



M&E MANUAL

Somalia Food Systems Resilience
Project (FSRP)



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Abbreviations and Acronyms – FSRP Somalia

AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CBP	Capacity Building Plan
CDDC	Community-Driven Development Committee
CIG	Common Interest Group
CNA	Capacity Needs Assessment
DG	Director General
SPC	State Project Coordinator
SPCU	State Project Coordination Unit
SPSC	State Project Steering Committee
STAC	State Technical Advisory Committee
STD	State Technical Department
STT	State Technical Team
EDMG	Enterprise Development Matching Grant
EMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
GIS	Geographical Information System
GoS	Government of Somalia
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRM	Grievance Redress Service

ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IDA	International Development Association
IFR	Interim Financial Report
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MCI	Multi-community Investment
MGM	Matching Grants Manual
MIS	Management Information System
MOPE	Market-Oriented Producer Enterprise
MTR	Mid-term Review
FSRP	Food Security and Resilience Project
NMES	National Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist
NPC	National Project Coordinator
NPCU	National Project Coordination Unit
NPSC	National Project Steering Committee
NRM	Natural Resource Management
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
OAG	Office of the Auditor General
ODK	Open Data Kit
PAD	Project Appraisal Document

PDO	Project Development Objective
PICD	Participatory Integrated Community Development
PIM	Project Implementation Manual
PIU	Project Implementation Unit
PO	Producer Organization
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RBM	Results-Based Management
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SOE	Statement of Expenditure
SP	Service Provider
STE	Short Term Expert
TIMPs	Technologies, Innovations, and Management Practices
ToC	Theory of Change
VC	Value Chain
VCUG	Value Chain Upgrading Grant
VMG	Vulnerable and Marginalized Group
VMGP	Vulnerable and Marginalized Group Plan
WB	World Bank

FOREWORD

The Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) is a five-year regional initiative implemented by the Government of Somalia with support from the World Bank. The objective of the program is to strengthen the resilience of Somalia's food systems by improving agricultural productivity, supporting climate-smart agriculture and livestock systems, and enhancing access to markets and financial services. The program is designed to empower smallholder farmers, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists, producer organizations, and other value chain actors through investments in institutional capacity, rural infrastructure, and inclusive service delivery mechanisms.

An effective M&E manual is essential in guiding project implementation. In this regard, FSRP incorporates a comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) manual that operates through a decentralized structure involving national and state levels. The manual outlines the approach and mechanisms for tracking the achievement of project outcomes and impacts. It also provides clarity on the project's goals and objectives, the logical links among inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes, and highlights key assumptions and risks that could influence project success.

The purpose of this M&E manual is to improve project performance by ensuring activities are implemented as planned, from resource mobilization to delivery of outputs and the realization of outcomes and impacts. Data and insights generated through M&E processes will support evidence-based decision-making across all levels of implementation. The manual promotes a results-based M&E culture to enhance accountability, efficiency, and effectiveness throughout the project lifecycle. To achieve this, the project will prioritize investments in key food and livestock value chains, and target beneficiary groups including vulnerable households, women, youth, and community-based organizations.

The Project will support community-driven development initiatives, strengthen producer organizations, and promote inclusive value chain development. Specifically, FSRP will finance activities aimed at building the capacity of local institutions, supporting the development of market infrastructure, upgrading priority value chains, improving natural resource management, and enhancing the capacity of government institutions to support resilient, community-led development. Through these initiatives, the program aligns with Somalia's National Development Plan, strengthens food security, and contributes to the broader goals of regional integration and long-term food systems resilience.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Monitoring, Evaluation (M&E) is a critical component of the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP). It enables project implementers, coordinators, stakeholders, and beneficiaries to assess progress, ensure accountability, and identify corrective actions necessary to achieve the Project Development Objective (PDO). The FSRP seeks to enhance the resilience of Somalia's food systems by improving agricultural productivity, strengthening market access, supporting climate-smart agriculture, and building institutional and policy capacity across key agricultural and livestock value chains.
2. This Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) manual provides strategic and technical guidance for efficient and effective implementation of the project in alignment with the Project Appraisal Document (PAD) and Project Implementation Manual (PIM). It outlines the methodology for tracking the program's performance toward achieving the PDO: *"To increase the resilience of food systems and preparedness for food insecurity in project areas."* The M&E system is structured around a Theory of Change and focuses on measuring results through key outcome indicators including: i) number of direct beneficiaries receiving agriculture or livestock-related assets or services (with a gender-disaggregated target of at least 30% women), ii) number of farmers adopting improved climate-smart agriculture technologies, and iii) percentage of targeted communities with functional early warning and response systems.
3. To foster inclusivity and ownership, the FSRP emphasizes participatory approaches in monitoring and evaluation through a decentralized structure and community-driven development mechanisms. A participatory M&E (PME) system will be supported by a robust digital Management Information System (MIS), enabling real-time monitoring of progress against targets outlined in the results framework. The MIS will facilitate timely reporting, data analysis, and decision-making across various project components.
4. This manual also outlines standard indicators, measurement tools, data collection methods, reporting formats, and timelines to support project staff, partners, and relevant government institutions in executing their roles effectively. It also specifies the types and frequency of reports required, as well as the responsibilities of different actors at various implementation levels. Ultimately, this manual promotes a culture of evidence-based learning and adaptive management ensuring the program delivers on its objectives and contributes to long-term resilience and food security for the people of Somalia.

CHAPTER: 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

5. This section offers a concise overview of the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP), highlighting the challenges it aims to tackle, the program's scope, its Project Development Objective (PDO), the technical design, and the arrangements for coordination and implementation.
6. The Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) is a five-year development initiative led by the Government of Somalia with support from the World Bank, as part of a broader regional program across Eastern and Southern Africa. The program is designed to address persistent challenges related to food insecurity, low agricultural productivity, climate vulnerability, weak institutional capacity, and limited access to markets and services. Somalia's food systems remain highly susceptible to shocks such as droughts, floods, and conflict, which continually undermine livelihoods and development gains. FSRP seeks to break this cycle by strengthening the foundations of resilience in food systems and enhancing preparedness for food insecurity.
7. The **Project Development Objective (PDO)** is *"to increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in targeted project areas."* The program adopts a systems-based approach that integrates key interventions in agriculture, livestock, rangeland management, market systems, and institutional capacity strengthening.
8. FSRP is structured around several core components: (i) Rebuilding and strengthening agricultural and livestock public services; (ii) Sustainable landscape management to improve water availability and rangeland conditions; (iii) Enhancing regional and domestic market linkages, including infrastructure and access to finance; (iv) Strengthening institutions and policies; (v) A Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) for rapid response to emerging crises; and (vi) Project coordination, Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning (MEL).
9. The program employs a decentralized and participatory implementation model involving national ministries, federal member states, local authorities, and community institutions. It emphasizes inclusivity, with targeted support for smallholder farmers, pastoralists, women, youth, producer organizations, and vulnerable groups. Coordination is led by the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), working in collaboration with line ministries and development partners.

10. Through these interventions, FSRP aims to build long-term resilience, improve food and nutrition security, and promote sustainable livelihoods for communities across Somalia's fragile and food-insecure regions.

1.2 The Project Context

11. Agriculture is the backbone of Somalia's economy, contributing approximately 80% of the country's GDP and employing nearly 70% of the population¹, particularly in rural and peri-urban areas. The sector includes crop production, livestock, and fisheries, with livestock alone accounting for around 40% of GDP and 80% of export earnings². Despite its economic significance, Somalia's agriculture and food systems remain highly vulnerable due to decades of conflict, recurrent droughts, floods, and weak institutional and market structures. These systemic challenges have resulted in chronic food insecurity, widespread poverty, and limited resilience to climate shocks. According to recent national assessments, over 4.3 million people face acute food insecurity, with rural households, agro-pastoralists, and pastoralists being disproportionately affected³.

12. The fragility of Somalia's food systems is further exacerbated by limited access to quality inputs, inadequate extension services, poor market integration, and underdeveloped value chains. These constraints hinder productivity and limit opportunities for subsistence farmers and pastoralists to transition toward more resilient and market-oriented livelihoods. Additionally, infrastructure deficits including poor road access, lack of storage and processing facilities, and weak financial and digital inclusion undermine commercialization and increase post-harvest losses. Climate change further compounds the situation, with more frequent and severe weather events disrupting food production and livelihoods.

13. To overcome these barriers, Somalia's agricultural transformation must focus on aggregation, commercialization, and improved market participation, especially for subsistence producers. This requires coordinated investments in producer organization, rural infrastructure, access to financial services, and strengthened extension systems. Through the FSRP, these strategic interventions aim to enhance the resilience, productivity, and market integration of Somalia's food and livestock value chains, ultimately contributing to improved livelihoods and food security for vulnerable communities.

¹ <https://www.fao.org/hand-in-hand/hih-investment-forum-2025/somalia/en>

² <https://napglobalnetwork.org/2023/05/somalia-adaptation-strategies-livestock-fisheries/>

³ <https://www.ipcinfo.org/ipcinfo-website/alerts-archive/issue-86/en/>

14. The Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) is designed in response to these challenges, aligning with Somalia’s national development priorities and global resilience agendas. The program supports the **Somalia National Development Plan (NDP-9)**, particularly its goals on economic development, food security, climate resilience, and institutional strengthening. It is also consistent with regional and global frameworks, including the **African Union’s Malabo Declaration**, the **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** especially SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 13 (Climate Action) and the **World Bank’s Climate Change Action Plan**.

1.3 Alignment of Policies at Global, National, and State Levels

15. The FSRP aims to enhance food systems resilience by strengthening productive capacities, building inclusive value chains, improving natural resource management, and scaling up climate-smart practices. The project also promotes inclusive participation, especially of women, youth, and vulnerable groups, while supporting institutions at federal, state, and community levels to deliver services effectively.

16. The Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) is designed to address the core challenges facing Somalia’s agriculture and food systems, with full alignment to the country’s national priorities and key international frameworks. At the national level, FSRP directly supports the Somalia National Development Plan (NDP-9)⁴, which prioritizes inclusive economic growth, food and nutrition security, natural resource management, and climate resilience. The program contributes to the NDP’s goal of building a productive and competitive agricultural sector that can sustainably reduce poverty, generate jobs, and improve resilience to shocks, particularly among smallholder farmers and pastoralist communities.

