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USAID Somalia Partnership for Economic Growth Project Quarterly Progress Report

October – December 2014 (Quarter 1)

**Partnership for Economic Growth (PEG)
FY 2015 Q1 PROGRESS REPORT**

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The authors' views expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

Table of Contents

Contents

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	1
II. PEG EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	2
III. KEY NARRATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS.....	4
A. Partnership Fund Grants Activity.....	4
B. Somaliland Agriculture Activity.....	5
C. South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity	6
D. South Central Somalia Livestock Activity.....	7
IV. PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS.....	8
V. PERFORMANCE MONITORING.....	11
VI. LESSONS LEARNED	11
VII. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING.....	12
VIII. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER ACTIVITIES.....	14
IX. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO HOST GOVERNMENT.....	14
X. PROGRESS ON GENDER STRATEGY.....	14
XI. SUSTAINABILITY.....	14
XII. UPCOMING REPORTING PERIOD'S WORK PLAN.....	15
XIII. FINANCIAL INFORMATION	16
XIV. ACTIVITY ADMINISTRATION	18
ANNEX I: SCHEDULE OF FUTURE EVENTS.....	19
ANNEX II: QUARTERLY AND ANNUAL ENVIRONMENTAL MITIGATION AND MONITORING REPORT (EMMR)	20
EMMR Part 1 of 3: Environmental Verification Form.....	20
EMMR Part 2 of 3: Mitigation Plan	21
EMMR part 3 of 3: Reporting Form.....	27
Certification.....	30

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ABIC	Agribusiness Incubation Centre
CBO	Community Based Organization
COP	Chief of Party
COR	Contracting Officer's Representative
DAI	Development Alternatives Incorporated
DAP	Diammonium Phosphate
DG	Director General
EG	Economic Growth
ERF	Environmental Review Form
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
FAO	Food & Agriculture Association
FGS	Federal Government of Somalia
IEE	Initial Environmental Examination
IIP	Investing in People
LADCO	Livestock and Agro Drug Cooperative
MEO	Mission Environmental Officer
MLFR	Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PEG	Partnership for Economic Growth
PERSUAP	Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan
PO	Purchase Order
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
SAGA	Somali Agriculture Girls' Association
SATG	Somali Agriculture Technical Group
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
SULD	Somali Umbrella for Livestock Development
TIS	Transition Initiatives for Stabilization

I. CONTEXT UPDATE

While Somaliland remains relatively calm, there were some political tensions in the Western region of Awdal late in the reporting period. In the month of December, Sultan Abibakar Elmi Wabar declared his support for an autonomous Awdal state, accusing the Somaliland government of economic and political marginalization. Given that many elders are against the separatist movement formed by Sultan Wabar, a negotiated solution is the likely outcome.

In South Central Somalia, the security situation remains very fragile. There were several incidents in Mogadishu carried out by Al-Shabaab, the latest of which was an attack on the Amisom compound in Mogadishu on 25 December. Safety conditions for travel between Afgoi and Mogadishu have improved significantly since the start of Partnership for Economic Growth (PEG) activities in the region in early 2013. At that time, there were over 15 checkpoints controlled mainly by armed bandits dressed in government military uniform. They demanded illegal 'taxes' from operators of private buses and commodity traders. In recent months, the government has taken strong measures to clear the road of the bandits. This has resulted in a shift of strategies by the bandits. They have now moved to dirt roads passing through agriculture villages. During the reporting period, PEG had to cancel or reduce some planned land preparation activities in some villages because the bandits who had moved into the area were demanding illegal cash payments from tractor owners contracted by PEG.

In December 2014, the Prime Minister in the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) was ousted in a no-confidence vote by the Somalia parliament. The president appointed his replacement within a brief period thereafter and a cabinet reshuffle was imminent towards the end of the reporting period. Such a reshuffle is likely to see new ministers take the helm at the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) and the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MLFR), the two primary institutions of the FGS with which PEG collaborates.

II. PEG EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Key Narrative Achievements

In the reporting period, the PEG made significant advances in supporting grantees who qualified for business matching grants under the second iteration of the Partnership Fund program. PEG honored the grantees in a well-publicized event and engaged the services of a consulting company to provide business capacity and grant implementation support. PEG also hired five short-term consultants to provide specialized expertise to the grantees. Working with partners from Amoud University, PEG continued the initiative in the Awdal region of Somaliland on production of seedlings using germination trays. Farmers in the region proved highly receptive to the seedlings technology and advice on good agricultural practices provided by extension agents. This is evidenced by the fact that the farmers have made written commitments to make in-kind payments for the seedlings upon realization of the Deyr season harvest.

In South Central Somalia, PEG's implementing partner, the Somali Agriculture Technical Group (SATG) concluded land preparation and planting activities in Afgoi, Aw-dhegleh and Balad in good time for the Deyr season rains. The number of lead farmers participating in the program now exceeds the target set for the program. Commercial farmers showed an active interest in growing forage crops, besides the food crops grown by most of the farmers. PEG organized Deyr season field days, the purpose of which is to disseminate to a wider audience the new technologies and good agricultural practices that PEG is demonstrating at the research stations and participating farmers' fields. At the request of the respective ministries, PEG conducted research, held consultation meetings and convened validation workshops for draft documents of various policies and regulations covering the agriculture and dairy sectors. PEG submitted final drafts of these policy documents to

the ministries to be ushered through subsequent stages of the legislative process. PEG was encouraged to see the fruition of efforts to link vet pharmacists in Mogadishu with a reputable regional source of quality drugs. The Somalia Livestock and Agro Drug Cooperative (LADCO), an organization that PEG was actively engaged in establishing, paid for and received the first consignment of vet drugs from Nairobi-based company Vet Agro Limited.

B. Quantitative Highlights

PEG made good progress towards achievement of targets in the revised, USAID-approved monitoring and evaluation (M&E) Plan. PEG met the FY 2015 target for number of policies, regulations and administration procedures developed, passed or implemented. Achievement on targets for three of the remaining 14 indicators is past the 50% mark. There are five indicators that require an end-line survey that will be conducted in Quarter 3 of FY 2015. There are also a handful of indicators for which achievement is quite low now, but against which performance should improve as grantee activity under the Partnership Fund ramps up.

C. Activity Administration

PEG did not experience any significant management or operational challenges during the reporting period. Following consultations with USAID, PEG re-engaged with the Ministry of Energy and Minerals (MOEM) to address the failings at the pilot wind farm at Hargeisa International Airport. PEG discussed with the Contracting Officer's Representative (COR) concerns about the ability of two grantees to meet their cost-share obligations and the possibility of cancellation of those grants. PEG was compelled to cancel two windmills that were intended for the villages of Baki and Ruqi in the Awdal region of Somaliland following concerns about the ability of the Amoud team to manage this component of their work plan.

D. Subsequent Reporting Period's Work Plan

In the upcoming reporting period, PEG expects to make significant progress with required procurement actions under the Partnership Fund in fulfillment of in-kind contributions to grantees. PEG will also report on prospects for sustainability of seedlings production at Amoud University following collection and sale of farm produce as in-kind payment by farmers benefitting from seedlings distribution in the Deyr season. The 2015 Gu season rains are expected in April and PEG will report on preparatory activities undertaken in South Central Somalia and in the Awdal region of Somaliland. PEG will also report on progress with cultivation of fodder crops and rollout of technical inputs (improved milk cans, milk-cooling boxes) for the livestock and dairy sectors in Somalia.

