

Programme Evaluation Series

**Cluster evaluation of projects on
protecting, improving, and sustaining
food security in rural Somalia**

**Project codes: OSRO/SOM/908/USA
OSRO/SOM/007/USA**

Annex 1. Terms of reference

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Abbreviations and acronyms

BH	Budget Holder
CFW	cash for work
CVA	cash and voucher assistance
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAOSO	FAO Office in Somalia
FFP	USAID's Food for Peace
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
OED	FAO Office of Evaluation
ERG	Evaluation Reference Group
TOR	terms of reference
UCT	unconditional cash transfer
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme

1. Introduction

1. The terms of reference (TOR) have been developed to guide the cluster evaluation of two projects on 'Improving and Sustaining Food Security in Rural Somalia' (OSRO/SOM/908/USA) and 'Protecting, Improving and Sustaining Food Security in Rural Somalia' (OSRO/SOM/007/USA), funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and implemented by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) Office in Somalia (FAOSO). Following initial consultations with FAOSO, it was agreed that the evaluation of the two projects will be clustered due to the interlinkages and complementarities.
2. The FAO Office of Evaluation (OED) has prepared the TOR based on an initial review of the project documents, preliminary consultations with the project team at FAOSO, and inputs from a debriefing session organized by the project team for USAID.¹ The TOR provides the structure of the evaluation, roles and responsibilities of stakeholders involved, and guides the conduct of the evaluation to inform FAOSO, USAID, the relevant ministries and stakeholders involved in Somalia.

¹ Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) and FAO Somalia– Program update meeting– 4 June 2021.

2. Background and context

3. Somalia has suffered decades of complex emergencies and is one of the most protracted crises in the world, pervaded by political instability, conflict, environmental and economic shocks. Somalia's main economic sectors of agriculture, livestock and fisheries have been seriously hampered. Severe climate hazards such as droughts and heavy flooding have led to persistent acute food insecurity and malnutrition. Cross-border tensions and security concerns have caused the displacement of millions of Somalis. Widespread poverty and long-term vulnerability have contributed to the compounding of humanitarian needs in the last three decades. This has undermined community resilience and led to restrictions of mobility and trade affecting the livelihoods of border communities.²
4. Food security and nutrition needs remain high. In 2020, the food security situation improved in terms of a reduced number of people affected and their geographic spread, however, the overall situation remains poor and again worsened in 2021. More than 7.2 million Somalis have been estimated to be acutely food insecure (under Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC] Phases 2-4) in 2021, up from an estimate of 5.2 million in 2019.³ Of the 7.2 million, nearly half experienced IPC Food Security Crisis and Emergency (Phases 3-4) concentrated in the central and southern regions of Somalia. Year-on-year deterioration has been registered for the rural population.
5. Food Insecurity (Phase 3) persists along the northwest coast in Guban while food insecure areas (Phase 2-3) cover most of Somalia. The situation is the result of persisting climatic shocks, such as droughts (during Deyr 2018 and Gu 2019),⁴ alternated with severe floods (during Gu 2018 and Deyr 2019) and cyclones (during Gu 2018). Unfavourable rains severely impact cereal yields while floods pose a significant threat to animal health and increase the risk for pastoralist communities of depleting their productive assets. These persistent negative impacts are exacerbated by fall armyworm and desert locust outbreaks further threatening rural lives and livelihoods.
6. While food insecure, farming, pastoral and coastal communities have distinct region-specific needs and underlying vulnerabilities, their livelihoods are not only their main source of income but also their main source of food. A reduction in harvest, whether agriculture, productive livestock or fish, exposes vulnerable households to food and income gaps, and thus unable to afford basic sustenance. A key coping strategy to fill gaps in basic needs is to take on debt, but consecutive poor harvests have resulted in an accumulation of loans and untenable compounded debts, further increasing vulnerability. Most communities have suffered the loss of productive and essential assets over the course of recent crises.
7. In 2020, most farming communities across Somalia were affected by drought, flooding, and the desert locust crisis. The situation was further exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic plummeting even more households into IPC 3 and 4 classifications. As a result of the compounded crises and declining yields, access to nutritious food remains a challenge.

² 2020 Somalia Humanitarian Response Plan. Page 13

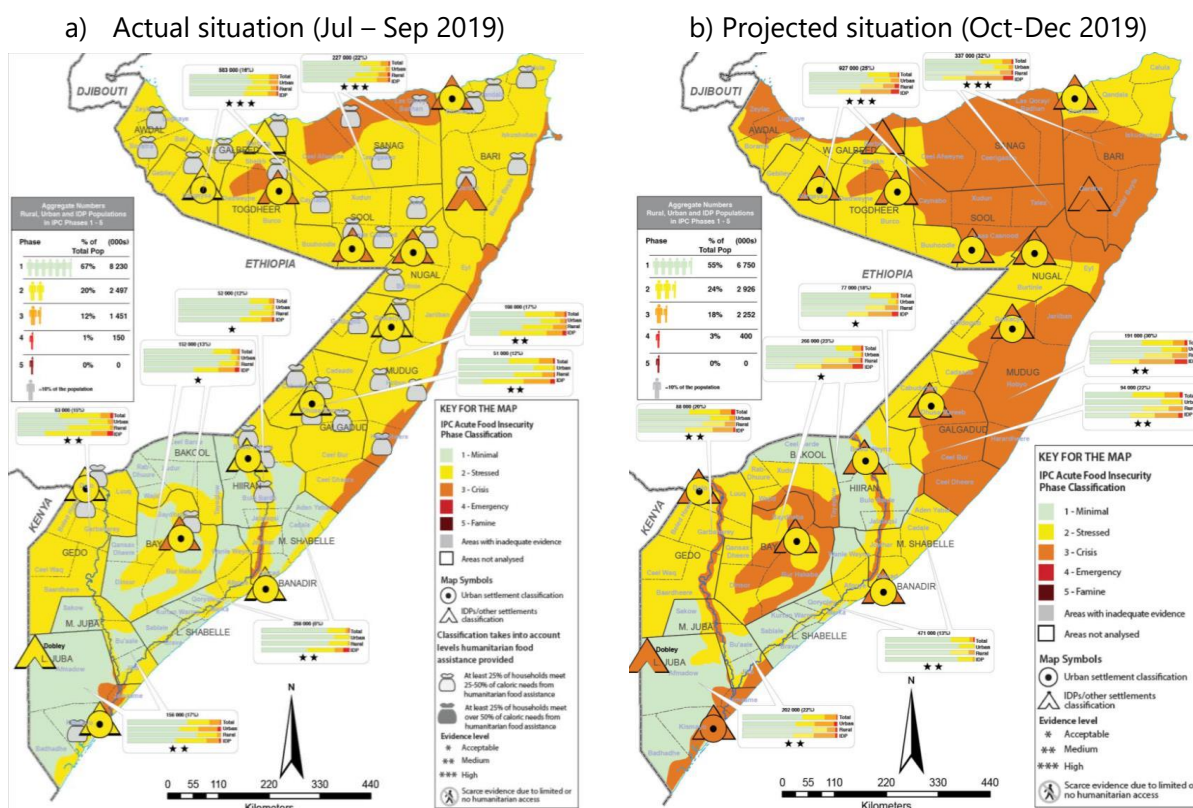
https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Somalia_2019_HRP_FIN_260520.pdf

³ Source: IPC post-gu population tables for October to December 2019, 2020, and 2021.

⁴ Gu is the main rainy season starting in mid-March and running to June. Deyr is the secondary rainy season from mid-September to November.

8. In this context, sustained, large-scale assistance continues to be fundamental in both preventing further deterioration as well as improving the immediate food security of vulnerable communities in Somalia. A key challenge lies in sustaining improvements to food security over time, especially considering recurrent shocks that destabilize incomes and food production and availability in rural areas.

Figure 1. Acute Food Insecurity situation (2019)



Note: Maps of 2019 used here to present the context in which the projects were implemented. As per the IPC population statistics, the situation has improved slightly since 2019.

Source: IPC. 2019. Somalia. In: *IPC*. <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/where-what/east-and-central-africa/somalia/en/>
 Maps conform with UN. 2011. *Map of Somalia*. <https://www.un.org/geospatial/content/somalia>

9. FAO positions its work in Somalia within the Humanitarian Response Plan,⁵ which sets out the strategic requirements and priorities in providing basic needs, protection, food security, nutrition and health, as well as recovery and resilience. Both projects contribute directly to the 2019, 2020 and 2021 Humanitarian Response Plans (HRPs). FAO also aligns itself to humanitarian priorities of the FAO, the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Joint Resilience Action and links to resilience efforts of other partner agencies and consortia, including Somalia Resilience Program (SomReP) and Building Resilient Communities in Somalia (BRCiS).

2.1 Cash and voucher assistance in Somalia

10. In Somalia, FAO started cash and voucher assistance (CVA) modalities in 2008 with a cash for work program. Since then, CVA has become an important component of its country programme. FAO Somalia's CVA expenditures for 2018-20 amounted to approximately USD 104 million through 15 projects, reaching more than 3.3 million people. The FAO

⁵ Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2019, 2020 and 2021.

