan; and two water catchments rehabilitated by 139 beneficiaries in two villages in Dollow district.</p> <p>288 water catchments rehabilitated by 29 528 beneficiaries in 222 villages in Sanaag, Lower Juba, Middle Juba, Bakool, Bay,</p>	<p><i>Phase IIc</i> Expansion of 98 water catchments in 86 villages (<i>IHRA</i>) in the in Bay, Bakool, Galgaduud, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Sanaag and Sool (already included in Phase IIb).</p>	<p>Expansion 98 water catchments rehabilitated by 15 580 beneficiaries in 178 villages in Sanag, Lower Juba, Bakool, Bay, Sool, Togdheer and Galgadud <i>*linked to 1.3 (temporary employment)</i></p>

		Qansadheere, Galgaduud, (IHRA), and six water catchments in Iskushuban district (FRP)	Qansadheere, Galgaduud, Sool, Hiraan, Mudug, Gedo, Bari, Togdheer, Middle Shabelle and Nugal; and six water catchments rehabilitated by 565 beneficiaries in five villages in Iskushuban district. <i>*linked to 1.3 (temporary employment)</i>		
	Construction of two small irrigation canals, a bridge, and rehabilitation of a shallow well and water reservoir (through contracts)	100 households in Bari (Puntland)	Completion of two irrigation canals (2 000 m), two small bridges, and lining of 9 shallow wells and one water reservoir. <i>* linked to 2.1 (distribution of farm tools), 4.2 (FFS)</i>	1 Bridge (Somaliland)	The construction of the Sheik Osman Bridge is currently ongoing.
	Construction and rehabilitation of productive infrastructure: rehabilitation of canals and lining of shallow wells in Dur Dur catchment area (through contracts)	40 shallow wells and 1 445 m of canal in Awdal (Somaliland)	The rehabilitation / construction of a Weir, canals and shallow wells, started in October 2013 and currently ongoing. These activities will be completed by end of June 2014. <i>* linked to 2.1 (distribution of farm tools), (training on producers' associations)</i>	40 shallow wells and 1 445 m of canal in Awdal (Somaliland)	The construction of Ruki weir wall and intake of the canal have been finalized and 26 shallow wells have been completed.

	Rehabilitation of fodder irrigation canal in Burco through de-silting (through temporary skilled labour).	One canal (5 km) in Togdheer (Somaliland)	De-silting of fodder irrigation feeder canal (2.5 km) from the main river to fodder growing areas in Beer village using provided equipment. An additional 2.5 km was constructed by the community. The 235 households that received fodder seeds in Output 1.1 also benefited from improved irrigation through this canal, ensuring increased production. <i>* linked to 1.1 (distribution of fodder production and processing tools, capacity building of farmers' associations), 2.3 (provision of efficient NRM utilization technologies and training, re-vegetation through seeding/reseeding of degraded rangeland pastures, and establishment of tree nurseries)</i>		
Training and set-up of committees for use and maintenance of infrastructure	Canal committee set-up	29 farmers' associations with a canal committee for each association in Middle and Lower Shabelle (South Central)	29 farmers' associations received training on water use, management and canal maintenance. As a result, these associations each set up a canal committee.		

List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and June 2014 contributing to Output 2.3

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations in 2013	Activities implemented and package received in 2013	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
Distribution of inputs and tools (e.g. seeds, drip irrigation kits, hay boxes and sickles)	Support natural resource conservation/ management at community level through the provision of efficient NRM technologies and training	235 households in Togdheer	FAO supported 235 households with modern technological inputs for processing crop residues and natural grasses (two hammermills, four chaffcutters and assorted tools) in Togdheer. <i>*This activity supported the same households as 2.1 (fodder)</i>		
Re-vegetation through seeding/reseeding of degraded rangeland pastures and establishment of tree nurseries (fruits and agro-forestry)	Support natural resource conservation/ management at community level through the re-vegetation and seeding or reseeding of degraded rangeland pastures, and establishment of tree nurseries (fruits and agro-forestry)	70 households in Togdheer	Supported 70 households in the reseeding of 20 ha of degraded rangeland pastures with improved/proven seed varieties to increase fodder production in Togdheer.	177 households in Gedo	Training provided to 177 households in Surguduud, Buloqoloc and Barabary villages in Dollow district in on reseeding of a degraded rangeland pastures with improved/proven seed varieties to increase fodder production.

