



**Evaluation of the Development Funds
Program - “Building Agro - pastoral communities’
resilience and strengthening livelihoods in Somaliland”**

January 2017

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Our thanks are due to all of those who gave their time and views in meetings, interviews and focus group discussions. In particular, we are grateful to Alice Ennals at the DF-Oslo who has coordinated the review and the hard pressed, drought-affected farmers and pastoralists who answered our questions and hosted us warmly. Omer Idleh gave invaluable insights, as did Amsale Shibeshi. Without her assistance and that of Abdiasis Bakaal with logistics, field trips would not have been possible. And a special thank you to Abdiaziz Darod of HAVOYOCO, who organized field visits despite having a sick child at home. The report has been enriched by the contributions of Hon. Shukri Haji Ismael, Minister of Environment and Rural Development. It is our hope that this report will make a small contribution to more effective development cooperation. Advice and support from Mike Fergus of NCG is gratefully acknowledged. Any errors or omissions are our own, John Livingstone & Dr. Hege Larsen

Disclaimer:

The views and opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the official policy or position of the clients.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

INTRODUCTION

The report which follows is an Evaluation of the Development Fund's Program: "Building Agro-pastoral communities' resilience and strengthening livelihoods in Somaliland", implemented between 2012 and 2016 with a budget of NOK 6 mill (USD 730 k). It has been undertaken for the Development Fund (Utviklingsfondet), by Nordic Consulting Group AS (NCG Norway) of Oslo, Norway. The evaluation team consisted of John Livingstone (development economist), of Hargeisa, Somaliland, who carried out the fieldwork in Somaliland and Dr. Hege Larsen, Social Anthropologist and partner in NCG Norway, who interviewed DF staff and members of the Somaliland Diaspora in Oslo, Norway. The evaluation was carried out in December 2016 and January 2017.

The Development Fund has been supporting 4 projects, together with 4 Somaliland NGOs, i.e. Candlelight, HAVOYOCO, MADO and ADO, at four different locations within Somaliland. The main components/outputs of these projects are increased food production, women in small enterprises, increased access to natural resources and strengthened civil society. These projects have been supported by four Somaliland Diaspora organisations in Oslo, Norway.

The Evaluation Terms of Reference seek answers to a number of questions relating to improved livelihoods in Somaliland, sustainable development in the countries of origin of Diaspora and a new program for the period 2017-2020. The proposed budget for the new program is NOK 36 million (USD 4 million).

Field visits in Somaliland were made to all 4 project sites in Gabiley, Sheikh, Odweyne and Togdheer and around 97 individuals were interviewed. In Norway the principal Diaspora cooperating partners were interviewed.

FINDINGS

The report first sets out findings on the key evaluation components viz. Relevance, Effectiveness, Results, Efficiency and Sustainability, Thereafter it goes on to answer the Research Questions. Finally it sets out several Recommendations.

RELEVANCE

- The program is aligned with government policy and with community priorities.

EFFECTIVENESS

- Performance has been mixed, but very strong on the whole
- Candlelight and HAVOYOCO have been particularly effective, with a strong presence on the ground, good communication between field officers and head offices, and good relationships at both the community and policy levels.
- ADO and, particularly, MADO have been less effective. MADO will need capacity building support in project implementation and reporting. Joint implementation of projects with Candlelight should be considered.

RESULTS

- Severe drought over 2015-16 has severely affected results, and made it impossible to achieve targets.

- Nevertheless, many program activities (water harvesting structures and new agricultural practices) will produce results once rains return to normal.
- Results for agricultural productivity in a drought-prone country with erratic rainfall must be judged over a longer time horizon (over the current 5-6 year drought cycle).
- In Gabiley, one of the country's primary farming areas, results have been good, and some farmers have seen very large increased in incomes from new cash crops.

EFFICIENCY

- Taken as a whole, the program represents an efficient use of funds.
- There are no obvious alternative approaches that would have been a better use of funds.
- DF staff and partners have a very good understanding of the country context, on the ground, and at the program and policy levels.

SUSTAINABILITY

- The program is dependent on continued donor support, but strong performance over a long period of time makes this more likely.
- The DF program has invested in a strong group of NGOs that have played important roles in development over a long period of time, and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future (given the exceptionally weak capacity of Somaliland's government).
- The NGOs involved have the capabilities to secure other sources of funding and build on program activities.
- The skills development and agricultural infrastructure components will continue to deliver benefits after the lifetime of the program.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

- The program has adopted an appropriate mix of interventions aimed at strengthening rural livelihoods and food security.
- The promotion of drought tolerant and early maturing crop varieties of sorghum and maize is appropriate, given the importance of these two crops in local diets.
- The establishment of two seed banks is important and, if these are well managed, could have a major impact.
- The soil and water conservation measures adopted are the correct ones, widely promoted across the country.

LIVESTOCK INTERVENTIONS

- Livestock interventions under the program have been appropriate - animal health services, water supply and fodder production are all important. But, there have been significant livestock losses due to drought and a collapse in prices due to distress sales.
- Livestock insurance, as pioneered recently in Kenya, could provide a long-term solution. The insurance company "Takaful", operating in Somaliland, has proposed something similar. DF and partners could play a role in proposing and designing suitable approaches to livestock insurance.

WOMEN'S GROUPS, SAVINGS AND LOANS AND SMALL BUSINESS

- The primary benefit of these groups has been to give women a means of saving money and borrowing when they need cash. Membership of an organized group has been of significant value to beneficiaries because it has enabled them to smooth consumption over time.

- Grants for women's group members to establish or expand small enterprises are highly appreciated by beneficiaries, but do not appear to have helped them to establish successful new enterprises.
- Drought and poor rains have affected local economies and reduced local purchasing power, and women's small businesses have suffered.

GENDER AS A CROSS CUTTING ISSUE

- There has been a consistent effort to address gender equality across all program components. Notable successes include women's involvement in village committees.
- The groups have helped women to have a greater, though still modest, voice in local affairs.
- The women's groups established or strengthened under the program provide a good platform for women's involvement in a range of development activities.

THE DIASPORA COMPONENT

- The partnership has been fruitful and of mutual interest and had positive impact on project results.
- The collaboration has fortified the work of DF as well as the diaspora groups in Norway. DF has through the collaboration been provided extra funding and been introduced to a professional network in Somaliland. DF has managed the planning and implementation of the project and organised activities that have improved the diaspora groups' competence on development issues and organisational performance and in collaboration with DF, the project portfolio of the diaspora group has been professionalised.

RECOMMENDATIONS

THE BALANCE BETWEEN FARMING AND LIVESTOCK INTERVENTIONS

- Strike an appropriate balance between farming and livestock interventions, which are complementary in major respects.
- Pay specific attention to fodder production, significant in two of the project locations.

SOURCING AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE

- Build on collaboration with Haramaya University in Ethiopia.
- Develop wider knowledge sharing through DF's Addis office, and seek collaboration with private sector actors in Ethiopia, including seed producers.

WATER SUPPLY

- Place greater emphasis on water supply in future programming.
- Improve the quality of existing water harvesting structures, with appropriately covered berkads.
- Investigate possibilities for joint funding of large Hafir Dams in the project areas.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WOMEN CAHWS

- Expand Candlelight's innovative training of women as Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs), in collaboration with the Sheikh Veterinary College.

FARMING AS BUSINESS AND AGRO-PROCESSING ENTERPRISES

- Strengthen the capacity of farmer cooperatives to scale up activities, and move up value chains, marketing higher quality and processed products.
- Facilitate learning from Ethiopian experience, in particular that of ACDI-VOCA, through DF's Addis office.

PROSOPIS CONTROL

- Conduct some awareness raising with farmers and pastoralists on prosopis control.
- Seek collaboration with agencies engaged in prosopis control activities.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING AND EDUCATION

- Seek partners who can help to develop or adapt high-quality, audio-visual training and educational materials, working in an integrated way with the Diaspora component.
- Assist partners in the development of clear strategic plans, business plans and management mechanisms for collaborating training and educational institutions, including the school farms supported.
- Engage with the Ministry of Environment & Rural Development and the Ministry of Agriculture on the development of manuals that set out approved techniques.

WOMEN'S GROUPS AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

- Place a greater emphasis on training and skills development, and adopt a value chain approach to promote greater market integration.

POLICY INFLUENCE

- Develop and expand the program's efforts to influence policy and legislation.
- Collaborate with relevant ministries on the development of a national drought management strategy and national climate change adaptation plan.
- Draw on Ethiopian experience in these areas, under the Ethiopian Programme of Adaptation to Climate Change (EPACC) and Climate Resilient Green Economy (CRGE) strategy, as well as deepening DF's collaboration with Ethiopia's Ministry of Agriculture and Biodiversity Institute on seed policy development.

DIASPORA COMPONENT

- DF should maintain the good work and invest in the new partner group. I.e. continue to provide input to and facilitation of activities that maintain organisational development and reinforce their role as fundraisers, network focal points, executives and project architects in the programme.
- Skills development and entrepreneurship are rightly chosen for the next programme as areas of fruitful contributions from the Norwegian diaspora to development in Somaliland. Interaction with individuals from the Diaspora with different backgrounds, more entrepreneurial, commercial, or academic, can be of tremendous benefit to the partner NGOs.

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADO	Agriculture Development Organization
CAHW	Community Animal Health Worker
CSB	Community Seed Bank
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DF	Development Fund
DFID	Department for International Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
FSNAU	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GEEL	Growth Enterprise Employment & Livelihoods Project
HAVOYOCO	Horn of Africa Voluntary Youth Committee
HH	Household
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
Kg	Kilogram
MADO	Modern Agriculture Development Organization
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoERD	Ministry of Environment & Rural Development
MP	Member of Parliament
MOERD	Ministry of Environment and Rural Development
NCG	Norwegian Consultancy Group
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NORAD	Norwegian Agency for Development and Co-Operation
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
PENHA	Pastoral & Environmental Network in the Horn of Africa
SDF	Somaliland Development Fund
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
SWC	Soil and Water Conservation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	Village Development Committee

GLOSSARY OF TERMS (WATER SUPPLY)

Berked	A concrete-lined reservoir/tank, sometimes described as a cistern.
Balley	A large natural or mechanically dug water catchment for surface water collection.
Earth Dam	a balley
Borehole	A mechanically drilled well, with a casing, filtration screens and pump.
Shallow well	Water hole with diameter of 1 to 1.5 meters, dug manually to tap shallow groundwater at a depth of 3-20m. Lined or unlined.
Hafir dams	These are excavated reservoirs, with much of the water kept below ground level, reducing losses to evaporation. Lined structures reduce seepage. Large Hafir dams may be up to 10 metres deep and provide water for large communities.
<i>Wadi or Tog</i>	A natural dry riverbed with seasonal run-off flow of rainy water
Spring	An artesian well with groundwater from a confined aquifer
Pond	Small natural scooped water catchments for surface water collection and storage, mostly unlined.
Foosto, Drum, or Barrel	Plastic or metallic container with a capacity of 200 liters.
“Groundhole”	A small, manually dug water storage reservoir, usually lined with plastic sheeting.
Hand-dug well	Water hole with a diameter of 1 to 12 metres, dug manually to tap shallow ground water at depths of 4 to 20 metres. They are usually unprotected and covered by wooden sticks. Wooden troughs are used for watering the livestock.
Jerri-can	Plastic container of 20-litre capacity.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 REVIEW PURPOSE, METHODS AND LIMITATIONS

APPROACH

The approach was based on Norads, (<https://www.norad.no/en/front/evaluation/what-is-evaluation/>) and similar DFID guidelines (Guidance on Evaluation and Review for DFID Staff, Evaluation Department, July 2005), emphasizing participatory methods, as well as the OECD/DAC criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, impact and sustainability.

The evaluation involved

- a critical assessment of the program as a whole and the various interventions.
- a forward-looking approach, aimed at producing learning and recommendations for the next phase of the program.

The evaluation also assessed a set of specific research questions set out in the Terms of Reference, addressing gender as a cross-cutting theme, as well as options for enhanced synergies between the Livelihoods and Diaspora components.

METHODS

Methods were primarily qualitative and consisted of:

- A desk review of program documents and development-related reports.
- A review of measured progress against available baseline data.
- Interviews with project staff in Hargeisa.
- Focus group discussions (FGDs) with beneficiaries and stakeholders, including separate discussions with women's groups.
- Key informant interviews and semi-structured interviews with beneficiaries and stakeholders.
- Observation and visits to project sites.
- Meetings with local and district officials, and with staff members of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Environment & Rural Development.
- Meetings with staff members at three different FAO-Somali departments, including FAO-SWLALIM and FSNAU.
- Meetings with NGOs operating in the project areas.

FIELD VISITS

Visits were made to the following project sites, across three districts:

- MADO project: Beer village (Togdheer Region), Maygaagaha village (Maroodi Jeex Region) and Dan iyo Duco Boarding School (in Sheikh District, Sahil Region).
- Candlelight project: Suuqsade village (Sheikh District).
- ADO project: El-Hume, Odweine Boarding School, and Haahi, the Haahi Boarding School (both in Odweine District, Togdheer Region).
- HAVOYOCO project: Carro-Malko and Galooley villages (Gabiley District, Maroodi-Jeex Region).

Skype interviews were held with Knut Andersen and Alice Ennals of DF. Group interviews were carried out in Oslo with staff at DF as well as representatives from Batalaale, Samo-Norway and Odwyene V.C.. Personal interviews were held with Alice Ennals at DF, Anab Ahmed the Head of board - Batalaale and Jamal Diriye, Head of board - Samo-Norway. For this review we

have failed to get in touch with anybody from Sumbul-Norway. It is however confirmed that they are active and will contribute to the next phase of the Somaliland project.