Somalia portfolio accounted for 64 percent of FAO's total CVA expenditure between 2018 and 2020.

11. In 2017, FAO and USAID pioneered an integrated cash and livelihood assistance approach (Cash+) in Somalia to provide a more holistic support package to rural people in need. Through these efforts, FAO aims to further build sustainability into its humanitarian response to help the most vulnerable transition to become more resilient to future shocks. Cash+ is now one of FAO's largest humanitarian intervention modalities, supported by numerous resource partners in multiple countries.
12. Several projects implemented by the FAO Somalia Office incorporate CVA modalities, including Cash+. The two key projects that have recently been completed and that are largely based on CVA are the ones covered through this evaluation. In addition, two other ongoing projects (OSRO/SOM/130/USA and OSRO/SOM/106/USA) have similar overlapping components that are delivered through CVA. The evaluation inception phase will further identify and map overlapping components of the two ongoing projects as well as other recently completed projects that have been delivered through the CVA modality in Somalia.

3. Overview of the projects

13. The 'Improving and Sustaining Food Security in Rural Somalia' project (OSRO/SOM/908/USA) is a four-component project that was funded through USAID's Office of Food for Peace (FFP). The project began with an original budget of USD 45 million in July 2019. In 2020, FFP approved a USD 22 million increase and a second increase of USD 10 million that resulted in a final budget of USD 77 million with a new project end date of 30 June 2021. The second project was the 'Protecting, Improving and Sustaining Food Security in Rural Somalia' (OSRO/SOM/007/USA), funded through the Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA). The project had a total budget of USD 10 million and was completed in March 2021 after a three-month no-cost extension and aimed to expand coverage OSRO/SOM/908/USA, strengthen the resilience component and address pest and animal health monitoring needs.
14. The overall objective of the two projects was to improve and sustain household food security and enhance food production and quality in rural areas of Somalia. The OSRO/SOM/908/USA project aimed to support the coordination of the Food Security Cluster and address production, availability, access, and quality of food through direct assistance to 120 550 rural households (723 300 individuals) in IPC 3 and 4 across Somalia. The project OSRO/SOM/007/USA was a 14-month project supporting 28 570 rural households (171 420 individuals).
15. The project OSRO/SOM/908/USA was organized around four components:
 1. Component 1 (Food Security Cluster Coordination and Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit's maternal nutrition assessment): to support efforts of the food security cluster,⁶ to coordinate effective and efficient humanitarian action among 150 local and international food security partners in Somalia. The component includes food-security response planning and delivery, partner advocacy, capacity development of local actors and promotion of the localization agenda. Further to the project modification, funds were allocated to assess the nutritional status of women of child-bearing age (15-49 years old) among rural, urban, and displaced populations across Somalia as part of the 2020 post-Gu food security and nutrition assessment.
 2. Component 2 (emergency cash interventions): directly contributes to improving immediate access to food among severely food insecure rural populations primarily in IPC 3-4 through emergency cash assistance. These interventions remain the primary focus and main utilization of the project's funds (representing over 90 percent of the total budget). A total of 116 850 households (701 100 people) were targeted. Component 2 is further subdivided into sub-components as presented in Box 1.
 3. Component 3 (longer-term livelihood and cash assistance): aimed to pilot a longer-term cash and livelihood assistance programme in areas with recurring elevated levels of food insecurity, targeting the most vulnerable beneficiaries of recently concluded emergence cash interventions. The enrolled households would receive a package of assistance, including cash transfers of a lesser but significant amount (USD 35/month) over a longer period (14+ months) alongside guidance on saving schemes, light productive assets, related training and mentoring aimed

⁶ Food security cluster is co-led by FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP).

at sustaining and leveraging the impact of past emergency interventions. A total of 2 200 households (13 200 people) were targeted.

4. Component 4 (improving local food availability and quality in the Bay region): aims to support producer cooperatives and groups of vulnerable farmers to increase local food availability, safety, and quality to levels that meet wider market demands, including potential future purchase and distribution by WFP or other food assistance programmes. A total of 1 500 households (9 000 people) were targeted.

Box 1. Component 2 – Emergency cash interventions

Component 2 is further subdivided into i) cash for work (CFW) and unconditional cash transfers (UCT) with the primary aim to increase households' immediate access to food by providing sufficient cash to access the minimum expenditure basket (MEB); and ii) emergency livelihood support and cash (Cash+).

CFW combines cash transfers to access food with rehabilitation of productive rural infrastructure that benefits the wider community, including small-scale water and soil conservation structures. UCT targets household members who meet the vulnerability criteria but do not have household members eligible for work. UCTs constitute around 20 percent of households enrolled in the CFW programmes. A total of 28 100 households (168 600 people) were targeted under this sub-component and provided with six monthly cash transfers, and 24 weeks of work (or an equivalent UCT for households unable to work).

The Cash+ sub-component targeted 88 750 households (532 500 people) by combining UCTs with emergency livelihood assistance for families to meet their most immediate food needs while restoring their own food production within the shortest time span. This sub-component includes the following activities:

- i. Cash+ agriculture (71 950 households) – beneficiaries in the North were to receive cash transfers every six months while beneficiaries in the South were to receive cash transfers every three months. The Cash+ beneficiaries were to receive a complementary livelihood support package contributed by another donor. Each family would receive seeds to plant one hectare of land with cereals (sorghum and maize) and pulses (cowpea) to be intercropped, including vegetable seeds to boost nutrition ahead of main harvest.
- ii. Cash+ IDP gardens (2 000 households) – targeting women in IDP settlements in Baidoa, Bosaso, and Hargeisa (urban/peri-urban areas) with six monthly UCTs plus a vegetable kit, basic micro-irrigation supplies, phased capacity building, and technical support on good agricultural practices, entrepreneurship, and farmer-to-farmer extension.
- iii. Cash+ livestock (13 000 households) – designed to support women, children, elders, and others who stay behind during seasonal migration periods and are left with small productive animals (sheep and goats) as their main source of food. The livelihood inputs include feed blocks, milk containers, and deworming for animals. Beneficiaries would receive monthly UCTs for six months plus a livelihood support package to improve animal health and milk production (funded by another resource partner).
- iv. Cash+ coastal fisheries (1 800 households) – the Cash+ intervention pilot was designed to address acute needs along the northwest Somaliland coast (IPC 4) and other coastal areas that experience high depletion of livestock assets, and pastoralists in dire need of increased food and income sources. Each household would receive six monthly cash transfers and one of the following input packages: i) boat package; ii) community fish drying and processing package; and iii) household fish processing and cooking kit.

16. OSRO/SOM/007/USA complemented component 2 of OSRO/SOM/908/USA for different locations in rural Somalia. Result area 1 included i) Cash+ agriculture with the provision of seeds, farming tools and fertilizers, land preparation and irrigation; ii) Cash+ livestock with inputs to improve animal health and milk production; and iii) Cash+ coastal fisheries with fishing packages. In addition, OSRO/SOM/007/USA covered two other components:

- i. Result area 2: enhanced production and resilience against shocks in rural communities. This result aimed to protect livestock and enhance milk production through establishing agro-pastoral and coastal field schools, including rehabilitation of enhanced water catchments to prevent water contamination, reduce siltation, and increase the longevity of the structure, prioritizing larger water catchments that serve more community members.
 - ii. Result area 3: animal and plant pests and diseases are monitored and controlled. This result aimed to establish a countrywide campaign to vaccinate 14.5 million goats against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP); treat 3 million livestock for common illnesses and diseases that impact production and productivity: conduct community-based animal health worker (CAHW) trainings to strengthen livestock extension services in the Bari, Nugal, Mudug, and Banadir regions; and build capacities of extension staff and non-governmental organizations (NGO) partners on fall armyworm (FAW) surveillance and control.
17. Key government partners for the two projects included the Federal and State Governments of Somalia and relevant ministries, including the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources and the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range. Other project implementing partners for OSRO/SOM/908/USA consisted of 90 NGOs, the government and professional associations. The full list of implementing partners is provided in Appendix 5. For OSRO/SOM/007/USA, key implementing partners consisted of 30 NGOs, the government and professional associations. The full list of partners is provided in Appendix 6. Direct assistance for both projects were implemented at the district level.