<p>Establish and train community groups on: action planning techniques; participatory conflict management; and resolution processes. Create capacity development plans for associations (e.g. pastoralists, farmers and fisherfolk), and drought-preparedness plans (natural resource conservation)</p>	<p>Capacity building of community groups on: action planning techniques, and participatory conflict management and resolution processes; capacity development plans for associations (e.g. pastoralists, farmers and fisherfolk); drought-preparedness plans (natural resource conservation)</p>	<p>235 households in Togdheer</p>	<p>The 235 households that received training on fodder and beekeeping (under Output 1.1) also received training on mechanisms for participatory conflict management and resolution processes, or prevention of conflicts and group dynamics for cohesive building in Togdheer. <i>*linked to 1.1 (training and distribution of inputs)</i></p>		
<p>Establishment of a weather and river monitoring network in Gedo region</p>	<p>Installation one Automatic Weather Station (AWS) and one manual synoptic station</p>			<p>A functional hydromet monitoring network</p> <p>Six people from Dollow trained in data collection, recording and dissemination</p>	<p>Data collected from the installed station will be used planning of agricultural activities and early warning for climate related hazards in the area.</p> <p>Six people from Dollow were trained on data collection from the installed stations as well as data recording and</p>

					dissemination. This will ensure high quality data from the field to support different interventions that are reliant on climate information.
Community tree nursery establishment in Bantal Village Dollow	Promoting sustainable land management and food security through establishing of a tree nursery in the district, for purposes of promoting agroforestry and reforestation			Project land acquired voluntary from a riveline land owner through social agreement through a MoU.	Community consultation held on project location and implementation and a voluntary project land acquired from riverine land owner through a MoU between land owner village leadership, in presence of leadership local authorities.
NRM baseline database developed for Dollow	Preliminary resource maps produced from satellite images datasets to include land cover, land use, soils, land forms, land degradation, land degradation control initiatives, land use systems, water sources and cultivated areas maps			Preliminary resource maps have been produced from satellite images and are awaiting field checking for Dollow	Preliminary resource maps have been produced from satellite images and are awaiting field checking These outputs from satellite images analysis will include maps, tables and charts (for example, soil fertility, soil salinity levels, water sources and their types, and water salinity levels.

List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and June 2014 contributing to Output 2.4

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations in 2013	Activities implemented and package received in 2013	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
Reinforce local communities and local institutional capacities in dealing with land governance issues	Revitalization of Somaliland Pastoral Forum through the establishment of a networking mechanism; training for the Forum and for women's associations on land governance and rights issues	60 beneficiaries trained on land governance and rights issues in Somaliland Analysis of legal issues related to land	Training materials on territorial negotiation skills, and gender dimensions in territorial issues were discussed, shared and validated. 60 trainees from communities, customary institutions, MOA staff, civil society organizations and NGOs were trained on land governance and rights issues. The legal analysis was elaborated and shared with key stakeholders. FAO provided technical support to the Somaliland Government on national land policy revisions.	Training to 87 individuals at the SOLPAF on negotiations Training workshop in Dollow for 15 individuals	Four trainings were organized for 87 individuals on negotiation. The training was conducted through an agreement with the Pastoralist Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa (PENHA). A one day workshop was conducted in Dollow for the local NGOs, training 15 staff members of the CSOs.
	Territorial assessment of Gedo Region (analysis of history, institutional setting and land tenure dynamics)	30 people trained on the Participatory and Negotiated Territorial Development approach in Gedo (South Central) (<i>FRP in Dollow</i>)	As part of the support to the FRP package in Dollow, a territorial diagnosis was carried out on the basis of field data collection, interviews and focus groups discussions. Institutions and potential partners were identified.		