1.2 SOMALILAND

There are several notable features of Somaliland's economy – the semi-arid environment, pastoralism, livestock exports to the Gulf, Diaspora remittances and the consumption of *Qat*. An entrepreneurial spirit and a strong private sector, with exceptionally low foreign participation, are others. The key features of Somali society are the way it is structured by clan and sub-clan, the youth bulge produced by rapid population growth, gender inequality, and Islam. Geopolitics have a great bearing on the prospects for development. Neighbouring Ethiopia is enjoying strong economic growth as well as institutional development. Its large Somali population makes for strong social ties, but the political relationship is a complicated one. The overhang of conflict and extremism in South-Central Somalia significantly inhibits progress and investment in Somaliland. The fact that Somaliland's self-declared independence is not internationally recognized adds to the political uncertainty that deters investment. It also makes bilateral cooperation difficult and limits government's ability to contract with private agencies for infrastructural and other investments. Somaliland is a predominantly pastoral country. Semi-mobile livestock keeping is the mainstay of the economy, providing livelihoods and employment for some 55-60% of the population, and generating substantial revenues from exports of live animals to the Gulf. Across most of Somaliland, there was little in the way of farming until it was introduced or expanded by the British administration in the 1940s. There is, then, no great depth of traditional farming skills.

Diaspora remittances accounts for a significant share of GDP – some \$500 million comes in annually. A similar amount is spent on the consumption of *Qat*. A very large number of men in Somaliland chew *Qat*, a mild stimulant, almost exclusively imported from neighbouring Ethiopia. Women play important roles in the economy and in society, yet are largely excluded from decision-making. But, economic change and urbanization are bringing change. The Diaspora is also important as a source of investment, and increasingly, of new ideas, technology and new business models. Diaspora funding of the three political parties gives a measure of clout. But, there is also a degree of resentment towards the Diaspora among Somalilanders. Some feel people from the Diaspora are too “Westernized” and have little understanding of how things work in Somaliland. Much Diaspora investment has gone into real estate, and speculative land purchases, pushing up land values and rents. Remittance companies are important economic actors, blending money transfer, banking and telecommunications. Dahabshil and Telesom provide mobile money, phone and Internet services that have had a transformational impact, that is deepening and progressively being extended to rural communities.

1.3 THE DF PROGRAM

PROGRAM 1: IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS IN SOMALILAND

The program aims to strengthen food security and build resilience to drought, by increasing agricultural production and improving water harvesting. The program is implemented by four partner NGOs – Candlelight, HAVOYOCO, ADO and MADDO – each implementing separate sub-programs, but sharing information with each other and collaborating with DF in program design and implementation. The project areas selected, with one exception, are in agro-pastoral parts of the country where livelihoods are based on a combination of farming and livestock keeping. At project locations in Gabiley, Sheikh, Odweyne and Togdheer districts

farming plays a greater role than it does in much of Somaliland. In pastoral Maygaagaha, livelihoods are almost exclusively livestock-based.

The project locations in Gabiley and Beer lie in two of the country's principal farming areas, and were selected for this reason. Here, the program aims to establish two seed banks in order to address one of the main challenges facing agricultural production in the country – genetic erosion, the loss of traditional, early maturing and drought resistant seed varieties. In Gabiley, formerly the breadbasket of Northern Somalia, farmers have retained a base of traditional agricultural knowledge and skills. In addition to the lack of quality seeds available to farmers, the program also aims to address seed policy issues including Somaliland's inability to control the nature of seeds coming into the country, the lack of extension services for poor farmers, in relation to seed quality, and the dearth of innovation in seed development. A package of interventions aimed at boosting agricultural productivity includes: the distribution of seeds; paid tractor hire; crop diversification and the introduction of cash crops such as tomatoes and onions; the introduction of new farming practices such as intercropping with cowpeas; and the longer term strengthening of the skills base for farming, through support for organized cooperatives and a new agricultural training institute in Beer. The program also aims to increase the supply of water for agricultural production, with new water harvesting structures (berkads, balleys, and earth dams) and watershed management interventions (soil bunds and contour bunds). These interventions also aim to reduce dry-season water scarcity and promote soil quality, reducing soil erosion. Education and skills development are widely seen as important aspects of economic diversification, and hence resilience. Under a separate program described below, support is provided for income-generating farms at educational institutions, two schools in Odweyne and the Beer Agriculture Technical College in Togdheer.

PROGRAM 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF DIASPORA

An innovative aspect of the program is the involvement of Norway-based Diaspora groups. The Somali community is the biggest African community in Norway. In total there are around 33.817 Somali's. 24.000 of them are immigrants, around 9.000 are born in Norway to Somali parents and only 18 of them are born in Norway to Somalis with Norwegian partners. (Africa Europe Platform (2014: 87)). DF has worked together with diaspora organisations on their country programmes since 2008, when they first initiated the Pakistani pilot project¹. The Somaliland collaboration² was launched in 2012. The Norwegian partners of DF are: Batalaale, SAMO-Norway, Odwyene V.C. and Sumbul-Norway. DF started their projects in Somaliland with MFA funding in 2009. These have been formally under the management of the DF office in Ethiopia, but also, in recent years, followed up by Oslo staff.

The diaspora partners of this project got in touch with DF when embarking on development collaboration in Somaliland in 2009. An important momentum for the diaspora collaboration was when Somaliland-Week was organised in 2012 and CEOs of all four partners were invited to Oslo. The Diaspora partners to be were already engaged in direct aid projects, had their own network on ground, and they encouraged and further assisted DF in the work of creating a sound portfolio on the ground in Somaliland.

In the period of 2012-2016, four diaspora groups were made formal partners of collaboration to the Somaliland project³. They contribute with 20% of the total costs of the Diaspora projects in Somaliland under a match-funding principle so that 80% is released. This has amounted to:

¹ This was a collaboration with Norwegian Church Aid

² And the formal project collaboration with Tamil Diaspora

³ As part of Program 8: Diaspora Program

approximately 1,2 MILL NOK (between 2012-2016). (With DF then providing approximately 4,8 million NOK. Each of the four partner organisations engages a base of +/- 100 members each. The financial contribution has mainly been collected through membership fees, individual donations, voluntary work and fund raising events.

Another important collaborating partner in DF's Diaspora Program, is Diaspora Network (DN). This is an organisation that was founded in 2011 by prominent and active citizens with multicultural backgrounds (Felix Osok, Steffen Mussche, Henok Kassahun, Idil Ali Osman, Naomi Aas Girardeau, Tarik Ogbmichael and Iffit Quereshi). DF has been part of the board since 2012. Today DN receives seed funding from Norad. Together with FOKUS Women and (former) Bistandstorget - yearly training and thematic events have been organised. Several Somalia organisations are now involved in Diaspora Network.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES BY INDIVIDUAL SUB-PROGRAMS (2015-16)

Program output	HAVOYOCO	Candlelight	ADO	MADO
Increased Food Production	Training in new farming practices			
	Distribution of seeds Tractor hire for farmers		Tractor hire for farmers	Tractor hire for farmers
	Animal husbandry training for 2 CAWHs Community Seed Bank	animal health post Distribution of seedlings		animal health post
Women in Small Enterprises	Business skills training	Financial management & leadership training		
	Rotating fund for women's group ((\$6,000)		Rotating fund for women's group	Rotating fund for women's group
		Literacy training for women Women's Milk Cooperatives Milk preservation tools & solar refrigerators		Literacy training for women
Increased access to natural resources	1 large community dam	2 shallow wells	1 subsurface dam i(n a dry river)	2 shallow wells, 2 berkads (rehabilitated), 1 large community dam (desilted)
	Soil bunds for SWC	Soil Bunds for SWC	Soil bunds for SWC	
	"Climate Adaptive Village" assessment/awareness	Distribution of seedlings for agro-forestry Aloe Vera assessment	Gabions for Erosion Control	

Strengthened civil society	Management training for village development committee, wide involvement of women	Environmental awareness (in schools)	Women's participation in local committees	Women's participation in local committees	Establishing a women's group

(Note: The Climate Adaptive Village component was only recently introduced, with one workshop conducted in 2016.)

The sub-programs covered different agro-ecological zones, with differing potential for agriculture. Rainfall and the impact of drought differed substantially across districts and program locations. The sub-programs differed in scale somewhat, with the Candlelight program covering fewer households.

	HAVOYOCO	Candlelight	ADO	MADO
Location	Gabiley & Galooley Village Gabiley District	Suuqsade Village Sheikh District	El Hume Village Togdheer District	Maygaagaha Village Sabawanaag District
Agro-ecological zone	Farming/ Agro-pastoral	Agro-pastoral (coastal/mountains)	Agro-pastoral/ Pastoral	Pastoral
Drought Impact	Relatively modest	Modest	Severe	Severe
Scale	660 HHs	278 HHs (1,727 people)	700 HHs (4,200 people)	
	\$133,000 (2016)	\$92,752 (2015)	\$132,597 (2015)	\$68,923 (2015)

THE DIASPORA PROGRAM COMPONENT IN SOMALILAND

The ADO and MADO sub-programs also involved activities carried out in collaboration with Diaspora groups. Diaspora connections have been important in the development of the program. ADO and MADO were, in part, selected because they work in Togdheer and Sahil where the Diaspora groups have been active. MADO's founder lived in Oslo for 17 years, and several staff members are people who returned to Somaliland from the Diaspora. Income-generating farms were established at educational institutions supported by the Diaspora groups. The MADO program provided support for an ambitious initiative, the Beer Agriculture Technical College, which aims to provide technical and vocational training for students who will go on to work in agricultural extension and a nascent agri-business sector. There is only one secondary school serving the whole of Odweyne District. The Odweyne Boarding School was established as an intermediate school under the British administration in the 1950s, but suffered major damage during the civil war in the 1990s. In 2002, the Odweyne Volunteer Committee rehabilitated the school and it resumed operating as a secondary school. The school is, then, a very important institution for the district and also for Somaliland. But, it has a weak financial basis, as well as major deficiencies in the quality of services provided. The establishment of an income-generating farm is an attempt to strengthen the school's finances. Important first steps were establishing a water supply for the school and the school farm, rehabilitating the pond/dam and installing a solar system to provide lighting and pump

water. Education per se does not fall within DF's remit. Nevertheless, support for this school and others is an important contribution to development in Somaliland. Education is also seen as central to efforts to diversify the economy and make it more resilient to drought and climate change.

ODWEYNE BOARDING SCHOOL

Activities

Introduction of improved agricultural practices in the school farm
Provision of tractor hire (10 hours of land preparation)
Supplying assorted seeds, including tomatoes and onions. (10 kg)
Installation of a greenhouse (49 metres by 9 metres)
Installation of a large solar system for pumping water
Setting up a drip irrigation system (across 1 hectare)
Training for school farm operators to manage greenhouse and drip irrigation system
School compound security
Installation of 1,400 linear metres of wire mesh to secure the school compound

HAAHI PRIMARY BOARDING SCHOOL (WITH SUMBUL ORGANIZATION, NORWAY)

Activities

Introduction of improved agricultural practices in the school farm
Provision of tractor hire (10 hours of land preparation)
Supplying assorted seeds (10 kg)
Installation of a greenhouse (49 metres by 9 metres)
Setting up a drip irrigation system (across 1 hectare)
Training for school farm operators to manage greenhouse and drip irrigation system
School compound security
Installation of 1,400 linear metres of wire mesh to secure the school compound
Milk camels
Purchase of 4 camels to provide milk for pupils
Purchase of 2 hectares of land to plant fodder for the camels
Other activities over 2012-216
The construction of dormitories and classrooms
Water Supply
The construction of a water supply system
The construction of a large earth dam with a capacity of 24,000 cubic metres (providing water for students and for the school farm)

2. ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM 1: IMPROVED LIVELIHOODS IN SOMALILAND

The project performance has been mixed, but very strong on the whole. For the most part, project activities have been well conceived and delivered effectively. Community consultation and participation has been important in this. Candlelight and HAVOYOCO, the more well established NGOs, have been the most effective implementers. Both have a strong presence on the ground, good communication between field officers and head offices, and good relationships at both the community and policy levels. ADO and, particularly, MADO have been less effective. (It should be noted here that the ADO and MADO projects have been implemented in agro-pastoral and pastoral areas that were severely affected by drought and poor rains over 2015-2016, while the Candlelight and HAVOYOCO projects were in parts of the country that were less affected by drought.)

2.1 PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

EFFECTIVENESS

HAVOYOCO

A committed and professional staff has implemented project activities effectively. Relationships with community organizations are excellent. Site visits confirmed the assessment presented in HAVOYOCO's most December 2016 progress report. A range of training and awareness activities has complemented the distribution of new seeds and the construction of water harvesting structures. After poor rains in 2015, the area received adequate rainfall in 2016. Farmers were able to produce good harvests of sorghum and maize, and to substantially increase their incomes with cash crops, particularly tomatoes and onions. The project has been well designed to take advantage of Somaliland's different short and long rainy seasons and growing periods. Timing is critical. Crop diversification and the introduction of fast maturing crops, including fast-growing maize varieties, watermelon, onion and tomatoes, have contributed to increased incomes and food security. Good rains, and good water harvesting structures, attracted an influx of drought-affected pastoralists from the coastal regions, from Sool region and from as far away as Puntland. Large herds of camels were observed grazing in the area. Substantial economic and financial burdens have been placed on local households that are hosting in-migrant families. Nevertheless, their ability to provide this support is an indication of the strength of their livelihoods, and of the program's effectiveness.



Drought-affected pastoralists have come into the area with large herds of camels.



The seed bank in Gabiley is well designed and constructed, and the management committee demonstrated a solid understanding of the issues.

At the outset, DF conducted a seed assessment in Somaliland, highlighting the key issues around seed supply, quality and availability for poor farmers. The seed bank has the long-term goal of making high-quality seed available and affordable to most farmers in Somaliland. Crop and seed diversity are also emphasized – not just sorghum and maize, but also tomatoes and onions, which are also important in Somali diets. The program partners contributed to a

comprehensive report, which also sets out the Community Seed Bank model adopted. (Rapid Seed Security Assessment Report Somaliland, Rosalba Ortiz & Bayush Tsegaye, DF, 2014.)

The seed bank has a management committee, chaired by a local farmer who donated the land. Committee members said that they have benefited greatly from an exposure visit to community seed banks in Ethiopia, organized with the cooperation of Ethiopia’s Ministry of Agriculture and Biodiversity Institute. DF’s Addis office has played a valuable role in facilitating this cross-border sharing of knowledge and experience. Early maturing and drought resistant varieties of sorghum and maize have been identified, and seeds will be bulked up for distribution to local farmers.

