

# Informal seminar with FARMS donors

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## **NEN**

Update on the implementation of  
the Facility for Refugees, Migrants,  
Forced Displacement and Rural Stability  
(FARMS)

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IFAD HQ Rome, 10 - 12 May



# Small Ruminant Investments and Graduating Household In Transition (SIGHT)

Overview of SIGHT's Graduation Approach



Implementing Partners & Overall Results



Microbusiness Component



Job Placement Component



Lesson Learned





# Project Duration and Targets



MAY 2021  
DECEMBER 2023



TOTAL TARGET  
**2,550 beneficiaries**



**27%**

EXTREME POOR  
700



**73%**

POOR  
1,850



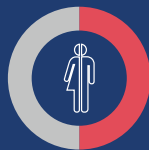
**55%**

SYRIANS  
1,415



**45%**

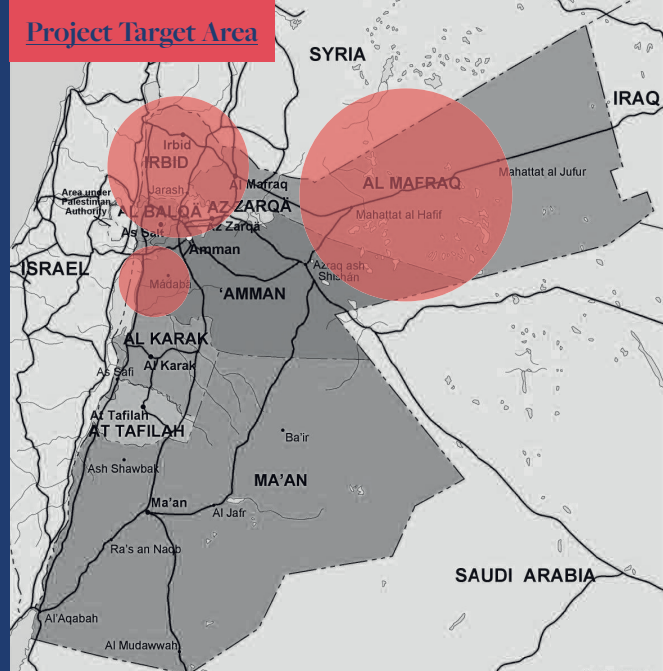
JORDANIANS  
1,135



**50%**

GENDER  
1,275

## Project Target Area



## Four main pillars to the Graduation Approach



### Meeting basic needs

Consumption Support to support basic income security and food security



### Financial support and savings

financial literacy training and access to financial services



### Income Generation

Activities leading to sustainable livelihoods, including training programs, employment support, asset transfer, and vocational and agricultural training



### Social empowerment

continuous coaching and psychosocial and empowerment, leading to positive behavioral change

# Implementation Stages



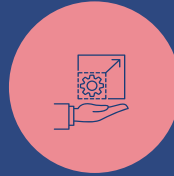
**MARKET**  
NEEDS  
ASSESSMENT



**BENEFICIARIES**  
CBOS, MENTORS  
AND PARTNERS  
SELECTION



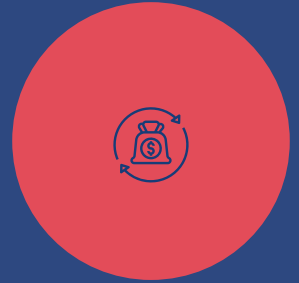
**CONSUMPTION**  
SUPPORT



**CAPACITY**  
BUILDING

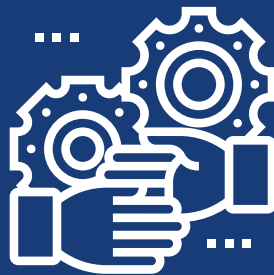


**COACHING**  
AND MENTORING  
VISITS



**SEED**  
CAPITAL  
AND JOB PLACEMENT

## Implementing Partners (IPs)



**Partnerships were established with local institutions and government authorities, as well as community institutions to implement the graduation approach**

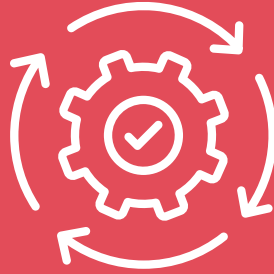
**Jordan River Foundation (JRF):**  
implementation of the overall Graduation Approach

**Jordanian Hashemite Fund For Human Development (JOHUD):**  
Distribution of unconditional cash transfer for Syrian HH

**National Aid Fund (NAF):**  
Source of Jordanian beneficiaries' names and distribution of unconditional cash transfer for Jordanian HH

**The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):**  
Source of Syrian beneficiaries' names

## Results so Far



Overall outreach progress  
till 31st December 2022

A total of (3666) beneficiaries  
were registered

A total of (3072) beneficiaries had been  
Home-visited as of verification visit

A total of (137) beneficiaries completed employability training and selected for **Job Placement** activity

A total of (2823) beneficiaries attended  
**Core Capacity Training**

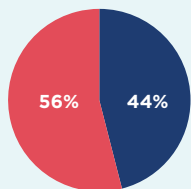
A total of (713) beneficiaries received  
**Consumption Support**