			<p>In preparation for the interventions, two awareness raising trainings were provided to 30 people (staff of civil society organizations and local and international NGOs) on the Participatory and Negotiated Territorial development approach. The trainings aimed to ensure a common vision of the territory by all stakeholders, and to promote equality and inclusion.</p>		
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List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and June 2014 contributing to Output 3.1

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations in 2013	Activities implemented and package received in 2013	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
Analyses (including a gender lens) and mapping of specific value chains for selected agricultural commodities (crops, livestock and fisheries)	FAO undertook a number of value chain analyses and research activities	Value chain analysis (1 220 informants interviewed) in Lower and Middle Shabelle/ Lower and Middle Juba (South Central) Awdal/ Togdheer/ Woqooyi Galbeed (Somaliland)	FAO facilitated a comprehensive analysis of the key agricultural value chains in Somalia (South Central and Somaliland) to identify gaps and opportunities for investment. The value chain analysis methodology and tools were designed by FAO in collaboration with Farm Concern International. Under the value chain development module, the enumerators were trained on analysis, methodology for conducting the study, and data collection techniques. This included direct transmission of data through smart phones. The study interviewed farmers, traders, consumers and key informants from the line ministries. The analysis resulted in the prioritization of value chains in Somaliland and South Central Somalia. It also identified weaknesses and opportunities along the value chain.	Somali Producers Conference & Exhibition 2014 (SOPEC) in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) in March to enhance linkages between actors within the prioritized value chains through business fora and workshops.	The SOPEC is an industry-led event linking Somali's businesses in farming, fisheries and livestock to international markets under the technical support of FAO. The following was achieved during SOPEC: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a business deal of supply of high quality NewHolland tractors by Al-Futaim to Somali Bank; • a franchise opportunity for Maily Somali Frankcansis; • a supply of Somali fruits to UAE supermarket chains by Fruitsome for the first time in many years.
		Value chain analysis document created in Somaliland and Puntland	In support of Business Development Services and as part of the value chain analysis, FAO		

			<p>undertook a needs assessment which identified key business development services providers to support local procurement. FAO identified 17 input suppliers (eight in Somaliland and nine in South Central), as well as numerous transporters and small equipment retailers. This activity increased business development opportunities for local businesses and suppliers.</p> <p>FAO conducted a dairy value chain analysis for livestock. The regional end-market study included both desk research and field interviews using rapid rural appraisal, and semi-structured interviews with the dairy chain actors in Hargeisa and elsewhere. The study analysed competition in markets, as well as the decision making process of consumers, retailers, wholesale traders and importers. In addition, the fieldwork addressed the gaps identified by the desk study, focusing on systemic constraints to leveraging dairy market opportunities.</p>		
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List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and June 2014 contributing to Output 3.2

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations in 2013	Activities implemented and package received in 2013	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
Carry out needs assessment with existing producers' associations	FAO conducted a number of assessments of existing associations in Somalia focusing on different commodities	Identified and assessed 159 producers' associations, with 59 in South Central and 100 in Lower and Middle Shabelle, and Lower and Middle Juba (South Central); and Awdal, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed (IHRA).	<p>FAO carried out an assessment to identify producers' associations in South Central and Somaliland, and to evaluate their potential role in enhancing collective action for improved access to inputs, credit, output markets, equipment, technical training and gender representation. <i>* linked to 1.2 (value addition) and marketing)</i></p> <p>Performed an assessment of the organizational capacities and challenges faced by fodder producers along the value chain. <i>* linked to 1.1 (input distribution training and use) and 2.3 (re-vegetation through seeding/reseeding of degraded rangeland pastures and establishment of tree nurseries)</i></p>		