Description	Comments	Beneficiaries (male)	Beneficiaries (female)	Total
Sustainable agriculture training workshop	40 farmers trained	20	20	40
305 kg of treated cereal and vegetable seeds for farms purchased and distributed (Cowpea: 100 kg, Maize: 100 kg, Sorghum: 100Kg and Onion: 5Kg)	305 kg of seeds	25	25	50
116 tillage hours	116 Hours	29	29	58
Training Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs)	2 CAHWs trained	2	0	2
Construction of 1 Communal Dam (100m by 100m by 2m)	Actual capacity 100*80*1.7m			
Construction of contour bunds, using machines	40 hrs.	10	10	20
Training for managing innovation and entrepreneurship	20 Trainees	0	20	20
Capital grant for women’s group	\$4,000	0	20	20
Technical and management training for community seed bank	16 Trainees	6	Planned 10 Actual 16	16
Seed reproducing, testing and demonstration	Test conducted			
Climate Adaptive Village assessment	Assessment			
Climate Adaptive Village awareness event	1 Show			
Training workshop on good governance, leadership and management for village development committee	5 Trainees	4	1	5
National Awareness Events: World Food Day and 1 st Anniversary of the CSB	2 events	11	13	24
Exposure visit to Ethiopian community seed banks		6	1	7

In focus group discussions, farmers and women’s group members reported a high degree of satisfaction with the design and implementation of activities. One major challenge is that, when the rains come, they are heavy. Floods cause significant damage to farms, with large crop and production losses, in the absence of appropriate structures to channel flood water and control its force. Flash floods are also a cause of gullies and soil erosion, which were observed at several sites. Control measures have been only partially effective here.

Prosopis juliflora was observed on farms near the large dam constructed at Carro-Malko. This invasive species can readily take over farm and grazing land, if not carefully controlled. Project staff noted that prosopis obstructs tractors and its thorns damage tractor tyres. District officials are strongly supportive of the program, and well informed about its content. The Ministry of Agriculture’s regional coordinator is also supportive, and interacts well with project staff. A women’s group, with 20 members, received a grant of \$4,000 to capitalize a revolving fund. The women will also receive some training in business management. HAVOYOCO will conduct a survey at the end of January 2017 to assess results and provide performance data.

CANDLELIGHT

Projects have been well designed and implemented. Field officers demonstrated their commitment and professionalism. Reporting and communication across the organization are good. Activities and results are assessed below.

ADO

ADO has been implementing DF-funded projects with farmers in Odweyne and Togdheer for a number of years. These have involved training to increase farmers’ skills and knowledge, building the institutional capacity of farmer groups, the provision of seeds and tractor hire, and the construction of SWC structures (soil bunds and water diversion channels). This evaluation focused on work at El Hume and Haahi. Here, the ADO sub-program has been moderately effective, but suffered from a number of limitations. (According to project staff, a project in nearby Asho Ado village was more successful. But this site was not visited for the current evaluation.)

Activities

Provision of 200 tractor hours (covering 50 hectares) for 25 women and 25 men
Construction of one subsurface dam in a dry river bed (serving 85 HHs)
Construction of 4,000 linear metres of soil Bunds (covering 20 hectares)
Construction of 50 cubic metres of gabion structures for erosion control

In El Hume, farming activities have been severely affected by drought in 2016. The last good rains were in 2014, when harvests were adequate. Solar water pumps were installed on four irrigated farms. This reduced expenditure on diesel and petrol for pumping and made it possible to expand the area under irrigation. Spate irrigation structures and water diversion channels were constructed. Project staff are confident that these will bring benefits once rains return to normal. Cereal crops were planted, but the rate of germination was very low. It should be noted that farming, introduced some 25 years ago, is quite new to El Hume. The relevant skills base is low and local livelihoods have been more livestock-based. In spite of this, focus group participants were keen to pursue farming and supported an emphasis on farming in the DF program. The recently appointed ADO project officer, Hassan Farah, trained at Haramaya University in Ethiopia, is knowledgeable and committed. Activities appear to have been implemented well, for the most part, but the field visit and focus group discussions revealed some deficiencies.

Some beneficiaries and local officials claimed that some project activities had been poorly executed, due to a failure to consult local people adequately on site selection for soil and water conservation structures. Some focus group participants said that the failure to take into account the local topography and the inappropriate location of the shallow wells meant that rainwater flows away from them, rather than into them. Some of the berkads constructed had

collapsed. One village committee member explained that because of the nature of the soils in the area, the standard berkad design is not appropriate. Berkads in El Hume must be constructed with reinforced concrete walls, or else they will collapse. Community members said that they warned project staff about this in advance of construction, indicating a failure on ADO's part to consult effectively, or to engage community members fully in project implementation. Here, minor errors in implementation had serious consequences for effectiveness. ADO is also finalizing construction of a seed bank in Beer, in close proximity to the Beer Agriculture Technical College. The design was adapted from that of the HAVOYOCO seed bank in Gabiley, and there are plans to collaborate. There are also links with other ADO work funded by the International Solidarity Foundation (ISF) of Finland. (A draft MoU has been developed and there have been meetings in Hargeisa as well as in Oslo. There are also ongoing discussions with Nordic Agricultural Universities aimed at establishing collaboration.) Results are considered below.

MADO

There have been some significant deficiencies in management and implementation. MADO did not appear to have a strong presence on the ground. (One women's group member in Maygaagaha claimed that they had been visited only twice.) Consultation and communication with communities has been inadequate. Reporting has been poor. MADO will need capacity building support to establish more effective management systems, or some form of back-up from the partner NGOs, if it is to deliver effectively in future. Joint implementation of activities with Candlelight might be considered, as the latter has considerable experience in pastoral areas and demonstrated capability. One aspect that needs attention is reporting and documentation of activities and challenges faced.

MADO'S PROJECT IN MAYGAAGAHA

Maygaagaha is a pastoral village, in Maroodi Jeex region. Unlike most pastoral areas, it is quite easily reachable from Hargeisa. (The name "maygaagaha" comes from a hard tree that remains green through the dry season and is abundant in the area.) When visited in January, the impact of the drought was evident. Many households had moved away in search of water and pasture, some across the border to Ethiopia and others to distant regions, including Borama. Only one village committee member and one women's group member were still in Maygaagaha. Meetings were held with available elders and local women. The community members interviewed were all at points to emphasize the importance of the MADO project to them, in spite of its limited scale. It is the first NGO project in the area.

The project involved:

- The rehabilitation of existing water points (- two berkads and a large dam constructed in the 1960s by a Lebanese contractor.)
- The construction of two new berkads.
- The construction of a (very small) 3-room school, with a small roof-catchment water supply. (One room serves as an office, one for students and one as an animal health post/drug store.)
- A grant to capitalize a revolving fund for a women's group established by the project.
- Literacy training for women's group members.
- Tractor hire for farmers. (Because of the uneven terrain and distances between plots, one flat plot of land was divided into individual parcels, facilitating the use of the tractor.)

There were numerous failings in implementation. The schoolroom is very small and struggles to accommodate the Koranic school's 30 pupils. The teacher said that an open structure would have been better, because flu spreads quickly from one child to another in the cramped space. A roof catchment berkad at the school was poorly constructed. Local people paid \$200 for a water truck to fill it during the dry season, but the berkad leaked and all of the water was lost. Rahma Hussein, the owner of a berkad rehabilitated by MADO said that she still owed 800,000 Somaliland Shillings to the labourers hired to do the work. The owner of the other berkad rehabilitated said that he owed even more money to unpaid labourers. In general, villagers felt that design failings were a result of inadequate consultation and the hurried nature of the work done during infrequent and short field visits.

Repeatedly, villagers emphasized that water supply is their priority. But, when asked which project intervention was the best, they surprisingly identified tractor tillage for cultivation as being the most valuable. Their farms had produced little or nothing over 2015 to 2016. Several farmers said that sorghum is mainly produced as a supplementary feed for animals. Probing revealed that they see their pastoral livelihoods as increasingly vulnerable, and have placed their hopes on farming as an alternative. One pastoralist described the impact of the current drought on his herd. "I used to have 200 animals – almost 50 died. And the 150 that are left are useless. They don't produce any milk. I can't sell them and I can't eat them (slaughter them for meat)." This points to the need for livestock interventions, such as some form of livestock banking, to ease the impact of seasonality and drought on livelihoods. Water supply interventions and support for fodder production are other elements here. Whatever its failings, the MADO project addresses the needs of an underserved community. An analytical report on the issues faced in Maygaagaha could usefully feed into policy work and efforts to bring in government and other actors. These issues might be framed in terms of climate change adaptation and/or drought management responses.

THE DAN IYO DUCO BOARDING SCHOOL

This is a large new establishment, and the school buildings are impressive. Dan iyo Duco is a "clan organization", bringing together members of the Isse Muse clan. It is able to raise very large sums of money. Figures of half a million to one million dollars were mentioned in discussions. Fundraising on this scale makes possible a wide range of investment options, including that of a commercially managed endowment fund. Dan iyo Duco is in a position to "think big" with respect to income-generation for the school, including sophisticated commercial farming operations. The involvement of MADO with the school is limited. (Collaboration with the school has been conducted by the Batalaale group in Norway, whose members are part of the clan and committed to working in Sahil region. DF will not continue working in this region in next phase of the program.) The MADO project involved support for farmers in the local community, but it was not possible to conduct a visit during the time available. MADO's involvement with the Beer Agriculture technical College is discussed below.

ADO has been supporting the Haahi Boarding School for some time. (A brief report is online at www.adosom.org) There are two sets of challenges, those facing the school as an institution and those relating to the management of a commercial farm. (The Odweyne Boarding School faces similar challenges.)

Institutional development

- Reliance on Diaspora contributions to cover costs.
- Poor reporting, and a lack of basic data on performance.

- A lack of attention to the quality of education provided, with the primary focus being expanding enrolment.
- Weak school committees, with limited capacity to plan and oversee school expansion.
- The lack of a strategic plan for school development and financing.

School Farms

- Poor record keeping
- Limited capacity in terms of management skills.
- The lack of a clear business plan, setting out targets for revenue and a path to achieving this.

The school farms that the program has supported have failed to generate significant incomes. This is in large part a result of two years of drought and failed rains. The farms might be able to generate good incomes over the medium to long run. Here we need to look at average returns over a five to six year period. If the frequency and severity of drought is increasing, as some have suggested, a re-think might be in order. A number of people have suggested diversifying income-generating investments, so that school funding is less dependent on good rains. An alternative approach could be to establish endowment funds for each institution, with funds collected by Diaspora groups invested with a professional fund manager (in Norway or elsewhere). A balanced portfolio of investments, handled by a reputable fund manager, would, in theory, provide a sustainable long-term funding source.



Solar panel by the dam at Haahi boarding school (obscured by foliage)
 – as a result of severe drought, the farm is barren and the dam empty.

BEER AGRICULTURE TECHNICAL COLLEGE

The college/vocational school is at a very early stage in its development. It lacks basic facilities and equipment. Nevertheless, it has the potential to become an important institution, supporting public and private agricultural development initiatives. Dr. Ahmed Awad and the executive committee have an impressive vision for the college, as a provider of the technical skills and extension services needed for increased agricultural productivity in a changing economy. The college has ambitious plans to collaborate with Haramaya University in Ethiopia, and with German agricultural colleges, in order to provide a high quality of services. Collaboration with Amoud and Burao universities has also been discussed.

Wider collaboration with DF partner NGOs could involve:

- Collaboration with ADO, which is managing the Seed Bank located nearby.
- The involvement of NGO partners in developing a strategic plan for the development of the school and tie-ups with other institutions.
- The involvement of students and graduates in program activities.
- Conducting on-farm trials jointly.
- Joint development of curricula and course materials.
- The participation of NGO staff as guest lecturers.

The school has made strenuous efforts to complement Diaspora funds and establish a firmer financial basis. Dr. Ahmed has played an important role in raising funds for the college, but the financial position remains weak. He is an exceptionally knowledgeable and capable individual. Much depends on his personal commitment, and there do not appear to be solid institutional mechanisms in place.

The value of training women as extension agents is recognized given the important roles played by women in agriculture in Somaliland. As is the case with animal health workers, women find it easier to approach and interact with female extension workers. Girls tend to be less interested in studying agriculture, but the school plans to address this with a media campaign to raise interest among girls. Diaspora groups are fundraising for the construction of a girls' dormitory. (It is worth noting that a majority of the executive committee are women.) Dr. Ahmed was enthusiastic about Norwegian development agencies' engagement with the Diaspora, seeing it as innovative and likely to lead to better program design. He saw knowledge exchange and short-term placements of qualified staff in Somaliland as important. "The Diaspora are bringing know-how. There is a step change in human resource mobilization by the Diaspora. The best development comes from here – when you know the needs and understand the culture." Dr. Ahmed cited The Burao Academy as an example of what is possible with Diaspora involvement. This secondary school provides vocational training. With support from the Virginia Diaspora in the USA, this secondary school provides vocational training of an international standard and has adopted a Washington DC syllabus. However, at this stage, these potential benefits have yet to be realized at Beer.

Some sophisticated commercial farms have been established recently in Burao. These kinds of operations require skilled and professional management, and experts have been brought in from Syria and Egypt. The Beer Agriculture Technical College hopes to do something similar, but, for now, it faces major capital, skills and water supply constraints.

THE COLLEGE FARM

This project component is jointly implemented with MADDO. The college hopes to generate income from cash crops, milk sales and honey production. In this, Haramaya University (in

Ethiopia) is seen as a model. A greenhouse has been set up, but is not yet functional. A staff member explained that a drip irrigation pipe had been incorrectly installed, indicating that the college still lacked the necessary skills to effectively manage the project. Water points (berkads and shallow wells) were almost empty, and staff emphasized the need for improved water supply. (A borehole was suggested, but salty groundwater makes this unsuitable for irrigated farming.)