# Graduation Approach Outreach

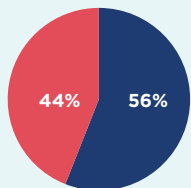
Capacity building and the 4 phases



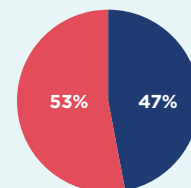
## Microbusiness training 2,243 beneficiaries



Females Males

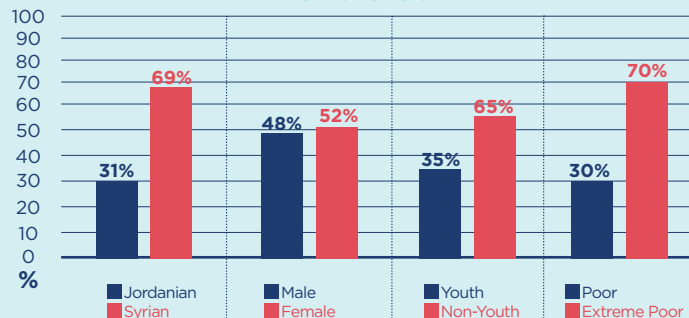


Non-Youth(35+) Youth(18-35)

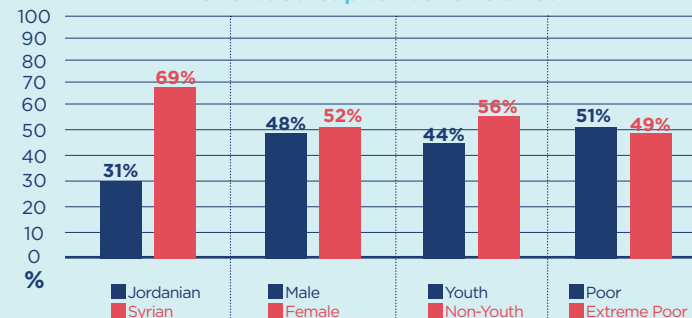


Syrians Jordanian

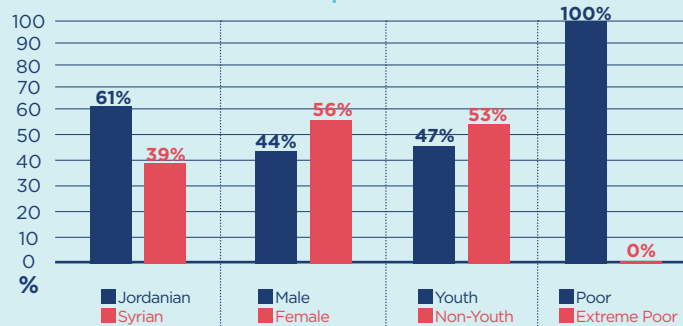
## Pilot Phase 175 beneficiaries



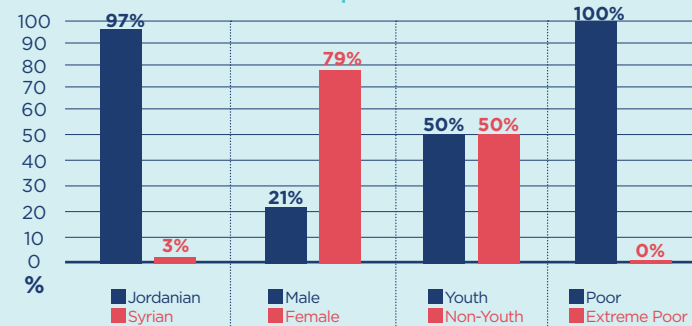
## Phase 1 979 seed capital beneficiaries



## Phase 2 786 seed capital beneficiaries



## Phase 3 66 seed capital beneficiaries



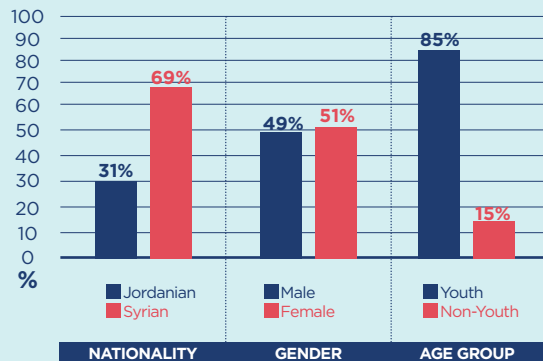
# Graduation Approach Outreach

## Overall Results



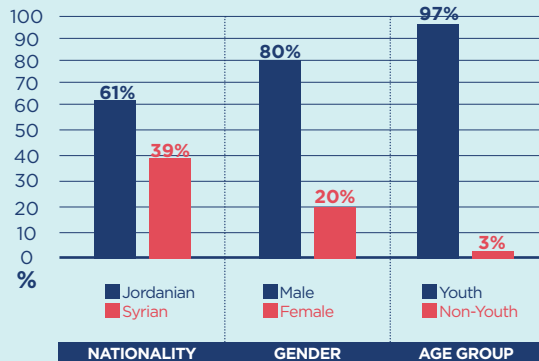
### Consumption Support

713 beneficiaries



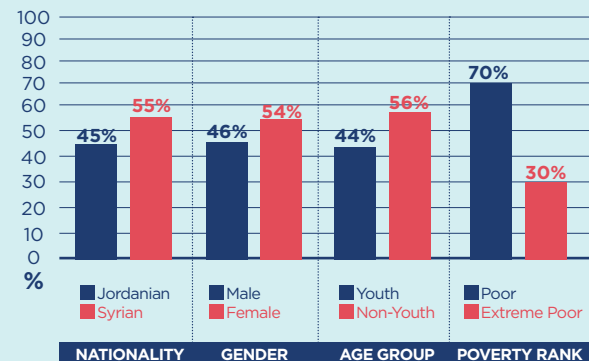
### Job Placements

137 beneficiaries



### Seed Capital

2,006 beneficiaries







### Raising Awareness



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Raise awareness among micro business beneficiaries on establishing SCGs and/or provide them with the list of MFIs to have access to finance.