3.1 Geographic coverage

Table 1. Project coverage by component

Project components	Household targets	Anticipated locations
OSRO/SOM/908/USA: Improving and sustaining food security in rural Somalia		
Food security cluster	n/a	All
Cash for work	22 480	All
Unconditional cash transfers (UCT) under CFW	5 620	All
Cash+ agriculture UCTs (North)	71 950	Borama, Hargeisa, Gebiley (Somaliland), southern states
Cash+ IDP gardens UCTs	2 000	Hargeisa, Bosasso (Somaliland)
Cash+ fisheries UCTs	1 800	All
Cash+ livestock UCTs	13 000	Somaliland, Puntland Galmudug
Longer term cash and livelihood support	2 200	Borama, Baidoa, Eyl, Taalex (Awdal, Bay, Nugaal, Sool)
Local food availability & quality	1 500	Baidoa- Bardale (Bay)
<i>Total</i>	<i>120 550</i>	
OSRO/SOM/007/USA Protecting, improving and sustaining food security in rural Somalia		
OUTCOME 1 Food production restored, while increasing immediate access to food (cash+)		
Cash+ Agriculture	12 800	Bay, Hiraan and Middle and Lower Shabelle
Cash+ Livestock	9 100	Awdal, Woqooyi Galbeed, Togdheer, Sool, Mudug and Nugaal
Cash + Coastal Fisheries	1 000	Zeylac (Awdal), Berbera (W. Galbeed), Eyl (Nugal)
OUTCOME 2 Enhanced production and resilience against shocks in rural communities	670	Afgoye and Baidoa, Bari, Mudug and Nugaal
OUTCOME 3 Animal and plant pests and diseases are monitored and controlled	5 000	Bay, Bakool Banadir, Taleex, Bari, Mudug and Nugaal regions
<i>Total</i>	<i>28 570</i>	

Source: Elaborated by the evaluation team.

4. Evaluation purpose and scope

18. The cluster evaluation aims to provide accountability for results achieved to the Government of Somalia, USAID and FAO management. In this regard, it will seek to trace the contribution of FAO interventions through the two projects in improving and sustaining food security in Somalia. Equally important is the learning dimension of the evaluation, particularly aiming to draw lessons from project design and the implementation process that could inform future projects that rely on the CVA modalities and decisions by the project team and key FAO partners. To complement the learning dimension, the evaluation will also look at factors that have promoted or inhibited the use of CVA at scale in Somalia.
19. The evaluation will contribute to a broader understanding of FAO's work on food security and resilience building in crisis countries and the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) nexus by gathering evidence and learning on these dimensions from the two projects. Furthermore, OED plans to conduct a global thematic evaluation of FAO's work implemented through CVA modalities and an evaluation of FAO's resilience programme in Somalia in 2022. As Somalia currently accounts for over 60 percent of FAO's total CVA portfolio in terms of overall funding allocation, and as CVA is an important modality for FAO's work in Somalia,⁷ the findings of this cluster evaluation will feed into the two planned evaluations.
20. The primary audience and users of this evaluation will be:
 - i. FAO Somalia country office and the FAO Office of Emergencies and Resilience (OER), that are directly linked with implementation of the projects and will use the evaluation findings and lessons for future project development and implementation, including optimizing project activities and planning for sustainability of results achieved.
 - ii. FAO Regional Office for Africa (RAF), Sub-regional Office for Eastern Africa (SFE) and the FAO Resilience Hubs can use the evaluation findings for results and lessons learnt from CVA experience in Somalia and may provide inputs to the evaluation team depending on their level of involvement.
 - iii. USAID, as the resource partner for the two projects, can use the evaluation to inform strategic decisions in the future for similar projects.
 - iv. Relevant ministries of the Federal Government of Somalia, that include the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, and the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, as well as the State-level ministries. The ministries will be providing key inputs to the evaluation and may use the evaluation for policy development and future programmes addressing food security and building resilience of rural communities.
 - v. FAO implementing partners and networks at the country levels can use the evaluation to strengthen their engagement with FAO and other partners and optimize their contributions to future projects.
 - vi. District and local authorities; and village selection committees that assist and advise on community-based targeting.

⁷ In 2020, Somalia had close to 47 million USD across 15 projects reaching 3.3 million beneficiaries (2020 CVA trends Office of Emergencies and Resilience Cash and Voucher Team (OER))
https://public.tableau.com/app/profile/oer.cva/viz/2020CVATrends_16187947027020/CVA2020Trends

- vii. Beneficiary households and individuals whose feedback can inform future design of assistance by FAO and other actors.
21. In addition to the primary audience, other FAO country offices and implementing partners at the global and regional levels could also use the evaluation findings to inform future work and coordination on CVA. The evaluation will also be informative for FAO Members on results of FAO's work, as well as for other resource partners supporting or planning to support similar interventions in Somalia and in similar contexts.
22. The cluster evaluation will assess the entire implementation period of both projects, from July 2019 to June 2021, and will cover all activities of both projects. Where the two projects overlap or have linkages with other ongoing and past FAO projects in Somalia, the evaluation will also explore the complementarities⁸ in terms of potential synergies or overlaps. It will evaluate the implementation and achievements of each result and the extent to which they contributed to protecting, improving, and sustaining food security in rural Somalia. The evaluation will also assess the contributions of both projects to the strategic priorities of Somalia's sectoral plans and frameworks, including those under the FAO Country Programming Framework (CPF), the HRP, and the Somalia National Development Plan.

⁸ Ongoing projects that closely link to the two projects covered by this evaluation include: OSRO/SOM/130/USA and OSRO/SOM/106/USA

5. Evaluation objective and key questions

23. The evaluation is structured around two main dimensions. Firstly, the design and delivery of the two projects, including FAO's effectiveness in improving food security outcomes and contributing to resilience building through the projects, operational efficiency and sustainability of the results achieved, with close reference to the project logical frameworks (Appendices 2 and 4). The second dimension will focus on the CVA modalities, and examine the relevance of CFW, UCTs, and Cash+ in the Somali context as well as the alignment and complementarity of the approach with other forms of assistance provided by FAO, the national government, other development partners including UN agencies and NGOs working in the country. An important objective of the evaluation will be to provide forward-looking recommendations and identify lessons learned that can feed into future food security and CVA programming.
24. The following key evaluation questions will guide the overall assessment. Tentative sub-questions are listed in Appendix 1, these along with specific methodological approaches that will be further refined and developed in the inception phase.
- i. Relevance: To what extent was the design of the projects and the CVA approach relevant to the priorities and needs of the country and its affected populations?
 - The question will further examine the extent to which HDP nexus considerations were included in the projects, and the projects were able to adapt to highly volatile situations. It will also delve into the relevance of the three CVA modalities employed by the projects.
 - ii. Coherence: To what extent were the projects' efforts aligned with FAO Somalia's overall programme and strategy, the work of the national and local governments, and of other development partners, including other UN agencies and NGOs?
 - The question will specifically cover the extent to which the projects took into account and were complementary to, existing social protection programmes and long-term resilience building efforts in Somalia. It will include a focus on complementarity, harmonization, and coordination with other development partners.
 - iii. Effectiveness: What have been the positive and negative, intended and unintended results of the two projects, with regards to improving, and sustaining food security in Somalia?
 - The question will cover outcomes achieved and the significant changes experienced at the different levels: policy/institutional, household, and inter and intra-community, including any contributions to peace. The overall focus would be to assess FAO's effectiveness in addressing the long-term resilience of target populations and communities. It will also cover an assessment of factors that have contributed to the achievement or non-achievement of results, including the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) systems and internal learning systems.
 - iv. Efficiency: To what extent were the management and operational processes and mechanisms appropriate to an effective and efficient delivery of the projects?

- v. Sustainability: What are the prospects for sustaining the results achieved and to what extent did the projects include an appropriate exit strategy to promote national or local ownership, or to scale-up?
 - It will cover the existence/non-existence of features of the project such as quality control, capacity development and institutional support that contribute to the sustainability of project results.
 - vi. Cross-cutting issues: To what extent were equity and social cohesion considerations mainstreamed in the two projects through the CVA approach, with respect to gender, disability, and youth?
 - The question will also focus on attention given to the 'Leave No One Behind' agenda, in particular, to women and marginalized groups, such as internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees.
 - vii. Explanatory factors: What factors promoted or inhibited the use of CVA at scale by FAO in Somalia?
25. The evaluation will not directly assess the socio-economic impact of FAO interventions through the two projects at this stage, as this is a specialised task requiring an extensive data collection approach, which has low feasibility given the current security and COVID-19 context. However, the evaluation will note anecdotal reports of impact related to outcomes achieved.

6. Approach and methodology

26. The evaluation will adhere to the United Nations Evaluation Group (UNEG) Norms and Standards and will be conducted in alignment with OED Manual and methodological guidelines. Equally, USAID's technical guidance for evaluation will be utilized.⁹ The cluster evaluation will adopt a theory-based approach, for which a detailed mapping of the projects and expected results will be conducted during the inception phase. The mapping will take into account other activities and projects that are linked to the two projects. It will also consider any differences in implementation set-ups and operational contexts across the Somali regions. A consultative and transparent approach will be used in gathering internal and external stakeholder inputs throughout the evaluation process. It will use existing analyses and monitoring data to the extent needed. The process will include consultations with the project team, key stakeholders in the relevant ministries and local authorities, resource partners, and implementing partners involved in the projects.
27. The overarching evaluation questions presented in Section 5 will guide the overall assessment. Sub-questions and specific methodological approaches will be further developed by the evaluation team during the inception phase based on preliminary discussions with project teams. The inception phase will also include an in-depth review of existing data and documentary evidence of the projects, as well as the extensive range of programmatic studies, surveys, assessments, and learning products already generated by the FAO Somalia office. The evaluation team will prepare an inception report that will articulate how the overall assessment will be undertaken and will include a detailed evaluation matrix. The matrix will list the evaluation sub-questions, as well as the related methods and tools selected for data collection. The inception report will also outline the key data collection protocols and include a stakeholder mapping.
28. In answering the evaluation questions, the evaluation will rely on multiple sources of primary and secondary data and draw upon both qualitative and quantitative data for analysis and triangulation. While the evaluation will mainly adopt a qualitative approach, secondary quantitative data will be used to inform the evaluation findings, particularly with respect to effectiveness in improving food security outcomes and in contributing to building resilience.
29. Triangulation of data will underpin the evaluation findings and conclusions. The data collection will include the following methods, tailored to the evaluation questions:
 - i. Desk review of FAO project documents, proposals, mid-year and annual reports, publications, audits, workplans, impact assessments, policy documents – including FAO guidelines and manuals on CVA¹⁰ – and broader programmatic documents, and information on the humanitarian and development context compiled by FAO Somalia.