17. FSRP is also aligned with the Somalia Food Systems Transformation Pathway developed under the 2021 UN Food Systems Summit⁵, which calls for a shift toward more resilient, inclusive, and market-oriented food systems. The program directly responds to this call by investing in value chain development, climate-smart production, and institutional capacity building at federal, state, and community levels.

18. At the global level, FSRP contributes to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 1 (No Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger), and SDG 13 (Climate Action)⁶. The

⁴ <http://nwm.unescwa.org/index.php/resources/316>

⁵ https://www.unfoodsystemshub.org/docs/unfoodsystemslibraries/national-pathways/somalia/2021-09-22-en-somalia-food-systems-pathways.pdf?sfvrsn=c47ff654_1

⁶ <http://sdgs.un.org/goalspc>

program also supports Somalia’s commitments under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the African Union’s Malabo Declaration, which advocates for accelerated agricultural growth, improved livelihoods, and increased investment in agriculture. In addition, the program aligns with the World Bank’s Climate Change Action Plan and Jobs and Economic Transformation (JET) framework under the IDA-20 replenishment, focusing on inclusive growth and resilience in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

19. The FSRP will also complement existing government and partner initiatives such as the Somalia Water for Agro-pastoral Productivity and Resilience (Biyoole) Project⁷, by scaling up investments in productive infrastructure, early warning systems, climate information services, and market access. Furthermore, the program introduces a strong focus on digital agriculture, financial inclusion, and strengthening agricultural extension systems ensuring that services are decentralized, gender-responsive, and climate-resilient.
20. FSRP is structured to facilitate Somalia’s transition from humanitarian dependence to long-term development through the transformation of rural and pastoral livelihoods. It will support the commercialization of agriculture and livestock by promoting value addition, enhancing access to finance and markets, and building resilient food systems. The program will also pilot integrated investments in peri-urban agriculture and climate-smart innovations in select regions. Through these interventions, FSRP not only supports Somalia’s development vision but also reinforces global and regional commitments to resilient, inclusive, and sustainable food systems.

1.4 Project Development Objective (PDO)

21. The objective of the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) is to reduce food insecurity and build resilience in food systems across targeted project areas. All relevant indicators will be disaggregated by gender (men and women) and age (youth and adult).
22. Progress toward achieving this objective will be monitored and evaluated through the following key indicators:
 1. Percentage reduction in food insecure people in the project-targeted areas.
 2. Number of farmers adopting resilience-enhancing technologies and practices, with at least 30% of beneficiaries being female.

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3. Increase in land area under sustainable landscape management practices (measured in hectares).
4. Percentage increase in volume of agricultural and livestock production sold on domestic and regional markets.
5. Number of policy products related to agriculture, livestock, natural resources management, and food systems resilience adopted with the project's support.

1.5 Project Scope

1.5.1 Project target areas

23. The Project will be implemented in the following 6 states of Somalia: Jubaland, South-West, Galmudug, Hirshabelle, Puntland, and Somaliland, with each participating FMS expected to sign a subsidiary agreement. Within each State, the project will be implemented in 8 selected districts, to be identified on the basis of several inclusion and exclusion criteria. The exclusion criteria include;

- 1) Districts that are inaccessible due to high levels of insecurity,
- 2) Districts with large swathes of contested lands leading to significant challenges in complying with environmental and social safeguards, and
- 3) Districts having large investment projects similar to S-FSRP. Districts where one or more exclusion criteria are applicable, are to be ruled out as part of the initial set of priority target districts.

From the shortlisted districts post-exclusion, the set of districts to be prioritized for implementation under SFSRP will be finalized. The inclusion criteria for FMS districts included;

1. Potential for impact within the priority value chain in terms of farmer coverage, potential productivity gap to be bridged, and maturity of specific value chain within the district.
2. Implementation readiness in terms of systems, existing institutions, and infrastructure. The Project may choose to adopt a phased implementation approach wherein districts with low implementation readiness will be entered into after initial systemic capacity building.
3. Districts with a high presence of vulnerable and marginalized communities are to be prioritized.
4. Districts wherein existing investments of complementary nature are ongoing are to be prioritized. For e.g., Districts with existing water point investments under the Biyoole and

Barwaaqo projects, as well as those under the Horn of Africa groundwater project, may be prioritized to support complementing investments in agriculture and livestock support areas. Here, the focus will be on making synergistic investments for maximum impact without duplication, and

5. Districts, where investments may lead to spillover effects or regional impact, will be prioritized. This may include districts with major market or urban consumption centers critical to successful downstream value chain impact.

1.5.2 Target beneficiaries

24. The Project will directly benefit an estimated **350,000** small farmers, agro-pastoralists and nomadic pastoralists, agriculture and livestock-based enterprises, financial services providers, Disruptive Agriculture Technology organizations, and agriculture research and extension institutions, of which at least 30 percent will be female. The tentative distribution by state is shown below (table 2.1). The beneficiaries will be farmers and pastoralists in **Galmudug, Puntland, South West State, Jubaland, Hirshabelle, and Somaliland**. Among the benefits, Project will provide benefits in the form of access to improved water sources for multiple uses (domestic, livestock, agriculture, and horticulture); agricultural (livestock and crops) extension, infrastructure upgrade; technical education, short term training, TIMPs packages, access to credit, access to inputs, aggregation, and market linkage.

Table 1. Project Beneficiaries

Project Beneficiaries	Somaliland	Puntland	Galmudug	South West State	Hirshabelle	Jubbaland	Total
Total	60,000	55,000	55,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	350,000
Of which are women	18,000	16500	16500	18,000	18,000	18,000	105,000

1.5.3 Project Components

25. The Project has five technical components. These are (1) Rebuilding Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity; (2) Supporting the sustainable development of Natural Resources for Resilient Agriculture Landscapes; (3) Getting to markets; (4) Promoting a greater focus on food systems resilience in policy-making; (5) Project coordination and knowledge

management. (**Error! Reference source not found.**). A brief description of what each component entails is presented next.

FSRP Project Components



26. Component 1: Rebuilding Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity. This focuses on strengthening agricultural research and development (R&D), information, and innovation systems across crop, livestock, and aquaculture sectors. Key activities under implementation include the enhancement of agricultural extension services and community-based technology transfer, the promotion of digital agriculture solutions, and progress in land demarcation and property registration initiatives. The component also advances the adoption of climate-smart technologies and practices, supports the development of policy options that promote resilience, and introduces post-harvest food loss mitigation technologies.

27. Component 2: Supporting the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources Resilient Agricultural Landscapes. This focuses on the rehabilitation and development of irrigation infrastructure, including irrigated cropland leveling and the strengthening of related organizational capacities. Key activities under this component also include water management landscaping and infrastructure development for both crop production and livestock systems, alongside the promotion of sustainable rangeland management practices.

28. **Component 3: Getting to markets.** This component focuses on improving market access through investments in the rehabilitation and development of key productive infrastructure. Activities under this component include the rehabilitation and leveling of irrigated crop-land, coupled with the strengthening of organizational capacities to support these interventions. The component also advances water management landscaping and infrastructure development for both crop and livestock systems. Sustainable rangeland management practices are being promoted to ensure long-term productivity and ecosystem health.
29. **Component 4: Promoting a greater focus on food systems' resilience in policymaking.** This focuses on strengthening the enabling environment for food systems resilience. Key activities include the planning, development, and implementation of policies, strategies, and legal and regulatory reforms, underpinned by relevant analytical work. The component also prioritizes institutional and human capacity building at national and regional levels to enhance program delivery and sustainability.
30. **Component 5: Contingency Emergency Response Component.** This provides financing for eligible emergency expenditures in response to disasters, with activation triggered by a formal request from the government. The Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC) is designed to enable the rapid disbursement of funds to reduce damage to productive infrastructure, ensure business continuity, and accelerate recovery efforts.
31. **Component 6: Project Management and Coordination.** This component focuses finance activities related to national and state-level project coordination, including planning, fiduciary (financial management and procurement), staffing & human resource management at the national level, environmental and social safeguards implementation, monitoring and compliance, development of the MIS and ICT, regular M&E, impact evaluation, communication, knowledge management and citizen engagement.

1.5.4 Project Financing

32. The Project's total cost is estimated at USD 150 million, to be financed with an IDA grant. The resources of the Project will be utilized to support activities as shown below in Table 1.2

Table 1.2: Resource allocation by components

	Component	Cost USD (million)
1.	Component. 1: Agriculture and Livestock public good and services for food security	40
2.	Component. 2: Sustainable landscapes for resilient food systems	50
3.	Component. 3: Regional and domestic markets for food security	20
4.	Component. 4: Institutions, policies, and knowledge for regional food security	25
5.	Component.5: Contingency Emergency Response	0
6.	Component. 6: Project Coordination and Management	15
	Total	150