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Raising awareness about the importance of registering a home-based business can help to support and promote small business growth, but it's important to provide the necessary resources, support and education to make the process as smooth as possible and maintain business sustainability.

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### Capacity Building



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Provide mentors with specialized training on the process of closing the grants in order to ensure smooth and successful closing process.

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It is important to evaluate and continuously improve the training programs. This can include gathering feedback from trainees, trainers, employers, and analyzing the success rate of BNFs in finding employment and making adjustments as necessary to improve the overall effectiveness of the program.

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Drop-outs risk due to the inability to participate in the capacity building program can be mitigated by offering the beneficiary at least twice the options to participate in training.

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### Implementing Partners (IPs)



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In coordination with IP, we create a mobilization link to reach Syrian beneficiaries since most of them were not available during the day to register in the project. To do so, the Project team shared the link with partnered CBOs to encourage Syrian beneficiaries to participate in the project.

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Encourage partnered CBOs to offer childcare during training hours for women who participate in the training programs.

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# Food Security and Sustainability in Fragile Situations (FSSFS)

FSSFS Overview



Component A



Component B1 | Component B2 | Component C



FSSFS Yemen

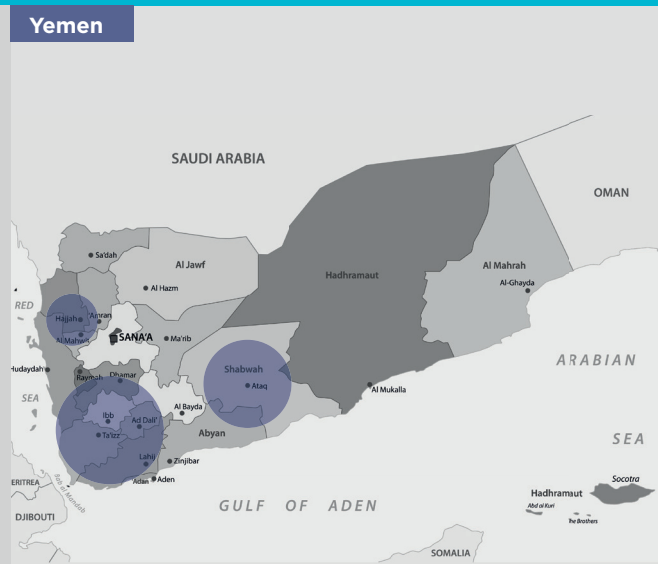
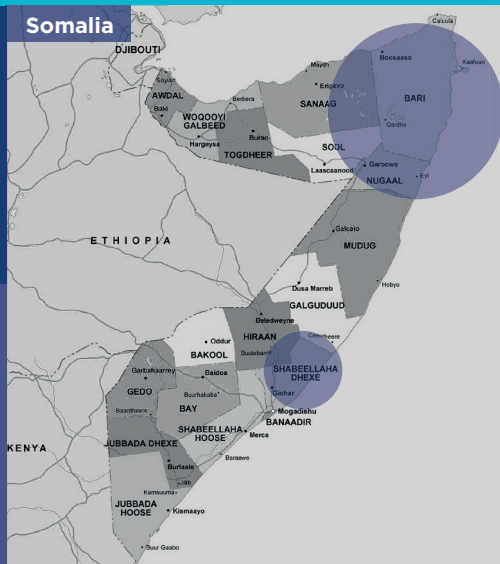


Success Stories



To sustainably improve **food security, nutrition and livelihoods** and to build **resilience** among vulnerable households and their communities, with a special focus on IDPs.

Increase targeted **households incomes** through improved **agricultural** Production and **livestock** Productivity



DURATION	LOCATION(S)	DONORS	KEY INSTITUTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS	IMPLEMENTING PARTNER	MAIN SERVICE PROVIDERS
48 months (June 2019 – June 2023)	Somalia (Puntland State) and Yemen (Dhamar and Al-Dhalea Governorates)	IFAD, AICS, Netherland Cooperation	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry.	CEFA, VSF-G (Somalia), SFD (Yemen)	Procasur Ltd, AgriTechTalk Africa, Sadar Development and Reaserch Institute

## Component A

### Irrigation and Climate-Smart Technologies



#### Achievements

Construction and Rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructures in **16** sites benefiting **55** date palm farmers through installation of climate smart technologies

**2,277** date palm farmers (50% women) trained on management of irrigation infrastructure.

**36** Students engaged on on-job training

Installation of **Off-Grid Box Technology** which integrates water treatment (capacity 3000L/day) and power supply benefiting about **350** households.