III. KEY NARRATIVE ACHIEVEMENTS

A. Partnership Fund Grants Activity

The Quarter began with an award ceremony for Partnership Fund Round 2 grantees held on 1 October at the Ambassador Hotel in Hargeisa. The purpose of the event was to recognize publicly the 12 grantees that had come through a highly competitive and thorough selection process that started out with nearly 800 applicants. Present at the event were representatives from the Ministry of Commerce & Investment, the Ministry of National Planning & Development, acting USAID COR Sarah Atwood, all 12 grantees, a representative of the Partnership Fund Round 1 grantees, and PEG staff. The event was captured on print and electronic media and was televised nationally.

PEG finalized a consulting agreement with CMP, a local consultancy firm retained to provide business capacity training to grantees, as well as support with grant implementation. An important lesson learned from Round 1 of the Partnership Fund was that, in order to assure successful grantee performance, it is important to provide this kind of support throughout the grant implementation period. CMP will work individually with each of the grantees to address not only their business capacity training needs, but also their ability to fulfill grantee obligations and make the most of their grants. In early November, CMP delivered the first of two group-training sessions for all grantees in business capacity strengthening. The training was conducted in Hargeisa over a period of four days. The second session will be conducted late in Quarter 2, after grantees have experienced several months of grant implementation.

In addition to hiring CMP, PEG hired five short-term consultants to provide specialized technical support and expertise to some of the grantees. The consultants included a livestock specialist, dairy specialist, poultry specialist, agro-processing specialist, and a civil engineer. Specific activities for the specialists included: visits to grantee sites to assess current operations and provide recommendations for improvement; review of proposed procurement actions for certain grantees, particularly where complex equipment was intended for purchase; support with the procurement process; and provision of technical training where necessary. All consulting roles were advertised in local newspapers and in the Daily Nation in Kenya. The livestock specialist and civil engineer were hired locally, while the other three consultants were hired from Nairobi.

All the consultants started their assignments during the quarter. The dairy specialist, Dr. Mario Younan, spent three days with Barqomaal Dairy Farm assessing their camel dairy operation and was generally satisfied with overall standards. He provided technical input on planned procurement of milk processing equipment. A subsequent visit will focus on milk hygiene training once PEG completes in-kind procurement of 40 camels and the desired equipment. Poultry specialist Charles Mingala and agro-processing specialist Samuel Njuguna arrived in early November to work with several grantees.

The agro-processing sector is nascent in Somaliland without much in the way of investment or a technical knowledge base. The consultant is working with three grantees - Mandar Foods, Salahuddin Trading, and Intifaac – to establish operations for processing of edible oils out of various grains. After site visits with all three grantees, the consultant was generally satisfied with their state of preparedness and provided helpful guidance towards the procurement of relevant processing equipment and site/plant preparation.

The poultry sector is virtually non-existent in Somaliland; almost all poultry products are imported. It was not surprising, therefore, that the poultry specialist concluded that both poultry sector grantees - Ubale and Barako Integrated Farm – are at a very rudimentary stage of operation and the interventions proposed in their grants are not suited to their present capacities. Under the

specialist's expert guidance, the PEG team worked closely with the grantees to revise the grants and focus on the basic physical and operational requirements for establishing a professional, small-scale commercial poultry (layers) operation.

The livestock specialist, Abdirizak Warsame, worked closely with Hodan Livestock to prepare them for purchase of nearly 1,000 sheep and goats – representing both the grantee's and PEG's contribution – which are to be integrated into their existing operation. He provided a two-day group training in animal husbandry to 12 representatives of the grantee. In the subsequent quarter, the specialist will support the procurement of 40 camels for Barqomaal. PEG has retained the services of Abdiali Jama as a site engineer to provide technical support and verification for several grantees whose cost-share contribution entails construction of warehouses, milling plants, chicken-houses, etc. Abdiali provided similar services under Round 1 of the Partnership Fund and these proved very beneficial to both PEG and the grantees.

Beyond these activities, PEG worked with grantees on progress towards realization of their cost-share obligations. PEG has laid down a firm requirement with grantees that they make significant progress towards such realization as a pre-condition for PEG's in-kind procurement. Results during the reporting period were mixed, with some grantees meeting all their requirements while a few others struggled. Nonetheless, PEG expects all but one grantee (Barako Integrated Farm) to fulfill their cost-share obligations, albeit under a slower timeframe than is desirable. In anticipation of this, PEG proceeded to advertise all the procurement opportunities both locally in Somaliland and through the Daily Nation of Kenya. The interest from potential suppliers is encouraging and PEG will work to conclude most procurement actions early in Quarter 2.

B. Somaliland Agriculture Activity

The team at Amoud University continued with the seedlings production initiative started in Quarter 4 (Jul-Sep 2014). As per the work plan, 2,500 trays of tomato, onion and lettuce seedlings were planted at the three sites of Amoud, Baki and Ruqi in the reporting period (compared to 1,000 trays in Quarter 4). However, the lettuce seedlings were only planted at Amoud due to proximity of farmers to the market and their familiarity with lettuce growing practices. Extension workers continued to provide guidance and advisory services to farmers, encouraging them to adapt the new farming technologies and incorporate good agricultural practices. The extension workers also changed their training approach. In the initial phase of the project they provided training on a one-on-one basis. However, they are now conducting group-training sessions for farmers in close geographical proximity. Two supervisors and a plant protection specialist, Dr. Hared Nur, support the extension workers.

In the reporting period the Amoud team finalized collation of yield and production cost data from season 2 and 3 of PEG Phase 1 (April – July and Aug – November 2013, respectively). Finalization of this exercise had been disrupted owing to the transition between Phase 1 and 2 of PEG. PEG activities in western Somaliland are focused on increasing productivity of vegetable and annual fruits so that area producers can compete with the significant volumes of imports from Ethiopia and Somalia. PEG estimated in 2011 that these imports capture about 55% to 65% of total consumption of fruits and vegetables in Somaliland, valued at roughly \$50 to \$75 million per year in 2011. The economic value lost to Somaliland is considerably greater. If the \$50 to \$75 million was spent instead for local fruits and vegetables, farmers would create more economic value through purchases of local goods and services.

Though Ethiopian and Somali imports incur higher transport costs than Somaliland producers, low productivity in Somaliland has allowed these imports to be price competitive. Consequently, Somaliland farmers have an opportunity to capture market share from these imports by reducing their unit production costs.

PEG analysis of the data revealed that there were consistent yield increases over each of the three cropping seasons for the most popular crops – onion, tomatoes, and watermelon. Lettuce, another popular but more risky crop because of its greater perishability, showed mixed results with increases above the baseline in two of the three seasons. The more critical comparison is net revenue because it considers the added input costs needed to achieve the higher yields. Here the results were very strong for onions and tomatoes, above the baseline for watermelon in two of the three seasons, but below the baseline for two of three seasons for lettuce, which is the most profitable of the four crops. PEG is working to capture these results in a success story.

Towards the end of the reporting period, the Amoud team was excited to prepare for a study tour to South Central Somalia to participate in the field days organized by SATG, PEG's implementing partner. The 10-person delegation, comprising of three members of Amoud's project management team, one supervisor, three extension workers and two farmers, was to undertake the learning visit in January 2015.

C. South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity

In readiness for the Deyr cropping, land preparation and planting was conducted at the Agribusiness Incubation Center (ABIC) in Afgoi and the substations in Aw-dhegleh and Balad. This included plowing, harrowing, farrowing, and ridging, all of which were completed in the first week of October. Planting for most of the trials and demonstration plots was completed before the 15 October deadline for the Deyr season planting. Most of the trials and demonstration plots were irrigated soon after planting to ensure uniform crop emergence. To avoid competition for soil nutrients, continuous weeding followed irrigation. The first dose of Urea and Buldock applications started soon after the rains subsided and the roads became accessible. Despite the delays experienced in some villages due to heavy rains, all activities related to Urea and Buldock application, weeding, and thinning were completed successfully.