⁹ USAID Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (DRAFT) - Technical Guidance for Monitoring, Evaluation, and Reporting for Emergency Activities (April 2021)

¹⁰ (i) FAO Manual Section 702 Cash Transfers (2019); (ii) FAO Policy on Cash- Based Transfer (2012); (iii) Guideline for Public Works Programmes (2013); Cash-, Voucher- and Food -for Work (2013) <http://www.fao.org/3/aq419e/aq419e.pdf>; <http://www.fao.org/3/aq417e/aq417e.pdf>; https://home.fao.org/faohandbook/fao_manual/chapter_vii_operational_modalities/702_cash_transfers/702_definitions/,DanalInfo=intranet.fao.org+;

- ii. Key informant interviews (KIIs) – the evaluation team will conduct semi-structured interviews with stakeholders including the project team, resource partner, implementing partners, and government counterparts. The KIIs will be conducted based on a stakeholder mapping that will be part of the inception phase.
- iii. Field visits and focus group discussions (FGD) with beneficiaries. A detailed itinerary for field visits, as well as the criteria for selecting site visits and beneficiaries will be prepared by the evaluation team and be included in the inception report.¹¹
- iv. Analysis of existing survey and M&E data – FAO Somalia in the past has conducted baseline, endline and post distribution monitoring. In addition, Somalia has also been part of FAO Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA). The evaluation team will compile existing datasets to observe trends and patterns to complement other data sources in responding to the key evaluation questions.

¹¹ The evaluation team will assess the feasibility of field visits during the inception phase based on the prevailing COVID-19 and security situation.

7. Risks and mitigation strategy

30. In view of the current COVID-19 pandemic and the prevalent security concerns, the evaluation might face a range of restrictive measures and risks. These include i) travel, access and communication restrictions and the inability of the evaluation team to conduct field visits as well as in-person interviews; ii) inability to conduct focus group discussions due to health, security, and logistical issues; and iii) quality assurance being compromised due to lack of direct involvement of the evaluation team and OED in the data collection processes.
31. Under such circumstances, the evaluation team will work closely with security teams to check accessibility for field activities. In addition, the evaluation teams will pay additional attention to prioritizing remote data collection and analysis, undertaking comprehensive and systematic review of documents and secondary data to ensure thorough triangulation of data. Lack of personal contact with concerned stakeholders would be remedied through appropriate remote technology solutions. Further, project field areas posing security risks will need to be excluded from the sample, unless safe alternatives are found, such as use of national evaluation consultants and/or third-party monitoring is possible and safe. However, dependence on such modalities might take additional time that might cause delays to the evaluation timeframe detailed in section 11.

8. Evaluation team composition and profile

32. The evaluation team will be composed of one team leader, and three to four subject matter experts, who will work in collaboration with the evaluation manager. The team will have had no previous direct involvement in the formulation, implementation or backstopping of the project: The team will have a strong understanding of the Somalia context and have expertise in key project areas relating to food security and nutrition, cash and voucher programming and implementation, and coordination of humanitarian assistance.
33. In addition, based on the sub-components of the cash interventions and the Results Areas 2 and 3 of OSRO/SOM/007/USA, the team will have knowledge of livestock production and animal health, farmer field schools including agropastoral field schools, fisheries and coastal livelihoods, rural smallholder agricultural production and plant pest management. The team will also have knowledge related to agricultural policies and programmes, government structures, and the institutional context in Somalia. Importantly, the team will have experience in evaluating complex, country and/or global projects and in leading evaluation processes and using evaluation techniques.

9. Roles and responsibilities

34. The Evaluation Reference Group (ERG), which includes the FAO Budget Holder (BH) for the two projects, the FAO Somalia Emergency and Safety Net Program lead, and the focal points for Monitoring and Evaluation, Livestock, Food Security Cluster, Agriculture/Rural Development, and Fisheries, are responsible for initiating the evaluation process, providing inputs on the draft TORs, particularly on the background and context sections, and supporting the evaluation team throughout the evaluation process. The ERG is required to participate in meetings with the evaluation team, as necessary, make available data and relevant documentation, and comment on the draft evaluation report. Involvement of different members of the ERG will depend on their respective roles and participation in the projects. The BH is responsible for leading and coordinating the preparation of the Management response and the follow-up report to the evaluation, fully supported in this task by other members of the ERG. Guidelines for the Management response and the follow-up report will be shared by OED that provide necessary details on the process.
35. OED, and in particular the Evaluation Manager (EM) develops the draft evaluation TORs with inputs from the ERG. The ERG provides feedback in the identification of evaluation consultants and in the organization of the mission (including remote work). The EM is responsible for the finalization of the TOR and of the identification of the evaluation team. The EM will review and provide feedback to the inception report and will be fully engaged in the data collection processes. The EM will also review the final draft report for quality assurance purposes in terms of presentation, compliance with the TOR and timely delivery, quality, and soundness of evidence supporting the conclusions and recommendations. OED has the responsibility to follow up with the BH for the timely preparation of the Management response and the follow up to the Management response.
36. Due to strong linkages with other evaluations ongoing within OED, an advisory group will also be organised for this evaluation. The group will constitute of the evaluation team leader of the thematic evaluation on CVA, the evaluation manager of the Somalia Country Programme Evaluation, and the OED officer overseeing these evaluations. The role of the group would be to ensure synergies in the data collection, learning and consistency across the three evaluations.
37. The evaluation team will include the evaluation team leader and subject matter experts. The evaluation team is responsible for further developing and applying the evaluation methodology detailed in the TORs, for conducting the evaluation, and for producing the evaluation report. The evaluation team leader guides and coordinates the evaluation team members in their specific work, discusses their findings, conclusions and recommendations and prepares the final draft of the evaluation report, consolidating all inputs received from the team. The evaluation team will participate in briefing and debriefing meetings, discussions, field visits and will contribute to the evaluation with written inputs for the final draft of the evaluation report.
38. The evaluation team will agree on the outline of the report early in the evaluation process, based on the template provided by OED. The evaluation team will also be free to expand the scope, questions and issues listed above, as well as develop his/her own evaluation tools and framework within time and resources available and based on discussions with the EM and in consultation with the ERG where necessary.

39. An evaluation report is not subject to technical clearance by FAO although OED is responsible for quality assurance for the draft TOR, the inception report, the draft evaluation report, and related products, reviewing the quality, clarity and soundness of evidence and analysis upon which evaluation conclusions and recommendations are based.

10. Evaluation products and dissemination strategy

40. The evaluation products will include:
 - i. Evaluation inception report consisting of an evaluation matrix; an evaluation methodology and tools including sampling criteria; a stakeholder mapping; list of stakeholders to be interviewed; data collection process and methods including list of sub-questions; a proposed schedule of tasks, activities, and deliverables; designation of team members with the lead responsibility for each task or product.
 - ii. Presentation of evaluation findings, conclusions, and key recommendations at a debriefing session with the ERG.
 - iii. Evaluation report - the report will be prepared in English, with numbered paragraphs, following the OED template for report writing. The report will include an executive summary and illustrate clearly the evidence found corresponding to the evaluation questions listed in the inception report and the TOR. Supporting analysis should be annexed to the report when relevant to complement the main report. For reference, examples of FAO evaluation reports can be accessed at <http://www.fao.org/evaluation/library>. The report will be reviewed and cleared by OED, circulated to the project team, and stakeholders for comments before finalisation.
 - iv. Other products tailored to different stakeholders – details to be developed during the inception phase. Particular attention will be given to the national stakeholders, and the project implementing teams. The report will also be presented and discussed with the resource partner, tentatively through a virtual meeting.
41. The outline of the deliverables will be discussed and agreed with the team at the beginning of the evaluation process and reviewed, as necessary.

11. Evaluation timeframe

42. The evaluation is expected to take place between January and June 2022. The table below lists and describes all deliverables and respective deadline and responsibilities.

Task	Timeframe	Responsibility
Launch of the evaluation	December 2021	BH/ERG
Team identification and recruitment	January/February 2022	OED
Finalization of the TOR	January/February 2022	OED/ERG
Briefing of the evaluation team	February 2022	OED/ERG
Document review and inception report	February/March 2022	Evaluation team
Planning for the mission to Somalia	February/March 2022	OED
Primary and secondary data collection (mission to Somalia)	April 2022	Evaluation team/OED
Presentation of preliminary findings	May 2022	Evaluation team
Analysis and report drafting	May 2022	Evaluation team
Draft evaluation report for OED comments	May 2022	Evaluation team/OED
Circulation of first draft for comments	June 2022	Evaluation team/OED
Final evaluation report, including publishing	July 2022	OED
Management response	1 month after the final report is issued	BH

Source: Elaborated by the evaluation team.