Nimco Nuh of Women in Action (Toronto) visiting the Beer school farm

In spite of the challenges, there is great potential to establish commercial operations and an educational and training institution that serves the nation at large. Ahmed Jama of SAMO was keen to emphasize this larger purpose of contributing to national development. “We came together to do something positive for our people, rather than simply sending money to relatives and people in our home areas”. The commitment of the Diaspora groups is noteworthy and commendable.

The consistency of DF’s support over a sustained period of time is valued by the partners NGOs, more even than that of some donors that fund larger one-off projects. This consistency enables them to look beyond the short term. DF’s collaborative ways of working, and capacity building for staff members, are also highly valued. All of this, no doubt, contributes to effectiveness in program delivery, and ultimately to impact over time. Beyond this, the program is supporting NGOs that are important and influential development actors in Somaliland, providing a basis for their wider efforts.

Diaspora groups face a steep learning curve when it comes to involvement in the implementation of development projects. A limited capacity for monitoring and evaluation is a particular concern, with only periodic or rare visits to project sites. But, Diaspora groups also bring new ways of thinking to NGOs that are often constrained by “group think”, and a narrow development paradigm. Interaction with individuals from the Diaspora with different backgrounds, more entrepreneurial, commercial, or academic, can be of tremendous benefit

to the partner NGOs. The Diaspora groups involved appear to have only limited or patchy (access to) relevant expertise. Nevertheless, there is an impressive level of commitment and desire to contribute to national development, beyond support for home areas and clans.

2.2 RESULTS

Results for the program as a whole, compiled by DF, are presented in the table below. It should be noted that there are significant differences in performance across the sub-programs implemented by the different partner NGOs. Each of these are in different agro-ecological zones and have been affected differently by drought.

Program results 2015-2016

Program 9: Somalia Development Goal: Improved livelihoods in Somaliland Outcome: Increased food security for rural households Target group: 1,388 farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists				
Outcome Indicator		Baseline	Target 2015	Results 2015-2016
1. Number of HH with energy food reserves in critical months (Dec - March)		206	1,822	422
2. Average annual income from project interventions per household (USD)		672	734	744
Output	Output Indicators	Baseline	Target 2015	Results 2015-2016
1. Food production increased	1.1 Average yield of sorghum and maize per household (kg/ha)	Sorghum: 230 Maize: 130	Sorghum: 130 Maize: 170	Sorghum: 200 Maize: 40
	1.2 Average yield of tomatoes (kg/ha)	260	300	44
	1.3 Number of livestock affected by disease	6,418	1,894	1,922
2. Increased number of women involved in small business enterprises	2.1 Number of women engaged in small business enterprises	26	111	90
3. Increased access by target groups to natural resources.	3.1 Number of HH with access to safe water	75	199	100
	3.2 Walking distance (in km) for women and children to water point.	6.5	3.8	4.3
	3.3 Area of soil erosion per household (Ha)	0.7	0.5	0.8
4. Strengthened civil society	4.1 Number of cooperatives and CBOs strengthened	0	10	14
	4.2 % of women in leadership roles	12%	34%	36%

The impact of drought over 2015-16 is evident in the decline in the number of households with food reserves. Incomes, however, have risen modestly against the baseline.

Agricultural production and animal health

This stability of incomes is surprising, given the very substantial, drought-related, fall in agricultural production. Increased remittances do not appear to be a factor here, but the importance of livestock production in local livelihoods might provide an explanation. The very large decline in the number of livestock affected by disease is significant, and attributable, at least in part, to the program.

Soil erosion

The area affected by soil erosion has remained more or less unchanged. As noted in program documents, the intensity of the winds during the severe dry seasons of the past two years has promoted erosion. Still, the new soil and water conservation structures established under the program could well have prevented even worse outcomes.

Women in small enterprises

A more than threefold increase, against the baseline year, in the number of women engaged in small enterprises is another success, notwithstanding a slight decline over 2015 to 2016. Drought implies stagnant local economies and incomes, making conditions difficult for enterprise.

Women in leadership roles

The percentage of women in leadership roles has increased by a factor of three, against the baseline year. This is very significant. The effectiveness of women in these positions is another question. Fieldwork suggests that there is a long way to go before social attitudes and women's own capabilities allow them to play a full role in local decision-making. But, the program has enabled women to take some important steps forward. Somewhat surprisingly, many of the village committee members consulted displayed very positive attitudes towards women's engagement.

Strengthened civil society

The program has made a very significant contribution to the development and strengthening of local cooperatives and community-based organizations. Field visits confirmed that these organizations are cohesive and valued greatly by their members. Women have been able to play important roles in various sub-committees, for water, for health and for specific activities, interacting well with village committee members. Results for agricultural production will be assessed in more detail below. Results for individual sub-programs, which differ to varying degrees, will then be considered.

Agricultural production

Drought has severely affected results, and made it impossible to achieve targets. But, many of the program activities will have effects once rains return to normal. This is the case for water harvesting structures and new agricultural practices.

It is difficult to gauge results for farming activities against the results framework over a two to three year period. Given the inherent risk and uncertainty faced by farming in a semi-arid area with erratic rainfall, results should be looked at over a longer time horizon. Except in Gabiley, the program has failed to meet targets for agricultural yields and output, because of the severe drought and poor rains in 2015 and 2016. Farmers do not generally measure yields,

and it is difficult to produce precise estimates. And it is also important to note that yields vary widely, across districts but also within a given geographical area.

The impact of the drought is clear in estimates provided by the partners, and was evident during site visits. In El Hume (Odweyne), estimated yields actually declined against the baseline, with very large declines for maize and tomatoes.

ADO Project (El Hume, Odweyne)

Average yield per household (kilograms per hectare)

	Baseline	Target 2015	Results 2015/2016
Sorghum	230 kg/ha	230 kg/ha	200 kg/ha
Maize	130 kg/ha	170 kg/ha	40 kg/ha
Tomatoes	260 kg/ha	300 kg/ha	44 kg/ha

Candlelight Project (Suuqsade, Sheikh District)

Average yield per household (kilograms per hectare)

	Baseline	Target Year 1, 2015	Actual Value Year 1, 2015 (assessed in Feb. 2016)	Target Year 2, 2016
Sorghum	361 kg/ha	330 kg/ha	160 kg/ha	330 kg/ha
Maize	230 kg/ha	240 kg/ha	120 kg/ha	240 kg/ha
Tomatoes	610 kg/ha	680 kg/ha	600 kg/ha	680 kg/ha

In Suuqsade, tomato yields have remained more or less stable, because production is not rainfall dependent. Water is purchased from water trucks and small water sources for irrigated production are lined with plastic sheets to reduce seepage and evaporation. Yields of sorghum and maize declined by around 50%. Yields are much higher in Sheikh, where there is good run-off from the mountains, than they are in Odweyne.

THE CANDLELIGHT PROJECT – RESULTS

Results for the non-farming components of the project are summarized in the table below. Estimates for 2016 will be established in a survey carried out later this year. A survey was carried out in February 2016 to determine estimates for 2015.

	Baseline value	Actual value yr 1 (2015)	Target value Yr 1 (2015)	Target value yr 2 (2016)
Number of HHs with energy food reserves in critical months (Dec - March)	85 HHs	98HHs	512HHs NOT ACHIEVED	114 HHs
Average annual income from project interventions	\$725	\$782	\$775	\$810
Number of livestock disease cases reduced	617	196 Herds	218 Herds	112 herds
Number of women engaged in small business enterprises	13 women	38 women	38 women	52 women
Number of HHs with access to safe water	128	243	221 HH	221 HH

Walking distance for women and children to water points. (km)	8	5 km	7.2 km	7.2 km
Area affected by soil erosion (hectares)	0.5	0.25	0.3 ha	0.2 ha
Number of cooperatives and CBOs strengthened	0	5 Coops, CBOs Committees	2 Coops, CBOs Committees	3 Coops, CBOs Committees
% of women in leadership roles (decision-making roles, D-M)	29% position for women in D-M	43.75% position for women in D-M	34% position for women in D-M	47% position for women

Outcome indicators, average incomes and the number of households with food reserves, show a mixed performance. The establishment of food reserves is only possible if farm output is good in the previous year. Targets were only met in the first year, indicating the effect of drought on project outcomes. The project has contributed substantially to the incomes of the project beneficiaries.

Most of the project’s fairly modest targets have been met. The two berkads constructed continued to provide water for domestic use throughout the dry periods. Focus group participants confirmed that tractor time is an important limiting factor in agricultural production. Many local farmers, on their own initiative, now pay for tractor hire. Through the program, the share of positions held by women on different local committees has almost doubled. There are three women on the local health committee. The most important local decision-making body, the village committee, was previously all male, but now has one female member. This represents genuinely significant change. The fact that male village committee members, in the focus group discussion, cited awareness raising on FGM as an important program component is also significant, and suggestive of changed attitudes on gender equality.

RELEVANCE

The program is aligned with government policy, as set out in major policy documents (Somaliland Food & Water Security Strategy, 2011 and Somaliland National Development Plan, 2014). District officials are supportive of the program and agree that it meets their priorities. The program is also aligned with community priorities. The program fits in with a widely shared vision of skills development for changing agricultural livelihoods, with increased productivity and diversification. Some have questioned the focus on agriculture in a predominantly pastoralist country. Many feel that the Eastern pastoral regions, more distant from the capital, receive too little attention in development programs, which have been concentrated in the North-West. Others have argued for a greater emphasis on water supply. There is also a general sense that the program should more explicitly address climate change in its awareness and policy components. Still, with limited resources, it is necessary to prioritize. Why focus on farming in a pastoralist country? Because there is considerable scope to increase the productivity of agriculture by introducing new farming methods. The program correctly recognizes the historical weakness of farming skills and attempts to address it. The engagement with the Diaspora is highly appropriate, given the major role that the Diaspora plays in the economy and in public affairs. There are important policy issues around enhancing the ways in which the remittances and ideas that come from the Diaspora are utilized.

EFFICIENCY

Taken as a whole, the program represents an efficient use of funds. The experts consulted agree that there are no obvious alternative approaches that would have been a better use of funds. Some possibilities for modification are discussed below, in considering the research questions posed for this evaluation.

IMPACT

Some projects have had significant impacts at the local level. Others have had little impact due to severe drought, but could still generate benefits in future. The program has delivered significant benefits to communities across Somaliland. Under the HAVOYOCO project in Gabiley, some farmers have been able to more than double their incomes. The seed bank, if well managed, will have a very significant impact over time. Under the Candlelight project in Suuqsade, an organized women's group has been able to substantially increase members' incomes. The municipality is actively encouraging others to take up the innovations introduced under the project, and is thus promoting wider impact. Impact is, however, limited by the small scale of the project in relation to the size of the local population, which is quite large, and growing. At policy level, the four NGOs involved have been able to work with others, and with parliament, to shape legislation and, in one case, get it enacted. (Impact here is diminished by the very weak capacity of government for policy implementation.)

SUSTAINABILITY

The program is dependent on continued donor support. There is something of a trade-off here between the social and anti-poverty goals of the program, and longer term sustainability. None of the educational institutions involved charge fees to students. This is generally seen as a short-term anti-poverty measure, and will have to change if the institutions are to achieve financial sustainability. Similarly, the farming interventions do not involve significant financial contributions from beneficiaries, or cost-recovery elements. In theory, commercially oriented farmers should be in a position to pay for agricultural and technical services that boost output and productivity, generating the returns to cover investments. In practice, local farmers are only weakly commercially oriented. They are also risk averse, given the precariousness of their livelihoods in a drought prone country and the uncertainty inherent in agriculture. The program can progressively increase the commercial orientation of the program and introduce cost recovery (fee for services) elements. Stronger cooperatives can, over time, provide a vehicle for this, and the program can collaborate with others that are promoting value chain and market systems development approaches. The two seed banks have the potential to become self-sustaining commercial enterprises. In general, profitable commercial operations do not require external support and are automatically "scaleable" – but prerequisites for this are sufficient demand for the products and services, the ability and willingness to pay. These, in turn, depend on wider economic growth.

The DF program has invested in a strong group of NGOs that have played important roles in development over a long period of time, and will continue to do so for the foreseeable future (given the exceptionally weak capacity of Somaliland's government). The NGOs involved have the capabilities to secure other sources of funding and build on program activities. The skills development and some of the agricultural infrastructure components will continue to deliver benefits after the lifetime of the program.

2.3 SPECIFIC RESEARCH QUESTIONS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Is the program endorsing the best dryland agricultural technology, including irrigation?

The program has adopted an appropriate mix of interventions aimed at strengthening rural livelihoods and food security. The major constraints are all addressed – tractor time for land preparation, seed availability and quality, water supply and post-harvest handling. The promotion of drought tolerant and early maturing crop varieties of sorghum and maize is appropriate, given the importance of these two crops in local diets. The establishment of two seed banks is important and could, in time, have a major impact. (Assuming management is effective and activities can be scaled up.) The promotion of new cropping practices and crop diversification is also appropriate, and should increase soil fertility, output and incomes over time. It is important to note that the adoption of drought tolerant sorghum varieties also provides fodder that can increase livestock productivity or maintain livestock during dry seasons. Poor storage and handling, as well as pests, contribute to high crop losses, and a greater emphasis on controlling post-harvest losses and on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) would be appropriate. The soil and water conservation measures adopted are the correct ones, widely promoted across the country.

There are more sophisticated approaches to dryland farming, applied in Israel and elsewhere. These are suitable for medium to large-scale commercial operations, with the requisite capital and management skills. Some companies have established such operations in Somaliland recently. However, experts consulted for this report stressed the difficulty of promoting the uptake of sophisticated techniques with smallholder farmers. Uptake by large farmer co-operatives is more feasible. The experience of ACDI-VOCA in Ethiopia is relevant here. But Ethiopian experience also suggests that foreign and Diaspora investors are more likely to successfully take up sophisticated methods, with local people participating as employees.

What are acceptable yield rates, to justify resource investments under the program?