Some 116 new lead farmers (49 from Afgoi, 35 from Aw-dhegleh, and 32 from Balad) were recruited bringing the total number of lead farmers participating in the program to 211 (surpassing the program target of 200). While the number of Jibaals for old lead farmers was increased from one to four, the new lead farmers remained on one Jibaal each. This is to ensure a smooth transition of the newly recruited farmers to the program. All the lead farmers were provided with micro grants in the form of tractor hours for land preparation, treated maize seed, fertilizer (DAP and Urea), and insecticide to control stem borers. In addition, some 1,009 contact farmers (946 from Afgoi and 63 from Aw-dhegleh) were recruited and added into the program. This is the first cohort of contact farmers.

Four commercial farmers from Afgoi and Aw-dhegleh showed active interest in growing forage crops. Three of the commercial farmers decided to grow the four species of the forage (Sudan Grass, Dolichos, Alfalfa, and Rhodes Grass) while the other two decided to grow one or two species. Each forage species was grown in a one hectare of land. The commercial farmers are supported with seed, land preparation, fertilizer (DAP and Urea), pesticide, and technical support. All the commercial farmers were trained at ABIC on the forage production practices. In addition, 11 lead farmers from Aw-dhegleh and 6 from Afgoi have joined the fodder production program. Unlike the commercial farms, these lead farmers are growing a Jibaal each of the four species of forage.

A total of 23,000 kg of treated Somtux seed, 640 sacks (50 kg each) of DAP, 650 (50 kg each) sacks of Urea, 806 Kg (in bottles of 0.5 kg each) of Buldock insecticide for stem borer control and 29 knapsack sprayers were procured from Bakara market in Mogadishu. These were distributed to the lead and contact farmers as part of a matching grant for the use of new technologies. Last season, the use of these inputs along with good agricultural practices resulted in an average of 60% yield increase per hectare at the lead farmers' fields in both Afgoi and Aw-dhegleh. The same technology

is being promoted to the 1009 new contact farmers and small and commercial growers interested in fodder production.

PEG recruited two consultants (Dr. Abdurabi Seif and Mr. Abdulatif Abdi) to draw up draft policy and regulatory documents for the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Livestock, respectively, on sanitary and phytosanitary standards. The consultants reviewed various reference documents, conducted consultation meetings with key informants, and held validation workshops for the proposed regulations with stakeholders in the agriculture and milk value chains. The consultants submitted the final draft policy documents to the two ministries. The ministries will attend to subsequent steps in the legislative process. Terms of reference were prepared for two other consultants: a cold chain consultant and a plant pathologist. The cold chain consultant was engaged to train local artisans in Mogadishu to fabricate milk-cooling boxes for storage and preservation of milk by vendors in the South Central dairy sector. The plant pathologist will work on identification of major vegetable diseases of economic importance, develop a business plan for tissue culture and disease clinic labs at ABIC, and develop training materials on vegetable crops commonly grown in South Central Somalia like tomatoes, onion and watermelon. The plant pathologist will be engaged early in Quarter 2.

PEG commenced development of a documentary on agriculture and livestock field activities for outreach purposes. Video shootings with various stakeholders were completed in Mogadishu and at the ABIC and substations. The documentary will be released to major media outlets inside and outside the country for wider dissemination of the agriculture technologies suitable in Somalia.

PEG developed data collection tools for monitoring field activities and recording all agronomic traits at the ABIC and lead farmers' fields. The extension workers were trained on use of the tools that include qualitative and quantitative methodologies. Data tools were also developed to assist with cost benefit analysis for the lead farmers.

Field days for the Deyr season were conducted towards the end of December and scheduled to run through mid-January 2015. Among the stakeholders to participate were officials from the Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Livestock, lead and contact farmers, local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), financial institutions, farmers associations, academic institutions and women's associations. The stakeholders were exposed to new, innovative and off-the-shelf technologies with significant impact on agriculture production.

D. South Central Somalia Livestock Activity

By the end of Quarter 4, a total of 214 milk producers and 12 milk traders had already been trained on best practices for clean milking and milk handling. In the reporting period, follow up discussions on details of technical inputs (milk cans, milk cooling hub) to improve raw milk quality were held with women milk traders from the two main milk markets in Mogadishu (Seybiano, Wadajir). The first samples of quality plastic 'Mazzi' milk cans, manufactured by Ashut Ltd. in Nairobi were presented to Mogadishu milk traders (all women). These cans are made from high quality, food-grade plastic, are easy to clean, and present a potential alternative to the overpriced, locally manufactured alternatives that PEG has been pursuing. After trials, the Mogadishu milk traders provided valuable feedback on the design of the cans. PEG will work with the manufacturers/license holders to see if these design improvements can be incorporated in future production runs.

In November, PEG conducted training in fodder production to 24 participants who included lead farmers, commercial fodder producers, staff from a commercial dairy farm and representatives from the Ministry of Agriculture and Banadir University. The training was conducted at the ABIC and covered such topics as fodder seed selection, seed treatment, land preparation, DAP application, seed sowing, irrigation, weed and pest prevention. In the same month, a letter of agreement was signed between PEG and commercial fodder producers operating under the 'Somali Umbrella for Livestock Development' (SULD) on the cultivation of eight hectares with the fodder species of

Sudan Grass, Alfalfa, Dolichos and Rhodes Grass. PEG provided additional on the job training to SULD staff on land preparation and planting of fodder in their plots in Afgoi.

PEG was gratified to witness in late October the delivery to Mogadishu of the first consignment of vet drugs to the Livestock and Agro Drug Cooperative (LADCO) from Nairobi-based company Vet Agro, who are the agent for Norbrook in East Africa. PEG has been instrumental in the formation of LADCO and in linking them with Vet Agro to establish a supply chain for quality vet drugs to the livestock sector in South Central Somalia. Livestock farmers have so far had to contend with purchase of vet drugs of untested quality from the Bakara market in Mogadishu. Members of LADCO have invested approximately \$75,000 in start-up capital that has gone into establishing a modern retail facility in Mogadishu and the purchase of the initial stock of vet drugs.

In October PEG presented the draft Dairy Act at the dairy regulatory framework validation workshop convened by the minister in the MLFR and his directors and the Director Generals (DGs) of the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Health, among many other stakeholders. The official final draft was handed over to the MLFR in December. PEG was pleased to hear the Minister of Livestock acknowledge PEG's contributions to livestock activities (fodder production, milk hygiene, quality veterinary drugs, and training of milk producers) in his speech during the launch in October of a Food and Agriculture Association (FAO) funded emergency livestock treatment campaign implemented by professional livestock associations in South Central Somalia. The speech was transmitted live by the media.

PEG continues to work with Masuur Ltd, a metal workshop in Mogadishu contracted to manufacture metal milk scoops according to the standard volumes (300ml, 700ml) commonly used for sale of milk in Mogadishu. A first milk scoop prototype was presented in November and while it was solid and durable, it had a very rough inner surface unacceptable for milk dispensing. A second improved milk scoop prototype was ordered. When fabricated to the desirable quality, these milk scoops will make a significant impact in the hygienic dispensing of raw milk, which is presently undertaken using metal and plastic cups.