Training sessions on group dynamics, governance, marketing skills, market access, use of market information and entrepreneurship	Training to producers' associations on the rural commercialization model	Continued Training of the original 64 farmers' associations (8 000 households), with 40 in Awdal/ Togdheer/ Woqooyi Galbeed (Somaliland), and 24 in Lower and Middle Shabelle/ Lower and Middle Juba (South Central)	64 farmers' associations received training on group dynamics, collective marketing, market information systems, and market development in order to strengthen their capacity to link with markets. <i>*linked to 2.3 (re-vegetation through seeding/reseeding of degraded rangeland pastures and establishment of tree nurseries)</i>	Continued Training of the original 64 farmers' associations Inclusion of an additional 27 farmers' associations to the beneficiaries of training. 20 fodder producer representatives in Hiraan	The 64 farmers' associations continued to receive training on group dynamics, collective marketing, market information systems, and market development in order to strengthen their capacity to link with markets. In addition, 27 Farmer Associations were trained on the basic rural commercialization principles covering; Introduction to Rural commercialization, farming as a business, Introduction to MIS, introduction to cooperative principles. 13 fodder producer representatives in Dollow and 7 in Beletweyne were trained on group dynamics and rural commercialization for increased marketing of fodder.
	Training on management and supervision of fisherfolk associations	Training for 20 youth in Bari (Puntland)	Provided training in Eyl on the management and supervision of fisherfolk associations (12–19 April 2013).		
	Association creation and training in fish	Benefited 20 households in Gedo (South Central) (<i>FRP</i>)	Provided basic introductory training on record keeping and fish handling; the main		

	handling, storage and sales		training activities will take place in 2014. <i>* linked to 1.1 (distribution and training; specifically, the formation of fishing associations)</i>		
	Training on hides, skins and leather goods, with subsequent formation of associations	Training for 116 households in Togdheer, Woqooyi Galbeed and Awdal (Somaliland)	Provided training on the factors that affect the quality of hides and skins. Of the 400 households targeted, training was provided to 116 households. The training was aimed at assisting households to form hide and skin associations.		
	Support the establishment of linkages between farmers and traders through participation in trade fairs	Four trade fairs in Lower and Middle Shabelle/ Lower and Middle Juba (South Central) Awdal/ Togdheer/ Woqooyi Galbeed (Somaliland)	FAO strengthened the capacity of farmers to establish market linkages by supporting their participation in trade fairs (two in Somaliland and two in South Central).		
	Training on conflict resolution and conflict sensitive approaches to development			40 chiefs and elders trained in Dollow, Gedo.	In March 2014, 40 chiefs and village elders were trained on conflict resolution and conflict sensitive approaches to development in Dollow. The five day training was meant to address the conflicting situation and improve the context targeted for implementation.

	Training of target beneficiaries in financial literacy and disbursement of loans			<p>Training for 15 Key KIMS staff in Hargeisa Somaliland</p> <p>680 beneficiaries receiving loans in Burco and Hargeisa, Somaliland, and Bossaso, Puntland</p>	<p>The refresher training for the Key KIMS staff, conducted in April in Hargeisa, included the following topics: financial services, including business development, microcredit and strategies for training communities on financial literacy.</p> <p>680 beneficiaries (42 percent female) in Burco, Hargeisa and Bossaso received loans and active saving accounts with more than USD 12 000 recorded as the total deposits. The total amount disbursed as loans is USD 406 193 with the average loan size being USD 589.</p>
To strengthen the capacity of producers' associations, FAO consults with the communities, selects stakeholders and designs PPP agreements	Design three PPP agreements for each of the three fish receiving and marketing stations	Strengthened capacity of 1 000 households in Bari and Nugal (Puntland)	<p>Designed three PPP agreements for each of the three fish receiving and marketing stations in Eyl, Tohin and Hurdiya. PPP signed for each station, and management passed to local committees.</p> <p><i>* linked to 1.2 (construction of infrastructure), 3.3 (implementation of building works and ice plants)</i></p>	3 marketing stations in Eyl, Tohin and Hurdiya.	All three stations have become operational.

	PPP agreement for a slaughterhouse			One PPP agreement signed and leveraged by the private sector in Burco.	The Burco slaughterhouse was handed over to Tayyib Company in April 2014 after successful negotiations which saw the involvement of the ministry of livestock and the Burco municipality. Tayyib Company committed itself to inject a further USD 1.2 million to turn the slaughterhouse into an export facility targeting the Middle East and the Malaysian market.
	Training on Public Private Partnership			Training on PPP for 128 participants in Hargeisa, and Borama (Somaliland) and Bosasso (Puntland).	The training involved local livestock value chains associations, line ministry officials and Municipal council officials. The trainees were taken through fundamentals of PPP which included the understanding of the concept, steps in implementing PPP, the PPP bidding process, key principles of a good PPP agreement and practical review of PPP Agreement.