#### Activity

	Unit	Actual
<b>Shallow wells rehabilitated or constructed</b>	Wells	<b>9</b>
<b>Pipes laid /installed</b>	Meter	<b>13,000</b>
<b>Canals rehabilitated and constructed</b>	Meter	<b>1,300</b>
<b>Storage tanks distributed/constructed</b>	No.	<b>9</b>
<b>Solar powered Bubblers/drip systems installed</b>	No.	<b>15</b>
<b>Solar Panels installed</b>	No.	<b>176</b>
<b>Number of bubblers installed</b>	No.	<b>1044</b>

# Component A

## Irrigation and Climate-Smart Technologies



### Challenges

**Sharing of water resources:** scattered farms and farmers' individualistic mindset

**Slow acceptance and ownership** of climate smart technologies

**High level of water salinity** impacts on pilot interventions, such as OGB and Drip

Irrigation System  
Individual mindset of farmers

### Best Practices and Sustainability

Demonstration and practical **training** to develop **ownership and adoption of CSTs**

**Students engagement and employment P2P learning activities** for farmers knowledge sharing and exchange of economical status

**Reduction of maintenance costs** for CSTs (items available locally)

Farmers **benefits** from CSTs, such as water consumption, fuel, casual labour, irrigation time  
Participatory/consultative approach with FOs

### Replicability and scaling up

Rehabilitation and/or construction **water tanks, wells, solar-powered irrigation systems**

**Soil exploration** to identify water resources

Drilling of new **boreholes**

Learning from the **Water User Committees** to manage the public springs

Training **local masons**

**Training** farmers on CSTs



## Achievements

**2,277** Date palm farmers (50% women) trained on good agronomic practice.

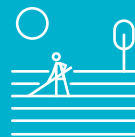
**1,600** Internally displaced persons trained on Nutrition sensitive agriculture.

**11,628** date palm seedlings imported to improve the date palm production.

**3** pilot farms and **DPUs** established for demonstration to build the capacity of date palm farmers.

**Economic results** achieved at household level: reduced date palm losses, reduced costs for fuel





### Challenges

**Prolonged drought**

**Restricted access** to certain areas

**Individual mindset** of farmers

Gaps in **ownership** by farmers

### Best Practices and Sustainability

Demonstration and practical **training** to develop **ownership and adoption of good agricultural practices**

**P2P learning activities** for farmers knowledge sharing, awareness and farmers' mobilization

DPU's set up in collaboration with FAs, community and landowners

**Solar dryers** to reduce insect, pest diseases and improvement of dates in the market

### Replicability and scaling up

**Mechanization** of agriculture

Provide **solar refrigerators** to store dates and improve their quality

**Training to casual workers** who directly manage the farms

**Scaling up of dates dryers** (medium scale) + farmers' skills on DPUs management

Women and youth economic **empowerment**

Support **wind energy** utilization for farming

**Marketing knowledge** (entrepreneurship skills training and market linkages)

Increasing **community ownership** through consultation on their needs



## Achievements

**3** infrastructures  
(slaughter slab, village milk collection center and milk sales post) constructed in Burtinle district.

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**450** members from 10 locations mobilized and involved in mapping  
of current and post status of natural resource management practices.

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Supported prioritized community plans for rehabilitation of degraded rangelands  
and water infrastructures in **10** target locations.

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**40** Government technical officers trained on **PET methodology**  
and same adopted for post GU 2022 assessments.



#### Challenges

**Unproductive lands** due to prolonged drought

**Limited livestock water infrastructures** (lack of dams along livestock migratory dry routes)

**Dilapidation** of milk and meat markets due to lack of hygiene

#### Best Practices and Sustainability

**Women groups' capacities** enhanced through training and equipment provision

**Behavioral changes** together with skills improved thanks to transferred knowledge

Activities implemented through **existing NRM Committees** active in environmental conservations

Community **ownership** and farmer led approach

**PET methodology** introduced with the collaboration of MoLAH

#### Replicability and scaling up

**Veterinary Laboratory Services**, relative capacity building on key government staff and provision of equipment and reagents.

Construction/rehabilitation of new **milk and meat infrastructures**.

Rehabilitation of camel **slaughter slabs**

Implementation of P2P learning activities on **alternative feed** (cross breeds practices and cactus)

Introduction of **disasters' early warning systems**

Promotion of annual **mass treatment and vaccination**

NRMC's support through **rangeland rehabilitation and environmental conservation plans**



## Achievements

E-fop digital platform created ad hoc for the FSSFS Project, the platform has **110** users registered, **315** posts created, **643** files uploaded, 328 rooms for meetings hosted.

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**Six (6)** Peer-to-peer learning events implemented.

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**Capacity-building session** with CEFA and VSF-G technical field officers and project management staff.

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**Communication strategy** launched to exploit project results including: FSSFS social media campaign, Monthly E-letter, FSSFS blog, Success stories and Photos, Videos and communication Materials.



### Challenges

**Service provider** rather than project partner or integrated staff.

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**Restricted access** to the field.

### Best Practices and Sustainability

**P2P activities** based on knowledge sharing, practical and participatory approach, workshops.

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Capitalization of knowledge management through **different tools**

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**eFOP** Platform.