In December PEG engaged a cold chain technology consultant/vocational trainer from Kenya to construct prototypes of milk cooling boxes. The consultant provided on-the-job training to four Somali artisans who will be engaged under a future rollout plan once the prototypes are proven. The first cooling compartments (2 different sizes) were ready for testing by the end of December.

In the final weeks of the reporting period, the PEG livestock team was busy with preparations for the Deyr season field days to be held from late December through early January 2015. Invitations for a fodder field day were sent out to all PEG collaborators and agriculture and livestock stakeholders, including the MOA, the MLFR, local and international NGOs, farmers, livestock owners, agro vet input suppliers, community elders, regional and district authorities and the media.

IV. PROGRESS AGAINST TARGETS

During Q1, PEG received USAID approval of the revised M&E Plan submitted in Q4 of FY2014. The final list of indicators and results that PEG will update to the Clearinhouse is reflected in **Table I** below. There are no data for the program objective indicators PO1 A & B and PO2 A & B, as well as Indicator 1.1- *Average percent change in score on key areas of organization capacity amongst USG direct and indirect local implementing partners*, since such data will only be obtained following end-of-project surveys in Q3 and Q4 of FY2015. A review of performance against the rest of the indicators follows below.

Table 1: Partnership For Economic Growth Indicators performance in 1st quarter FY 2015

Indicator	Baseline Year	Value	FY2015: Target	Actual Results				Achievement
				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
PO 1 - A: Percent of respondents who state that economic conditions have improved. - Somaliland	FY 2012	59%	66%	N/A				N/A
PO 2 - A: Percent of respondents who state that security has improved. - Somaliland	FY 2012	82%	89%	N/A				N/A
PO 1 - B: Percent of respondents who state that economic conditions have improved. - SC	FY 2014	5%	11%	N/A				N/A
PO 2 - B: Percent of respondents who state that security has improved. - SC	FY 2014	15%	21%	N/A				N/A
1.1: Average percent change in score on key areas of organization capacity amongst USG direct and indirect local implementing partners.	FY 2014	0	25%	N/A				0
1.2: Number of days of technical assistance trade and investment environment provided to counterpart or stakeholder.	FY 2011	0	550	276				276
2.1: Percent change in volume/yield of agricultural products/commodities supported through PEG activities (kg)	FY 2011	0	100%	0				0
2.2: Number Farmers and others who have applied new technologies or Management practices as a result of USG assistance.	FY 2011	0	1260 (189F)	456 (206F) (301Y)				456 (206F) (301Y)
3.1. Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.	FY 2011	0	5,000 (500F)	410 (71F) (175Y)				410 (71F) (175Y)
3.2. Number of persons receiving new or better employment (including better self-employment) as a result of participation in USG-funded projects	FY 2011	0	1300 (195F)	16(1F)				16(1F)
3.3. Number of food security private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG	FY 2011	0	10	9				9
3.4. Number of technologies or management practices in one of the phases of development	FY 2011	0	19	10				10
3.5. Number of investment deals initiated or completed by project end, through the contribution of USG assistance.	FY 2011	0	2	0				0
3.6. Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment).	FY 2014	0	15%	278/ 882 (31%)				278/ 882 (31%)
3.7. Number of policy reforms/regulations/administrative procedures drafted and presented for public /stakeholder consultation to enhance sector governance and/or facilitate private sector participation and competitive markets as a result of USG assistance (FAF 4.4.1-33)	FY 2011	0 9	2 (Indicator Dropped)	0				0
3.8. Number of Policies, Regulations, and Administrative Procedures in development, passed, or being implemented as a result of USG assistance(4.5.1-24)	2014	0	7	7				7

Indicator 1.2 - *Number of days of technical assistance trade and investment environment provided to counterpart or stakeholder.* During the reporting period, 276 days of technical assistance were provided to program counterparts and stakeholders (more than 50% of the FY2015 target of 550) through nine short-term technical assistance (STTA) missions. These included seven STTAs to support agriculture and livestock activities in South Central Somalia, and two missions to support Partnership Fund grantees Somaliland.

Indicator 2.1 - *Percent change in volume/yield of agricultural products/commodities supported through PEG activities (kg).* As there were no harvests in the reporting period, there are no data to report against this indicator in Quarter 1.

Indicator 2.2 - *Number Farmers and others who have applied new technologies or Management practices as a result of USG assistance.* In Afgoi, Aw-dhegleh and Balad in South Central Somalia, there were 424 farmers who applied new technologies in the reporting period. In Amoud, Baki and Ruqi in Somaliland, the number was 32. Table 1 shows the number of these farmers that were female and youth.

Indicator 3.1 - *Number of individuals who have received USG supported short-term agricultural sector productivity or food security training.* A total of 410 individuals benefited from USG support in the reporting period. These included farmers, livestock traders and Partnership Fund grantees that received training.

Indicator 3.2 - *Number of persons receiving new or better employment (including better self-employment) as a result of participation in USG-funded projects.* PEG hired 16 staff in South Central, including 14 new extension workers and a supervisor for Balad. PEG expects the bulk of new employment to arise from the ramping up of activities by Partnership Fund grantees in subsequent quarters. Better self-employment will accrue mainly from increased yields by farmers in South Central and Somaliland.

Indicator 3.3 - *Number of food security private enterprises, producers organizations, water users associations, women's groups, trade and business associations, and community-based organizations (CBOs) receiving USG.* In the reporting period, nine Partnership Fund grantees received assistance, training and/or STTA support. These included Hodan Livestock Trading Company, which received 684 sheep and goats. Others included edible oil processing concerns, dairy and poultry farms, and a fishing company. This achievement represents 90% of the FY2015 target.

Indicator 3.4 - *Number of technologies or management practices in one of the phases of development.* A total of 10 different technologies were deployed in South Central and in Somaliland. These included such agricultural practices as harvesting techniques, integrated pest management, spacing, staking, weeding, crop rotation, fertilizer application, pesticides application, irrigation and accounting.

Indicator 3.5 - *Number of investment deals initiated or completed by project end, through the contribution of USG assistance.* There are no data to report for Quarter 1. PEG expects that the target for this indicator will be met primarily through implementation of Partnership Fund grantee activities, which will pick up in earnest in Quarter 2.

Indicator 3.6 - *Proportion of female participants in USG-assisted programs designed to increase access to productive economic resources (assets, credit, income or employment).* The 278 females that participated in the PEG program during the reporting period represent 31% of total participants for the period. The main areas of participation were in training and application of new agricultural technologies in South Central Somalia, and in distribution of seedlings in the Awdal region of Somaliland.

Indicator 3.8 - *Number of Policies, Regulations, and Administrative Procedures in development, passed, or being implemented as a result of USG assistance.* This is new indicator in the revised PEG monitoring and

evaluation plan (M&EP). The FY2015 target of seven was met in its entirety through different policies and regulations that were drafted, validated and presented to the MOA and the MLFR in South Central Somalia. These included: i) Somalia Seed and Plant Varieties Act, ii) Somalia Seed & Plant Varieties National Performance Trials Regulation, iii) Somalia Seed & Plant Varieties (Seed) Regulation, iv) Somalia Plant Protection Act, v) Somalia Manual for Phytosanitary Inspection Procedures, vi) Somalia Dairy Act, and vii) Somalia Code of Milk Hygiene Practices.

V. PERFORMANCE MONITORING

PEG finalized discussions and obtained approval from USAID on revisions to the M&EP. The revisions include changes to indicator baseline and target values, updating indicator definitions to conform to USAID standard definitions, and replacement of Indicator 3.7 by Indicator 3.8 (see Table 1). PEG revised the Performance Indicator Reference Sheets (PIRS) to reflect these changes and reached out to the third party monitoring firm, IBTCI/SPSS, to update the Clearinghouse.