List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and June 2014 contributing to Output 3.3

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations in 2013	Activities implemented and package received in 2013	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
Implementation of building works (and cash distribution to beneficiaries, as applicable)	Undertake an environmental and social impact assessment for the construction of market support infrastructure	One environmental and social impact assessment in North Mudug (Puntland) and South Mudug (South Central)	An environmental and social impact assessment study was undertaken in Galkayo. The report indicated potential environmental hazards, including liquid and solid slaughterhouse waste, as well as management and mitigation issues. The report further assessed potential environmental issues related to construction, operation, relocation and mitigation activities. The report was shared with stakeholders in the Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry, and municipal officials. <i>* linked to the construction of the slaughterhouse in the below activity</i>	Environmental Socio-Impact Assessment and Initial Environmental Review in Hargeisa (Gabonimo milk market), Burco (Hides and skins bulking center) in Somaliland, Galkayo North (Livestock market and slaughterhouse) and Dollow in South Central Somalia (livestock market)	An environmental and social impact assessment study and Initial Environmental Review were undertaken in Hargeisa and Burco (Somaliland), Galkayo North (Puntland) and Dollow (South Central Somalia). The reports will advise on potential environmental hazards, including liquid and solid slaughterhouse waste, as well as management and mitigation issues. The assessment further assessed the potential environmental issues related to construction, operation, relocation and mitigation activities. The reports will be shared with respective government Ministries.
	In 2013, FAO undertook the following building works related to	One slaughterhouse completed in Burco (Somaliland)	Completed the construction of a slaughterhouse in Burco, including the installation of equipment. The construction provided employment to 167	One meat market in Galkayo South (South Central Somalia)	Construction was completed and handed over in February, 2014 to the municipality and PPP established company for

rehabilitation and construction of livestock infrastructure	One meat market in Galkayo North and Galkayo South (Puntland)	<p>individuals.</p> <p>The rehabilitation of the Galkayo North Meat Market was completed at the end of October 2013, and the facility is currently operational. The rehabilitation of the Galkayo South Meat Market commenced in August 2013 and is still ongoing. The construction provided employment for 226 individuals.</p>	<p>Construction of one slaughterhouse (Galkayo North, Puntland)</p> <p>Construction of one slaughterhouse (Galkayo South; South Central Somalia)</p>	<p>management. Meat vendors were supplied with meat retail equipment. The construction provided short term employment to 128 persons and long term employment to 87 meat vendors, agriculture cereal and other merchandize sellers that have been attracted to the market.</p>
	One livestock market in Galkayo North (Puntland)	<p>The livestock market was completed, and its construction provided employment for 125 individuals.</p>		<p>Construction of the slaughterhouse was about 75 percent complete by the time of reporting. Slaughterhouse equipment including cleavers, knives, meat transport crates, protective gear etc were delivered to site ready for use after completion of construction work. The construction has so far created 237 short term jobs.</p>
	One animal passageway in Bari and one access road in Mudug (Puntland)	<p>One animal passageway was constructed in Bosasso to enable quarantine checks before the animals are exported. One access road was completed in Galkayo North to connect the livestock market.</p>		<p>Construction of the slaughterhouse was about 70 percent complete by the time of reporting. Slaughterhouse</p>
	Ten meat/milk hygiene units in Somaliland and Puntland	<p>Ten meat hygiene units (six in Somaliland and four in Puntland) were established, furnished and staffed to deliver meat inspection and other quality assurance services. Vehicles were provided and</p>		