Appendix 1. Preliminary evaluation sub-questions

1.	Relevance: To what extent was the design of the projects and the CVA approach relevant to the priorities and needs of the country and FAO's Strategic Framework/Country Programme Framework?
1.1	What were the main drivers of the choice of transfer modalities?
1.2	How did the enabling environment, including funding levels and the operational context, affect the set-up of the projects and the choice of modality?
1.3	To what extent was the project design, in particular, the choice of transfer modalities guided by a context specific response analysis?
1.4	Was there the flexibility to adapt the transfer modalities and project components in line with contextual changes?
1.5	Were the risks of using CVA, (including protection and data protection risks, targeting in high-risk areas) assessed and monitored? What mitigation measures were put in place to manage these risks?
1.6	To what extent did the project design, in particular, the choice of transfer modalities contribute to strengthening the HDP nexus?
2.	Coherence: To what extent were the projects' efforts aligned with FAO Somalia's overall programme, the work of the national and local governments, and of other development partners, including other UN agencies and NGOs?
2.1	To what extent were project activities aligned with national social protection programmes, existing farmer/agro-pastoral field schools, and existing FAO work?
2.2	To what extent did the choice of transfer modality affect the integration of the projects within social protection programmes?
2.3	To what extent have project components such as savings group support and diversification of livelihood activities been aligned to initiatives by other development actors?
2.4	What was FAO's comparative advantage in delivering CVA in the context of Somalia?
3.	Effectiveness: What have been the positive and negative, intended and unintended results of the two projects, with regards to improving, and sustaining food security in Somalia?
3.1	How have project's food security cluster coordination activities contributed to effective planning and delivery of food security response in Somalia?
3.2	How have the project activities, including the combination of CVA modalities, producer support, and the work on animal and plant pests and diseases, contributed to improving and sustaining food security of rural communities in Somalia?
3.3	To what extent have the projects led to (or have potential for) longer term resilience building of the targeted communities?
3.4	Were there any unintended (negative or positive) consequences of using CVA?
3.5	How appropriate and effective were the beneficiary accountability mechanisms and were they appropriately adapted to the choice of transfer modalities?
4.	Efficiency: To what extent were the management and operational processes and mechanisms appropriate to an effective and efficient delivery of the projects?
4.1	What constraints were faced in delivering the projects with regards to internal FAO procedures and management?
4.2	To what extent was the comparative efficiency of different transfer modalities considered in the design or monitored during implementation?
4.3	What were the transaction costs for beneficiaries of using CVA to deliver transfers?
4.4	To what extent did the choice of transfer and implementation modality impact the timeliness and flexibility of the response?
4.5	What has been learnt on the drivers of cost-efficiency in the use of CVA?
4.6	What factors hindered or enhanced effective targeting of cash and vouchers?
4.7	To what extent did the M&E system contribute to the effective and efficient delivery of the projects?
5.	Sustainability: What are the prospects for sustaining the results achieved and to what extent did the projects include an appropriate exit strategy to promote national/local ownership or to scale-up?
5.1	To what extent did project components related to capacity development such as agro-pastoral/farmer field schools and coastal fisher schools, training of community animal health workers, and work with producer associations contribute to sustainability of results achieved through CVA?

5.2	What has been the added value of savings group support and diversification of livelihood activities in ensuring longer term resilience of targeted communities?
5.3	To what extent have appropriate scaling-up strategies been identified or built into longer term project components such as component 3 and 4 of OSRO/SOM/908/USA and outcome 3 of OSRO/SOM/007/USA?
5.4	How replicable is the approach to using CVA for FAO in Somalia or in other contexts with issues of security?
6.	Cross-cutting issues: To what extent were equity and social cohesion considerations mainstreamed in the two projects through the CVA approach, with respect to gender, disability, and youth?
6.1	What effect did the choice of specific cash transfer modalities have on inclusion and gender outcomes?
6.2	What effect did the choice of transfer modalities have on social cohesion?
7.	Explanatory factors: What factors promoted or inhibited the use of CVAs at scale by FAO in Somalia?
7.1	What role did organizational leadership (at different levels) and learning play in the decision to use CVA at scale?
7.2	To what extent did FAO Somalia have sufficient technical capacity and guidance to support the use of CVA, including support from the regional office and HQ?
7.3	To what extent were appropriate information technology solutions in place to support the use of CVA at scale?
7.4	Are FAO's business processes adapted to the use of CVA? To what extent did the financial management of CVA pose a challenge?
7.5	What role did new or enhanced partnerships with implementing partners and Financial Service Providers play in delivering CVA?
7.6	How has COVID-19 affected project implementation and how have the project teams adapted implementation?

Appendix 2. Available documentation

Title	Date published	Type	Donor	Author
A study of FAO Somalia's Cash for Work programme	June 2013	Impact evaluation	USAID, Sweden	FAO
Seeds System Security Assessment (SSSA)	2015/16	Impact assessment		FAO
CBI 9a infrastructure PDM final report	Dec 2020	PDM	USAID	Savana Consultancy
Gu 2020 Crop Yield and Livelihood Support Impact assessment report	Nov 2020	Impact assessment	EU, SIDA, GIZ, USAID, Bill, and Melinda Gates Foundation	Savana Consultancy
Gu 2020 Cash + Agriculture post-distribution Monitoring Report Gu season, 2020	Nov 2020	PDM	EU, USAID, UKAID, CERF, GIZ	Savana Consultancy
Livestock Interventions and Livelihood support Impact Assessment Report	May 2020	Impact assessment	USAID, EU, UKAID	Savana Consultancy
Livestock Post distribution monitoring PDM Assessment Final Report	Mar 2020	PDM	USAID, EU, UKAID	Horn of Africa consultants Firm HACOF
Long-term Cash and Livelihood intervention	Dec 2020	Baseline report	USAID	FAO SO M&E Unit
Nutrition and infrastructure Management Training evaluation Report	Dec 2020	Evaluation Report	USAID	Savana Consultancy
Desert Locusts Impact Assessment Report (draft)	Apr 2020	Impact Assessment	UKAID, EU	Savana Consultancy
OSRO/SOM/007/USA Terminal report	June 2021	Terminal Report	USAID	OER
OSRO/SOM/908/USA Biannual performance report	2020	Biannual performance report	USAID	FAOSO
OSRO/SOM/908/USA – Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA) – Program update	June 2021	PowerPoint presentation	USAID	FAOSO
Analysis and reporting impact of unconditional cash transfer	June 2021	Not yet available		
Long term cash plus livelihood monitoring mission	Nov 2020			
Post distribution monitoring PDM Assessment Final Report (fisheries and cash-based interventions)	Mar 2021	Not yet available		
Baseline study in Component 3 in 4 pilot districts				
LTCL midline study	June 2021	Not yet available		
Long term cash plus livelihood monitoring mission	Nov 2020			
CPF Somalia 2018-2020	Sep 2018			
UN Common Country Analysis 2020				
Humanitarian Response Plan 2019,2020,2021				

Appendix 3. Logical Framework OSRO/SOM/908/USA

Objective: Improve food security, including food production, availability, access, and quality
Expected results: Coordinated food security response; improved and sustained household food security; and enhanced food production and quality.
Beneficiaries:
Approximately 91 300 rural households primarily in IPC 3-4 supported across Somalia (547 800 people)
Component 1: Somalia food security cluster coordination
Food security response is appropriate, proportionate, and timely
Key performance indicators (in line with Global Food Security Cluster guidelines):
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Performance rating (on a scale from 1 to 4: 1=unsatisfactory, 2=weak, 3=satisfactory, 4=good) of the Food Security Cluster function related to eliminating duplication of service delivery is maintained at 3 or above. Number of regular coordination meetings held at field level and national level, as a mechanism to help eliminate duplication of food security assistance to affected people. Regular 3Ws/4Ws collated, as a mechanism to help eliminate duplication of food security assistance to affected people. Thematic working groups supported.
<i>Output 1.1: Food security response is planned effectively</i>
Main activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordination of food security contribution to Somalia humanitarian planning cycles, informing humanitarian needs overview (HNO) and humanitarian response plan (HRP) Formulation of HRP food security cluster response plans (and related revisions) through a consultative process Support to submission and selection of food security cluster project profiles within HRP, including through coordination of Cluster Review Committee vetting and feedback processes Supporting prioritization exercises (e.g. target areas) and allocation decisions (e.g. CERF and SHF) Facilitation of food security cluster Strategic Advisory Group Contribute to development of emergency and contingency planning for slow and sudden onset crisis
<i>Output 1.2: Food security response is delivered effectively</i>
Main activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engagement in FSNAU-led seasonal food security and nutrition assessment and analysis to inform response planning (e.g. response objectives, food security cluster targeting, etc.) and dissemination of related information Mapping of partner response planning to avoid overlap and ensure needs-based coverage Monthly 3W reporting on food security cluster response disaggregated by gender and livelihoods (rural, urban, IDP) Response coverage & gap analyses Capacity development of partners (targeting guidelines, targeting, protection), including through support to TWGs
<i>Output 1.3: Time-critical and protracted needs are advocated</i>
Main activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advocacy to target hard-to-reach areas and people in need Joint communications on needs, opportunities & challenges, including underlying causes and populations in IPC 2 Promotion of integrated response to address multi-sector needs Awareness raising on emerging threats and prevention (e.g. FAW, flooding). Identification of priority areas and programming options for HDN with lead agencies and global food security cluster.
<i>Output 1.4: Capacity of local actors strengthened</i>
Main activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shift of main coordination platform and related events to Mogadishu. Partner meetings at regional level and national levels Annual election of Food Security VCs of regional coordination hubs, orientation, and training to enhance coordination skills, including engagement state authorities Participation of ministries and officials in regional coordination platforms