1.5.5 Project Coordination and Implementation Arrangements

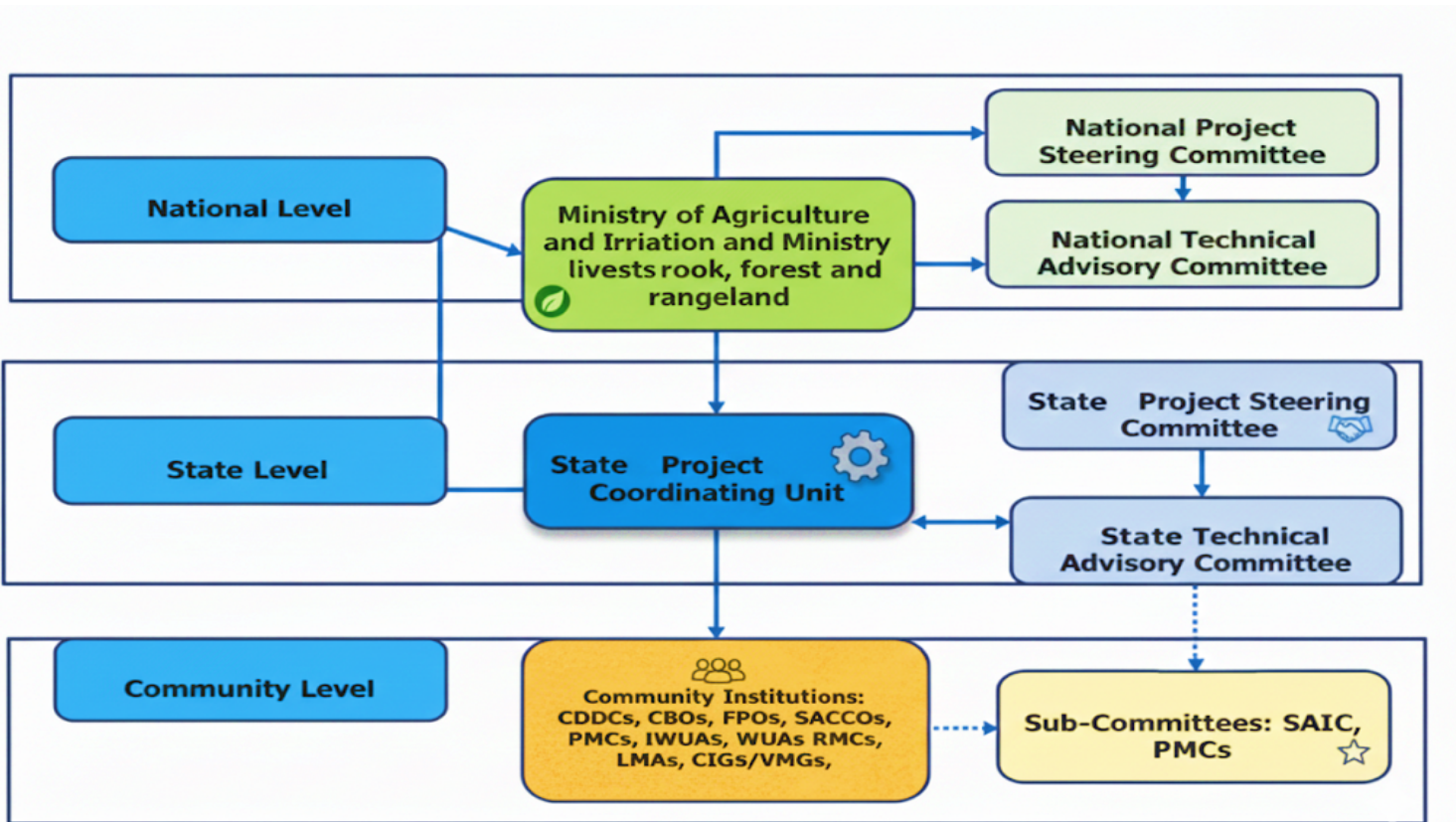
33. Project implementation will follow a three-level institutional arrangement: national, state, and community levels. At the national level, the Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) will serve as the main implementing agency, while the Ministry of Finance (MoF) will represent the Government of Somalia as the borrower. Within MoAI, the project will be anchored in the NPCU. At the state level, participating state will act as executing agencies. The third tier is the community level, where beneficiaries will implement community-led interventions under guidance of local extension services and agri-entrepreneurs.

34. The three-level structure aims to:

- (a) minimize approval layers for faster decision-making and efficient project implementation;
- (b) leverage constitutionally mandated governance structures at national and state levels to the extent possible.

35. To enhance linkages and ownership, participating state and regional authorities will be actively involved in national-level decision-making. They will be represented in the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) by designated senior officials from the Ministry of Agriculture and state authorities. At the state levels, State Project Steering Committees will oversee approval of sub-projects and provide strategic guidance and oversight for state and community-level activities.

36. The National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) will manage day-to-day project coordination at the national level. State Project Coordination Units (SPCUs) will handle day-to-day coordination and management at the state level, and Community Driven Development Committees (CDDCs) will manage community grants and micro-projects at the community level.



1.5.6 Purpose of M&E Manual

37. The manual creates processes and procedures to guide the M&E including social and financial accountability and promotes transparency and prudent use of public resources. This manual provides a framework for synergized M&E within the project. It provides the foundation for a common understanding of the key M&E principles and elements amongst implementation teams and stakeholders. Indicators capable of measuring progress towards achieving project goals and targets at all levels have been identified. The manual also provides for common indicators measurements, measurement tools, templates and techniques for M&E, reporting formats, and timelines for reporting. The users of this manual are mainly project staff directly involved in project-level implementation and management but it can also be used by partners.

1.5.7 Structure of the M&E Manual

38. The manual is designed to give strategic and technical guidance required for efficient and effective project implementation. The manual's design is in tandem with the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), the Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and other operational manuals. The manual is designed with special attention to Project Coordination, Monitoring and Evaluation and Impact Evaluation as specified in the PAD. This M&E Manual is subdivided into five chapters plus key references and annexes.

39. Chapter 1 provided an overview of the FSRP project. Chapter 2 describes the key elements of the M&E framework while Chapter 3 describes in detail how M&E activities will be operationalized in terms of the tools used and roles and responsibilities at each project structure level. Chapter 4 sets out communication and knowledge management strategies for improved project planning, performance and advocacy. Chapter 5 covers key cross-cutting issues that need to be integrated and tracked in the M&E system. Finally, the results framework is shown in **Error! Reference source not found.0.**

CHAPTER: 2. FSRP MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

40. The Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP–Somalia) will establish a robust Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system comprising both continuous progress monitoring and rigorous impact evaluation (IE). The system will integrate social accountability mechanisms designed to ensure meaningful beneficiary participation in program activities through a participatory M&E framework. Participatory M&E is an inclusive process in which stakeholders at multiple levels engage in monitoring and/or evaluating a specific project, program, or

policy; share control over the scope, methodology, and outcomes of the M&E process; and collaborate in identifying and implementing corrective measures.

41. Under this arrangement, each Vulnerable and Marginalized Group (VMG) or Common Interest Group (CIG) will elect two non-committee members—one male and one female—to oversee the monitoring of micro-project activities. The FSRP–Somalia will draw on established regional best practices, including lessons from comparable programs that have successfully deployed web-based, geo-tagged M&E platforms and Management Information Systems (MIS) to capture real-time monitoring data and images for each micro-project. Wherever feasible, all data will be disaggregated by gender and VMG status to enable targeted analysis and reporting.
42. The M&E system will track performance against the results indicators specified in the FSRP–Somalia Results Framework. It will also assess implementation progress against agreed timelines and targets, and monitor resource utilization against budget allocations as set out in the Annual Work Plans and Budgets (AWP&Bs), which constitute the annual performance contract for program delivery. Results will be measured through input–output monitoring, comparing planned investments (including cost and quantity of inputs) with outputs achieved relative to annual targets. Process monitoring will focus on critical operational aspects required to achieve program objectives, such as the timeliness and quality of training and capacity-building initiatives, as well as the effective execution of investment activities.

2.1 Implementation Arrangements for M&E Process and Results

43. The FSRP–Somalia will be anchored on a comprehensive Monitoring, Learning, and Evaluation (MLE) system designed to feed into decision-support platforms, business analytics, and rigorous research studies. A web-based M&E platform and Management Information System (MIS) will be established for data collection and information sharing at the national, state, and community levels. The primary objective will be to strengthen a culture of results-based project management and provide a solid foundation for evidence-based decision-making. These systems will facilitate timely data collection and provide real-time feedback to key stakeholders on progress towards achieving the program’s results. An M&E Specialist at the national level and at the state level will oversee data collection, compilation, and reporting. The program will enhance overall M&E capacity through investment in an ICT-based Agricultural Information Platform and targeted training at all levels. State governments will play a critical role in ensuring the quality and reliability of M&E data in their respective sectors,

as outlined in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM). All implementing agencies will actively participate in data collection, compilation, analysis, and use.

44. At the national level, the M&E Unit within the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) will lead the M&E process. This unit will be supported by a team of specialized experts contracted to design and implement the impact evaluation (IE). The NPCU's M&E Unit will have overall responsibility for coordination, including consolidating data from all implementing entities for quarterly and annual progress reporting, using standardized formats. At the state level, the State Project Coordination Units (SPCUs) will be responsible for leading and managing M&E activities.
45. Community-based institution such as Common Interest Groups (CIGs), Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs), Community-Driven Development Committees (CDDCs), and Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)—will serve as the primary implementing units at the community level. The CDDCs will function as ward-level representative bodies for CIGs, with elected leaders (chairperson, secretary, treasurer, and board members) acting as the voice of beneficiaries in targeted communities.
46. Operating units at the community, state, and national levels will use agreed indicators, relevant custom indicators, and performance narratives to manage and report on the performance of individual implementing mechanisms (IMs), thereby tracking progress toward each unit's objectives. The indicators organized under the program's key result areas. These indicators have been selected to reflect prioritized performance categories and are aligned with the program's objectives, cascading from the desired impact to outcomes and outputs.
47. Each semi-autonomous executing agency with whom a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed under the project. In the signed MoUs there will be clear details on monitoring, information sharing and reporting obligations. Data will be collected and managed by each agency through a designated M&E officer who will be responsible for data collection, collation and reporting to the project MIS.
48. The project will finance necessary equipment, suitable goods, capacity building (training), and to strengthen results and process monitoring at the project level and to equip the respective M&E officers to carry out their responsibilities.
49. An M&E workshop will be carried out immediately upon official launch of the project to familiarize all project staff at the NPCU and SPCUs on the established M&E processes,

responsibilities and accurate reporting in the MIS. The establishment of baselines for key performance indicators (KPIs) will be carried out promptly at the start of the project.