			<p>staff was trained to ensure the Meat Hygiene Units were functional.</p> <p><i>*linked to 4.1 (human resource development training provided through a modular approach, and up to diploma level in both public and private sector (Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Point (HACCP), Good Manufacturing Practices, Good Hygiene Practices)</i></p>	<p>One meat market rehabilitated in Burco (Somaliland)</p> <p>One meat market rehabilitated in Hargeisa (Somaliland)</p> <p>Construction of hides and skins bulking centre in Burco municipality (Somaliland)</p>	<p>equipment including cleavers, knives, meat transport crates, protective gear etc were delivered to site ready for use after completion of construction work. The construction has so far created 198 short term jobs.</p> <p>Rehabilitation of Gaha meat market was completed towards the end of the reporting period. It was immediately occupied by meat vendors. 198 short term jobs were created from the intervention.</p> <p>Waheen meat market rehabilitation was started during the reporting period. More than 45 percent of rehabilitation work was completed. It created 125 short term jobs.</p> <p>Construction started towards the end of the reporting period. It includes a shed for wet salting and air drying,</p>
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				Ten meat/milk hygiene units in Somaliland and Puntland	waste management and storage compartments. The established ten meat hygiene units (six in Somaliland and four in Puntland) were strengthened through personnel training deliver meat inspection and other quality assurance services.
In 2013, FAO undertook the following building works related to rehabilitation and construction of agricultural infrastructure	Eight cereal stores (1 600 households) in Middle and Lower Shabelle (South Central)	FAO facilitated the construction of eight cereal stores to improve quality and market linkages. A total of 1 600 households benefited from this activity. These households are also members of those farmers' associations benefiting from the seed credit schemes in section 2.1, and the ToTs in section 4.2. <i>* linked to 2.1 (distribution of inputs), 4.2 (key actors FFS)</i>	Two cereal stores (400 households) Gabiley, (Woqooyi Galbeed) and Burco (Togdheer) in Somaliland.	FAO facilitated the construction of two cereal stores to improve quality and market linkages. A total of 400 households benefited from this activity. These households are also members of those farmers' associations benefiting from the seed credit schemes in section 2.1, and the ToTs in section 4.2.	
In 2013 FAO undertook the following building works related to rehabilitation and construction of fisheries infrastructure	Two ice plants in Bari (Puntland)	Completed the construction of one ice plant in Tohin and one in Hurdiya. The equipment was installed in Tohin, and will be completed in Hurdiya toward the end of March 2014. <i>*linked to 1.2 (construction of infrastructure), 3.2 (design of three PPPs).</i>	One ice plant in Hurdiya (Bari)	The ice plant in Hurdiya became operational at the end of March 2014.	

Weekly dissemination of market information through SMS	Number individuals receiving and utilizing market price information through SMS			889 individuals reached in Lower and Middle Shabelle, and Lower and Middle Juba (South Central), and Awdal, Togdheer and Woqooyi Galbeed (Somaliland)	There are currently 889 subscribers registered on the platform receive weekly market information through an SMS platform.
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List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and June 2014 contributing to Output 4.1

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations in 2013	Activities implemented and package received in 2013	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
Strengthen the capacity of key actors to provide surveillance, monitoring and reporting (data collection, collation, analysis and dissemination)	Training in clinical diagnosis and reporting for PPR and CCPP provided to CAHWs, followed by an awareness campaign to the community at large prior to vaccination activities	120 beneficiaries (training) 630 000 beneficiaries (through brochures and radio broadcasts) in Middle Shabelle, Lower Shabelle, Lower Juba (South Central)	Training for three days on clinical diagnosis, recognition and reporting of priority transboundary animal diseases (PPR and CCPP). 500 brochures as well as broadcasts through local radio stations provided information on disease recognition and prevention of CCPP and PPR.		
	Training of members of the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR) and veterinary association on disease control and animal disease information management, as well as serological diagnosis of PPR and CCPP	10 beneficiaries trained (seven from MoLFR, three from veterinary or professional associations in South Central Somalia)	Trained members of the MoLFR and veterinary associations on disease control and animal disease information management. Trained 10 MoLFR staff on clinical diagnosis and serological diagnosis; serological diagnosis included eLIZA tests for CCPP and PPR.		