### Replicability and scaling up

P2P learning activities as **capacity building methodology**

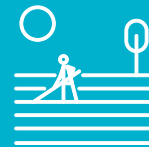
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**Communication strategy**  
at the international level

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Integration with **MEAL component**.

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## Component A Irrigation

### ACHIEVEMENTS

20 ha of **agricultural land protected**  
and 81 families benefitted

25 m of **irrigation canals** with clean square  
stones and cement mortar rehabilitated

**Four workshops** (8 days) conducted on work  
mechanisms and occupational safety  
(17 participants)



## Component B Agriculture

### ACHIEVEMENTS

**Inception phase** completed on agricultural  
techniques, practices and horticultural skills

Two **training workshops** (10 days) for 56  
agricultural consultants conducted



## Component C Capitalization of Knowledge Management

### ACHIEVEMENTS

Workshop on **model preparation** to measure  
agricultural performance of good practices

Workshop on **standard questionnaire  
design** to use for collection and  
documentation of farmers knowledge



# Success Stories from the field



## Hujale in Dulcadale oasis

Installation of solar and bubblers  
irrigation system

## Luul

and her date palm farm in Rabable

## The Off-Grid Box Technology

An innovative solution  
in El-Dahir, Puntland

## Abdirahman's farm

The construction of a DPU  
to serve the region

## Sheerbi NRMC

Environmental Protection and  
Conservation by using the  
Natural Resources Management  
Committees and the Traditional  
and Communal Structures

## Climate Smart Technologies

at Jibagalle Farm

## Asha's Story

Systematization of good practices  
and reinforcement of local  
champions

## Gully Erosion and Rangeland Rehabilitation

Environmental Protection and  
Conservation

## A vision Road Journey in Bossaso

Soil Enrichment and Offshoot  
Management of Date Palm

## Asha's Story

Systematization of good practices  
and reinforcement of local  
champions

# Improving Dryland Livelihoods in Djibouti and Somalia through Productivity-enhancing Technologies (PET)

PET Overview



Project Approach & Results



Outcomes & Impact on Rural Poverty



Lessons Learned & Recommendations



Words from the villages development committees





## Introduction

Grant from **IFAD**  
**of USD 2.000,000,**  
and a Grant from **OFID**  
**of USD 950,000.**

The project became effective in **March 2017** and covered a four-year implementation period; divided into a full implementation phase (from grant effectiveness to March 2020) and a consolidation phase from **April 2020 to March 2021.**

## Project Objectives

Improve the livelihoods of **6,335 pastoralist and agro-pastoralist households** in the areas of previous IFAD-financed projects in **Djibouti and Somalia**, through the following objectives:

deliver technological packages to increase and stabilize the productivity of **sorghum/maize** based rainfed production systems and of **fruit/vegetable** irrigation-based agriculture farming systems;

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deliver technological packages to increase and stabilize the productivity of **rangelands and small ruminants**;

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demonstrate and promote efficient **watershed management** technologies;

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improve the capacities of national research and extension staff to provide support services to **pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and irrigation.**



## Implementation Modality

Implementing organizations: consortium of **Cowater International** (an international consulting firm), Vétérinaires Sans Frontières Suisse (an international NGO) and the Berne University of Applied Sciences School of Agricultural, Forest and Food Sciences (HAFL).

Implementing partners : in “Somaliland”, the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), together with the Ministry of Livestock (MoL) and the Ministry of Environment and Rural Development (MoE); and (ii) in **Djibouti**, the Ministry of Agriculture, Water, Fisheries, Animal and Marine Resources (MoADJ).

The PCU was to be established in Hargeisa, under the overall supervision of the **Cowater** Project Director, and staffed with a Project Coordinator, a Research/Extension Officer, a Field Officer, an Animal Husbandry Officer, a Finance Officer, an M&E Officer and an Administrative Assistant.

## Targeting Mechanism

The target group universe comprises about **51,330 rural households** (43,000 households in “Somaliland” and 8,330 in Djibouti).

The direct beneficiaries of the project in “Somaliland” were **5,190 farmers** and herders. They were based on the existing community-based organizations (the village development committees) within which a total of **300 Technology Dissemination Platforms (TDPs)** or special interest groups were formed. Each TDP was composed of a lead farmer with around **15 satellite farmers**. On average **75 new TDPs per year** over 4 years were brought into the project.

The direct beneficiaries of the project in Djibouti were **1,445 farmers and herders**. They were based on the existing community-based organizations within which a total of **80 Technology Dissemination Platforms (TDPs)** or special interest groups were formed along similar lines to those in “Somaliland”. On average **20 new TDPs per year** over 4 years were brought into the project.

# Project Approach & Results



Conservative approach was taken to start-up activities in new communities and implementation will be done in **three rolling steps**:



## Mobilization

The first step involved the identification of target groups including men and women, the creation of awareness of the objectives and modalities of the project, and mobilization of the communities.



## Demonstration

The second step involved the demonstration of productivity-enhancing technologies that can improve the livelihoods of pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and small-scale irrigation farmers in “Somaliland” and Djibouti.



## Lessons Learned

The third step encompassed the lessons learned from initial project implementation. Emphasis was placed on developing a replicable framework for sustainable food security, community-based services and economic growth through increased livestock and cash crop production, value added produce, and improved condition of the natural resource base.