In the farming areas of South-Central Somalia, with much better conditions for agriculture, yields of 1,000 kg per hectare are common for cereals for both sorghum and maize. It is reasonable to expect better than the 300 kg per hectare commonly achieved in Somaliland. But, with erratic rainfall, yields will fluctuate. And farmers are not generally focused on measuring and increasing yields. Even in Gabiley, where some farmers reported large increases in their incomes from sales of tomatoes and onions, it was not possible to get estimates for yields. Farmers do not generally measure or track yields, because they are only weakly commercially oriented. Most farming has three purposes – to provide food for the household, to provide fodder for the livestock (stover) and to supplement incomes through sales of any surplus production (largely sorghum and maize).

In this context, the adoption of precise targets for agricultural yields is probably inappropriate. It would make more sense to track process indicators, such as the number/percentage of local farmers adopting new practices (including intercropping) or new seed varieties, or the number/percentage of farmers taking up cash crops (including tomatoes and onions). Nevertheless, it is possible to achieve large increases in yields. Output can also be increased substantially by bringing a greater area of land into cultivation. (This was the case with Candlelight's SWC measures in Sheikh.)

Is the program accessing knowledge from other agricultural programs at both NGO and government levels, and from FAO?

The program has made good use of available expertise, and compares favourably in this regard to other development programs in Somaliland.

RELEVANT AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS AND INSTITUTIONS

Institution/Program	Comments	Relevance to the DF program
The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA)	The DF program has collaborated with MoA's regional coordinators. Funding is available under the SDF program for work that is contracted out.	High
The Ministry of Environment & Rural Development (MoERD)	The MoERD is eager to collaborate with NGOs on policy development, and in the implementation of SDF funded activities.	High
Haramaya University (Ethiopia)	Haramaya has been a valuable source of expertise, and provides a model that local institutions wish to emulate.	High
FAO	FAO and its SWALIM and FSNAU agencies are important sources of information, but are not seen as good implementing partners. The Farmer Field School model is seen as important.	Moderate/Low
USAID	The GEEL program and other enterprise related programs funded by USAID are potential collaborators in enterprise development.	Moderate
Amoud University	Amoud has relevant expertise and a demonstration plot. But staff members are pressed for time, with heavy teaching loads.	Moderate/High
Burao University	The university is a possible collaborator for activities in Beer, but has severe capacity limitations.	Moderate
Aburrin Research Centre	Recently established, the Centre has several highly qualified experts with international experience.	Moderate/High
Concern Worldwide	Concern has a program in Gabiley, with which the DF program has exchanged ideas and experience.	High

ISF Finland are likely to be important collaborators in the operation of the Seed Bank in Beer. There have also been discussions about possible collaboration with the London-headquartered Pharo Foundation, which funds related work in Somaliland.

The Ministries are important collaborators, but face severe capacity constraints, in terms of both personnel and project implementation. The Somaliland Development Fund Program is intended to address this. Several of those consulted noted that most of the existing programs have made use of the same, small, pool of qualified and experienced experts. Many of those consulted, including several experts, have suggested the construction of large Hafir Dams as an intervention that would make communities less vulnerable to drought. Hafir Dams could provide water for much of the year, but they are expensive and would take up much of the

available program funding. Still, a shift towards a greater emphasis on water supply has been advocated by many of those consulted.

LIVESTOCK INTERVENTIONS

What are the most important relevant livestock issues, among our beneficiaries? Is the program responding to these?

The livestock interventions under the program have been appropriate. Animal health services are important, but perhaps not the most pressing issue. There have been significant livestock losses due to drought. There is little that can be done to address these under the current program. Another major issue for beneficiaries has been the resort to distress sales of livestock during periods of drought, with prices collapsing. Candlelight and others would like to see a greater emphasis on livestock production in the program, addressing the meat, milk and fodder value chains. (Livestock breeding and re-stocking are also seen by some as important in post-drought actions.) The project areas selected are in the higher potential agro-ecological zones, where livelihoods are based on a combination of farming and livestock keeping. But, across much of Somaliland pastoralism dominates and farming is marginal. Livestock and milk sales are the basis of market mediated food security. Significantly, rice, which is not grown in Somaliland, is a staple food.

There has long been a concentration of development activities in the North West of Somaliland, in the more urbanized and agricultural Maroodi-Jeex and Awdal regions. Many complain that the pastoral areas of the East, Sanaag and Sool, are neglected. The current program might be said to reinforce this imbalance. However, the project in Maygaagaha targets a pastoralist community and MADO is the first NGO to implement a project there. For the country at large, environmental management and land tenure, securing the basis for livestock production, are key issues. Oligopolistic livestock markets are another.

Livestock insurance, as pioneered recently in Kenya, could provide a long-term solution. The insurance company “Takaful”, now operating in Somaliland, has proposed something similar here. But, such an intervention of this nature and scale is beyond the capacity of the DF program. DF and partners could, however, play a role in proposing and designing suitable approaches to livestock insurance. The essential principle is a simple one – putting money aside during good years to provide for bad years.

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AND INTERVENTIONS

Is the program selecting the most efficient and effective measures in natural resources management?

The measures selected – soil bunds and water harvesting structures - are the most effective ones, and are widely promoted by development agencies. These measures promote soil quality and reduce erosion. They should be considered alongside dryland farming techniques, as the two go hand in hand. These can be complemented by the promotion of alternative energy sources and other measures under climate adaptation plans. It would make sense to commission a detailed study of existing techniques and technologies (in the region and elsewhere), and to collaborate with research institutions and ministries to develop a shared package, or menu, of interventions.

WOMEN'S GROUPS, SAVINGS AND LOANS AND SMALL BUSINESS

In what ways are women's business groups improving women's lives?

The primary purpose or benefit of these groups has been to provide women with a means of saving money and borrowing when they need cash. Membership of an organized group has been of significant value to beneficiaries because it has enabled them to smooth consumption over time. Grants for women's group members to establish or expand small enterprises are highly appreciated by beneficiaries, but do not appear to have achieved the desired results, in commercial terms. Drought and poor rains have affected local economies and reduced local purchasing power, and women's small businesses have suffered. However, even in Maygaagaha, severely hit by drought, women's group members said that forming a group had been of great value in itself and had helped them to mobilize savings in ways that helped them through hard times. There is, however, a limit to what can be achieved with small women's groups at village level. Local women's groups lack the skills and capital to move up value chains. But, they might be able to participate in value chain upgrading as suppliers to larger commercial outfits. And larger women's cooperatives might be able to achieve economies in scale, in purchasing inputs and acquiring productive assets, as well as a stronger voice vis-à-vis middlemen. The groups have also helped women to have a greater, though still modest, voice in local affairs. Under the HAVOYOCO project, the fact of having women sit alongside village development committee members, and contribute their views in a formal manner, is a significant achievement. This is quite rare in Somaliland.

GENDER AS A CROSS CUTTING ISSUE

There has been a consistent effort to address gender equality across all program components. DF has also sought to promote gender equality within the partner organizations. Notable successes have been the inclusion of women in village development committees under the HAVOYOCO project in Gabiley, and the training of two women as Community Animal Health Workers (CAHWs) by Candlelight in Suuqsade. It is important to build on these successes. The women's groups established or strengthened under the program provide a good platform for women's involvement in a range of development activities, in social affairs as well as in small enterprises.

2.4 THE RESULTS FRAMEWORK 2016 AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The 2016 results framework sets out activities for the period 2017-2020, with a somewhat modified approach.

Policy Influence

Small-scale development projects at the local level can provide a basis to influence policy and practice. NGOs have been among the driving forces behind the current government's efforts to play a bigger role in development. The NGOs involved in the DF program wield considerable influence, in civil society and within government. The current Minister of Environment & Rural Development, Ms. Shukri Haji Ismael, is one of the founders of Candlelight. A former HAVOYOCO board member, Abdikarim Moge, briefly held a senior post in the fisheries ministry. Mohammed Elmi, a former HAVOYOCO staff member, was responsible for protocol in the President's office.

The revised September 2016 Results Framework points to an appropriate shift towards policy influence efforts. Feeding program experience into the design of a new Seed Act, in

collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and other agencies, could produce a truly significant higher-level impact. An important caveat here is that such efforts have sometimes produced policy and legislation that remain “on paper” and are not effectively implemented. The capacity of central government to implement policy is weak. Moreover, the clan structure of society means that traditional institutions can often have the final say on important matters. This points to the need to involve traditional leaders, to increase public understanding of the issues and to gain very wide support for proposed policies. This is recognized in the awareness efforts proposed for the next phase of the program.

The partner NGOs are well equipped and well placed to contribute to a widely participatory process of policy development. DF aims to strengthen this aspect of the program, and to set targets and identify milestones for this. (ADO and Candlelight successfully led a group of NGOs that shaped the 2015 Forestry and Wildlife Act.) Suitable collaborators in this policy effort include local research centres and FAO-Somalia. It will also be important to draw on experience in Ethiopia, and in Kenya, where commercial seed companies and para-statal play major roles. Contributions to the development of a national seed policy would be welcome. There is also the possibility of involving partner NGOs in wider policy efforts on seed biodiversity, at regional and international levels. Advocacy efforts could also address the role of the major international seed companies, such as Monsanto.

Climate change

Is this one of the periodic droughts that Somaliland has always experienced, which is why pastoralist mobility was adopted in the first place? Or is it something else? Some argue that the increased frequency and severity of drought can be attributed to climate change. If so, we may not be facing the usual, periodic droughts that the target groups have learned to cope with. Many people in the communities say droughts are more severe and rainfall more erratic than formerly. If the prolonged drought of 2015-16 is due to Climate Change, are the basic conditions for livelihoods in Somaliland changing, so that emphases should change? Should one and can one put more emphasis on water production and water conservation in order to allow Somaliland to support its present and future population? Is there much point in promoting livestock development if the present environment cannot support it? Does Somaliland have the major groundwater resources to justify major water infrastructure development like hafirs, water harvesting techniques and the like? Many local experts argue that groundwater resources are under-exploited and water harvesting could be greatly expanded.

But is there much point in investing more in an environment that is failing to sustain its population and animals? Does it make sense to continue investing in a system of nomadic pastoralism that the environment can no longer support? Some of the beneficiaries seem to think as much. Or will rains return to normal patterns? Or has the population outgrown the environment? Has the population increased to a point where the current system of livelihoods and water resources can no longer support the bulk of the population? Is too much pressure being placed on grazing resources? Will a changing pastoralism remain important, while providing livelihoods for a smaller share of the population in a diversified economy? These are big policy questions that do not have easy answers.



Hon. Shukri Haji Ismael, Minister for Environment & Rural Development, gave a full hour of her time to this review. She is eager to see DF and program partners contribute to policy development around drought management and climate change.

The question then arises, how can these environmental or climate change impacts be mitigated? What are the elements of an adaptation strategy? Can the large scale felling of trees for environmentally destructive charcoal production, known to reduce precipitation, be curtailed by the development of alternative energy sources? Can the charcoal industry be controlled, with fuelwood plantations, together with an appropriate mix of regulatory enforcement, disincentives and incentives? Candlelight has addressed some of these questions in various reports. HAVOYOCO has included climate change assessments and awareness in its program. It would make sense for the program partners to come together to address climate change issues, and to collaborate with the Ministry of Environment & Rural Development in related policy development. DF could also play a role in linking efforts to regional and international initiatives. DF will introduce its Climate Adapted Village method, which has been successfully applied in Latin America, in the next phase of the program. Communities will be assisted to make local adaptation plans, based on local assessments. But, the scope to link these to wider efforts and to policy development is clear.

Promoting uptake of program innovations by others

The program to date has posted results that are locally significant and support wider, longer term efforts. For example, the local success in promoting women’s participation in decision-making can generate ripple effects. Innovative elements of the program, such as the training of female CAHWs could be taken up by others. The framework presents a coherent set of activities with realistic goals.

Water supply as a priority

A greater emphasis on water supply and drought management policy could be justified, but it is also important to be realistic about the scope and scale of the program, and to prioritize.

Business development through farmer cooperatives

An emphasis on business development through farmer cooperatives could help to promote productivity-enhancing innovation, with individuals from the Diaspora playing a role as investors. Collaboration with relevant programs, such as Shuraako and the USAID program could help here.

Shifting emphases: Ngos, civil society, the private sector and government

There has been a shift in donor policies away from NGOs and towards an emphasis on private sector led development (with the Somaliland Business Fund among other initiatives) as well as on strengthening the capacity of governmental agencies (with the Somaliland Development Fund, in which the Government of Norway participates.). Until recently, NGOs have been the pre-dominant domestic actors in development, with a relatively strong private sector (in important areas such as water supply, electricity supply and telecommunications), and a very weak central government. Some, not many, have resented what they see as the undue influence of foreign-funded NGOs. But many more people value the work that NGOs have done, with foreign funding, and appreciate the support that has come from taxpayers in countries that welcomed Somalilanders as refugees. The support of Scandinavian countries is particularly appreciated. The current government's early attempts to assert its authority sometimes met opposition, and even triggered conflict in some instances. It will be important to strike the right balance, and it would be a mistake to empower central government unduly. The clan structure of Somali society makes for decentralized governance.

It is also important to understand that professional NGOs are only one part of civil society. In Somaliland, clan-based associations are very important and can mobilize funds as well as expertise. Under the DF program, MADO is working with Dan iyo Duco, a large association bringing together members of the clan. According to one person interviewed, the association has been able to raise close to \$1 million from clan members. While such organizations primarily serve the needs and interests of particular clans and local areas, they can collaborate with others to serve national development priorities.