	<p>Promoting and implementing quality control systems and certification procedures for meat and milk, meat and milk products in collaboration with public and private sector stakeholders</p>	<p>18 standard operating procedures developed in Puntland and Somaliland</p>	<p>Eighteen standard operating procedures were developed within the broad framework of meat quality assurance (HACCP for export facilities and Good Manufacturing/Good Hygiene Practices and standard operating procedures for both domestic and export establishments). The standard operating procedures covered: primary production areas; inspection of animals in the livestock markets; transportation of live animals on vehicles and on hoof; receiving livestock at a slaughter facility; ante- and post-mortem inspection; halal slaughter; microbiological examination of carcasses; disposal of abattoir wastes and dead animals; sanitation in a slaughter facility; marking and labelling of meat and meat containers; hygienic dressing of carcasses; personnel hygiene; transportation of meat; and patch and line slaughter.</p>		
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	Functional linkages established and promoted between the public and private sectors; diagnostic laboratories and support provided	Three functional linkages established in Morodi Jeex (Somaliland), North Mudug and Nugal (Puntland)	Functional linkages established and promoted between the public and private sector; diagnostic laboratories and support provided in Somaliland and Puntland. <i>* linked to 4.1 (Human resource development (training based on capacity development needs assessment, awareness and education) in both the public and private sector (HACCP, Good Manufacturing Practices, Good Hygiene Practices) through a modular approach to diploma level.)</i>		
Strengthen the capacity of key actors to provide rapid response	Human resource development (training based on capacity development needs assessment, awareness and education) in both the public and private sectors through a modular approach to diploma level	44 students trained (24 persons trained in Somaliland including 4 women, and 20 trained in Puntland including 6 women) in meat hygiene and quality assurance	Human resource development (training based on capacity development needs assessment, awareness and education) in both public and private sectors (HACCP, Good Manufacturing Practices, Good Hygiene Practices) through a modular approach to diploma level.		

	Training of community animal health workers on disease surveillance			30 community animal health workers from 15 villages in Dollow district trained on disease surveillance.	They were trained on basic principles of herd health and production (animal husbandry practices): restraint of animals; accurate clinical diagnosis and management of important livestock diseases; procedures for collection and reporting disease surveillance data; procedures for collection, handling and transportation of appropriate samples to the laboratory; veterinary drug administration procedures; veterinary vaccine handling and administration; issues related to safety and use of veterinary drugs; basic veterinary extension services; conducting basic surgical procedures such as hoof trimming, castration, dehorning and wound management; techniques for basic business management including, service cost recovery and proper record keeping and leadership skills.
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					surveillance methods in irrigation basins and rain fed fields; identification and sampling of key insect pests; economic importance of key pests; data collection of storage pests; the expected role of the local youth in the project.
Initiate and coordinate community awareness	Prior to the implementation of any vector control and vaccination activities, FAO carries out community awareness and mobilization of communities	22 635 households in Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle (South Central) 253 964 households in Somalia	Held awareness and mobilization of communities activities on vector control and emergency treatment in riverine areas (Gedo, Middle Juba, Lower Juba, Lower Shabelle, Hiraan and Middle Shabelle). Awareness and mobilization on mass PPR and SGP vaccination activities throughout Somalia.		
	Continuously raise public awareness of consumers on the importance of safe meat and milk, control and hygiene; messages are serialized in television, radio	One behavioural change campaign (1 600 000 beneficiaries); two weeks rolling street advertisements; one month of television advertisements (700 000 people in Somaliland and 300 000 in Puntland).	Produced one behavioural change campaign for the meat sector.		

	and local newspapers through behavioural change communications strategies				
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List of activities implemented by FAO between January 2013 and June 2014 contributing to Output 4.2