2.2 Overview of M&E Framework

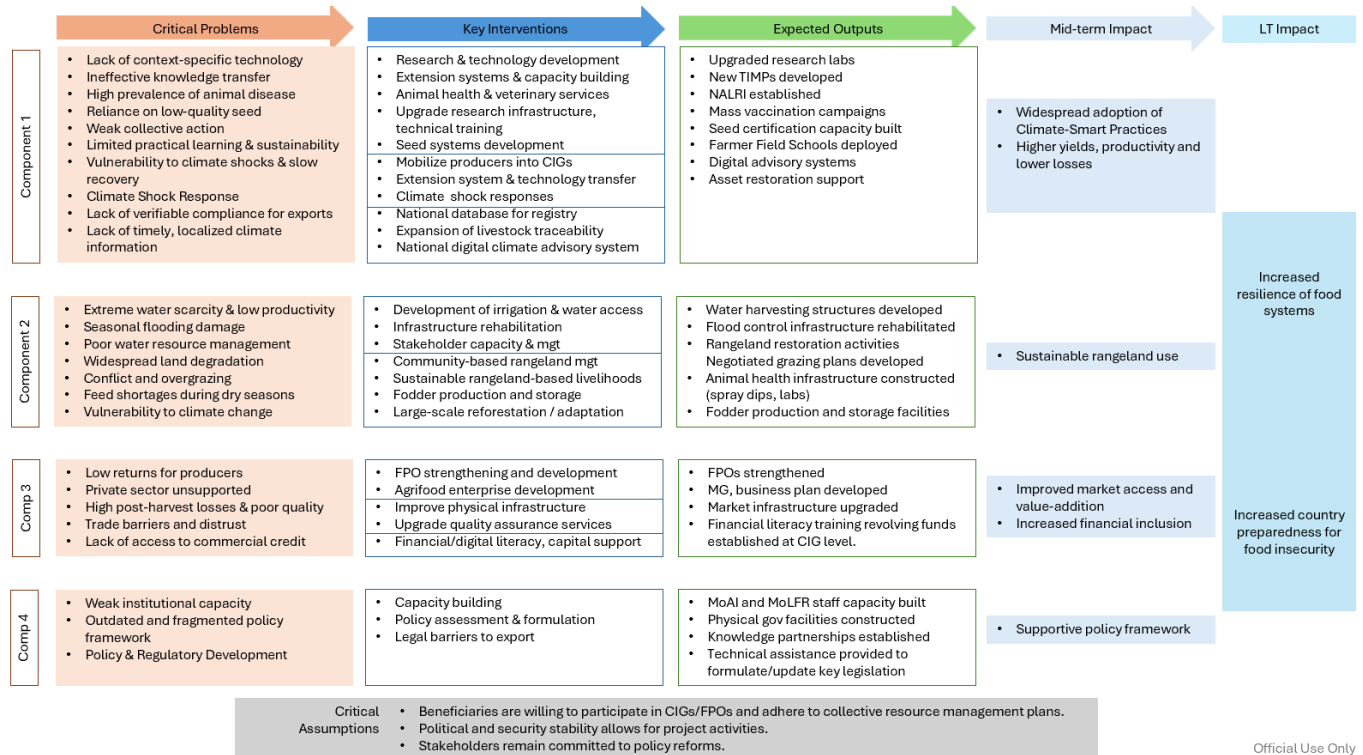
50. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Manual for the Somalia Food Systems Resilience Program (FSRP) outlines the set of management and performance tracking tools to be used across the program. **The Results Framework (RF) (Annex 1.0)** provides the underlying logic for the selection of indicators to be monitored, enabling the tracking of performance from activities to Program Development Objectives (PDOs) and ultimately to the program's overarching goal of enhancing food security. Indicator results and performance narratives will be used to assess progress along the impact pathway and to support adaptive management throughout program implementation.
51. FSRP Somalia interventions will be supported by a comprehensive monitoring, learning, and evaluation system designed to feed into decision-support systems, business analytics, and rigorous analytical studies. A web-based Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) platform and Management Information System (MIS) will be established to facilitate data collection and information sharing at the national, state, and community levels. The primary objective of these systems will be to institutionalize a culture of results-based program management and provide a strong foundation for evidence-based decision-making.
52. The M&E and PMIS systems will be designed to enable timely data collection and provide concurrent feedback to key stakeholders on progress toward the program's key results. A national Program M&E Lead and M&E specialists at both national and state levels will be responsible for data collection, consolidation, and reporting. The program will enhance M&E capacity by investing in an ICT-based Agricultural Information Platform and delivering targeted training at all levels. State governments will play a pivotal role in ensuring the quality and integrity of M&E data collected within their respective technical areas, as outlined in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM).

2.3 Theory of change

41. Theory of change describes how and why change happens, the causal links between inputs, activities, outputs, outcomes and impacts. There are thematic in the project, including i) building producer capacity ii) Value addition investment ecosystem iii) piloting safe urban food system (**Figure 2.0**. There are 10 sub-components, Six in components, each with its own

activities. When these activities are undertaken, 12 outputs are expected to be delivered and subsequent xx outcomes and xx impacts will be achieved.

Figure 2: Theory of Change for FSRP Somalia



Project Implementation and Supervision

42. The National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) will be responsible for the overall implementation of the FSRP Somalia Project under the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI). In implementing the activities supported under this project, the NPCU will work and coordinate closely with the State Project Coordinators (SPCs), Regional/State Ministry of Agriculture Offices, and community-based institutions responsible for delivering project activities at the state and district levels.

43. Project monitoring will be conducted at both the national and state levels. Project supervision will be a continuous process, including:

- State-level supervision:** Field visits at least once per quarter to the district project implementation sites by the State Project Coordinator and technical staff.

- **National-level supervision:** At least two supervision missions annually to each state by the National Project Coordinator and the NPCU technical team. These missions may include members of the Project Steering Committee or other key stakeholders when necessary.

44. The supervision teams will be required to produce situation reports with clear recommendations, which will form part of the project's accountability and reporting framework. Funds advanced for supervision missions must be fully accounted for within 48 hours after completion of the field visit, in accordance with the Government of Somalia's financial management and donor accountability regulations.

2.4 Monitoring of Inputs and Outputs

45. The central objective of monitoring project inputs, activities, and outputs is to ensure that they are delivered in a timely manner and that the processes required to achieve the stated objectives are effectively in place. Monitoring enables the assessment of progress against planned activities. If challenges arise, the monitoring system will function as an early warning mechanism and support the implementation of corrective measures.

46. The indicators to be tracked will be predominantly quantitative, complemented by qualitative assessments where necessary. To support project planning and management, a Result Framework .The Result framework establishes clear causal linkages between inputs, activities, outputs, and outcomes, thereby guiding implementation and reporting.

47. Overall responsibility for M&E will rest with the National Project M&E Specialist, who will report directly to the National Project Coordinator within the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU). The State Project M&E Specialist will be required to submit quarterly M&E reports to the NPCU for consolidation and analysis by the National Project M&E Specialist.

48. The project will establish a dedicated M&E System to monitor implementation progress and ensure timely, accurate reporting. In areas with limited internet connectivity, reporting may be done using standard project reporting templates that can be completed offline using simple software such as Microsoft Word or Excel, and later submitted electronically or in hard copy when feasible.

2.4.1 Result, Indicators and Key Activities

a. (Re)-Building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity

This result area aims to strengthen the resilience of Somalia’s food supply to climate change and other shocks, with a focus on climate-resilient agricultural production and supportive services (see Table 2-1). The focus will include the development of national and regional agricultural information systems, and appropriate pathways for adaptation planning and resilience building. In addition, this area will support the development and delivery of agricultural technologies and advisory services that enhance climate-smart production, mobilize farmers into organized groups, and use these platforms to improve access to technologies, inputs, and knowledge for resilience-focused transformation under FSRP Somalia.

RESULTS	INDICATORS	KEY ACTIVITIES
Project Development Objective (PDO) Outcomes Achieved		
To increase preparedness against food insecurity and improve the resilience of food systems in targeted project areas	% increase in productivity of the selected agricultural value chains	Conduct evaluation surveys (Baseline, Midterm and Endline)
i) (Re)-Building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity.		
1. Farmers mobilized into groups for agricultural production.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of farmers in Groups (CIGs & VMGS) established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilize farmers, agro-pastoralists and pastoralists into common interest groups (CIGs).
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of CIGs trained and facilitated to adopt TIMPs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and facilitate common interest groups to adopt TIMPs.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of lead farmers, service providers and public extension facilitated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Train and facilitate expansion of hybrid extension system.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of partnerships for disruptive agricultural 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase and facilitate partnerships with disruptive

	technology service provision established and facilitated.	agriculture technology service providers.
2. Resilience enhancing TIMPs transferred	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of farmers accessing resilience enhancing TIMPs (Disaggregated by gender). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake review of TIMPs for suitability and dissemination.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Quantities of improved germplasm produced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disseminate TIMPS.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No of institutions supported 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate production and multiplication of improved germplasm
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake institutional support for crop and livestock disease management
3. Digital agricultural Solution and systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Digital agricultural solutions and systems developed/ strengthened 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop and integrate big data platforms.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ICT infrastructure established and operationalized at MoAI and MoLFR. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake digital farmer registration.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of farmers reached with at least two digital farmer support services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip agricultural statistics units at national and state levels.

b. Supporting the sustainable development of natural resources for resilient agricultural landscapes

This result area aims to promote sustainable management of Somalia’s natural resources as a foundation for resilient food systems. The focus will be on investments that strengthen soil and

water conservation, rangeland rehabilitation, and improved utilization of natural resources at community and regional levels (see Table 2 below). Investments will be designed to address needs within specific districts as well as across wider geographical areas where strategic landscape-level interventions are required. A key area of focus will be improving access to irrigation, water harvesting systems, and improved water use and management. This will also include strengthening institutional capacities for irrigation planning and management at federal and state levels.

Rangeland-based interventions will support sustainable land and pasture management, demarcation and restoration of livestock mobility routes and communal grazing zones, establishment of strategic fodder and feed reserves, and improved animal health services. Additional interventions will support livestock restocking and destocking, promote crop-livestock integration, and improve access to mechanized farming services for smallholder farmers. Together, these activities aim to restore degraded ecosystems, improve productivity, and strengthen climate resilience under the FSRP Somalia program.

Table 2-2: Summary of Results, Indicators and Activities for sustainable development of natural resources for resilient agricultural landscapes.

RESULTS	INDICATORS	KEY ACTIVITIES
ii) Supporting the sustainable development of natural resources for resilient agricultural landscapes.		
1. Soil and water conservation for agricultural productivity enhanced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Functional State Irrigation Development units (CIDUs) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake soil and water harvesting for agricultural production.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of Ha under sustainable land management technologies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip farmers to undertake sustainable land management practices.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No. of soil conservation structures established and rehabilitated. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Equip farmers on mechanization of farm operations.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of farmers equipped to undertake SLM practices 	
2. Management of rangelands for agricultural productivity strengthened	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Ha of Rangelands restored for agricultural productivity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake conservation and restoration of rangelands.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of community members equipped to implement SLM systems. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equip communities on sustainable rangelands management system

c. Getting Market

This result area aims to strengthen the ability of producers in Somalia to participate competitively in domestic and regional markets by improving their organizational capacity to meet market requirements in terms of product volume, quality, and safety standards. Efforts will focus on supporting producer organizations, cooperatives, and enterprises to comply with quality, grading, packaging, and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) standards.