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a government engagement strategy in consultation with lead agencies (FAO&WFP).
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting local partners to conduct harmonized, localized food security assessments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Facilitating capacity development of partners in IPC, Sphere standards, LEGs, gender, AAP, PSEA and other trainings
<p>Component 2: Emergency cash interventions</p>
<p>2a) Cash for work: Increasing immediate food consumption, while rehabilitating productive rural infrastructure</p>
<p>Outcome indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption and dietary diversity scores • % increase in amount spent on food • % of households that gained knowledge from training and applied their knowledge • Coping Strategy Index
<p><i>Output 2.1: Acutely food insecure rural households have increased access to food through cash-for-work schemes</i></p>
<p>Output indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of households supported with conditional or unconditional cash transfers • USD provided to beneficiary households
<p>Main activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of vulnerable communities within targeted districts, and infrastructure/assets to be rehabilitated • Identification of (i) beneficiaries to receive conditional cash transfer through participate in cash-for-work activities, and (ii) those unable to engage in the work to receive UTCs (both groups to receive cash in equal quantities) • Provision of 6 months of cash transfers for work (100 percent of food MEB). • Households engaged in works will also receive a monthly allowance (10 percent of food MEB) to cover additional needs related to engagement in work activities.
<p><i>Output 1.2: Small-scale productive rural infrastructure repaired or enhanced, building resilience against future shocks</i></p>
<p>Output indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of infrastructures rehabilitated • # of people benefitting from the rehabilitated infrastructure • # of community WASH committees trained in managing infrastructure by gender
<p>Main activities</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local authorities and communities select infrastructures to be rehabilitated in a participatory way • Technical and feasibility studies of productive infrastructure/assets to be rehabilitated • Rehabilitation of productive rural infrastructure • Training of water management committees
<p>2b) Cash+: Increasing immediate food consumption, while restoring own food production¹²</p>
<p>Outcome indicators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption and dietary diversity scores (of households and women) • % increase in amount spent on food • % of households that gained knowledge from training and applied their knowledge • Coping Strategy Index
<p><i>Output 2b.1: Farming and agropastoral families secure a harvest (Deyr 2019, Gu 2020, Deyr 2020).</i></p>
<p>Output indicators</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of households supported with unconditional cash transfers and livelihood support • USD provided to beneficiary households • # MT of crops produced • # MT of crops produced per hectare • % increase in yields

¹² Livelihood inputs to accompany all unconditional cash transfers to accompany all activities under Outcome 2 will be funded by another resource partner (e.g. OFDA). Each family will receive transfers on a monthly basis for three months – the duration of the cropping/lean season.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and registration of beneficiaries to receive cash (FFP) combined with agricultural livelihood support (other resource partner)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of monthly unconditional cash payments to beneficiaries (6 UTCs in the north; 3 UCTs in the south)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of farm inputs, including quality certified seeds (sorghum/maize and vegetable) and tractor/irrigation hours through a voucher scheme, and other on-farm supplies as appropriate.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training on good agricultural and post-harvest practices.
Main activities
<i>Output 2b.2: IDP women have increased access to nutritious food and income sources</i>
Output indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # kg of vegetables produced • # kg of surplus sold and USD earned • # of households supported with unconditional cash transfers and livelihood support USD provided to beneficiary households
Main activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and registration of IDP women to receive cash (FFP) combined with vegetable production packages (other resource partner)Provision of 6 monthly UCT payments to beneficiaries • Provision of gardening inputs (vegetable kits, basic micro-irrigation supplies and phased capacity building and technical support, covering good agricultural practices, entrepreneurship, nutrition, and farmer to farmer extension.
<i>Output 2b.3: Pastoral women, children and vulnerable family members left with few animals have improved milk supply</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of households reporting increase in milk production • # of households supported with unconditional cash transfers and livelihood support • USD provided to beneficiary households • Adoption rate of improved technology
Output indicators
Main activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification and registration of beneficiaries to receive cash (FFP) combined with agricultural livelihood support (other resource partner). • Provision of 6 monthly unconditional cash payments to beneficiaries. • Deworming of small ruminants, particularly goats to improve health status and milk production. • Provision of feed blocks and mazzican milk storage containers.
<i>Output 2b.4: Coastal community households have enhanced and diversified income sources and food consumption from fisheries</i>
Key indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase in fish production and consumption • Adoption rates of the diverse livelihood packages • # of households supported with unconditional cash transfers and livelihood support • USD provided to beneficiary households • Identification and registration of beneficiaries to receive cash (FFP) combined with coastal livelihood support (other resource partner). • Provision of 6 monthly unconditional cash payments to beneficiaries. • Paddle boat building (hourri) • Provision of diverse, layered coastal fisheries packages in three coastal areas, including i) boat package; ii) community fish drying and processing package, and iii) household fish processing and cooking kits (content described in previous section). • Tailored trainings for each package (safety at sea, fishing techniques, fish handling, processing, hygiene, nutrition).
Component 3: Longer-term livelihood and cash assistance
Outcome indicators:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food consumption and dietary diversity scores • % increase in amount spent on food • % of households that gained knowledge from training and applied their knowledge • Participation Index (sources of income) • Increase in income

<i>Output 3.1: Households have sustained or improved food security status through continued cash assistance, combined with savings group support</i>
Key indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of savings groups formed and sustained (by gender) • Amount saved (USD) • # of households supported with unconditional cash transfers and savings group support • USD provided to beneficiary households
Main activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of most vulnerable beneficiaries of recent FFP emergency cash programmes to receive extended light cash assistance • Provision of monthly unconditional cash payments to beneficiaries for at least 12 months (USD 35/month) • Formation of savings groups (15-20 members/group), related training and mentoring.
<i>Output 3.2: Households diversify or add value to their livelihood activities</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of people attending training • # of households supported with alternative or value-adding livelihood support
Key indicators
Main activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community consultation on alternative or value adding livelihood support of their choosing, designed based on pre- agreed assistance package options with FFP (described in Section 2, Component 3) • Distribution of livelihood packages, related training, and extended mentoring.
Component 4: Improving local food availability and quality in Bay region
Outcome indicators:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • % of households that gained knowledge from training and applied their knowledge • Increase in income • % increase in yields • % reduction in post-harvest losses • % producer associations engaged in marketing produce
<i>Output 4.1: Producer associations achieve greater production, quality management and market potential</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of producer associations formed/strengthened • # of households supported with agricultural inputs • # of producer associations supported with post-harvest and quality testing equipment • # of households/farmers trained by type • % increase in yields • Adoption rate of improved techniques
Key indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification, assessment and strengthening of the producer associations • Training of producer groups on GAP, IPPM, post-harvest and storage techniques/safety standards • Training of farmer/producer groups on organizational development, business skills and marketing skills • Distribution of agricultural packages to farmers and production associations (seeds, fertilizer, cocoons, quality testing equipment)
Main activities
<i>Output 4.2: Public and private extension services are strengthened to support producers</i>
Key indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • # of PPP networks established and operational • # of extension agents trained • % of tested grain meeting quality standards (moisture, aflatoxin, etc.) • Adoption rate of knowledge gained from training
Main activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of extension networks (PPP) • Training of extension agents • Training of lead farmers on GAP, IPPM, Safety and quality standards and delivery of extension • Quality testing of producers' grain (as required, with a focus on harvest months)

<i>Output 4.3: Linkages among producers, input suppliers and traders are strengthened</i>
Key indicators
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• # of forums organized and participants across the PPP partnership
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• # of business partnerships established
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• % increase in volumes traded
Main activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct farmer sensitization workshops on collective marketing
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitate farmer-trader forums/business forums
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farmer exchange visits/trade fairs