PEG's Chief of Party (COP) visited the Amoud team in Borama during the reporting period to review and consult on progress with project implementation. Accompanying the COP were PEG's Administration and Operation Manager, as well as PEG's Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Advisor. The PEG team was pleasantly surprised to learn that the Amoud team has formal, documented and signed agreements in place with farmers benefiting from seedlings distribution in the Deyr season. The farmers will make in-kind payments for the seedlings upon realization of the season's harvest. During the visit, PEG's M&E Advisor conducted refresher M&E training for Amoud extension agents and field supervisors who are the ones responsible for data collection.

VI. LESSONS LEARNED

PEG has come to appreciate the value of engaging specialists not only to support grantees, but also to ensure that USAID funds are used appropriately towards meaningful and sustainable projects. This was specifically pertinent for the poultry projects where, resulting from the consultant's expert advice, the approaches initially negotiated with grantees had to be significantly revised, much to the appreciation of the grantees (and PEG's relief). In general, the value addition by the consultants that PEG has engaged has been significant and has enabled PEG to make informed decisions as to the best way to support grantees and ensure successful grant implementation.

In Amoud, the ready acceptance with which farmers signed agreements to pay for seedlings distributed in the Deyr season confirms that there is scope for commercially viable, targeted assistance to farmers, which is contrary to the perceived wisdom that only hand-outs work. Through the germination trays and seedlings distribution program, PEG has learnt that with the appropriate technology, proven product and an accommodating financial arrangement, project beneficiaries are prepared to take ownership and 'put some skin in the game.'

In South Central Somalia, farmers have been very responsive to adoption of the new technologies and application of good agriculture practices. PEG has learnt that there is significant interest and eagerness among a wide variety of holders to develop the agriculture sector. Technology testing is key to unlocking such development of the sector. PEG's experience to date has taught us yield production levels can be increased 4-5 folds at farmer level using soil correction measures and by protecting crops from insecticides. Beyond the food crops, there is significant scope for fodder crops, especially among

commercial farmers. However, as PEG learnt when working to extend plowing by tractor in some villages, insecurity and general lawlessness in South Central remain a genuine concern.

While PEG was highly desirous of finding a local manufacturer of hygienic quality milk cans in Mogadishu as the most sustainable option, because of pricing and quality concerns, it now seems very likely that milk cans have to be imported from outside Somalia.

VII. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

PEG’s Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) continues to provide the framework for environmental compliance activities. The EMMP includes quarterly and annual reporting requirements as outlined in the USAID Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) covering environmental risk for all Investing in People (IIP) and Economic Growth (EG) Program Activities in Somalia from FY 2010-FY 2015.

A summary of the all project activities requiring effective environmental review is provided in **Table 2** below and further detailed in the full Environmental Mitigation and Management Report (EMMR) in **Annex II** of this report. All project direct assistance activities as well as individual grants were first screened for environmental impacts and then evaluated to define appropriate mitigation measures. Activity-specific mitigation measures are included in grant agreements and subcontracts. Direct responsibility for implementing the mitigation measures normally rests with the grantee or subcontractor. PEG personnel regularly review, inspect and monitor the defined mitigation.

Environmental Review Forms (ERFs) for PEG’S extension activities were approved by the COR and MEO in July 2014. These activities are now under implementation. The two South Central ERFs will be supplemented with a Pesticide Evaluation Report and Safer Use Action Plan (PERSUAP), the first draft of which was submitted to USAID in October 2014 and which PEG is working to finalize following extensive USAID feedback. Additionally ERFs for the second cycle of Partnership Fund Grant activities were approved by USAID in July 2014.

A snapshot of the status of each activity is listed below in **Table 2** and the full EMMR (as required by the project IEE) is presented in Annex II to this report.

Table 2: PEG Environmental Compliance Overview				
Activities (Completed, On-going, and Planned)		Environmental Compliance Actions		
#	Activity Description	Initial screening and ERF completed?	Mitigation Required?	Current Status
Partnership Value Chain Activities				
1	Agriculture Subactivity	Yes	Yes	Activity Complete.
2	Business Enabling Environment Subactivity	Yes	No	Activity Complete.
3	Somaliland Livestock Subactivity	Yes	Yes	Activity Complete.

4	Puntland Livestock Subactivity	Yes	Yes	Activity Complete.
5	Energy Subactivity	Yes	Yes	Activity Complete.
6	Puntland Business Subactivity	Yes	No	Activity Complete.
Partnership Grant Fund – Cycle I				
7	International Livestock Raising Grant	Yes	Yes	Grant Complete.
8	Afjireh Energy Grant	Yes	Yes	Grant Complete.
9	Red Sea Fishing and Shrimp Grant	Yes	Yes	Grant Complete.
10	Muliyo Salt Grant	Yes	Yes	Grant Complete.
11	GETCO Seafood Processing Grant	Yes	Yes	Grant Complete.
12	Shaqodoon Youth Job Training Grant	Yes	No	Grant Complete.
13	Transparent Solutions Grant	Yes	No	Grant Complete.
14	Togdheer Women Trade Assn Grant	Yes	Yes	Grant Complete.
15	Al Hussein Farms Grant	Yes	Yes	Grant Complete.
16	Dheerman Trading Grant	Yes	No	Grant Complete.
17	Tayo Energy Grant	Yes	Yes	Grant Complete.
18	Horumar Camel Dairy Farm Grant	Yes	Yes	Grant Complete.
19	KAABA Financial Services Grant	Yes	No	Grant Complete.
Partnership Value Chain Activities – Extension				
20	Somaliland Agriculture Extension Subactivity	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing.
21	South Central Agriculture Subactivity	Yes	Yes*	Activity ongoing
22	South Central Livestock Subactivity	Yes	Yes*	Activity ongoing
Partnership Grant Fund – Cycle 2 – Planned				
23	Golis Renewable Energy Service Center Grant	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing
24	Mandar Food's Edible Cooking Oil Grant	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing
25	Ubale Poultry and Bee Farm Grant	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing
26	Barako Integrated Farm Grant	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing
27	BarqoMaal Dairy Farm Grant	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing
28	Rahiiq Frankincense and Myrrh Export Grant	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing
29	Zakia Fishing Grant	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing
30	Salaahudin Grain Processing Grant	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing
31	Horn Renewable Energy – Business Opportunities for Local Systems Grant	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing
32	Aideed Farm Irrigated Horticulture Grant	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing
33	Modern Sesame Oil Growing Grant	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing
34	Hodan Livestock Trading Grant	Yes	Yes	Activity ongoing

*These activities also require a PERSUAP in order to extend activities beyond the first growing season.

VIII. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO OTHER ACTIVITIES

During the reporting period, the DAI/TIS project closed down its project office in the Masalaah area of Hargeisa and moved to co-locate with the PEG team in the Bada Cass neighborhood. This move will allow for sharing of a common operational platform and result in closer collaboration, cost savings and greater administrative efficiencies between DAI/TIS and DAI/PEG.

IX. PROGRESS ON LINKS TO HOST GOVERNMENT

Through its implementing partner in South Central, SATG, PEG continues to enjoy a healthy working relationship with both the MOA and the MLFR. In the reporting period, PEG worked with both ministries to develop a number of critical policy and regulatory frameworks, as detailed elsewhere in this report. PEG also hired and seconded advisors to work for short duration in each of the ministries. A good indicator of the regard in which our collaboration with the government in South Central Somalia is held was the awarding of certificate to SATG in October by the Minister of Agriculture in "...honor [of SATG's] significant role in the development of the Ministry of Agriculture of Somalia." However, with the cabinet reshuffle expected following the change in Prime Ministers that took place in December, PEG is aware that it will have to work to build similarly strong relationships with the incoming leadership of the two ministries.