The area will also support the establishment and upgrading of agri-food distribution systems, logistics, and market infrastructure that improve handling, processing, and storage of crop and livestock products. This will enable increased value addition and stronger market connectivity. Key actors across the agri-food value chain will be supported to access financial services needed for production, aggregation, processing, and marketing functions.

In addition, public-private partnership (PPP) approaches will be promoted for selected market infrastructure investments, creating income opportunities and new jobs for local communities.

Table 2-3: Summary of Result Areas, Indicators and activities for Increased access to markets for food security.

RESULTS	INDICATORS	KEY ACTIVITIES
iv) Increased access to markets for food security		

1. Market institutions strengthened.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of market linkages established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake value chain assessment and upgrading
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Value chain upgrading action plan developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establish market linkages to facilitate market access
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of VC organizations automated, equipped and provided with grants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automate, equip and provide grants to value chain organizations
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of Aggregation and value addition facilities constructed and equipped 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate commodity exchange
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Construct and equip aggregation and value addition facilities
2. Market Infrastructure and Enterprise Development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of FPOs/LPOs and other value chain stakeholders facilitated to access financial services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Facilitate access to financial services to Agri-food producers, FPOs and other value chain actors
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of SME Organizations automated and provided with grants. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Automate and provide grants to local SMEs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No. of farmers accessing credit through digital channels 	

v) Project Coordination and Knowledge Management

This component covers activities related to effective coordination and management of FSRP Somalia at both federal and state levels. It will support overall planning, budgeting, procurement and financial management, human resource coordination, and implementation oversight. The component will also ensure compliance with environmental and social standards, including the identification of risks and impacts, and implementation of appropriate mitigation measures.

Key functions under this component include capacity building of implementing entities, regular monitoring and reporting, development and operationalization of project management information systems (PMIS) and ICT tools, implementation of the monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework, and conducting evaluations to track performance and outcomes. The component will also support communication, knowledge sharing, citizen and stakeholder engagement, and grievance management mechanisms. Furthermore, this component will facilitate support for environmental and social safeguards compliance across all project activities. The indicators for measuring performance in this component are presented in Table 2-4.

2.4.2 Impact evaluation and special studies

Project Evaluation – FSRP Somalia

49. For purposes of evaluation, the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) will be responsible for planning and organizing all evaluation processes. Evaluation will be undertaken at four key stages: baseline, annual work plan reviews, mid-term, and end-term evaluations. The primary objective is to assess progress in project implementation against the Project Development Objectives (PDOs) and baseline values. Evaluation will also involve conducting relevant surveys and thematic studies that will feed into the mid-term and end-term evaluation reports.
50. The indicators in the Results Framework will serve as the foundation for designing baseline surveys, impact evaluation questions, and sampling strategies. Project outcomes will be measured against these agreed indicators.
51. Impact evaluations (IE) and other periodic thematic reviews will be commissioned to determine the net contribution of the project and its interventions. A rigorous IE will assess the causal impact of selected interventions on priority outcomes by empirically comparing changes over time between beneficiaries who receive the intervention (treatment group) and comparable groups who do not (control group). The use of a control group will establish the counterfactual — what would have occurred without the project — ensuring that observed differences are attributable to the project.

52. 46. IE can distinguish the causal link between outputs and outcomes from other time-varying factors through counterfactual and statistical techniques. In contrast, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) track the direction of outcome change but cannot isolate project-attributable impacts. IE and M&E are therefore complementary approaches for results monitoring and learning.
53. A phased approach will be adopted for IE in alignment with the rollout of sub-components. Each intervention selected for IE will have a tailored design, including specific evaluation questions, methodology, and data requirements.
54. NPCU and State Project Coordination Units (SPCUs) will assess the performance of project teams through continuous monitoring. At the start of implementation, work plans and performance expectations will be clearly communicated. Throughout the project, supervisors will evaluate team members against their responsibilities, providing feedback and recommendations. Functional managers will conduct formal performance reviews based on these evaluations.

Baseline Surveys

55. A comprehensive baseline study will be conducted at the start of the project to refine indicators identified in the initial rapid assessment undertaken during project design. The baseline will analyze the prevailing conditions in target areas, establishing benchmarks against which progress will be measured during implementation. This will be done in line with Somalia's National M&E Policy, the Project Appraisal Document (PAD), and the harmonized national results framework. The M&E Specialist, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), the Ministry of Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR), the World Bank, and the Somalia National Bureau of Statistics (SNBS), will develop the baseline protocol to ensure consistency and comparability of data. Findings from relevant previous projects (e.g., RCRF, Baxnaano, biyoley) will be reviewed to inform the baseline.

Mid-Term Review

56. The mid-term review (MTR) will assess the project's relevance, effectiveness, and progress towards achieving PDOs. It will be conducted approximately halfway through implementation (around year 2.5) by an independent consultant or firm contracted by the NPCU. The MTR will evaluate implementation strategies and recommend any adjustments required to improve delivery and achieve results. Recommendations will be reviewed by the National Project Steering Committee (NPSC) and integrated into subsequent work plans.

Impact Evaluation

57. The impact evaluation will assess whether and how project investments and policies have produced the intended impacts on target communities and food systems resilience. This will strengthen the project's ability to tell an evidence-based story of progress, backed by empirical data.

End-Term Evaluation

58. The end-term evaluation (ETE) will be conducted in the final year (year 5) to measure achievements against PDOs, expected outcomes, and potential impacts. It will also draw lessons for future programming. This evaluation will include Economic and Value-for-Money (VfM) analyses to determine the cost-efficiency and cost-effectiveness of project delivery. The NPCU will ensure that essential variables for economic and financial analysis (e.g., sales, income increases, production costs, adoption rates of climate-smart practices) are available by project completion. Documentation of all relevant studies, adoption reports, and M&E datasets will be maintained to support the ETE process.

CHAPTER 3: OPERATIONALIZING THE PROJECT MONITORING & EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

59. It is important that the results of the Six project components are viewed holistically and interpreted together to obtain a comprehensive picture of project performance and progress. These components are designed to complement each other in monitoring and evaluating the effects of the project across Somalia's food systems. This section outlines how the indicators listed in the Results Framework (covering component-level outputs, PDO-level outcomes, and long-term impacts) will be monitored and evaluated.

60. For each component, it specifies who does what, when, and how in relation to the planning, collection, management, and reporting of data for the agreed indicators (as detailed in Chapter 4). For every role with M&E responsibilities including NPCU technical leads, State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) teams, and implementing partners (IPs) the specific monitoring tasks and accountabilities are clearly described.

61. The Indicator Reference Sheets provide detailed guidance for each indicator, including definitions, data sources, frequency of data collection, reporting formats, and the responsible

actors. This ensures that monitoring processes are standardized across all components and that data collected is consistent, reliable, and ready for aggregation to inform project decision-making and evaluation.

3.1 Annual Work Plan & Budget

62. It is best to begin systematically planning the M&E budget early in the FSRP Somalia project design process so that adequate funds are allocated and available for M&E activities. Budgeting starts by listing all the M&E tasks and associated costs, while also planning for cost contingencies. This is normally done on an annual basis.

63. The Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP&B) describes the planned activities and expenditures of the project for each financial year. A template for AWP&B at federal and state levels will be used, along with a template for AWP&B implementation monitoring. The AWP&B details:

- i. Annual targets for activities or milestones to be achieved in the current year (and revised targets by end of project, where relevant);
- ii. Summary of planned expenditures by component and by implementing entity, with the latter indicated in the responsibility column in the AWP&B template; and
- iii. Summary of expenditures by category (project budget by category and planned spending by category in the current year).

64. This information will be used to track the degree of completion of planned activities in each results area or by each implementation agency, the proportion of allocated funds actually spent, and the remaining funds available in each budget category. An integrated AWP&B is built on the basis of compiled state-level and federal-level AWP&Bs. The AWP&B should be linked with the annual procurement plan.

65. The preparation process of the FSRP Somalia AWP&B is as follows:

Step 1: Preparation of AWP&B guidelines - The **National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU)** holds a preparatory meeting no later than **August 31st** of each year (N), to establish the guidelines and priorities for the AWP&B of the next year (N+1), based on:

- Project performance indicators as reflected in the results framework;
- Technical and financial progress reports for the first 3 quarters of the current year (N); and
- Technical and financial progress reports for the previous year (N-1).

66. These guidelines are written up by the National Project M&E Specialist and approved by the National Project Coordinator no later than September 30th of each year (N).

Step 2: Joint planning and budgeting for project activities at state and federal levels

67. **State-level planning:** Annual work planning and budgeting at the state level will be undertaken in a 2-day consultative forum organized by the State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) and attended by key stakeholders. The budgeting process will be based on the guidelines given by the NPCU. The AWP&B will capture all project activities, the cost-of-service provision from private and public service providers, state-level investments for approved micro-project and subproject investments, and project coordination and M&E activities. The draft state AWP&B will be shared with the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) for review and consolidation. State AWP&Bs should be drafted and approved by 20th October each year.

68. **Federal-level planning:** Annual work planning and budgeting at the federal level will be undertaken in a **2-day consultative forum** organized by the NPCU and attended by the NPCU team. The budgeting process will be based on the guidelines developed by the NPCU. The AWP&B will capture all project activities under the six FSRP Somalia components.

Step 3: Annual Work Plan & Budget consolidation: The NPCU will convene the project AWP&B forum, at which state-level and federal-level plans and budgets will be rationalized and consolidated into a draft project AWP&B. The resulting draft for year N+1 will be produced by October 31st of year N. The draft will be shared with the World Bank for review and approval.

Step 4: Finalization of AWP&B: Comments from the World Bank and NTAC will be incorporated, and a **final draft AWP&B** will be submitted to WB for approval no later than **November 30th** of year N.

Step 5: Submission for no objection: The draft AWP&B shall be submitted to **IDA** for no objection no later than **January 31st** of Year N+1.

Step 6: Final transmission and system integration: The finalized AWP&B shall be transmitted to IDA no later than **March 31st** of each year. At the same time, the finalized AWP&B is transmitted to the **National Finance specialist** for data input, updating, and integration into the MIS and financial management system.