Appendix 4. Project outputs OSRO/SOM/908/USA

Cash for work/unconditional cash transfer							
Month	July 2020	August 2020	September 2020	October 2020	November 2020	December 2020	Total
Male	Planned: 3 900 Actual: 2 887	Planned: 3 900 Actual: 2 789	Planned: 3 900 Actual: 4 117	Planned: 3 900 Actual: 5 017	Planned: 3 900 Actual: 4 587	Planned: 3 900 Actual: 4 008	Planned: 3 900 Actual: 12 379
Female	Planned: 9 100 Actual: 3 004	Planned: 9 100 Actual: 2 689	Planned: 9 100 Actual: 3 995	Planned: 9 100 Actual: 4 821	Planned: 9 100 Actual: 4 399	Planned: 9 100 Actual: 3 850	Planned: 9 100 Actual: 11 893
Total Cash Value	Planned: 0 Actual: 916 395	Planned: 1 304 000 Actual: 896 845	Planned: 1 044 000 Actual: 795 520	Planned: 1 044 000 Actual: 1 045 455	Planned: 1 044 000 Actual: 1 727 900	Planned: 1 044 000 Actual: 1 230 165	Planned: 1 044 000 Actual: 6 612 280
Cash+ livestock							
Month	July 2020	August 2020	September 2020	October 2020	November 2020	December 2020	Total
Male	Planned: 3 340 Actual: 2 038	Planned: 3 340 Actual: 1 414	Planned: 3 440 Actual: 1 497	Planned: 7 215 Actual: 3 468	Planned: 7 215 Actual: 3 125	Planned: 7 215 Actual: 2 323	Planned: 7 215 Actual: 5 307
Female	Planned: 3 440 Actual: 1 958	Planned: 3 340 Actual: 1 359	Planned: 3 340 Actual: 1 438	Planned: 7 215 Actual: 3 332	Planned: 7 215 Actual: 3 003	Planned: 7 215 Actual: 2 231	Planned: 7 215 Actual: 5 098
Total Cash Value	Planned: 690 800 Actual: 399 200	Planned: 553 200 Actual: 280 380	Planned: 553 200 Actual: 430 310	Planned: 1 265 950 Actual: 1 180 860	Planned: 1 114 950 Actual: 577 770	Planned: 1 114 950 Actual: 402 530	Planned: 5 293 050 Actual: 3 271 050
Long-term cash and livelihoods							
Month	July 2020	August 2020	September 2020	October 2020	November 2020	December 2020	Total
Male	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 324	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 879	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 656	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 673	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 576	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 709	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 1 086
Female	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 312	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 845	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 630	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 647	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 553	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 682	Planned: 1 100 Actual: 1 044
Total Cash Value	Planned: 0 Actual: 34 980	Planned: 0 Actual: 82 100	Planned: 0 Actual: 52 600	Planned: 0 Actual: 97 530	Planned: 0 Actual: 79 030	Planned: 0 Actual: 103 750	Planned: 0 Actual: 449 990
Cash+ agriculture and Cash+ IDP garden							
Month	July 2020	August 2020	September 2020	October 2020	November 2020	December 2020	Total
Male	Planned: 32 708 Actual: 1 984	Planned: 32 708 Actual: 5 263	Planned: 32 708 Actual: 7 955	Planned: 32 708 Actual: 11 470	Planned: 32 708 Actual: 8 779	Planned: 32 708 Actual: 6 126	Planned: 32 708 Actual: 22 053
Female	Planned: 14 017 Actual: 1 906	Planned: 14 017 Actual: 5 057	Planned: 14 017 Actual: 7 644	Planned: 14 017 Actual: 11 021	Planned: 14 017 Actual: 8 435	Planned: 14 017 Actual: 5 885	Planned: 14 017 Actual: 21 188
Total Cash Value	Planned: 0 Actual: 787 088	Planned: 0 Actual: 700 823	Planned: 0 Actual: 1 004 090	Planned: 0 Actual: 1 434 433	Planned: 0 Actual: 1 202 319	Planned: 0 Actual: 1 147 664	Planned: 0 Actual: 6 276 417

Appendix 5. Logical framework OSRO/SOM/007/USA

Results chain	Indicators			If not achieved, explain why	If applicable/ follow-up action to be taken
	Indicators	Baseline	End target (expected value at project completion)		
Expected result	Household food security improved, food production restored and livestock assets protected				
Outcome 1: Food production restored, while increasing immediate access to food (Cash+)	% households with acceptable fcs	53%	65%	67%	
	Reduced Coping Strategies	14.8	12	4.5	
	Crop yield	1.67 tons/ha	2.1 tons/ha	1.90 tons/ha	Desert locust and floods affected some farms destroying the crops
Output 1.1: Farming and agropastoral families secure a harvest (Gu 2020)	Number of farming households supported	0		17 800	
Output 1.2: Pastoral women, children and vulnerable family members left with few animals have improved milk supply	Number of pastoral households supported	0	9 100	9 100	
Output 1.3: Coastal community households have enhanced and diversified income sources and food consumption from fisheries	Number of coastal households supported			810	
Outcome 2: Enhanced production and resilience against shocks in rural communities	Resilience Capacity Index	44.8	55	56.7	
Output 2.1.a: Farmer Field schools are established and running					
Output 2.1.b: (Agro)pastoral Field Schools are established and running	Number of (agro) pastoral	0	6	6	

Results chain	Indicators			If not achieved, explain why	If applicable/ follow-up action to be taken
	Indicators	Baseline	End target <i>(expected value at project completion)</i>		
Expected result	Household food security improved, food production restored and livestock assets protected				
	field schools established				
Output 2.1.c: Coastal Fisher Schools are established and running	Coastal Fisher Households reached			70	
Output 2.2: Enhanced water catchments	Number of water catchments enhanced	0	6	6	
Outcome 3: Animal and plant pests and diseases are monitored and controlled					
Output 3.1: Vaccination campaign is carried out against CCPP	Number of goats vaccinated	0	11 500 000	11 408 578	
Output 3.2: Community Animal Health Workers trained	Number of CAHWs trained	0	40	40	
Output 3.3: Enhanced monitoring and control of Fall Armyworm in southern Somlia (Bay and Bakool)					

Appendix 6. Implementing partners OSRO/SOM/908/USA

Phase/Season	State	Region	District	Implementing partner (full name)	Nature of intervention	Number of HHs
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Awdal	Baki	Somaliland Improvement and Resilient Initiative Organisation	Cash for work and unconditional cash transfers (CFW/UCT)	700
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Awdal	Borama	Somaliland Improvement and Resilient Initiative Organisation	CFW/UCT	700
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Awdal	Lughaye	Focus Aid and Development Organisation	CFW/UCT	897
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Awdal	Zeylac	Focus Aid and Development Organisation	CFW/UCT	898
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Unique Vision Research and Development organisation	CFW/UCT	700
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Sanaag	Ceerigabo	Unique Vision Research and Development organisation	CFW/UCT	899
Phase 9A	Puntland	Sanaag	Laasqoray	Agency for Relief and Development	CFW/UCT	700
Phase 9A	Puntland	Sool	Taleex	Frontier Development Organisation	CFW/UCT	599
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Togdheere	Burco	Steadfast Voluntary Organisation	CFW/UCT	600
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Togdheere	Buhoodle	Somaliland Youth Development and Voluntary Organisation.	CFW/UCT	600
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Togdheere	Owdweyne	Somaliland Agricultural Organisation	CFW/UCT	700
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Togdheere	Sheikh	Somaliland Agricultural Organisation	CFW/UCT	600
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Youth Volunteers for Development and Environment Conservation	CFW/UCT	900
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeisa	Agency for Humanity Initiative Organisation	CFW/UCT	900
Phase 9A	Puntland	Nugaal	Burtinle	Agency for Resilience Initiative Network	CFW/UCT	700
Phase 9A	Puntland	Nugaal	Eyl	Asaas Action Solution	CFW/UCT	700
Phase 9A	Puntland	Nugaal	Garoowe	Agency for Resilience Initiative Network	CFW/UCT	850
Phase 9A	Hirshabelle	Hiraan	Beletweyne	Gender Education Empowerment & Leadership Organisation	CFW/UCT	700
Phase 9A	Galmudug	Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Action Relief Somalia	CFW/UCT	700
Phase 9A	Galmudug	Galgaduud	Cadaado	Action Relief Somalia	CFW/UCT	700
Phase 9A	Galmudug	Galgaduud	Dhusamareeb	Deh Relief Somalia	CFW/UCT	700
Phase 9A	Galmudug	Mudug	South Gaalkacyo	Deh Relief Somalia	CFW/UCT	699
Phase 9A	Galmudug	Mudug	North Gaalkacyo	Agency for Grassroots relief and Humanity	CFW/UCT	689
Phase 9A	Galmudug	Mudug	Galdogob	Agency for Grassroots relief and Humanity	CFW/UCT	681
Phase 9A	Galmudug	Mudug	Hobyo	Rasawad Welfare Association	CFW/UCT	700
Phase 9A	Galmudug	Mudug	Jariban	Daadal Network Organisation	CFW/UCT	700