# Project Approach & Results



Component 1	Technology Packages for Rain fed Agriculture and Small-scale Irrigation - Outputs	Unit	Actual
	Farmers participating in seed banks	No.	2,750
	Farmers participating in research trials	No.	152
	Land protected by moisture conserving earth banks	Ha.	6,350
	Farmers working on land improved by soil and water conservation	No.	3,006
	Farmers involved with improved irrigation systems	No.	170

Component 2	Technology Packages to increase Range and Small Ruminant Productivity - Outputs		
	Village land use plans prepared and agreed	No.	84
	Land protected by stone contour lines and/or tree basins	Ha.	2,763
	Land protected by moisture conserving earth banks	Ha.	12,119
	Women engaged in income generating activity (IGA)	No.	840

Component 3	Watershed Management Technologies - Outputs		
	Pastoralists from TDPs and other CBOs and local authorities trained in holistic natural resource management (HNRM)	No.	648
	Communities that have implemented grazing plans as a standard management practice for sustainable rangeland rehabilitation	No.	102
	Pastoralists that have adopted added-value production packages	No.	1,250

Component 4	Capacity Development - Outputs		
	District agricultural extension field teams providing participatory services and adopting research recommendations	No.	10
	TDPs (special-interest groups) formed/ strengthened in four years	No.	352
	Men trained in technical and management skills	No.	643
	Women trained in technical and management skills	No.	287
	Students in M.Sc degree training program	No.	1





## Project Impact

**7,050** poor households whose assets have increased.

**20%** of women participating in agricultural and livestock-oriented enterprise.

**24,000** ha of common land under improved management practices

**93%** of target group consider that the Project has contributed to improving their quality of life.

## Impact Indicators

On **Household incomes and assets**

On **Human and social capital**

On **Food security and agricultural productivity**

On **Institutions and policies**

On **Gender equity and women empowerment**

On **Natural resources, environment and climate change**

## Project Outcomes



**+29%**

Average increase in agricultural yields and production by the poor small farmers by project completion



**+79%**

Increase in food self-sufficiency of poor households, and in cash earnings



**+92%**

Decrease in soil erosion rates annually



**+93%**

Operational community organizations (TDPs) by project completion

## Lessons Learned



**The primacy of water availability** as an entry point and a prerequisite for other activities to build resilience among poor populations in fragile areas;

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**The high potential of the adoption of good practices in NRM**, diversifying agricultural and non-agricultural sources of income, and promoting renewable energy and/or energy efficiency for enhanced resilience to climate change in arid areas;

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**The importance of the use of local knowledge**, participatory and inclusive approach to enhance the acceptability of project interventions, and sustainability;

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**The high potential for some counterpart contribution** from beneficiaries when project interventions meet their short-term as well as long-term needs;

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**The value of strong research-extension linkages** to facilitate technology uptake;

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**Attention to social-cultural conditions** enhances women inclusion and participation;

## Recommendations



**Emphasize access to water** not only as an entry point to project activities but as a key input to increased agriculture and livestock production and productivity in arid and semi-arid lands. Ensure that there is no over-extraction of groundwater resources in the process, which could have catastrophic results for sustainable management of the natural resource base.

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**Ensure participation and inclusion** of project target groups, including women and youth, in the planning, analysis and implementation of project interventions, and in decision making on the sharing of the benefits. This approach enhances acceptability and ownership of the interventions by the beneficiaries, and eventual sustainability of the benefits.

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**Incorporating a business motive**, such as an income generating activity, into a natural resource management intervention provides a strong incentive for participation, ownership and sustainable operation and maintenance of the activities. Accordingly, the capacity building of the beneficiaries for these interventions should include a business and market orientation.



## A few words from the villages development committees



### First speaker

We are really grateful of the long-standing collaboration with the staff of the Hargeisa and Boroma offices – we thank the project and IFAD for agricultural support, watershed management, community healthy facilities, pit latrines.

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We are very grateful, thanks to IFAD, other organizations came later on and supported us.

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The project is still sustainable, infrastructures are still functioning, and carried out money.

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We want IFAD to continue its support for our community so we can progress.

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There are many challenges we are currently facing caused mainly by climate change and foreign wars i.e. Ukraine and Russia war.

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The goal in the future is for us to become self-sufficient as a result of the support from IFAD.



### Second speaker

IFAD and our town Qalooc are siblings.  
Learn much from Ifad's project . They came and taught us how to improve our productivity.

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“Our priority needs is to be provided with tractors rather than oxen. (...) after building these houses to provide us with cows so we can make use of these spaces”



### Third speaker

IFAD did a lot for us, for instance in farming they helped us manage the flooding (watershed) of our farms.

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They also built us houses used as stock yards and for that we are grateful.