3 ASSESSMENT OF PROGRAM 2: SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF DIASPORA

3.1 RESULTS TABLE OF PROGRAM (8): DIASPORA AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

<p>Development Goal: Sustainable Development in the countries of origin of diaspora Main activities in Somaliland: Support diaspora projects like agricultural school/boarding schools with school gardens (solar energy) and general involvement of Diaspora Outcome: Strengthened contribution of diaspora groups to sustainable development in their countries of origin.</p> <p>Target group: Diaspora organisations and persons from Somaliland, Ethiopia and Sri Lanka in Norway. 593 war widows in Sri Lanka and 520 pastoralist households in Somaliland</p>				
Outcome Indicator		Baseline	Target 2016	Results 2012-2015
1. Number of HH in diaspora's home countries benefiting from collaborative projects between diaspora and Development Fund.		0	325 (65 each year)	Total: 1,113 Sri Lanka: 593 Somaliland: 520
Outputs	Output Indicators	Baseline	Target 2016	Results 2012-2015
1. Improved management practices in diaspora and local organizations.	1.1 Number of diaspora organizations with improved average score in management practices (according to Institutional Assessment (IA) score 1-4.)	0	All (6) have an improved average score of +1 compared to baseline.	31
2. Awareness about development issues among diaspora increased.	2.1 Number of diaspora individuals that have participated in debates, courses and meetings regarding development.	0	400	350
3. Women are benefiting in all	3.1 % women benefiting from	45 %	50 %	Sri Lanka: 93,5 %

levels of project implementation.	projects' interventions.			Somaliland: 41,5 %
	3.2 % women in decision-making positions in local CBOs in the countries and in diaspora organizations.	Local CBOs: 30% Diaspora organizations: 44%	At least 40% for all organisations	Local organization: Sri Lanka: 40% Somaliland:, 27% Diaspora: 44%

- DF started supporting the 3 remaining organisations in 2014.
- Somaliland and Sri Lanka: Direct counting of all participating households has been done.
- Norway: An institutional Assessment (IA) is carried out with the Diaspora organisation at the beginning of a collaboration, mid-term and end. The score from eight questions depicting Governance, Strategy, Gender, Finance, Volunteerism and M&E give an average, indicating organisational growth.

3.2. THE DF DIASPORA PROGRAM - PARTNER EXPERIENCE

DF's Diaspora program was created as a response to two white papers from the Norwegian Government wherein the Diaspora communities were presented as a valuable resource for Norwegian development cooperation. (St.meld.nr 15 (2008-2009) *Interesser, ansvar og muligheter – Hovedlinjer i norsk utenrikspolitikk* St.Meldnr 13 (2008-2009) *Klima, konflikt og kapital – Norsk utviklingspolitikk i et endret handlingsrom*). In short, the strategy aimed at strengthening the funding to and development effect of the programmes in recipient countries, as well as integrating immigrant communities living in Norway in local NGO activities. In 2008 a pilot project was carried out by DF in Pakistan with good results. In 2009 DF started their first project in Somaliland, and in 2011 there was a first pilot with the Diaspora. In 2012, a new Frame Agreement with Norad integrated Somalia collaboration into the program. Both the Diaspora Program and general Somaila portfolio are the collaboration programs under review.

The involvement of the Diaspora in the development program is in line with a global trend where the financial and social contributions from diaspora groups to countries of origin exceed ODA funds and international financial investments (ITAD, 2009). In a recent report on the potential of Diaspora involvement in development cooperation it was found that the Diaspora themselves: "consider that they are now in a strategic position to facilitate the process of transnational activities and networks and act as development bridge-builders between the host and home countries. In particular, this strategic position enables them to mobilise considerable resources (capital, knowledge and networks) for the development of countries of origin". (Africa Europe Platform (2014: 4)).

The Diaspora collaboration program of DF in Norway follows three action lines: Capacity Development, Network Building and Project Collaboration. Under the first two action lines; seminars, courses and platforms for dialogue and knowledge exchange have been created. DF in collaboration with Diaspora Network (that was formed with the goal of assembling the Norwegian Diaspora to facilitate collaboration, dialogue and network building across the different Diaspora groups and international development actors in Norway) co-organises many events. The most important of these is the annual workshop/seminar at Voksenåsen in Oslo on development related topics. DF has one seat on the board. Otherwise, DF organises

debates on topics of interest for Diaspora and ensures that they have diaspora representatives on the panels. DF is also a member of Diaspora Grant Making Network, having a chance to share information and advice to “sister organisations” in Sweden (Forum Syd) and Denmark (DRC), and UK and Germany (Comic Relief and GIZ). DRC are now looking into adopting the “skill exchange program”.

In relation with project collaboration, Diaspora groups have defined the content of collaboration and the local site (local partner). DF has however, had as a criterion to involve a DF partner for formal execution and reporting. Monitoring visits by the Diaspora group to the project sites have also been carried out at the invitation of DF (9 individuals since 2012), but also often in relation with private trips to Somaliland. They have cost-shared these trips. In addition those visiting for holidays also visit project sites. One individual has participated in the Skills Development Program (pilot 2016) contributing on the installation and use of solar energy panels in DF rural target areas in Somaliland. This is now a program which will be expanding in 2017. The Program will also start in Nepal with diaspora from Norway.

The results table above covers the three Diaspora programs of DF in the period of 2012-2015. Results of the development projects supported in Somaliland are addressed above. In this section we will focus on the results of the activities that have been directed towards and by the diaspora partners. We will start, however, with a short presentation of three of the four organisations engaged in this project. The principal distinction between the four relates to the fact that they represent communities originating from different districts of Somaliland. An important feature of the organisations, are that they do not have a paid, professional management, but are run by volunteers in their free time. This means that the Diaspora groups involved are informally mobilised in relation with different voluntary activities. As a result, there is little written documentation of the activities of the organisations which could be made available for this review. Batalaale and Samo-Norway maintain public homepages/blogs.

SAMO-NORWAY ASSOCIATION FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOMALILAND

SAMO can be translated as “well being” and the association started up in 2005-2006 and formally registered as an NGO in 2007. The association formed on the initiative of a group of friends, from the same region of Somaliland living in Norway, who wanted to make a difference for the people of their home region. In the beginning, the organisation provided direct aid to selected projects implemented by local partners. It is written on their homepage that:

- The vision of the association is a Somaliland where citizens' basic needs are met.
- Where all have opportunity for education.
- Where everyone has adequate health care.
- Where everyone has access to clean water and sanitation.
- Where the environment is safeguarded in the best possible way.

The organisation set out to:

- Drive development in education, health, water and environment in Somaliland.
- Drive information campaigns aimed at Somaliland diaspora in Norway for the development of Somaliland.
- Drive information aimed at Norwegian public and private agencies for the development of Somaliland.

It is moreover stated that: anyone who has an interest in the association's work can be considered as members. Members are admitted by the board. It is expected that members make efforts in relation to the association's work. At the time of this review the organisation has about 100 registered members, but membership varies and they have had up to 140. The main fund raising activity of the organisation, in addition to membership fees, concerns volunteering work in relation with various kinds of events, and last year the organisation managed to collect (and earn) about 180 000,- NOK. The funds are spent on the DF project and distributed on different direct aid projects such as paying teacher fees, direct support to some schoolchildren that they have adopted, and direct responses to the present drought. They have moreover collected useful things such as clothes and electronic equipment in Norway that they have sent to their partners in Somaliland for distribution. The organisation is well known in Somaliland, and they experience continual requests for support to different development projects. The organisation has a vision of strengthening their efforts by establishing partners in other Nordic countries, as well as entering into collaboration with the new Somaliland umbrella organisation in Norway.

BATALAALE DEVELOPMENT ORGANISATION OF SOMALILAND

Batalaale is a member-based and voluntary aid organization working with local projects in the Sahil region of Somaliland. The organization was established in 2006 in Oslo with the aim of developing projects that improve the living conditions of the local population and promote long-term development in the region. Batalaale has projects in three areas; agriculture, health and education and training. Sahil region, where they work, is one of the least developed regions in Somaliland. Here, 73% of the population lives in poverty, with 43% of those living in extreme poverty. Batalaale is the name of an area in the Sahil and their vision is to help create successes for the population of Sahil. The organisation has had a long-term engagement of support to a mental hospital. The funds are collected through membership fees. (At present they count approximately 100 active members). They also earn money through voluntary work on three annual events: "The day of Batalaale" – a mix between a football cup and a family fair. International market day (of Oslo Municipality) – where they sell homemade food. "Somali day of culture" in collaboration with Fiiro and the Intercultural Museum (IKM) in Oslo – where they generate some income from sales of homemade food. Last year, the organisation managed a budget of 120 000,- NOK.

ODWYENE VOLUNTEER COMMITTEE- NORWAY

Odwyene was one of the primary motors of the DF initiative in Somaliland. Of the four diaspora groups, Odwyene is the oldest and started up in 2002 and manages a budget of about 100 000,- NOK. At present they count 70 paying members. Their initial program was directed to education and they have supported the development of a boarding school. They moreover support a medical centre project for women and engage in many direct aid projects. The main income of the organisation comes from donations as membership fees but they also generate money through their engagement in voluntary work at fund raising events. In the project period a member of Odwyene VC has volunteered on a skills exchange visit in relation with competence development on the use of solar energy systems. The DF project has made the organisation more professional, and enabled them to run projects that require specialised technical competence, which again has given more substantial results for their beneficiaries. Odwyene VC has benefited strongly from the collaboration with the other organisations and see the umbrella organisation as the next step in the professionalization of their engagement with the development sector. They see climate change and drought as the main development

challenges in the area, and it is their vision that in the future they will contribute to the creation of a greater tree planting program in Somaliland

Two members of the group also run a Somali online weekly radio program in Oslo. There are around 2,000 live listeners on Saturday evenings in Norway, and through the internet there are about 600 following the program from Hargeisa. Numbers are growing. This is potentially a very important development in relation to several issues raised in this evaluation.

RESULTS

In general, the partnership has been fruitful and of mutual interest and had positive impact on project results. The collaboration has fortified the work of DF as well as the diaspora groups in Norway. The match-fund principle has been important. 20% releases the other 80% from the Diaspora Program. Diaspora has worked hard in collecting their part, from 2012-2015 they have put in their share of 1 million NOK (and this has released the other 4 million NOK). DF has also been introduced to a more diverse and professional network in Somaliland. The network members have provided advice on the political, public, social and cultural aspect of the project, and played monitoring and executive roles as feasible. DF has managed the planning and implementation of the project and organised activities that has improved the diaspora groups competence on development issues and organisational performance. In collaboration with DF, the project portfolio of the diaspora group has been professionalised. The role of the diaspora organisations in the collaboration have been highly dependent on personal initiatives from a group of volunteers, and their participation in the project is highly responsive and informal.

3.3 SPECIFIC RESEARCH QUESTIONS

DIASPORA GROUPS IN NORWAY

What worked best, and which synergies were created with collaborating with DF?

The main contributions from the Diaspora group to this project have been their direct involvement in the projects; by coordinating people - formalising role divisions, work tasks and activity plans, providing local knowledge, networks in Somaliland and funding. Input from the diaspora on these areas to DF and local partners have strengthened the project in a substantial way.

The collaboration has made the organisations more professional and ambitious in terms of visions of possible development achievements, and strengthened their status and reputation in their social networks. The collaboration has enabled a major leap forward for the organisations in terms of efficient spending of funds. In their experience they achieve more results from each krone through the collaboration with DF, than they did (and do) through direct funding of smaller projects.

What challenges have there been and how were these addressed?

The contribution from the diaspora in terms of funding has been scaled down compared to the previous period. This is a response to the fact that it has been hard for some of the partners to meet the financial obligations under the project. Also, the aim is to avoid having too many sub-projects- and therefore be more effective. In the new phase the Diaspora collaboration will feed directly into the LFA (number of Businesses established by

Diaspora/and participation in Skill-Exchange Program). There are limited funding opportunities for Norwegian diaspora NGO's, something which again limits the possibility for organisational growth in the partner organisations. In order to strengthen the diaspora contribution: SAMO-Norway, Sumbul and Odweyne Voluntary Committee have formed an umbrella organisation⁴ that will collaborate with DF in the next programme period (2017-2020). In addition, the Diaspora organisations will continue their own support to Beer College and Odweyne (, including support to teachers).

Each partner runs its own projects independent of the DF project. As a result, they are organisations that have pursued their own development agendas and interests in the development of the project. DF works in specific development areas related to poverty reduction and improved livelihoods, whilst some of the partners focus on health and education. The solution to this divergence in areas of interest, which arose at the outset of the project, was to link agriculture/livestock projects up to existing projects of collaboration (i.e. with the schools). In relation with the next project, Samo-Norway has adopted the new strategy of DF and widened the scope of the work of their organisation. Batalaale, on their part, have not committed to a new period of collaboration. (Their mandate is to work in Sahil region, where DF will not be working in the next phase of the program.) They are in the process of replacing the leadership/board, and have decided to leave it up to the next generation of leading volunteers to pursue projects of their own interest.

Recommendations for improvement?

- The partners should keep a track record on their organisational history, organisational learning and development, activities, funds and contributions. A first step could be to keep minutes from meetings, and to produce an annual report.
- The partners are working on a voluntary basis and are inspired and motivated by the results achieved through their contributions, strengthened reputation and feedback from the Somaliland beneficiaries. DF should maintain the good work and invest in the new partner group. I.e. continue to provide input to and facilitation of activities that maintains organisational development and enforce their role as fundraisers, network focal points, executives and project architects in the programme.
- The information and status reports from the implementing partners in Somaliland towards the diaspora partners in Norway have in some aspects been insufficient. Steps should be taken in order to formalize the platforms /media for information sharing and knowledge development within the project organisation.
- Skills development and entrepreneurship are rightly chosen for the next programme as areas of fruitful contributions from the Norwegian diaspora to development in Somaliland. Interaction with individuals from the Diaspora with different backgrounds, more entrepreneurial, commercial, or academic, can be of tremendous benefit to the partner NGOs. (DF facilitated a visit to Somaliland by NORFUND, with the aim of looking into ways to create a better investment climate, recognizing the role that the Diaspora can play in this. Efforts here should draw on recent work by the World Bank and Shuraako, described in the review of background documents, appendix 2.)

⁴ Also with another major organisation based in Vinje, Telemark. Allabaday (working outside DF geographical focus). The name of the coalition is "Den Norske Somaliland Diaspora Paraplyorganisasjon".

DF PARTNERS AND LOCAL SCHOOL COMMITTEES

What is your understanding of DFs Diaspora program?

In Somaliland, school committees appeared to have only a limited understanding of the DF Diaspora program. (The evaluators were only able to meet with the Haahi school committee and with representatives of the Sunbul Charity Organization in Hargeisa.) The basic mechanisms, and the 20% Diaspora contribution, were understood, but there was no clear understanding of the scope of the collaboration, nor of the limitations of the Diaspora groups.

