Informal seminar with FARMS donors

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

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

**TOTAL TARGET**: 2,550 beneficiaries

- **MAY 2021** to **DECEMBER 2023**

**Project Target Area**

- **EXTREME POOR**: 700
  - 27%
  - 700

- **POOR**: 1,850
  - 73%
  - 1,850

- **SYRIANS**: 1,415
  - 55%
  - 1,415

- **JORDANIANS**: 1,135
  - 45%
  - 1,135

- **GENDER**: 1,275
  - 50%
  - 1,275

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 Selection**
- **Consumption Support**
- **Capacity Building**
- **Coaching and Mentoring Visits**
- **Seed Capital and Job Placement**
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

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

Pilot Phase
175 beneficiaries

Phase 1
979 seed capital beneficiaries

Phase 2
786 seed capital beneficiaries

Phase 3
66 seed capital beneficiaries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NATIONALITY</th>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>AGE GROUP</th>
<th>POVERTY RANK</th>
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<tr>
<td>Syrian</td>
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<td>Non-Youth</td>
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<td>Extreme Poor</td>
<td>Poor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Graduation Approach Outreach

#### Overall Results

**Consumption Support**
- 713 beneficiaries

**Job Placements**
- 137 beneficiaries

**Seed Capital**
- 2,006 beneficiaries

#### Consumption Support
- 713 beneficiaries

#### Job Placements
- 137 beneficiaries

#### Seed Capital
- 2,006 beneficiaries

---

**NATIONALITY**
- Jordanian
- Syrian

**GENDER**
- Male
- Female

**AGE GROUP**
- Youth
- Non-Youth

**Poverty Rank**
- Poor
- Extreme Poor

---

**Graphs:**
- Consumption Support: 713 beneficiaries
- Job Placements: 137 beneficiaries
- Seed Capital: 2,006 beneficiaries

---

**Charts:**
- Nationality: Jordanian, Syrian
- Gender: Male, Female
- Age Group: Youth, Non-Youth
- Poverty Rank: Poor, Extreme Poor

---

**Values:**
- Consumption Support:
  - Jordanian Male: 31%
  - Syrian Male: 49%
  - Jordanian Female: 51%
  - Syrian Female: 15%
- Job Placements:
  - Jordanian Male: 61%
  - Syrian Male: 39%
  - Jordanian Female: 20%
  - Syrian Female: 3%
- Seed Capital:
  - Jordanian: 45%
  - Syrian: 55%
  - Male: 46%
  - Female: 54%
  - Youth: 44%
  - Non-Youth: 56%
  - Poor: 30%
  - Extreme Poor: 70%
Raising Awareness

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

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.

Capacity Building

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

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.

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.

Implementing Partners (IPs)

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.

Encourage partnered CBOs to offer childcare during training hours for women who participate in the training programs.
Food Security and Sustainability in Fragile Situations (FSSFS)

PRESENTATION OVERVIEW

FSSFS Overview

Component A

Component B1 | Component B2 | Component C

FSSFS Yemen

Success Stories
FSSFS Overview

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

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

**DURATION**
48 months (June 2019 – June 2023)

**LOCATION(S)**
Somalia (Puntland State) and Yemen (Dhamar and Al-Dhalea Governorates)

**DONORS**
IFAD, AICS, Nederland Cooperation

**KEY INSTITUTIONAL STAKEHOLDERS**
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry.

**IMPLEMENTING PARTNER**
CEFA, VSF-G (Somalia), SFD (Yemen)

**MAIN SERVICE PROVIDERS**
Procasur Ltd, AgriTechTalk Africa, Sadar Development and Research 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Shallow wells rehabilitated or constructed</td>
<td>Wells</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipes laid /installed</td>
<td>Meter</td>
<td>13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canals rehabilitated and constructed</td>
<td>Meter</td>
<td>1,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Storage tanks distributed/constructed</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar powered Bubblers/drip systems installed</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solar Panels installed</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of bubblers installed</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>1044</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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
Component B1
Sustainable Agriculture

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
- DPUs 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
Component B2
Sustainable Livestock

Achievements

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

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

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

40 Government technical officers trained on PET methodology and same adopted for post GU 2022 assessments.
Component B2
Sustainable Livestock

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
Component C  
Knowledge Management

**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.

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

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

**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.
- **Restricted access** to the field.

## Best Practices and Sustainability

- **P2P activities** based on knowledge sharing, practical and participatory approach, workshops.
- Capitalization of knowledge management through **different tools**
- **eFOP Platform**.

## Replicability and scaling up

- P2P learning activities as **capacity building methodology**
- **Communication strategy** at the international level
- Integration with **MEAL component**.
### 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

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**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

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**Luul and her date palm farm in Rabable**

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**Sheerbi NRMC**
Environmental Protection and Conservation by using the Natural Resources Management Committees and the Traditional and Communal Structures
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;
- deliver technological packages to increase and stabilize the productivity of rangelands and small ruminants;
- demonstrate and promote efficient watershed management technologies;
- improve the capacities of national research and extension staff to provide support services to pastoralists, agro-pastoralists and irrigation.
PET Overview

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.
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**

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<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Actual</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farmers participating in seed banks</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>2,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers participating in research trials</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>152</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land protected by moisture conserving earth banks</td>
<td>Ha.</td>
<td>6,350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers working on land improved by soil and water conservation</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>3,006</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farmers involved with improved irrigation systems</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>170</td>
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### Component 2
**Technology Packages to increase Range and Small Ruminant Productivity - Outputs**

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<th>Activity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Actual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Village land use plans prepared and agreed</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land protected by stone contour lines and/or tree basins</td>
<td>Ha.</td>
<td>2,763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land protected by moisture conserving earth banks</td>
<td>Ha.</td>
<td>12,119</td>
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<tr>
<td>Women engaged in income generating activity (IGA)</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>840</td>
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### Component 3
**Watershed Management Technologies - Outputs**

<table>
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<th>Activity</th>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Actual</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pastoralists from TDPs and other CBOs and local authorities trained in holistic natural resource management (HNRM)</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communities that have implemented grazing plans as a standard management practice for sustainable rangeland rehabilitation</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>102</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoralists that have adopted added-value production packages</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>1,250</td>
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### Component 4
**Capacity Development - Outputs**

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<th>Unit</th>
<th>Actual</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>District agricultural extension field teams providing participatory services and adopting research recommendations</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TDPs (special-interest groups) formed/ strengthened in four years</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>352</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men trained in technical and management skills</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>643</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women trained in technical and management skills</td>
<td>No.</td>
<td>287</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Students in M.Sc degree training program</td>
<td>No.</td>
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</tr>
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</table>
Outcomes & Impact on Rural Poverty

**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**

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

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;

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

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

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

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

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.

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.
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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

“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”

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

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
ProDAF Overview

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

Challenges
## 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%)

**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%)
Key Results

SA1

**Watershed management**

**Progress**

- 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).
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);

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
Key Results
SA5

Improving small-scale livestock and poultry raising

Progress

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 animals;
- 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.
Key Results
SA6

Strengthening the resilience of vulnerable households

Progress

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 dehusking, 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

Investing in rural people