# Family Farming Development Programme (ProDAF)

ProDAF Overview



Components & Disbursement

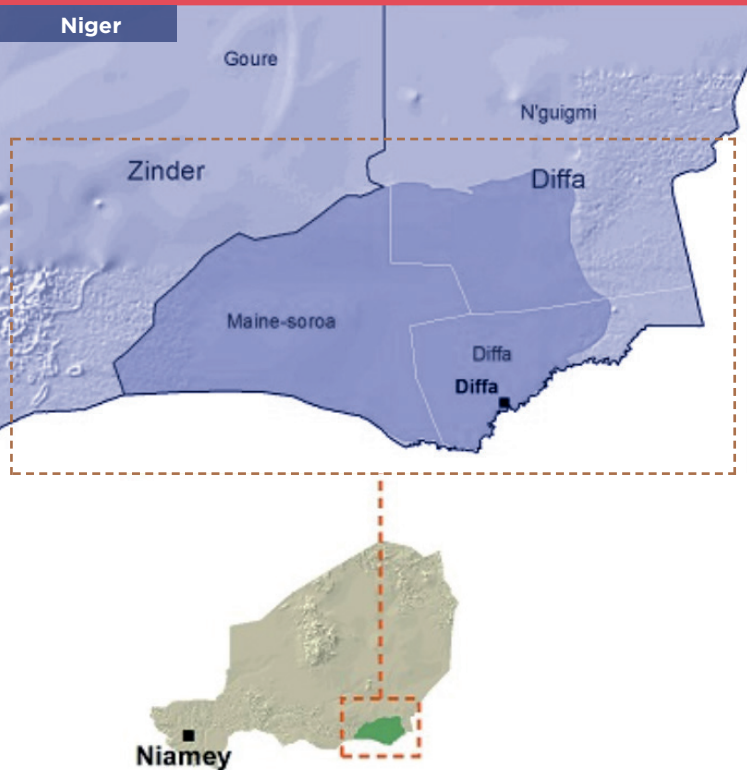


Key Results



Lessons Learned & Recommendations





## Challenges

Persistent insecurity in the Project area since 2009: Boko Haram terrorist group has been active in the Diffa Region, especially along the Nigerian border and the shores of Lake Chad: The conflict has displaced large numbers of people (refugees, returnees and displaced persons).

FARMS as a means of addressing both the causes and consequences of the crisis that come under IFAD's mandate and supporting nexus efforts and fill the gap that exists between humanitarian action and development efforts.

At project design: 252 305 refugees and displaced people in Diffa region of whom 108 470 Nigerians refugees, 129 015 displaced persons et 14 820 returnees.

## Project Financing

**IFAD loan:** US\$6.25 million (23.38%)

**IFAD grant:** US\$6.25 million (23.38%)

**1st NORAD grant:** US\$3.60 million (13.47%)

**2nd NORAD grant:** US\$6.762 million (25.3%)

**Government:** US\$3.651 million (13.66%)

**Beneficiaries:** US\$0.2174 million (0.81%)

**PRODAF**  
**Diffa Total Financing**  
**US\$26.73 million**





## General Objective

**Sustainably ensure food and nutrition security and the resilience capacities of approximately 23,000 rural households (160,000 people) in the Diffa Region**

## Development Objective

Sustainably increase the income, adaptation to climate change and market access of family farms and promote the social and economic integration of **refugee, returnee and displaced populations into the receiving communities**

## Targeted activities by FARMS

- 1 Facilitate the social and economic integration of repatriated, refugee and displaced persons in their receiving communities;
- 2 Increase the incomes of all target groups by providing them with greater access to production resources and promoting sustainable natural resource management systems; and
- 3 Create conducive conditions for income-generating activities and the start-up of rural microenterprises

# Components & Disbursement



## **Component 1** **Strengthening** **sustainable family farming**

**USD 13.9 million (52.1%)**

### **EXPECTED OUTCOME**

The emergence of sustainable family farms allows rural producers (women, young people, refugees) to diversify their production, increase their yields and their ability to adapt to external shocks.

#### **1.1**

**Structuring climate-resilient production investments**

#### **1.2**

**Building the technical and economic capacity of family farms**

#### **1.3**

**Building Reliance of vulnerable people**

## **Component 2** **Market access** **for family farms**

**USD 7.8 million (29.4%)**

### **EXPECTED OUTCOME**

Producers make better use of their agro-sylvo-pastoral production surpluses by improved marketing and commercialization to national and cross-border markets

#### **2.1**

**Structuring investment for sustainable market access**

#### **2.2**

**Rural micro-enterprises development and youth employment**

#### **2.3**

**Market access and Regional integration for trade**

## **Component 3** **Coordination** **and programme** **management**

**USD 4.9 million (18.5%)**

#### **3.1**

**M&E and Policy Dialogue**

#### **3.2**

**Coordination and fiduciary management**

## **Disbursement**

### **IFAD**

Total amount  
USD 12,500,000  
Total disbursement :  
USD 6,775,667  
**(58.59%)**

### **NORAD 2**

Total amount  
USD 6,761,900  
Total disbursement :  
USD 6,360,390  
**(94%)**

### **Gov. & Beneficiaries**

Total amount  
USD 3,868,500  
Taxes exemptions,  
in-kind contributions

### **Grand Total**

Total amount  
USD 22,865,974  
Total disbursement :  
USD 16,737,281  
**(74%)**



## Watershed management

### Progres

2,325 ha of dunes stabilized around basins;

400 ha of degraded land restored;

99.2 km of crossing corridors signposted to secure livestock mobility;

100 km of fire breaks opened, and 5,000 ML of hedgerows planted. The quantitative targets set for NORAD financing have been fully met or superseded;

### Effects

good vegetation recovery on the sites restored and sand dunes stabilized.

average herbaceous biomass per ha is about 500 kg around the stabilized dunes,

well organized site management committees managed to guard and protect the sites despite overgrazing,

the involvement of farmer groups in producing 590,150 forest plants in 18 basins,

local production of forest plants improved the plantation recovery rate by 80% to 90%;

creation of 6,958 temporary jobs, including 12% for refugee, returnee and displaced people, and 1,417 or 21% for women. Income generation of CEFA 40 million (average of CFAF 47,500 per HH over 4 or 5 months. This income is used for restocking and to improve food availability during the lean period.