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Phase/Season	State	Region	District	Implementing partner (full name)	Nature of intervention	Number of HHs
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Awdal	Borama	Focus Aid and Development Organisation	UCT	598
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Awdal	Baki	Agency for Humanity Initiative Organisation	UCT	599
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Awdal	Lughaye	Daadal Network Organisation	UCT	788
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Awdal	Zeylac	Focus Aid and Development Organisation	UCT	789
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeisa	Grassroot Support for Humanity Organisation	UCT	593
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Grassroot Support for Humanity Organisation	UCT	595
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Togdheere	Burco	Somaliland Youth Development and Voluntary Organisation.	UCT	600
Phase 9B	Puntland	Sool	Taleex	Himilo Organisation for Development	UCT	596
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Sanaag	Ceerigaabo	Unique Vision Research and Development organisation	UCT	599
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Sanaag	Ceel Afweyne	Agency for Humanity Initiative Organisation	UCT	599
Phase 9B	Puntland	Sanaag	Iskushuban	Humanitarian Assistance Drought Management Organisation	UCT	600
Phase 9B	Puntland	Bari	Garowe	Agency for Resilience Initiative Network	UCT	599
Phase 9B	Puntland	Nugaal	North Gaalkacyo	Agency for Grassroots relief and Humanity	UCT	596
Phase 9B	Galmudug	Mudug	South Gaalkacyo	Deh Relief Somalia	UCT	593
Phase 9B	Galmudug	Mudug	Galdogob	Agency for Grassroots relief and Humanity	UCT	600
Phase 9B	Galmudug	Mudug	Hobyo	Peace and Development Action	UCT	596
Phase 9B	Galmudug	Mudug	Jariban	Daadal Network Organisation	UCT	593
Phase 9B	Galmudug	Mudug	Dhusamareeb	Deh Relief Somalia	UCT	600
Phase 9B	Galmudug	Galgaduud	Cabudwaaq	Action Relief Somalia	UCT	597
Phase 9B	Galmudug	Galgaduud	Cadaado	Action Relief Somalia	UCT	600
Phase 9B	Galmudug	Galgaduud	Beletweyne	Peace and Development Action	UCT	593
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Awdal	Lughaye	Somaliland improvement and resilience initiative organization	Cash+ livestock	1 080
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Woqooyi Galbeed	Hargeisa	Grassroot Support for Humanity Organization	Cash+ livestock	1 080
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Candle of Hope	Cash+ livestock	840
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Sanaag	Laasqoray	Frontier Development Organization	Cash+ livestock	1 080
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Awdal	Baki&Borama	Agency for Humanity Initiative Organization	Cash+ livestock	1 000
Phase 9A	Puntland	Nugaal	Garowe	Agency for Resilience Initiative Network	Cash+ livestock	1 079

Appendix 6. Implementing partners OSRO/SOM/908/USA

Phase/Season	State	Region	District	Implementing partner (full name)	Nature of intervention	Number of HHs
Phase 9A	Galmudug	Galgadud	Dhusamarre b	DEH Relief Somalia	Cash+ livestock	719
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Sanaag	Ceel Afweyn	Unique Vision Research and Development Organization	Cash+ livestock	499
Phase 9A	Somaliland	Sanaag	Laasqoray	Frontier Development Organization	Cash+ livestock	500
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Awdal	Borama	African Aid Initiatives	Cash+ livestock	999
Phase 9B	Puntland	Mudug	Galdogob	Agency for Grassroot Relief and Humanity	Cash+ livestock	845
Phase 9B	Puntland	Mudug	N. Galkacyo	Agency for Grassroot Relief and Humanity	Cash+ livestock	995
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Awdal	Baki	Agency for Humanity Initiative Organization	Cash+ livestock	977
Phase 9B	Puntland	Sanaag	Laasqoray	Agency for Relief and Development	Cash+ livestock	748
Phase 9B	Puntland	Nugaal	Burtinle	Agency for Resilience Initiative Network	Cash+ livestock	800
Phase 9B	Puntland	Nugaal	Garowe	Agency for Resilience Initiative Network	Cash+ livestock	1 244
Phase 9B	Puntland	Mudug	Jaribaan	Dadaal Network Organization	Cash+ livestock	899
Phase 9B	Puntland	Nugaal	Eyl	Action Against Hunger	Unconditional cash	300
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Candle of Hope Foundation	Unconditional cash	298
Phase 9B	Somaliland	Awdal	Zeylac	Focus Aid Organization	Unconditional cash	396
Phase 9B (cyclone GATI Response)	Puntland	Bari	Bossaso	Action Against Hunger	Unconditional cash	393
Phase 9B (cyclone GATI Response)	Puntland	Bari	Iskushban	Action Against Hunger	Unconditional cash	390
Phase 9B (common cost reprogramming)	Somaliland	Woqooyi Galbeed	Berbera	Candle of Hope Foundation	Unconditional cash	297
Phase 9B (common cost reprogramming)	Somaliland	Awdal	Zeylac	Focus Aid Organization	Unconditional cash	379
Gu 2021	Hirshabelle	Hiraan	Beletweyne	Somali Trust Aid	Cash +Ag	1 650
Gu 2021	South West	Bay	Xudur	Sustainable African Development Initiative	Cash +Ag	1 150
Gu 2021	Hirshabelle	Middle Shabelle	Afgooye	KAASHIF	Cash +Ag	2 050
Gu 2021	South West	Bay	Baydhaba	Intellectuals For Charity And Development	Cash +Ag	3 750
Gu 2021	South West	Bay	Baydhaba	Jubaland Development Organization(Jdo)	Cash +Ag	2 550
Gu 2021	South West	Lower Shabelle	Marka	Sustainable Development And Peace Building Initiatives	Cash +Ag	4 700
Gu 2021	South West	Lower Shabelle	Qoryooley	Alternative Solution To Somali Indigenous Farmers	Cash +Ag	2 900
Karaan 2019	Somaliland	Woqooyi Galbeed	Gebiley	Dadaal Network Organization	Cash +Ag	900

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Phase/Season	State	Region	District	Implementing partner (full name)	Nature of intervention	Number of HHs
Karaan 2019	Somaliland	Wooqoyi Galbead	Hargeysa	Dadaal Network Organization	Cash +Ag	600
Karaan 2019	Somaliland	Togdheer	Borama	Steadfast Voluntary Organization	Cash +Ag	1 040
Karaan 2019	Somaliland	Togdheer	Baki	Somaliland Improvement And Resilience Initiative Organization	Cash +Ag	500
Gu 2020	Jubaland	Middle Juba	Bu'aale	Asaas Action Solution	Cash +Ag	950
Gu 2020	Jubaland	Middle Juba	Jilib	Asaas Action Solution	Cash +Ag	1 550
Gu 2020	Jubaland	Lower Juba	Jamaame	Somali Enlight Development Organization	Cash +Ag	1 200
Deyr 2020	South West	Bay	Baydhaba	Intellectuals For Charity And Development	Cash +Ag	2 650
Deyr 2020	Hirshabelle	Hiraan	Beletweyne	Peace And Development Action	Cash +Ag	2 500
Deyr 2020	South West	Bay	Quansaxdh eere	Somali Enlight Development Organization	Cash +Ag	1 900
Deyr 2020	South West	Bay	Burhakaba	Access For Relief And Development	Cash +Ag	1 400
Deyr 2020	South West	Bay	Diinsoor	Mustaqbal Development and Relief Organization	Cash +Ag	1 420

Appendix 7. Implementing partners OSRO/SOM/007/USA

Name	Type (NGO/community-based organization/ government)	Total funds transferred (USD)
Access for Relief and NGO Development (ACRED)	NGO	18 591
Alternative Solution to Somali Indigenous Farmers (ASIOF)	NGO	32 730
Banadir Development Foundation (BADEF)	NGO	42 879
Benadir Livestock Professional Association (BENALPA)	Livestock Professional Association	346 108
Candle of Hope Foundation	NGO	32 394
Central Regions Livestock Professional Association (CERELPA)	Livestock Professional Association	846 400
Community Development Initiative (CDI) Somalia	NGO	17 870
Focus Aid and Development Organization	NGO	42 619
Jubaland Development Organization	NGO	15 235
Kaashif		17 250
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, South West State	Government	77 578
Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Hirshabelle	Government	20 000
Ministry of Agriculture Development, Somaliland	Government	44 932
Ministry of Agriculture, Jubaland	Government	8 648
Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources, Puntland	Government	37 071
Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry, Puntland	Government	652 760
Ministry of Livestock and Fishery Development, Somaliland	Government	698 302
Ministry of Livestock Forestry and Range, Jubaland	Government	13 300
Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, South West State	Government	13 300
Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range, Hirshabelle	Government	13 300
Ministry of Livestock, Galmudug	Government	13 300
Mustaqbal Development and Relief Organization (MUDRO)	Government	25 421
One Earth Future Foundation Inc	NGO	96 272
Puntland Livestock Professional Association (PULPA)	NGO	48 100
Somali Emergency Aid (SEA)	NGO	22 500
Somali Enlight Development Organization	NGO	69 370
Somali Relief and Development Action (SRDA)	NGO	29 540
Somali Trust Aid	NGO	19 010
South West Livestock Professional Association (SOWELPA)	Livestock Professional Association	213 415
Support International Rescue (SIR)	NGO	32 210
Wadajir Rural Development Organization	NGO	35 124
STS International Solidarity	NGO	23 221

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