In Somaliland, following consultations with USAID, PEG reached out to the MOEM to kick start work on the wind energy pilot project at Egal International Airport. The wind turbine generators have been turned off owing to what appears to be an interface/compatibility mismatch between the turbines and the grid/infrastructure of Kaah Electricity Company, the public-private partnership (PPP) operator selected to run and manage the pilot project. The Minister convened a meeting of all relevant stakeholders in early December, following which PEG is working to locate and provide the required technical expertise to lead the work in finding suitable and lasting solutions.

X. PROGRESS ON GENDER STRATEGY

As reported in Table 1, PEG doubled its target for female participation in the program during the reporting period. A good illustration of this is the Somali Agriculture Girls' Association (SAGA). SAGA comprises of female students from Banadir, Daaru-Alhikma, Plasma and Mogadishu Universities. In the reporting period, PEG welcomed SAGA to the "family" as contact farmers for the Deyr growing season. Six students were each assigned a Jibaal (625 square meters) to cultivate under the guidance of the Afgoi Supervisor. This resulted in 12-15 girls from SAGA visiting the plots each week to participate in various farming activities. PEG also continued its active engagement with 12 women milk traders from Trebiono and Wadajir markets in Mogadishu. Through these initiatives, PEG is growing a cohort of capable, well-trained and independent female farmers and agricultural experts in Somalia.

XI. SUSTAINABILITY

In South Central, PEG initiated a number of activities designed to advance activity sustainability. These include the establishment of a seed production system at the ABIC. A total of three hectares of land is planted to increase breeders' seed varieties of Somtux, Filsan and Ken Kunde. PEG also engaged a plant

pathologist to develop a business plan for the establishment of a tissue culture lab establishment at the ABIC for banana seedling production. In addition, PEG's implementing partner, SATG, is positioning itself to provide technical support services to various local and international stakeholders. In Somaliland, initial experience with sale of seedlings to farmers, as highlighted elsewhere in this report, bodes well for the ability of Amoud University to sustain this activity.

XII. UPCOMING REPORTING PERIOD'S WORK PLAN

Save for the two activities cited below, there are no anticipated deviations to PEG'S approved Annual Work Plan in the upcoming reporting period. The two activities are detailed in **Table 3** below.

Table 3: Deviations to Approved Work Plan

Planned Activities	Revised Status	Explanations for Deviations
Not in Annual Work Plan	Following consultations with, and at the urging of USAID, PEG will re-engage with the MOEM to repair wind turbines at Egal International Airport, ensure compatibility with Kaah's grid, provide additional training and work with relevant stakeholders to build a sustainable operation and maintenance plan.	PEG handed over the wind energy project to the government of Somaliland in June 2014 at which time all the systems were working. Belatedly, however, it now transpires that there are grid interface/compatibility issues that were not adequately addressed in the design phase. This is complicated by skills and capacity limitations on the part of the MOEM and other stakeholders. PEG will continue to work to address these shortcomings.
2 No. windmills for Baki and Ruqi under Amoud University's work plan	Cancelled	The windmills were intended to test and demonstrate the viability of wind energy as a source of power to irrigate farmers' fields, as an alternative to diesel-powered generators. However, PEG counterparts at Amoud are not presently able to demonstrate the rigor in analysis, planning and management required to make a success of this initiative

Table 5: New Sub-Award Details

[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

XIV. ACTIVITY ADMINISTRATION

A. Constraints and Critical Issues

PEG continues to operate in what is a fragile security environment in South Central Somalia. As reported elsewhere in this report, security concerns forced the curtailment of project activities in some villages. The strong working relationships that PEG has built with government officials and the community offers a level of protection that we can only hope continues to hold. These security concerns severely constrain the extent to which USAID branding and marking can be applied in South Central.

PEG is facing constraints in efforts to support two fledgling poultry farms under the Partnership Fund. Commercial poultry production is virtually non-existent in Somaliland, with the country dependent on imports from such far-flung places like Brazil for chicken products, and Yemen for eggs. PEG is supporting two grantees to scale up what are rudimentary poultry operations into medium scale commercial farms. While the necessary equipment and accessories can be sourced with ease from places such as Kenya, the challenge is finding a viable source for day-old chicks and chicken feed, which will also have to be imported. In the upcoming period, PEG will intensify efforts to source these requirements from Ethiopia and/or Yemen.

B. Personnel

Early in the reporting period, SATG, PEG's implementing partner in South Central, engaged a capable replacement for the position of Monitoring and Evaluation Officer after the previous incumbent resigned to pursue educational opportunities outside the country. In an unrelated development, PEG's Monitoring and Evaluation Officer based at the SATG office in Mogadishu failed to return to work after taking authorized sick leave, resulting in the termination of her employment contract. PEG has initiated recruitment efforts to find a replacement and expects to fill the position early in the upcoming period. Lastly, PEG's Grants and Procurement Officer based in the Hargeisa office resigned to pursue livelihood opportunities outside the country. PEG was fortunate to find a very competent replacement who started her assignment in early December.

C. Changes in the Project

There are no changes in the project anticipated at this point.

D. Contract, Award or Cooperative Agreement Modifications and Amendments

There were no contract modifications or amendments issued in the reporting period. PEG expects to submit a request for budget re-alignment early in the upcoming Quarter.

Annex I: Schedule of Future Events

Date	Location*	Activity
27 Dec 2014 – 10 Jan 2015	ABIC (Afgoi), Aw-dhegleh and Balad substations and farmers' fields, South Central Somalia	Field Days – An opportunity for public demonstration ('show and tell') of the agricultural technologies in food and fodder crops that have been successfully rolled out in South Central Somalia
5 – 10 Jan 2015	As above	Study tour by delegation from Amoud University to the field days in South Central
5 Jan – Mar/Apr 2015	Hargeisa	Procurement actions for PEG's in-kind contributions under the Partnership Fund
Dec 2014/Jan – Feb 2015	Afgoi, Aw-dhegleh, Balad and Nairobi	Production of video/documentary highlighting impact of PEG's innovations in agriculture and livestock activities in South Central Somalia
Jan 2015	Borama, Baki & Ruqi in Somaliland	Production of short video clips highlighting impact of PEG's agricultural interventions in Somaliland
Feb 2015	Mogadishu, Nairobi	Procurement of 500 (estimate) milk cans for Mogadishu dairy sector
Mar 2015	ABIC, Afgoi	Establishment of seed & tissue culture lab
Mar 2015	ABIC, Afgoi, & Mogadishu	Dissemination workshop presenting to all stakeholders the major outcomes of tested technologies from two cropping seasons in South Central Somalia

Annex II: Quarterly and Annual Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Report (EMMR)

EMMR Part I of 3: Environmental Verification Form

Name of Prime Implementing Organization: **DAI**
 Geographic location of USAID-funded activities
 (Province, District): **Somaliland, South central Somalia**
 Name of Sub-awardee Organization (if this EMMR is for
 a sub): **N/A**
 Date of Screening: **1 Oct to 31 Dec 2014**

Funding Period for this award: **FY2011 - FY2015**
 Current FY Resource Levels: FY _____
 This report prepared by:
 Name: **Mubarak Abdi** Date: **31 January 2015**
 Date of Previous EMMR for this organization:
20 October 2014 (if any)

Indicate which activities your organization is implementing under IIP and EG funding.