## Pastoral water investments

### Progres

6 livestock watering stations built;

36 pastoral wells built or rehabilitated to improve access to water for production, reaching 100% of the target at design;

social engineering arrangements set up and 36 community management/maintenance committees established and strengthened for sustainability.

### Effects

Over 200,000 head of livestock drinking from these water points daily, resulting in a reduction of the time needed for animal watering and hardship of daily chores and improved access to water, especially for women;

Crossing corridor infrastructure has facilitated access to water for more than 5,000 households (excluding transhumant households);

strengthened and the community management structures thanks to social engineering arrangements set up;

reduced vulnerabilities of beneficiaries;

more rational resource use and preservation of the environment (discontinuance of the felling of trees for use in building the structures associated with traditional wells; and

reduction of the risk of disputes arising at watering points (thanks to the increased water supply).



## Production areas improvement and management

### Progres

Support to sustainable family farms that enable rural producers, including women, young people and refugees, to diversify their production, increase their yields and adapt to external shocks:

375 ha of land rehabilitated and maintained for small-scale irrigation around lac chad for small community perimeters use, building of a dams around the irrigated perimeter to protected production against exceptional flooding of the Komadougou river (between Nigeria and Niger);

### Effects

better access to land and to water for irrigation: At least 2,800 farming households have directly been reached by the interventions and have improved access to water for irrigation and improve household productivity in a context of climate change;

Technical support provided by FAO in irrigated perimeters for better agricultural practices by beneficiaries illustrate RBA collaboration and complementarily in the field.



## Adaptation of rainfed agriculture to climate change

### Progres

290 farmers field school on rainfed agriculture and 76 market oriented gardening FFS in irrigated areas have been set up, benefiting at least 10,000 producers;

20 improved seeds multiplication sites put in place and at least 10 tons of improved seed has been produced and distributed in the form of agricultural kits to

260 vulnerable women heads of household allowed the cultivation of 21.4 ha on 27 plots for the production of quality seed for 2,804 kg of millet;

789 kg of cowpea, 1,419 kg of sesame and 1,867 kg groundnut; 380 farm equipment inputs kits have been distributed to 150 women,

A COVID-19 emergency plan was supported with 70 tons of seed potatoes and 605 kg of market gardening seeds distributed to vulnerable households. This provided relief to farmers at a time of movement restrictions.

### Effects

Adoption at large scale of techniques and technologies disseminated; improved agricultural production and income of beneficiaries



## Improving small-scale livestock and poultry raising

### Progres

**To boost animal production and contribute to improving food and nutritional security and building the resilience of smallholder producers:**

- 4 annual vaccination campaigns supported and 12 vaccination stations set up enabling animals to remain on their original lands and facilitated the vaccination of a large number of animal;
- 1,985 livestock kits distributed under the livestock reconstitution policy;
- 6 veterinary health clinics to expand the regional animal health programme;
- 300 IGA processing milk into cheese, benefiting 300 women's groups;
- construction of 3 animal feed stores and supply of an opening inventory of 90 tons of wheat bran and pressed cakes;
- financing IGAs to process milk into cheese reducing milk losses considerably among households in the pastoral area by improving the quality and conservation of milk products.

### Effects

- the vaccination campaigns has protected more than 1,500,000 head of livestock per year against rinderpest and other contagious diseases, unquestionably meant allowing the region to avoid animal epidemics despite high levels of transhumance,
- development of proximity service around the veterinary clinics by setting up a network of product dealers.



## Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable households

### Progres

Financing of 190 IGA benefiting women's and youth groups;

establishment of two learning and nutrition rehabilitation centres;

installation of 65 functional literacy centres benefiting 70 women's groups with an attendance rate at the centres of 68%; sensitisation and nutrition rehabilitation centers established and supported: 137 children aged 0 to 59 months, including 42 moderately malnourished children cared for at the centre and 6 severely malnourished children referred on.

### Effects

No cases of malnutrition among the lead mothers and community liaison workers in place.

**Support to rural microenterprises (RMES) and Support to Youth employment** linked to agriculture (e.g. well and borehole drilling, pump repair, small-scale irrigation) and non-agricultural activities (food services, sewing, mechanical work, etc) funded to benefit local people and refugees: total of 166 RMES funded of which 34 RMES in production (irrigation, livestock fattening, poultry, mini dairy farming, etc.); 10 RMES in processing of agricultural products (groundnut oil extraction, rice dehulling, pepper processing); 64 RMES in commercialization and 58 RMES for young people from vocational centres (metalworking, sewing, masonry), vocational training and equipment for young people (30% of women).

A total of 1,015 people have benefited from funding including 75 RRD and 615 young people.





# Thank You