69. The AWP&B serves as the basis for process monitoring, enabling tracking of the implementation of different components, sub-components, and activities of the project. The main objective is to allow project management at each level to know, for each given activity, whether it has been implemented according to plan (i.e. when was it implemented? by whom?) and how much it cost.
70. The MIS should therefore display the list of planned activities and enable Component Leaders to update the progress of activity implementation. The MIS should also establish a link between the level of disbursement (or commitment) and the physical implementation of each activity. It should be possible to link each disbursement to an implemented activity of the project. To achieve this, **harmonization in activity and budget coding** must take place between the financial management and the M&E unit of the project.
71. At state level, the State Project Coordinator takes the lead in preparing the state AWP&B. At federal level, the **National M&E Specialist** leads the AWP&B process, and the **National Financial specialist** ensures that funds are available for the AWP&B implementation. The **National Procurement Specialist** ensures that the AWP&B is integrated into the procurement plan. The **NPSC** is responsible for reviewing and approving the project AWP&B and reviewing the annual performance review.
72. **61.** Led by the State Project Coordinator, an annual performance review should be completed in each state no later than the **5th January** of each year, and the national annual performance review should be completed by the **10th January** each year. This review will assess the extent to which planned activities in the previous year were implemented, whether planned targets were achieved, and the appropriateness of the financial resources allocated and used.

3.2 National Level M&E – Roles, Responsibilities, Tools & Timelines

73. The **National M&E Committee** will consist of key members drawn from the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) and short-term/long-term M&E consultants.

74. **Key roles of the national M&E team** will be to:

- Monitor and evaluate all activities under the FSRP across all components and result areas.
- Ensure that coordination arrangements for M&E are established and implemented across federal, state, and community levels.

- Set up M&E norms, standards, and guidelines for the implementation of the FSRP Somalia M&E system in line with the Federal Monitoring and Evaluation Policy.
- Facilitate harmonization of tools, data collection processes, and reporting formats between federal, state, and district levels.
- Set standards for monitoring and evaluation of all FSRP Somalia components, ensuring alignment with project indicators and the Results Framework.
- Provide oversight for the development of performance indicators linked to federal and state agricultural sector strategies and the achievement of project development objectives.
- Provide technical support to federal ministries, state ministries, and non-state actors in building technical capacity and fostering an M&E culture at all levels.
- Prepare and consolidate national M&E reports, including but not limited to Annual Performance Reports (APR), Project Evaluation Reports (PER), and synthesis reports.
- Develop and implement an M&E capacity development plan and mobilize resources for capacity strengthening.

75. Additional roles of the National M&E Team (NPCU and consultants):

- Provide training to State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) and State Technical Department (STD) staff. After each training, use the **Activity Report Template (Annex 3.0)** to record person-days of training. Submit reports to FPCU Component Thematic Leaders for consolidation.
- Review and approve monthly and quarterly reports from SPCUs across all components and result areas.
- Work with FPCU thematic leads to review service provider contract benchmarks and update the beneficiary sample survey form to ensure inclusion of all relevant indicators.
- Calculate sample sizes for quarterly surveys for each value chain and state, and prepare state-specific sampling instructions for SPCUs.
- Compile training person-days and report in monthly and quarterly reports (**Annex 5.0**), then enter data into the Project MIS.
- Regularly review the results indicators across all components in the MIS to ensure data quality.
- For each service provider, review contract benchmarks, update survey tools, and provide instructions to SPCUs for quarterly beneficiary surveys.
- Track outcomes for targeted beneficiaries through quarterly sample surveys, analyze data, and input indicator values into the MIS for all result areas.

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3.3 State Level M&E – Roles, Responsibilities, Tools & Timelines

- The State M&E focal point will be convened by the State Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (or equivalent) under the coordination of the State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU), and will operate on an ad-hoc basis to review M&E progress and challenges for FSRP Somalia.
- The State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) and relevant State Technical Departments (STDs) will be established and supported by state-level authorities in collaboration with the NPCU.
- Membership will include SPCU M&E, technical staff from agriculture and livestock specialists?
- The State M&E will review and provide feedback on State M&E Reports, particularly the Quarterly Reports covering all result areas and components.

76. Specific SPCU and STD Roles in M&E:

- Provide training to service providers (SPs) and record all relevant indicators in the **Activity Report Template (Annex 3.0)**.
- During community engagement meetings, record participant data by gender and submit to the SPCU Coordinator.
- When establishing Community Development Committees (CDCs), record person-days of training, monitor CDC functionality quarterly using the **CDC Tracker** and upload reports to the MIS.
- Register all Producer Organizations (POs) and farmer groups engaged in service provision contracts, assigning unique identifiers and uploading data to the MIS.
- Track, supervise, and report on all micro-projects and value chain development grants, using templates for supervision, progress reporting, and completion (**Annexes 5.0**).
- Consolidate monthly and quarterly indicator data (e.g., person-days of training, value chain platforms established, proposals approved) and submit to the NPCU via the SPCU Coordinator.
- Collaborate with the NPCU M&E Specialist to ensure quality and completeness of state-level data entered into the MIS.

3.4 Data Collection and Management

77. Data will be collected at the federal, state, and community levels. The data collection will focus on the results indicators as stipulated in the FSRP Somalia Results Framework. The key data types will include: composition and activities of the project implementation structures; finance and procurement; FSRP Somalia investments and grants management; development and dissemination of Technologies, Innovations, and Management Practices (TIMPs); management, efficiency, and effectiveness of the ICT-based Agricultural Information and Advisory Platform (AIAP). Other data types will include the Project Management Information System (PMIS); gender mainstreaming; environmental and social safeguards; and communication and information management.

78. The main tools for data collection will be structured questionnaires, checklists, and digital survey tools. Data will be collected through focus group discussions, key informant interviews, observation, and photographic documentation. The project will establish a web-based M&E System (PMIS) to support timely data collection, analysis, reporting, and management of information on achievements, challenges, and lessons learned.

79. Primary data for M&E will be collected from:

(i) Monitoring of project implementation (activities, processes, inputs, and delivery of results) to track progress against targets; and

(ii) Impact evaluations to measure outcomes (transformational impacts) at mid-term review (MTR) and at the end of the project. In addition, relevant secondary data will be collected from national and international sources, including agricultural statistics, climate data, and socio-economic surveys.

80. The project will extract and organize relevant information from multiple datasets related to agriculture for use by value chain actors such as farmers, agro-pastoralists, pastoralists, traders, processors, and agri-businesses to make informed decisions. Agricultural time-series data will be integrated with weather observations, rangeland conditions, and soil and water management information to reveal climate and weather patterns, identify limiting factors of production, and detect seasonal risks. This analysis will be used to generate real-time, site-specific recommendations on crop and livestock production, soil fertility management, irrigation, pest and disease control, harvesting, storage, and marketing.

3.5 Data management

81. Implementing this M&E Manual will generate a substantial volume of data. Key aspects of data management include:

- Processing and aggregation of indicators (ensuring accurate totals without double counting)
- Data quality management
- Use of data management tools (e.g., MIS, tablets) to improve data accuracy and timeliness

3.6 Aggregation of Indicators

82. Most indicators in this M&E Manual are captured via specific tools tied to components. There are All relevant indicators will be disaggregated by gender (men and women) and age (youth and adult). The five indicators are;

- a) Reduction of food insecure people in project-targeted areas (percentage);
- b) Farmers adopting supported climate-smart innovations and practices (number and percentage of which are female and climate resilient);
- c) Increase in land area under sustainable landscape management practices (hectares);
- d) Increase in the volume of agricultural production sold on domestic and regional markets (percentage); and
- e) Policy products related to agriculture, natural resources management, and food systems resilience adopted with the Project's support (number).

83. Aggregation logic for these indicators:

- **Component 1 (Re-building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity):**
 - *Indicator 1:* Direct beneficiaries among organized groups (e.g., producer organizations, cooperatives) reached with assets or training.
- **Component 2 (Sustainable Landscapes):**
 - *Indicator 2.2:* Producers reached via multi-community resilience investments (e.g., rangeland restoration, irrigation infrastructure), also counting both members and non-members.
- **Component 3 (Getting to Market):**
 - *Indicator 3.2:* Producers reached with assets or services through enterprise development and value chain upgrading investments, including both members and non-members of producer groups.

84. To avoid double-counting:

- **Member beneficiaries** are captured under Component 1’s indicator.
- **Non-member beneficiaries** are captured by the relevant indicators under Components 2 and 3.

85. This yields a **comprehensive total** of direct beneficiaries across production, markets, and resilience interventions.

86. Only **direct beneficiaries** are counted, using the **Beneficiary Registration**. **Indirect beneficiaries** (e.g., communities downstream of rehabilitated watersheds) are excluded unless administrative coverage necessitates use of demographic estimates.

87. Given ICT constraints in rural Somalia, community-level data may remain paper-based. However, all project staff—including field teams, implementing partners, and enumerators—will collect data using tablets or smartphones via **Open Data Kit (ODK)** templates, which will be uploaded to the project **MIS** for processing, quality checks, and storage.

Table 3-1: Intermediate Result Indicators

Indicator Code	Indicator Name	Definition
Component 1: Re-Building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity		
IR 1.1	Climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices transferred to extension services or producer organizations with program support (number)	Measures the number of climate-smart agriculture (CSA) technologies and practices disaggregated by gender-sensitivity—transferred to public or community-based extension systems and disseminated to beneficiaries. These technologies/practices enhance climate resilience.
IR 1.2	Farmers accessing agrometeorological data information and advice, market information, or other digital support services on climate and market risk management (number)	Measures the number of farmers accessing information systems such as agrometeorological data, market information, digital advisory platforms, real-time food prices, animal/plant health alerts, soil data, hydromet data (weather, water, climate info), agricultural production and food supply data, and other digital support tools for climate and market risk management.