Key Elements of Program/Activities Implemented		Yes	No
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Education, Technical Assistance, or Training • Analysis, Studies, Academic or Research Workshops and Meetings • Document and Information Transfers • Programs involving health care, or family planning services except where directly affecting the environment • Studies, projects or programs intended to develop the capability of recipient countries and organizations to engage in development planning 	✓	
2	Procurement, Storage, Management and Disposal of Public Health Commodities		✓
3	Generation, storage, handling and disposal of hazardous and highly hazardous medical waste		✓
4	Small-Scale construction or rehabilitation of hospitals, clinics, laboratories, VCT or training centers		✓
5	Small-Scale Water and Sanitation		✓
6	Small-Scale agricultural activities, including but not limited to small crop production, drip irrigation, aquaculture, horticulture, poultry and small livestock, and dairy production Includes Livestock Activities.	✓	
7	Use of pesticides	✓	
8	Other activities that are not covered by the above categories. Includes Round 2 Partnership Grant Activities	✓	

EMMR Part 2 of 3: Mitigation Plan

Category of Activity from Section 5 of IIP and EG IEE	Describe specific environmental threats of your organization's activities (based on analysis in Section 3 of IIP and EG IEE)	Description of Mitigation Measures for these activities as required in Section 5 of IIP and EG IEE	Who is responsible for monitoring	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
1. Education, technical assistance, training, etc.	No environmental impacts anticipated as a result of these activities. However, Guidelines shown in Section 4, Table 3 of the IEE are observed.	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2. Public Health Commodities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
3. Medical waste	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
4. Small-Scale Construction	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
5. Small-Scale WatSan	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
6. Small-Scale Agriculture	See below.	See below.	See below.	See below.	See below.	See below.
Somaliland Agriculture Activity Extension						
	Farmers trained in seedling production on the demonstration plots misuse pesticides on their own farms and cause harm to people, animals or the	Include training on safe pesticide use during on-site training and through extension services. Choose least toxic agrochemicals using requirements set in EMMP Train in safe use actions	Project Agricultural Specialist Project M&E Officer	Training events and persons trained on safe pesticide use. Training materials developed and	Review of Grant Agreements Review of materials Training Reports	Every six months.

Category of Activity from Section 5 of IIP and EG IEE	Describe specific environmental threats of your organization's activities (based on analysis in Section 3 of IIP and EG IEE)	Description of Mitigation Measures for these activities as required in Section 5 of IIP and EG IEE	Who is responsible for monitoring	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
	environment.	Train farmers on selecting resistant varieties Train Farmers on natural pesticides practices to avoid use of chemical pesticides.		produced.		
	There is a loss of biodiversity or negative impact on local flora and fauna from project activities.	Train farmers on integrated management practices and the benefits of crop rotations, intercropping and integrated management practices Train Farmers on Natural pesticides practices to avoid use of chemical pesticides. Train farmers on proper use of organic matter	Project Agricultural Specialist Project M&E Officer	Training events and persons trained on efficient irrigation techniques. Training materials developed and produced	Review of materials Training Reports	Every 6 months
South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity						
	Improperly stored, transported, measured, used and disposed of chemicals or reagents in the soils laboratory cause negative impacts to human health and/or the surroundings.	Include training for laboratory staff on chemical and reagent storage, transport, containment, safety, measurement, use, emergency/spill procedures and proper disposal.	Project M&E Officer	Training events and persons trained on soil conservation and integrated management techniques. Training materials developed and produced.	Review of materials Training Reports	Every 6 months
	Project activities result in negative impacts on agricultural land and/or soil problems.	Include farmer training for soil conservation and integrated soils management techniques.	Project M&E Officer	Training events and persons trained on soil conservation and	Review of materials Training Reports	Every 6 months

Category of Activity from Section 5 of IIP and EG IEE	Describe specific environmental threats of your organization's activities (based on analysis in Section 3 of IIP and EG IEE)	Description of Mitigation Measures for these activities as required in Section 5 of IIP and EG IEE	Who is responsible for monitoring	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
				integrated management techniques. Training materials developed and produced.		
	Project activities result in or exacerbate water scarcity or water quality issues.	Include farmer training for efficient irrigation techniques to reduce competing water demands and increase crop productivity.	Project M&E Officer	Training events and persons trained on efficient irrigation techniques. Training materials developed and produced.	Review of materials Training Reports	Every 6 months
	Irrigation activities result in health impacts from waterborne diseases and vectors.	Train farmers about proper water management and vector reduction techniques. Raise awareness among farmers through extension agents regarding farm-level sanitation.	Project M&E Officer	Training events and persons trained on water management and vector reduction techniques. Training materials developed and produced.	Review of materials Training Reports	Every 6 months
	Project activities result in soil erosion or other degradation.	Train farmers on best management practices to lower risks of soil erosion. Best practices include crop rotation, use of improved seeds,	Project M&E Officer	Training events and persons trained on best management practices.	Review of materials Training Reports	Every 6 months

Category of Activity from Section 5 of IIP and EG IEE	Describe specific environmental threats of your organization's activities (based on analysis in Section 3 of IIP and EG IEE)	Description of Mitigation Measures for these activities as required in Section 5 of IIP and EG IEE	Who is responsible for monitoring	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
		intercropping, proper plant spacing, improved irrigation efficiency, use of manure and compost, etc.		Training materials developed and produced.		
	There is a loss of biodiversity or negative impact on local flora and fauna from project activities.	<p>Train farmers on integrated management practices and the benefits of crop spacing, crop rotations, intercropping and integrated management practices</p> <p>Train Farmers on Natural pesticides practices to avoid use of chemical pesticides.</p> <p>Train farmers on proper use of organic matter</p>	Project M&E Officer	<p>Training events and persons trained on integrated management practices.</p> <p>Training materials developed and produced.</p>	Review of materials Training Reports	Every 6 months
	Farmers trained at the demonstration plots misuse pesticides on their own farms and cause harm to people, animals or the environment.	<p>Include training on safe pesticide use during on-site training and extension services.</p> <p>Choose least toxic agrochemicals using requirements set in EMMP</p> <p>Train in safe use actions</p> <p>Limit use of the pesticides to small plots</p> <p>Train farmers on sowing Proper time of crops to reduce pest/disease affects and selecting resistant varieties</p>	Project M&E Officer	<p>Training events and persons trained on safe pesticide use.</p> <p>Training materials developed and produced.</p>	Review of materials Training Reports	Every 6 months
	Farmers trained by extension staff misuse pesticides on their own	Include training on safe pesticide use and good agricultural management practices through	Project M&E Officer	Training events and persons trained on safe pesticide	Review of materials Training	Every 6 months