Activities	Interventions	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations	Activities implemented and package received	Achievements, beneficiaries and locations January to June 2014	Activities implemented and package received January to June 2014
<p>Strengthen the capacity of key actors (e.g. agricultural extension workers, community animal health workers, and agro-vet dealers) to deliver technical advice</p>	<p>FAO uses pastoralist field schools and FFS to transfer knowledge. In 2013 activities included the set up and support of pastoralist field schools and FFS</p>	<p>13 FFS groups established with 13 demonstration plots running in Bari (Puntland) (<i>FRP in Bosasso</i>)</p> <p>40 FFS in Awdal, Maroodijeeh, Gabiley, Togdheer and Odweine (Somaliland) (<i>FRP in Odeweyne</i>)</p>	<p>In the peri-urban area of Bosasso, Puntland, FAO established and trained 13 FFS groups in 2013, benefiting 147 households. Also participating in the training were six implementing partners' staff, two MoA staff and three students from Amoud University, who were on leave at the time of the training. * <i>linked to 1.1 (distribution of vegetable seeds) and 2.1 (distribution of equipment)</i></p> <p>In Somaliland, FAO established and provided training for 40 FFS (20 irrigated areas and 20 rainfed). Through the FFS, FAO distributed 500 g of vegetable seeds per FFS in riverine households; 30 kg and 20 kg of maize and cowpea seeds in rainfed households; and fertilizer and tools (two hoes, two shovels, two racks and one wheelbarrow per FFS). In addition, 27 additional FFS</p>	<p>3 FAO staff trained to be FFS Master trainers in Uganda.</p> <p>Preparation for scaling up the 40 FFS into cooperatives</p> <p>Preparation of training of 12 MoA extension staff of 62 Lead Farmers and on FFS methodologies.</p> <p>Training on PFS methodology to 18 community facilitators in Dollow.</p>	<p>FAO facilitated master training opportunities to three of its staff (one female) in Uganda. The training lasted for about six weeks and trainees qualified as "master trainer" to promote the approaches in Somaliland.</p> <p>Setting criteria for the support of the 40 FFS and up scaling into Cooperatives.</p> <p>A LoU has been prepared with the MoA for the training of 12 MoA extension staff and 62 Lead farmers to be used as TOTs in the establishment of new FFS.</p> <p>18 community facilitators from different villages in Dollow district were trained on PFS methodology and facilitation skills for two</p>

		<p>29 farmers trained in FFS methodologies and rural commercialization; 17 field technicians, and two MoA staff trained in Middle and Lower Shabelle (South Central)</p>	<p>groups were identified for training beginning in 2014. Some of these beneficiaries also received silos produced by the households involved in the skills training in 1.4. <i>* linked to 1.4 (employment creation), 2.1 (distribution of inputs), 2.2 (irrigation infrastructure), 3.3 (market infrastructure)</i></p> <p>In South Central Somalia, FAO delivered a ToT to 29 representatives of FFS groups on GAP and methodologies of the rural commercialization model.</p>	<p>Feasibility study in Burco and Odeweeyne, Somaliland</p>	<p>weeks in March. The facilitators returned to their respective villages in order to carry out PFS ground working activities before they come to attend second phase of the training. Each of target villages formed a mixed gender group of 30 members totalling 540 members of the 18 PFS groups.</p> <p>In Burco and Odeweeyne, Somaliland, a PFS establishment feasibility study and selection of PFS target villages were completed. Additionally, a consultation on PFS initiation with the local authorities and local village elders/chiefs continues was done.</p>
	<p>Establishment of experimental plots and training in push and pull technology in Somalia</p>	<p>One seed company organized, and two Somali trainees in Lower Shabelle (South Central)</p>	<p>FAO has set 6 experimental plots of push and pull (Dar Es Salaam Seed Co.) to: test cropping patterns; evaluate the impact of the technology on productivity and pest control for maize and sorghum; and evaluate the introduction of new fodder species. In addition, two Somali nationals trained by FAO will play an</p>		

			<p>active role in training farmers during the implementation of the trials, and in supervising the pilot plots. Following the outcome of these trials, 30 more plots will be developed in Woqooyi Galbeed in order to validate the technology and assess farmers' acceptance.</p>		
	<p>Training on horticulture and citrus pest disease monitoring and control</p>	<p>17 MoA staff from Woqooyi Galbeed (Somaliland) and two staff from the MoA in Bosasso (Puntland)</p>	<p>Formal training in horticulture and nursery setting was provided for six MoA staff.</p> <p>Field surveys and training were conducted for 11 MoA staff on the status of citrus pests; monitoring and control by Kenya Plant Health Inspectorate Service; and development of an epidemiologic survey to assess the current situation of citrus in the region.</p> <p>In Puntland two representatives of the MoA joined the ToT on GAP and methodologies of the rural commercialization (provided to the 29 representatives of FFS above).</p>		