What are the benefits and added value of having Diaspora collaboration?

There is a tendency to view the Diaspora groups as merely sources of cash and specific inputs, rather than as genuine collaborators. But, this might be changing. Visits by members of Diaspora groups are important in improving understanding and developing a shared vision.

What worked best? Any synergies? What have been challenging and how were these addressed?

It is clear that management and reporting have presented particular challenges. School committee members need to be able to provide more and better information to Diaspora supporters. There have been some attempts to improve management and communication, but better mechanisms need to be put in place. In particular, the institutions need to be assisted to produce clear strategic plans for institutional development, as well as business plans for the school farms.

How best can DF and partners use skills of Diaspora in a practical and efficient way in the future program?

There are a variety of ways in which the Diaspora can contribute to skills development, and some are mentioned elsewhere in this report – including skills exchange, co-working on projects, facilitating collaboration with relevant European institutions and the development of training content and web based platforms. But these need to be part of a strategic plan. It is important to proceed on the basis of a needs assessment, and an assessment of what skills are available and what skills need to be brought in.

Cross-cutting: How is gender mainstreaming taken into consideration?

There has been a consistent effort to address gender, in spite of the very real difficulties of overturning entrenched disparities. All of those consulted raised the issue of girls' participation, without prompting.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE NEW PROGRAM OF 2017-20

The program's approach is fundamentally sound, and only minor shifts are recommended. There are opportunities to play a greater role in shaping policy, and to make better use of information technology for training and education.

PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION

The program should:

- Investigate the possibility of introducing a contingency element in program budgets, to allow for flexibility and responses to changes in local conditions, including the impacts of drought.
- Establish a presence in-country, while maintaining and expanding partners' engagement with Europe and with international actors.
- Seek ways to involve program partners in the development of educational content and implementation of farm trials at Beer Agriculture Technical College and other educational institutions.
- Ask partners to contribute to the development of business plans and strategic plans for school farms and the Beer Agriculture Technical College.

THE BALANCE BETWEEN FARMING AND LIVESTOCK INTERVENTIONS

- The program should maintain the current balance between farming and livestock interventions, which is correct, for the most part.
- Farming and livestock have been equally hard hit by drought, with significant losses of livestock in 2016.

SOURCING AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE AND EXPERTISE

Haramaya University in Ethiopia has proved to be a useful source of knowledge and expertise, with DF's Addis office playing an important role in facilitating exchanges. The program should:

- Build on collaboration with Haramaya.
- Seek collaboration with private sector actors in Ethiopia, including seed producers.
- Seek opportunities to involve students from relevant institutions in program activities (Aburrin Research Centre, Amoud University, and Beer Agriculture Technical College).

WATER SUPPLY

Exploiting the scope that exists to increase water supply is crucial to increased agricultural production. The program should:

- Place greater emphasis on water supply in future programming.
- Promote irrigated farming at new water points, reducing dependence on rain-fed farming.
- Improve the quality of existing water harvesting structures, with appropriately covered berkad.
- Investigate possibilities for joint funding of Hafir Dams in the project areas.

ANIMAL HEALTH AND WOMEN CAHWS

The program should:

- Expand Candlelight's innovative training of women as Community Animal health Workers (CAHWS).
- Seek the collaboration of the Sheikh Veterinary College in this.

FARMING AS BUSINESS AND AGRO-PROCESSING ENTERPRISES

The program should:

- Aim to strengthen the capacity of farmer cooperatives to scale up their activities, and move up value chains, marketing higher quality and processed products. There is scope to collaborate with existing USAID programs on this, and DF's Addis office can facilitate learning from experience in Ethiopia, particularly that of ACIDI-VOCA.

PROSOPIS CONTROL

The program should:

- Address prosopis invasion, which is an issue at two of the project locations (Gabiley and Beer).
- Collaborate with agencies that are engaged in prosopis control activities,
- Conduct some prosopis control awareness with farmers and pastoralists.

SKILLS DEVELOPMENT, TRAINING AND EDUCATION

The program should:

- Seek partners who can help to develop or adapt high-quality, audio-visual training and educational materials. Good audio-visual and other material can help to support providers and learners, and to enhance the quality of training and education provided. The expansion of telecommunications networks across Somaliland, and growing uptake of smart phones, is likely to bring new opportunities over the coming years. Investing in the development of good training and educational materials is also likely to have a high pay-off over a long period of time. There are opportunities to integrate the Diaspora component with skills development and technology transfer for agricultural production.

WOMEN'S GROUPS AND SMALL ENTERPRISES

The program should:

- Place a greater emphasis on training and skills development, and adopt a value chain approach to promote greater market integration.
- Seek the collaboration of other agencies that can work with the women's group on wider social development issues, including FGM and maternal health care.
- Promote access to productive assets and technology, including solar systems, perhaps through lease-to-buy arrangements with suppliers.
- Introduce new models of cooperation between women's groups, perhaps through the formation of an umbrella organization, with the ultimate aim of establishing larger women's co-operatives.

POLICY INFLUENCE

It will be important to develop and expand the program's efforts to influence policy and legislation. The Minister of Environment & Rural Development has suggested collaboration on the development of a national drought management strategy, with the aim of strengthening and systematizing the current ad hoc arrangements (for the domestic response). Local NGOs are well placed to play a role in coordinating drought responses. The program should:

- Link policy work to wider efforts at the national, regional and international levels.
- Collaborate with the MoERD and NGO Consortium members on the development of a national drought management strategy.
- Collaborate with MoERD and NGO Consortium members on climate change policy and the development of a national adaptation action plan, drawing on Ethiopian experience.

5 ANNEXES

5.1 TERMS OF REFERENCE

1. Purpose of the Evaluation

The main purpose of the evaluation is to address some of the challenging issues when working with increasing livelihoods and food security of the target population in Somaliland. The evaluation shall address the key questions specified below for two programs. These learnings shall form recommendations to the new Programme 2017-2020.

2. Key Questions

Program 1: Improved Livelihoods in Somaliland

Objective: To increase food security for rural households.
 Main activities: Food and livestock production, small business enterprises of women, natural resources management (water, soil erosion) and strengthened civil society.

Research questions to Agricultural production:

- Is the program endorsing the best dry-land agricultural technology, including irrigation?
- What are acceptable yield rates, to justify resource investments (of farmer, program)
- Is the program accessing knowledge from other agricultural programs at both NGO level and government (FAO)? Recommendations for improvement?

Research question Livestock intervention:

- What are the most important relevant livestock issues, among our beneficiaries? Is the program responding to these? Recommendations?

Research question Natural Resources Management intervention:

- Is the program selecting the most efficient and effective measures in natural resources management? Recommendations for improvement?

Research question Women's Business groups (Saving and Loans):

- In what ways are Women Business Groups improving women's life?
- Recommendations for improvement?

Cross cutting: How has the project been successful in involving women and gender concerns in the project?

Program 2: Sustainable Development in the countries of origin of Diaspora

Objective: Strengthened contribution of diaspora groups to sustainable development in their countries of origin.

Main activities: Support diaspora projects like agricultural school/boarding schools with school gardens (solar energy) and general involvement of Diaspora

Research questions to Diaspora groups in Norway: (If the consultant is not based in Norway, interviews of Diaspora organisations can be organised in other ways- to be discussed).

- What worked best, and which synergies were created with collaborating with DF?
- What challenges have there been- and how were these addressed?
- Recommendations for improvement?

Research question to DF partners and Local School Committees

- What is your understanding of DFs Diaspora program?
- What are the benefits and added value of having Diaspora collaboration?
- What has worked best? Any synergies? What has been challenging- and how were these addressed?
- How best can DF and partners use skills of Diaspora in a practical and efficient way in the future program? Recommendations?

Cross-cutting: How is gender mainstreaming taken into consideration?

C: New Program 2017-2020

Based on learnings from key questions above- what are the recommendations for the new program 2017-2020 in order to improve the quality?

How should the link / synergy between the Livelihood and Diaspora components be ensured in the new program? Recommendations for improvement?

Is the program cost effective? Recommendations for improvement?

5.2 BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

General

- Ministry of National Planning and Development Department of Statistics, “**Somaliland in Figures**”, 2015.
This is the annual digest of official statistics. Reflecting government’s weak capacity for data collection, it is neither comprehensive, nor reliable.
- Ministry of National Planning and Development, **National Development Plan (2012-2016)**, 2011.
This document sets out analysis and policy priorities for government, across the board.
- World Bank, “**Somaliland’s Private Sector at a Crossroads: Political Economy and Policy Choices for Prosperity and Job Creation**”, 2016.
This book-length study looks at the obstacles to economic growth and job creation, and contains valuable analysis of wider development issues.
- World Bank, “**Press Release: New World Bank GDP and Poverty Estimates for Somaliland**”, January 29, 2014.
This press release summarised the findings of a World Bank poverty assessment, which produced estimates of key indicators that were somewhat at odds with official statistics.
- Abdirizak Nunow, Abdullahi Abdi Hussein, Jeremy Lind, Bokutache Dida, and Abdullahi Hussein MAmoud, Future Agricultures (IDS), Policy Brief 038, “**Innovation works: pastoralists building secure livelihoods in the Horn of Africa**”, March 2011.
This Institute of Development Studies (Sussex University) describes some the economic and social changes taking place in pastoral communities, including new investments in peri-urban milk cooling facilities in the Somali pastoral areas of Ethiopia. Shuraako aims to promote this kind of value addition in Somaliland, which could offer a route towards increased incomes for local cooperatives.

Agriculture, Food Security and Water Supply

- Republic of Somaliland, **Somaliland Food & Water Security Strategy**, 2011.
This sets out relevant government policies and priorities.
- FAO-Somalia, “**Five Year Strategy & Plan of Action 2011-2015**”, 2011.
This is FAO’s strategy document for Somalia as a whole. It is sometimes difficult to identify what elements apply to Somaliland specifically, which has much lower agricultural potential than does South-Central Somalia. FAO’s “Farmer Field Schools” aim to work with local farmer groups in participatory ways to increase agricultural output and productivity. FAO also provides training (including in Integrated Pest Management) and inputs (including new seed varieties. There are potentially significant opportunities to develop links with the DF program.
- Adan Elmi Abdullahi, “**Impact of Climate Change on Agricultural Production in Marodijeh and Gabiley Regions (Somaliland)**”, ActionAid International (Somaliland), December 2014.
This review provides good background and analysis on agriculture in Somaliland’s principal crop production areas.
- Action Aid-Somaliland, “**Somaliland Drought update, Thursday, January 14, 2016**”.
This brief was useful in highlighting the seriousness of the impact of the recent drought on local people, and its disruptive effect on development activities.
- FSNAU & FEWSNET, “**Somalia Food Security Outlook October 2016 to May 2017**”.
- FSNAU & FEWS NET, “**Somalia Livelihood Profiles June 2016**”.
- FSNAU, “**Food Security & Nutrition: Quarterly Brief - Focus on Post Gu 2016 Season Early Warning**”, June 30, 2016.

- FSNAU, “**West Golis Pastoral Livelihood Baseline Report**, Technical Series Report No VI. 68”, May 31, 2016.
- FSNAU, “**Guban Pastoral Livelihood Baseline Report** Technical Series Report No VI. 67”, May 20, 2016.

These FSNAU reports provide data, analysis and good descriptions of livelihoods in the DF project localities – pastoral and agro-pastoral. Recent reports detail the nature and severity of the drought that has affected Somaliland and the project areas.

- UN-OCHA, “**Togdheer – Situation Analysis October 2012**”.
- World Bank, “**Somali Water for Agro-pastoralist Livelihoods Pilot Project (WALP), Environmental and Social Management Framework**”, 2012.
- Kate Sadler, Emily Mitchard, Abdulahi Abdi, Yoseph Shiferaw, Gezu Bekele, and Andrew Catley, “**MILK MATTERS: The Impact of Dry Season Livestock Support on Milk Supply and Child Nutrition in Somali Region, Ethiopia**”, Feinstein International Center, Tufts University, 2012.

This report contains a little bit of relevant information on environmental management around water supply projects. Water supply is an important aspect of the livelihoods support components of the current project.

This study argues for greater emphasis on livestock and milk production, rather than food production, in food security programs for pastoral areas.

Yield Ranges for Cereals (in Somalia)

(Ian Robinson, “PET-Crops Somalia, A Pictorial Evaluation Tool (PET) for Crop Harvest Assessment in Somalia”, World Bank/FAO, 2010.)

	High-yield range	Medium-yield range	Low-yield range
Maize Rain-fed	3 tons/ha and above	1.25-2.5 tons/ha	1.0 ton/ha and below
Maize Irrigated	7.0 tons/ha	4.5 tonnes/ha	1.6 tons/ha
Sorghum Rain-fed	4.5 tons/ha and above	1.5-3.0 tons/ha	1.25 tons/ha and below

These estimates are for South-Central Somalia’s riverine breadbasket, where productivity is much higher. Still, they suggest the possibility of large increases in Somaliland if new methods are successfully introduced.

Diaspora & Remittances

- Shuraako, “**Somali Diaspora Investment Survey Report: Typologies, Drivers, & Recommendations**”, A research report by: Jay B. Benson, Lindsay L. Heger, Lee C. Sorensen, Alexandria E. Wise, Shuraako/IFAD, 2016.
- Shuraako, an American NGO that works with UN agencies, has a program supporting enterprise and Diaspora investment across the former Somalia. This report contains useful analysis and recommendations. It notes some of the possible negative aspects of Diaspora remittances, including disincentives for recipients to work and save. But, on the basis of a survey, it assesses the obstacles to Diaspora business investment and makes recommendations for its promotion. A number of these recommendations could be taken up by DF. There is also scope to build on some of the things the DF program is already doing (in some components). In agriculture, increasing investments in equipment for post-harvest handling and storage (together with Integrated Pest Management training), greenhouse farming and solar systems. It might also be possible to form farmer cooperatives that can exploit economies of scale in transport, marketing and the sourcing of inputs. These could, ultimately, operate as businesses, access commercial finance and target wider markets, perhaps with Diaspora participation. A possible vision*

for the future - Diaspora supporters becoming shareholders, alongside local people, in profitable enterprises? There is also a useful survey-based assessment of the characteristics of the Diaspora senders of remittances. It is important, for the purposes of this report, to assess the degree of financial stress among Diaspora participants, and their capacity/willingness to continue or increase their contributions. Scaling up, and moving up value chains, also has the potential to bolster resilience to drought. Significantly increased and diversified incomes are, ultimately, central to drought resilience. Low-income communities necessarily have fewer options and resources to deal with drought.