IR 1.3	Change in household dietary diversity score (HDDS) among targeted beneficiaries	Measures the change in HDDS among households directly benefiting from the program by comparing values before and after the intervention to assess improvements in food consumption diversity.
IR 1.4	Women accessing agricultural inputs and/or customized services for agricultural production (percentage increase)	Measures the percentage increase in the number of female beneficiary farmers accessing customized agricultural services and inputs to enhance production in participating counties.
Component 2: Supporting the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources for Resilient Agricultural Landscapes		
IR 2.1	Agricultural landscape and natural resource management plans developed with Project support (number)	Measures the number of communities with agricultural landscape and natural resource management plans that are developed and implemented with Program support. These plans guide sustainable land use, conservation, restoration, and climate-resilient landscape management.
IR 2.2	Land area restored, reforested or afforested (hectares)	Measures the total number of hectares of land restored, reforested, or afforested through activities supported by the Program. Includes degraded land rehabilitation, tree planting, ecosystem restoration, and soil conservation measures.
IR 2.3	Water Users' Associations (WUAs), Farmer or Community Organizations established or strengthened for agricultural water and landscape management (number functional)	Assesses the number and functionality of WUAs, FBOs, and Community Organizations established or strengthened to manage agricultural water and landscape resources. Functional organizations must: (i) be registered , (ii) have trained members , (iii) have bylaws (including rules for water use and fee collection), (iv) collect fees , and (v) maintain at least 30% women membership .
IR 2.4	Area provided with new/improved irrigation or drainage services (hectares)	Measures the total area of land provided with irrigation and/or drainage services with Project support. This includes: (i) land newly equipped with irrigation or drainage systems, and (ii) land where existing irrigation or drainage systems have been improved or rehabilitated. The area is reported in hectares (ha).
Component 3: Getting to Market		
IR 3.1	Agrifood SMEs and/or cooperatives supported by the Project (number)	Measures the number of agrifood Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and/or cooperatives supported by the Program. It also assesses the sustainability of these enterprises, including their

		operational capacity, profitability, and long-term viability.
IR 3.2	Marketing infrastructure constructed or rehabilitated (number)	Measures the number of marketing-related facilities constructed or rehabilitated under the Program. These facilities may include: (1) storage or improved packaging units; (2) food/agricultural processing facilities; (3) slaughterhouses; and (4) collection or aggregation centers.
Component 4: Promoting a Greater Focus on Food Systems Resilience in National and Regional Policymaking		
IR 4.1	Regionally harmonized policy frameworks and legislation facilitated by Regional Economic Communities (RECs) through the Project (number)	Measures the number of policy frameworks and legislation harmonized at the regional level and facilitated by RECs with support from the Program. This includes harmonization of standards, policies, regulations, and legal frameworks that strengthen food systems resilience across participating regions.

FSRP Somalia MIS Functionalities

88. The MIS is central to FSRP Somalia’s M&E system. It will:

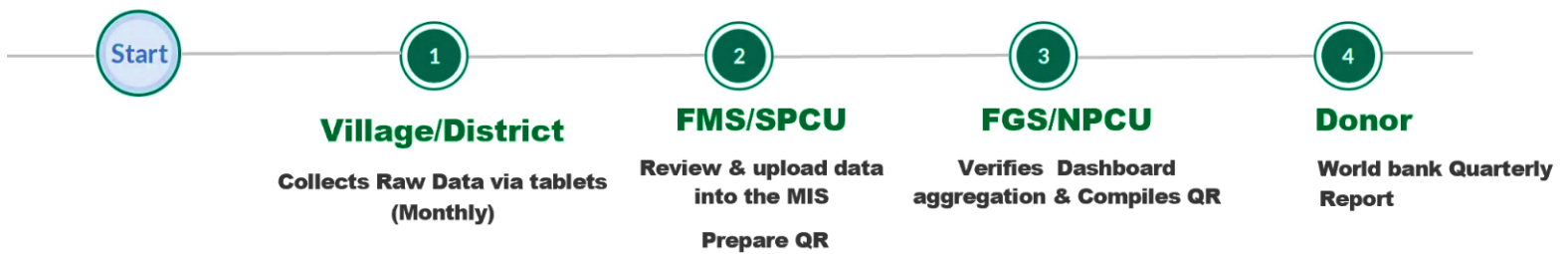
- Store beneficiary survey data
- Provide **data quality control** (e.g., flag outliers and omissions)
- Process data (e.g., compute descriptive stats from surveys)
- Store submitted reports from all project levels
- Calculate **results indicators**: percent changes, aggregations, etc.
- Produce component- and state-level reports
- Display outcomes on a **project dashboard**
- Integrate with the **financial management system**
- Link to the **Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)**

3.7 MIS Design Considerations

89. The system must support:

- Monitoring of activity implementation versus approved **Annual Work Plans & Budgets (AWP&Bs)**
- Display of **geo-referenced results** (maps, dashboards)

Reporting Data Flow



- Aggregation and disaggregation of data across federal, state, district, and community levels
- Prevention of **double counting** by unique identification of beneficiaries (household, group, location)
- Highlighting of critical **key performance indicators (KPIs)** from the full results framework
- Tracking timeliness of report submissions

3.8 Data Quality Control & Assurance

90. Several types of data errors are common in project M&E systems, but many can be prevented through careful planning. FSRP Somalia will apply digital data collection as a primary method to reduce errors that typically occur when transcribing from paper to digital formats.

91. To further ensure high-quality data, digital data collection tools will:

- Assign eligible value ranges to data entry fields to prevent unrealistic values from being entered (e.g., implausible yields or livestock counts caused by farmer misreporting or enumerator error).
 - Require mandatory fields to be completed before moving to the next question, preventing incomplete returns.

92. Similarly, reports uploaded to the FSRP MIS will be subject to automated checks, allowing only complete and valid forms to be accepted. Where approvals are required, rights will be

Figure 1: Diagram of data flows in the FSRP M&E

assigned so that only designated M&E officers or supervisors can approve entries after data verification.

93. Since the exact nature of quality controls depends on the MIS software specifications, this manual does not detail every feature, but the National M&E Specialist, working with the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU), will define these functions during the MIS design phase. Roles and responsibilities for data quality control will be clearly allocated between the State Project Coordination Units (SPCUs) and the NPCU.

94. A Quarterly Data Quality Assessment (DQA) will be carried out by the State M&E in collaboration with the NPCU M&E to assess the quality of data entered in the MIS and trigger data cleaning processes.

The DQA process will include:

- Identifying errors or missing values in the database.
- Returning flagged records to the original data source (field teams, implementing partners) for correction.
- Re-entering corrected data into the MIS.

95. A DQA will **only be considered complete** once corrective measures are in place to prevent recurrence of identified errors.

96. The **FSRP M&E team** both at state and national levels will be responsible for **quality assurance** across the full M&E cycle: data collection, analysis, and reporting.

97. Reports will follow this submission chain:

1. Field Level (District / Community) → State M&E Specialist
2. State M&E Specialist → State Project Coordinator
3. State Project Coordinator → National Project Coordinator (NPCU)

98. **Data quality will be assessed** based on the following six dimensions:

- **Transparency** – clear documentation of how data was collected and processed
- **Accessibility** – data and reports available to authorized users in a timely manner
- **Completeness** – all required fields and indicators filled
- **Consistency** – no contradictions across different datasets or reporting periods
- **Accuracy** – data reflects the true values
- **Timeliness** – data is reported within agreed deadlines

99. Ensuring the **quality of data** in FSRP Somalia will require attention at all stages of the M&E process starting from the **design of data management systems**, providing **adequate training** for all personnel involved in data handling, applying **quality control measures** during collection and processing, and carrying out **regular reviews** of data quality at state and national levels.

Design

100. For the data collection and recording tools described in this manual, the **National M&E Specialist** in collaboration with **Component focal points** and relevant **technical specialists**, will ensure that all tools:
- Include **all required indicators** and variables for each FSRP Somalia component (e.g. climate-smart agriculture practices, market access interventions, policy reforms, infrastructure improvements).
 - Use **standardized measurement units** and unit conversions (e.g. from local containers or bundles to kilograms or liters).
 - Are phrased in ways that are **easy for enumerators and beneficiaries** to understand, avoiding ambiguous or technical jargon where possible.
101. Data collection tools and related data management processes—such as uploading to the **FSRP MIS**, data cleaning, and analysis—will be **pre-tested** to confirm they are practical, reliable, and functional before full-scale deployment.
102. **Training:** Once data collection, management, and reporting tools have been finalized and tested, **all personnel** involved in these processes will receive adequate training. This includes:
- State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU) staff
 - District Technical Teams (DTTs) under line ministries
 - Community-based institutions and facilitators
 - Implementing partners and service providers where applicable
103. Training will cover:
- Proper use of digital data collection tools (e.g., tablets, ODK forms)
 - Data quality protocols and error prevention techniques
 - Correct application of indicator definitions and measurement units
 - Uploading, verification, and approval procedures in the MIS
 - Ethical standards for data collection, including confidentiality and informed consent

3.9 Disclosure and Data Privacy

104. Information and reports that have a **public goods nature** under FSRP Somalia should be disclosed in a transparent manner. Each **State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU)** will maintain a **publicly accessible information board** in a visible location, listing all approved

micro- and sub-projects along with their implementation status. This information should be **updated at least quarterly** to keep stakeholders informed.

105. In addition, the **FSRP Somalia project website** will make available basic, non-confidential information about each approved micro- and sub-project.

106. FSRP Somalia will collect a substantial amount of data on **project beneficiaries**, as well as on **staff from implementing agencies, partners, and stakeholders**. This may include **sensitive personal information**, such as names, identification numbers, and telephone contacts. In Somalia, data controllers and processors have a responsibility to:

- **Obtain informed consent** from individuals before collecting and storing their personal data.
- **Ensure the security and confidentiality** of all data collected.

107. During the revision of data collection templates and the design of the **Management Information System (MIS)** and related databases, the project will seek **legal and policy guidance**—in line with Somalia’s applicable data protection frameworks and international best practices—to ensure:

- Technical measures and safeguards are implemented to protect personal data.
- No personal data is disclosed without the explicit consent of the individual concerned.
- Data handling complies with the humanitarian principles of privacy, security, and dignity of affected populations.

CHAPTER 4: PERFORMANCE REPORTING & TYPE OF REPORTS

4.0 Reporting in FSRP Somalia

108. Reporting will be an integral component of the Monitoring and Evaluation (MEL) process under FSRP Somalia. It will involve the systematic and timely compilation, verification, and provision of essential information at agreed periodic intervals. The information collected through reports will be used to:

- Determine the status of activity completion against set timeframes and planned target outputs.
- Assess compliance with project policies, procedures, and standards.
- Identify what is working, what is not working, and the reasons for success or failure.

109. During project implementation, various types of reports will be produced. These will cover:
- Component-specific activities and outputs.
 - Support missions and technical assistance.
 - Monitoring visits and supervision findings.
 - Beneficiary-level information (individual farmers, households, cooperatives).
 - Evaluation and learning reports.
 - Financial and procurement performance.
 - Contract performance monitoring.
110. These reports will also serve as secondary data sources for project mid-term and end-of-project evaluations. Standard reporting formats will be used across the project, with specific templates provided in the FSRP Somalia M&E Guidelines.