Category of Activity from Section 5 of IIP and EG IEE	Describe specific environmental threats of your organization's activities (based on analysis in Section 3 of IIP and EG IEE)	Description of Mitigation Measures for these activities as required in Section 5 of IIP and EG IEE	Who is responsible for monitoring	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
	farms or use poor management techniques and cause harm to people, animals or the environment.	extension services. Training on good business management techniques through extension services. Training on post-harvest management techniques (packaging, transportation and marketing practices)		use and good practices. Training materials developed and produced.	Reports	
South Central Somalia Livestock Activity						
	Failure to observe best practices for import, handling, storage, and use of veterinary medicines result in a threat to health and safety of extension agents and/or farmers and pastoralists.	Extension agents and farmers/pastoralists will be trained in best practices for sourcing, handling, storage and use of veterinary medicines.	Project M&E Officer	Number of training days, training materials developed including manuals, number of people trained.	Review of materials Training Reports	Quarterly
	Potential release of veterinary medicines to the food chain, soil and/or surface water, public health and safety risks from unauthorized access to vet medicines by untrained extension agents and improper handling and use of medicines	To minimize the potential for accidental releases of veterinary medicines, extension agents and farmers/pastoralists will be trained in best practices for handling, storage and use of veterinary medicines with emphasis on observance of veterinary drug withdrawal periods in milk.	Project M&E Officer	Number of training days, training materials developed including manuals, number of people trained.	Review of materials Training Reports	Quarterly
	Use of expired, off-brand or inappropriately stored veterinary medicines	Multiple trainings, workshops and inspections will be conducted for supply chain actors to ensure that	Project M&E Officer	Number of training days, training materials	Review of materials Training	Quarterly

Category of Activity from Section 5 of IIP and EG IEE	Describe specific environmental threats of your organization's activities (based on analysis in Section 3 of IIP and EG IEE)	Description of Mitigation Measures for these activities as required in Section 5 of IIP and EG IEE	Who is responsible for monitoring	Monitoring Indicator	Monitoring Method	Frequency of Monitoring
	further sickens livestock.	appropriate medicines are stocked, sold and used. Wholesalers will be trained, spot-checked and inspected to ensure that appropriate medicines are available and sold; extension agents will be trained to ensure the safe use of these medicines.		developed including manuals, number of Ministry technical staff, wholesalers, suppliers, importers, livestock professionals and extension agents trained.	Reports	
	Potential release of veterinary medicines into the human food chain and to soil and or/surface water and/or public health and safety risks resulting from improper medicine container disposal.	Wholesalers, suppliers, importers, livestock professionals, extension agents will be trained on proper and appropriate disposal of medicine containers to reduce the potential for release into the human food chain and to the environment.	Project M&E Officer	Number of training days, training materials developed including manuals, number of wholesalers, suppliers, importers, livestock professionals, extension agents trained.	Review of materials Training Reports	Quarterly
7. Pesticides	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
8. Grant Activities	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

EMMR part 3 of 3: Reporting Form

List each Mitigation Measure from column 3 in the EMMP Mitigation Plan (EMMR Part 3 of 3)	Status of Mitigation Measures	List any outstanding issues relating to required conditions	Remarks
<p>Train farmers on safe pesticide use, including.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Choose least toxic agrochemicals using requirements set in EMMP • Train in safe use actions • Train farmers on selecting resistant varieties • Train Farmers on natural pesticides practices to avoid use of chemical pesticides. (<i>Agriculture Activity Extension</i>) <p>Train farmers on integrated management practices and the benefits of crop rotations, intercropping and integrated management practices. (<i>Agriculture Activity Extension</i>)</p> <p>Train Farmers on Natural pesticides practices to avoid use of chemical pesticides. (<i>Agriculture Activity Extension</i>)</p> <p>Train farmers on proper use of organic matter. (<i>Agriculture Activity Extension</i>)</p>	<p>Training has not yet commenced.</p>	<p>No outstanding issues at this time.</p>	<p>Training has not yet started. Amoud is at the seedling distribution. There is no due environmental issue at this time as well.</p>
<p>Laboratory staff trained on chemical and reagent storage, transport, containment, safety, measurement, use, emergency/spill procedures and proper disposal. (<i>South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity</i>)</p> <p>Farmers trained on soil conservation and integrated soils management techniques. (<i>South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity</i>)</p> <p>Farmers trained on efficient irrigation techniques to reduce competing water</p>	<p>Not yet.</p> <p>Not yet.</p>	<p>No outstanding issues at this time.</p> <p>No outstanding issues at this time.</p>	<p>SATG will start these agriculture related trainings as mitigation measures in this coming quarter due to the activities framework. There is no due environmental issue at this time as well.</p>

List each Mitigation Measure from column 3 in the EMMR Mitigation Plan (EMMR Part 3 of 3)	Status of Mitigation Measures	List any outstanding issues relating to required conditions	Remarks
<p>demands and increase crop productivity. (South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity)</p> <p>Farmers trained about proper water management and vector reduction techniques. (South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity)</p> <p>Raise awareness among farmers through extension agents regarding farm-level sanitation. (South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity)</p> <p>Farmers trained in best management practices to lower risks of soil erosion. Best practices include crop rotation, use of improved seeds, intercropping, proper plant spacing, improved irrigation efficiency, use of manure and compost, etc. (South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity)</p> <p>Farmers trained on proper use of organic matter. (South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity)</p> <p>Include training on safe pesticide use during on-site training and extension services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of natural pesticide practices to avoid use of chemical pesticides. • Choose least toxic agrochemicals using requirements set in EMMP. • Train in safe use actions • Limit use of the pesticides to small plots • Train farmers on sowing Proper time of 	<p>Not yet</p> <p>Done and awareness rose.</p> <p>Done. Training on crop rotation and plant spacing was completed.</p> <p>Not yet.</p> <p>Done. Training on safe applications of pesticides was conducted.</p>	<p>No outstanding issues at this time.</p> <p>No outstanding issues at this time.</p> <p>No outstanding issues at this time.</p> <p>No outstanding issues at this time.</p> <p>No outstanding issues at this time.</p>	

List each Mitigation Measure from column 3 in the EMMR Mitigation Plan (EMMR Part 3 of 3)	Status of Mitigation Measures	List any outstanding issues relating to required conditions	Remarks
<p>crops to reduce pest/disease affects and selecting resistant varieties (<i>South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity</i>)</p> <p>Train farmers on good business management techniques through extension services. (<i>South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity</i>)</p> <p>Training farmers on post-harvest management techniques (packaging, transportation and marketing practices) (<i>South Central Somalia Agriculture Activity</i>)</p>	<p>Not yet.</p> <p>Not yet.</p>	<p>No outstanding issues at this time.</p> <p>No outstanding issues at this time.</p>	
<p>Train extension agents and farmers/pastoralists in best practices for sourcing, handling, storage and use of veterinary medicines with emphasis on observance of veterinary drug withdrawal periods in milk. (<i>South Central Somalia Livestock Activity</i>)</p> <p>Conduct training and inspections for supply chain actors to ensure that appropriate medicines are stocked, sold and used. (<i>South Central Somalia Livestock Activity</i>)</p> <p>Train wholesalers, suppliers, importers, livestock professionals, extension agents on proper and appropriate disposal of medicine containers to reduce the potential for release into the human food chain and to the environment. (<i>South Central Somalia Livestock Activity</i>)</p>	<p>Not yet.</p> <p>Not yet.</p> <p>Not yet.</p>	<p>No outstanding issues at this time</p> <p>No outstanding issues at this time.</p> <p>No outstanding issues at this time.</p>	<p>SATG will start these livestock trainings as mitigation measures in this coming quarter due to the activities framework. There is no due environmental issue at this time as well.</p>

Certification

I certify the completeness and the accuracy of the mitigation and monitoring plan described above for which I am responsible and its compliance with the IIP and EG IEE:

Signature
Njuru Nganga
Program Manager, Partnership for Economic Growth
DAI

Date
31 January 2015

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USAID/EA/LPC/Somalia Clearance of EMMR:**

Contracting Officer's Representative: _____ Date: _____

Marybeth McKeever

Mission Environmental Officer: _____ Date: _____

As appropriate: REA, BEO [depending on nature of activity, which potentially may require an EA]

Note: if clearance is denied, comments must be provided to applicant.