- Shuraako, “**Diaspora contribution to development: family remittances**, Presentation”, Somaliland Investment Forum, 2016.
- IFAD, “Diaspora Investment in Agriculture (DIA) Initiative: Financing Facility for Remittances”, brochure 2015. (www.ifad.org/remittances, and www.RemittancesGateway.org)
This program aims to help Diaspora organizations and investors to invest in high-impact, sustainable agricultural projects. It covers North America and Europe (including Sweden). Here, Shuraako manages the AgriFood Fund, providing up to 20% of seed capital. Elements of the approach could be incorporated into a second phase of DF’s program, with farmer cooperatives, enhanced access to productive assets and a value chain approach to better market integration.
- Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit – Somalia (FSNAU), “**Family Ties: Remittances and Livelihoods Support in Puntland and Somaliland**”, June 2013.
- FSNAU, “**Assessment of External Remittances in Selected Urban Areas and Among Displaced Populations Across Somalia**”, September 2015.
These reports contain useful data and analysis on remittance flows.

Aside from the economic/investment issues, the Diaspora also plays very important roles in politics and social affairs. The Diaspora is the most important source of funds for political parties. The highly influential private TV stations, including Hargeisa Cable Television (HCTV), were established by individuals from the Diaspora. There is also a development angle here. Most of the TV stations have some educational/development related content, and they could be important partners in the development of suitable audiovisual materials for education and for agricultural knowledge systems/transfer. Diaspora groups and networks could usefully engage (more?) with the TV companies on this.

Education, Youth and Employment

- Ministry of Education & Higher Education, **Somaliland’s Education Sector Strategic Plan 2012–2016**, and, Somaliland Education Sector Strategic Plan, 2012-2016, Annexure, Indicative Charts, Tables, Swots and Logframes
These two reports, produced with international consultants, set out available statistics, with analysis and policy priorities.
- Interpeace & Somaliland National Youth Organization Umbrella (SONYO), “**Somaliland Youth Violence and Youth Role In Peacebuilding: Baseline Survey**”, August 2015.
This report describes worrying new trends towards gang violence and drugs among urban youth. It highlights limited opportunities for education, training and employment.
- IRIN News Network, “**Unemployment fuels youth exodus from Somaliland**”, Mohamed Amin, Hargeisa, 22 November 2011.
“Tahrib” (irregular/illegal emigration) has been a major issue for some time.

DIASPORA PARTNERS

- **Diaspora as strategic agents for development**, Africa Europe platform 2015
<http://www.diaspora-centre.org/DOCS/EADPD/24022014EADPD-Report-def.pdf>
- Bistandsaktuelt no 4 May 2014: **Tema Diaspora**, p 4 and 20-27.
- Ennals, Alice; **“Det nye monopolkortet”**. In: Dagsavisen 18. December, 2009: 4
- IFAD Report, **Sending Money Home to Africa, Remittance markets, enabling environment and prospects**, October 2009
- Erdal, Marta Bivand and Ennals, Alice; **“Diaspora og utvikling”**, et diskusjonsnotat, Utviklingsfondet 2015
- St.meld.nr 15 (2008-2009) **Interesser, ansvar og muligheter** – Hovedlinjer i norsk utenrikspolitikk”
- St.Meldnr 13 (2008-2009) **Klima, konflikt og kapital** – Norsk utviklingspolitikk i et endret handlingsrom).

Homepages

- Samo-Norge <https://sites.google.com/site/samoforening/>
- Batalaale batalaale.com
- DF <http://utviklingsfondet.no>

5.3 LIST OF PEOPLE MET

	Name	Position	Location	Phone Numbers
1.	Fardus Elmi Jama	Candlelight Director	CLHE Office, Hargeisa	0634421059
2.	Abdiqani Saleban Mohammed	Candlelight Project Officer	CLHE Office, Hargeisa	0634414953
3.	Hussein Ismael Jama	ADO Project Manager	ADO Office, Hargeisa	0634429664
4.	Abdirahman Adan	MADO Director	MADO Office, Hargeisa	0634411968
5.	Zainab Abdirahman	MADO Project Officer	MADO Office, Hargeisa	0634411951
6.	Omer Sheikh	HAVOYOCO Regional Coordinator	HAVOYOCO office, Hargeisa	0634423499
7.	Abdiasis Darod	HAVOYOCO Project Officer	HAVOYOCO office, Hargeis	0634428854
8.	Shukri Haji Ismael, Minister of Environment and Rural Development	Minister of Environment and Rural Development	MOERD, Hargeisa	0634426085
9.	Mohamed Yusuf	Range and Forestry Manager, MOERD	MOERD, Hargeisa	0634855032
10.	Hassan Farah Ali	ADO Project Officer	Haahi Vilage, Odweyne District	0633265624
11.	Dr. Ahmed Awad	MADO Founding Member, Current Board Member.	Burao District	0634345556
12.	Ahmed Jama	SAMO Representative	Burao District & MADO Office, Hargeisa.	
13.	Abdi Muse	Consultant, Ex FAO and MoA Food Security Officer	Hargeisa	0634613289
14.	Ali Ismael	FAO SWALIM	Hargeisa	0634427886
15.	Abdirahman Sagal	Sumbul Charity Organization	Hargiesa	
16.	Abdilatif Ahmed Salah	Candlelight Project Officer	Sheikh District	
17.	Sadia Musse Ahmed	PENHA Country Representative	Hargeisa	0634427170
18.	Abdirizak Sh. Muxumed	Regional Coordinator, MoA	Ministry of Agriculture, Hargeisa	0634466093
19.	Mohammed Farah Warsame	Agronomist, FAO	Hargeisa	0634406813
20.	Ibrahim Khaled Ashour	Somaliland Food Solutions, Hargeisa	Hargeisa	0633751886
21.	Nimco Nuh	Women in Action (Toronto)	Beer Village	
22.	Osman Abdi Warsame	FAO-FSNAU Nutrition Focal Point	Burao	0634496099

Field Visits – focus group participants and persons met

	FULL NAME	TITLE	TELEPHONE
	Haahi Village		
1	Yuusuf Mohamed Nuur	Head of Haahi Village	0634380554
2	Mohamed Mohamoud Madar	Vice-Chairperson	0634416472
3	Abdirahman Kayidsane Ismail	Elder	0634144185
4	Khaliif Mohamed Ahmed	Member	0634791485
	Odweyne District Officials		
		20-12-2016	
1	Abdihakim Nuur Muuse	Mayor of Odweyne District	0634380195
2	Ahmed Ismail Mohamed	Head of Education, Odweyne District	0634479037
3	Abdikhadar Odawaa	Odweyne District	0634380103
4	Khadar Mohamed Abdi	Secretary of Odweyne District	0634331824
5	Ibraahin Jamac Ahmed	MP, Odweyne District	0634437090
6	Saleeban Mohamed Farah	MP, Odweyne District	0634722996
	El Hume (El Same) Village		
		20-12-2016	
1	Abdi Bulxan Cigaal	Vice-Chairman of VDC	063481758
2	Mohamoud Daahir Muxumed	Member	0634279334
3	Abdi Cabdilaahi Jamac	Member	0634380038
4	Ridwaan Aw Cabdi Cabdilaahi	Elder	0634382411
5	Kiin Ahmed Haashi	Chairwoman of Women's Group	0633788435
6	Kinsi Nuur Cabdilaahi	Vice-chairwoman	0634150417
7	Milgo Mohamed Elmi	Member	0634382468
8	Khadan Cabdi Jamac	Member	06343822468
9	Hinda Aw Cabdi Haashi	Member	0634352396
	Beer Village		
		21-12-2016	
1	Hassan Ali Yare	Head of Village	0634331980
2	Mohamed Ahmed Adan	Elder	0634273679
3	Hassan Osman Mohamed	Elder	0634353506
4	Ibraahin Farax Ibraahin	Youth	0634343944
5	Jamac Ducaale Mohamoud	Elder	0634337536
6	Ali Saleeban Jamac	Community member	0634008359
	Suuqsade Village Sheikh		
1	Adan Cali Nuur	Head of Village	0634321742
2	Sayid Mohamed Cigaal	Vice-Chairman	0634355383
3	Hussein Ahmed Abdi	Elder	0634290370
4	Mohamoud Mohamed Farah	Youth	0634664555
	Women's Business Group		
		23-12-2016	
1	Sahra Warsame Ali	Chairwoman	0634356284
2	Asha Aw Mohamed Cigaal	Vice-chairwoman	0634290401
3	Foosiya Osman Ahmed	Member	0634445849
4	Hinda Ahmed Raage	Member	0634349669
8	Safiya Omer Yusuf	Member	0643298195
	Women's Milk Cooperative		
		23-12-2016	
1	Faysa Abdi Ciise		06434476191
2	Saynab Siciid Elmi		
3	Halimo Saleeban Fahar		0634361165
4	Koose Ahmed Abdi		0634290440
5	Asha Ali Hassan		0634620963
6	Aamina Mohamed Ciise		0659799353
	Case Studies, Suuqsade		
		23-12-2016	
1	Khadra Ali Mohamed	Women's Milk Co-operative	
2	Sahra Bile Siciid	Community Animal Health Worker	0634391662
	Sheikh District Officials		
1	Abdi Cartan Abokor	Vice Mayor Sheikh District	0634441515

2	Ali Ahmed Abdilaahi	District Secretary	06434441060
3	Mohamed Siciid Diiriye	MP	06434261877
4	Abdiladif Ahmed Salax	Project Officer, Candlelight	06340880196
	Gabiley District Officials	29-12-2016	
1	Mohamed Mohamoud	Regional Coordinator (MoA)	0634466049
2	Ali Obsiye Omer	MP	0634479626
3	Ali Abdilaahi	Land Use Officer	0634464004
4	Abdirisq Sheikh Adan Ali	Vice-Mayor Gabiley	06345034115
	Daroor Women's Cooperative, Carro-Malko Village	29-12-2016	
1	Haliimo Hassan Muse	Chairwoman	0634677783
2	Maryama Ahmed yusuf	Member	
3	Amiina Omer Ali	Member	
4	Maryama Odwaa Mohamed	Member	
5	Khadra Jamac Cabdi	Member	
6	Khadra Ibraahim Albari	Member	
7	Fadumo Hassan Roble	Member	
8	Halima Yuusuf Omer	Chairperson	0633653407
9	Hinda Hassan Aw Adaen	Cashier	
10	Deeqa Abdi Omer	Member	
11	Saada Aw Hassan Fahiye	Vice-chairperson	
12	Fardusa Abdi Aw Hassan	Member	
13	Asha Muxumed Geedi	Member	0633556223
14	Maryama Yusuf Hussein	Member	
15	Ruun Abdi Ali	Agriculture Committee	
16	Khadija	WASH Committee	
	Gabiley Carro Malko		
1	Farhan Ali Nour	Village Development Committee	063465544
2	Gaas Mohamed Hassan	Member	
3	Abdi Habane Calin	Member	0633764074
4	Osman Ahmed Ali	Water Association	
5	Omer Sh. Mohamed Hussein	Farmers' Association	0634666774
6	Mukhtar Hassan Aw Adem	Farmers' Association	064723781
7	Farhan Hassan Yonis	Community Animal Health Worker	063460118
8	Baaruud Muxumed Abdilaahi	VDC Member	063466346
9	Hassan Abdi Aw Muuse	VDC Member	0633479574
	Gabiley Seed Bank Committee		
1	Mohamed Hassan Gabeebe	Secretary	0634462430
2	Jirde Mohamoud Ahmed	Storekeeper	0634462041
3	Cabdilaahi Aw Ali Muxumed		0634666881
4	Caasha Aw Ahmed Warsame		0634662123
5	Omer Muxumed Ahmed		0634618691
6	Cabdi Aw Daahir Aw Yusuf		
7	Ayaan Mohamed Ahmed		
8	Basra Abdi Cige		
9	Canab Nuur Dhinbiil		
	Maygaagaha Village	05-01-2017	
1	Saleban Hassan Aw Yuusuf	Vice-Chairperson	
2	Ahmed Diiriye Siciid	Elder	
3	Ahmed Siciid Adem	Elder	
4	Mustafe Ismail Adem	Teacher	0634087121
5	Mohamed Omer Muxumed	Elder	0634489003
6	Mukhtar Daahir Ali	Elder	0634736699
7	Ahmed Cilmi Yaasin	Member	

	Maygaagaha Women's Group		
1	Khadra Mohamoud Abdi	Ex-Chairperson Women's Group	0634010227
2	Qadan Saleban Hassan	Member	0634832053
3	Saafi Ciise Ismail	Member	
4	Maryan Abdi Giire	Member	0634846099
5	Tusmo Mooge Liiban	Member	

People met and interviewed in Oslo, Norway

Development Fund

Knut Andersen	Country Director	DF, Ethiopia
Alice M. Ennals	Program Coordinator	DF, Oslo
Kari Helene Partapuoli	Director	DF, Oslo

Diaspora Partner Organisations

Musafe Jamal Diriye	Head of Board	SAMO Norway
Abdirahman Mohammed	Head of Board	Odwyene Frivillige komite
Ahmed Jama	Board member	SAMO
Anab Ahmed	Head of board	Batalaale
Fatima Ali Madar	Board Member	Odweyne Frivillige komite
Ahmed Ali Madar	Board Member	Odweyne Frivillige komite
Ali Khadar Osman	Volunteer	
Abdulqadir Mohamed Abdule	Skills exchange	Odweyne Frivillige komite