4.1 Activity Reports

111. Upon completion of any community-level activity, an Activity Report will be prepared by the local extension officer, agri-preneur, or designated State-level technical officer overseeing its implementation. These activities may include those implemented by Common Interest Groups (CIGs), Vulnerable and Marginalized Groups (VMGs), Producer Organizations (POs), or other micro- and sub-project entities.
112. The Activity Report will use the template provided and will be submitted to the State Project Coordination Unit (SPCU). The SPCU will aggregate activity reports into their Monthly progress reports. State-level activities such as multi-district sub-projects, procurement, capacity building, workshops, and coordination meetings will also be documented and reported quarterly to the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU).

4.2 Progress Reports

113. Progress reporting will follow a bottom-up structure within the FSRP Somalia implementation hierarchy:
- District-level implementers will submit monthly progress reports to the SPCU, covering general activities, targets achieved, and challenges faced.
 - Project finance at state level will prepare monthly Statements of Expenditure (SOE) reports.

- Monthly reports will be prepared by SPCUs consolidating district-level inputs.
- Quarterly reports will be prepared by SPCUs consolidating all monthly reports.
- Quarterly progress reports will be prepared by the NPCU after a detailed review of SPCU quarterly reports, supported by targeted field verification visits and interviews with selected state and district stakeholders.

114. The progress report will be validated through NPCU review process and will assess achievements against the Project Results Framework indicators.

115. The **State M&E Specialist** will compile monthly and quarterly reports forward them to the State Project Coordinator. The State Project Coordinator will then submit the Monthly reports to the NPCU no later than the 10th day after the end of the month. Quarterly reports from SPCUs will be submitted by April 10 July 10 and Oct 10 and each year.

116. The NPCU will consolidate quarterly reports and submit them to the World Bank no later than the 20th day after the end of the quarter. Annual consolidated reports will be submitted by the 30th day after the close of the financial year. Final project reports will be posted on the FSRP Somalia project website to ensure transparency and public access.

117. Periodic reports will summarize the status of implementation as captured in supervision, monitoring, and evaluation reports, with emphasis on Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) outlined in the Project Results Framework. To promote transparency and learning, all non-confidential reports will be made publicly accessible through the project website and shared with key implementing agencies and stakeholders.

4.5 Monitoring Reports

118. The NPCU will conduct biannual monitoring visits and compile reports within 48 hours after completion of the activity. The SPCU will undertake quarterly monitoring and similarly compile reports within 48 hours after activity completion. The M&E specialist at state and national levels will be responsible for the compilation of these reports and will submit them to the NPCU and SPCU for national and state-level monitoring, respectively. Standard reporting formats are provided in Annex 5.0 of the FSRP Somalia M&E Guidelines.

4.6 Evaluation Reports

119. Evaluations will cover commissioned FSRP infrastructure and micro- and sub-projects. For this purpose, the NPCU will initiate audits of infrastructure development every two years after

commissioning. Qualified government experts (e.g., engineers) or private firms will be engaged to carry out the audits.

120. Mid-term reviews, technical mission visits, and specific study reports will also form part of project evaluation. These evaluation reports will be submitted to the NPCU upon completion of the activity as per the agreed terms of reference and timelines. Reports will be shared with relevant stakeholders, including:

- MoAI
- SPCU and NPCU staff
- World Bank

121. The purpose of these reports is to inform strategic adjustments and re-tooling of project approaches. Recommendations will be reviewed by the World Bank, and management decisions will be implemented promptly to improve project outcomes and impact.

4.8 Financial Reports

122. States will prepare monthly Statements of Expenditure (SOEs) and submit them to the NPCU via the SPCU. Additionally, quarterly Interim Financial Reports (IFRs) will be prepared, forming part of the project progress report. Financial reports, prepared by project finance specialists, will be shared with M&E Specialist and project coordinators, and will include an assessment of fund absorption and utilization rates. Financial reports will be analyzed in conjunction with monitoring reports to evaluate overall resource use. Detailed financial reporting procedures are provided in the FSRP Financial Manual.

4.9 Performance Contract Report

123. At the beginning of each financial year, the National Project Coordination Unit (**NPCU**) will sign a performance agreement with the Director General (DG) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI), Somalia. On a quarterly basis, the NPCU will compile and submit a Project Performance Report to the DG of MoAI, using the standard reporting format outlined in the FSRP PIM.

124. The report will track progress against agreed performance indicators, covering outputs and outcomes under the FSRP components. This mechanism ensures accountability, strengthens performance management, and provides the basis for review and decision-making by the **National Project Steering Committee (NPSC)** and development partners.

CHAPTER 5: KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT AND COMMUNICATION

125. Knowledge Management and Communication (KMC) are central to the achievement of the Food Systems Resilience Project (FSRP) Somalia goals and implementation approach, as outlined in the PIM. Knowledge management enables the systematic generation, organization, dissemination, and application of knowledge that delivers value to the project and its beneficiaries. Communication ensures effective engagement and information exchange through spoken, written, and digital platforms.
126. In line with the PIM, FSRP Somalia will implement a robust citizen engagement and community participation strategy. The project will work intensively with communities to ensure inclusive participation, ownership, and accountability throughout planning, preparation, and implementation of investments—particularly in the development and execution of value chain strategies and landscape-level interventions.
127. FSRP Somalia will strengthen horizontal and vertical linkages among value chain actors, implementing partners, and beneficiaries. These networks will promote experience sharing, peer learning, exposure to best practices, and cross-state/ cross-state learning, thereby improving the technical and institutional capacity of implementation teams, government agencies, and community structures.
128. To institutionalize learning, the project will adopt an organizational knowledge management framework, consistent with the PIM, emphasizing the creation, capture, storage, sharing, and application of knowledge. This includes systematic documentation of lessons learned and identification of scalable good practices across project components.
129. The project will leverage knowledge, innovation, and education to build and sustain a culture of resilience within target communities. Monitoring and evaluation information will be transformed into actionable knowledge to support evidence-based decision-making, in accordance with the national M&E policy and the PIM. FSRP Somalia will employ diverse and complementary communication channels, including:
- Interpersonal communication (community dialogues, focus groups, extension services)

- Mass media (radio programs, local language broadcasts, print media)
 - Digital media and ICT (SMS alerts, mobile platforms, social media, web portals)
 - Workshops, exchange visits, and peer learning sessions
130. Annual and semi-annual learning events will be conducted at national, state, district, and community levels to share progress, lessons, innovations, and adaptive practices. Training on the use and maintenance of knowledge management systems, as specified in the PIM, will be provided to implementing teams and stakeholders.
131. Flow of Information – FSRP Somalia The flow of monitoring, evaluation, and learning (MEL) information under FSRP Somalia will follow the hierarchical structures defined in the Project Implementation Manual (PIM), ensuring accuracy, timeliness, accountability, and feedback at all levels.
132. Information will originate from community-level leadership structures—including community committees, farmer groups, Water Users’ Associations, and other local institutions—and then flow to the Federal Member State Project Coordination Units (FMS-PCUs). From the FMS level, information will be transmitted to the National Project Coordination Unit (NPCU) for consolidation, analysis, and reporting.
133. As outlined in the PIM, information will then be disseminated to higher-level stakeholders, including federal ministries, development partners, technical working groups, and the World Bank.
134. Feedback will consist of findings, analyses, conclusions, recommendations, and lessons learned from ongoing project implementation processes. This feedback loop aims to:
- Strengthen performance at all levels
 - Promote evidence-based policy formulation
 - Support adaptive management and continuous improvement
 - Build a strong learning culture across institutions and communities
135. The M&E team, operating within the NPCU and FMS-PCUs, will oversee the documentation, verification, and dissemination of monitoring information. They will ensure

that the feedback mechanism functions effectively and that insights reach all relevant stakeholders—from National → State → District → Community levels.

136. This coordinated information flow, aligned with the PIM, will enhance transparency, accountability, and learning across FSRP Somalia.

CHAPTER 6: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

6.0 Complaint and Grievance Handling Mechanisms

137. Leadership in respective committees at community/village, state (regional), and national levels will receive, handle/redress, and report on all complaints and grievances at their respective levels. Reports will then be shared with the NPCU. The NPCU will also manage complaints and grievances at the national level.
138. Complaints **record database** (e.g., telephone hotline, suggestion boxes, online forms) will be maintained at various levels of FSRP implementing units to ensure **effective handling of complaints and grievances** throughout project implementation.

6.1 Gender and VMG Issues

139. Gender and social inclusion are integral components of the FSRP Somalia project. Direct project beneficiaries include smallholder farmers, agro-pastoralists, and pastoralists within the project intervention areas who are members of CIGs and VMGs. These groups will participate in and benefit from community-level CSA micro-projects, while indirect beneficiaries will benefit from state-level and public-private partnership (PPP) investments.
140. A strategy for gender mainstreaming, and social and economic inclusion of youth and VMGs is embedded in the Project Appraisal Document (PAD). Project performance indicators have been disaggregated by gender and social subgroups (CIGs and VMGs) to measure participation in:
- Decision-making processes
 - Implementation of micro-projects
141. Sharing of benefits from various project interventions Capacity-building on gender mainstreaming and social inclusion will be conducted for implementing teams at state and community levels. Detailed guidance on implementing this strategy is included in the FSRP

Somalia Project Implementation Manual (PIM) and integrated across other manuals (e.g., Extension & Service Delivery, Collaborative Research Grants, Community Matching Grants).

142. Monitoring and evaluation of gender and social inclusion activities will be **integrated into the FSRP M&E system**, including data collection tools and methodologies. Implementing agents at all levels will be **accountable for gender and social inclusion** by collecting and reporting data disaggregated by gender and social subgroups.

The table below summarizes:

- Key issues to be monitored
- Measurable indicators
- Targets
- Data sources

CHAPTER 6: PUTTING M&E SYSTEMS IN PLACE

143. To assist the **NPCU** in establishing the FSRP Somalia M&E system, this section presents a **6-month work plan** highlighting critical tasks for implementation. The main areas of work include:

- Establishing an **M&E Key Performance Indicators (KPIs)**
- Developing the **Management Information System (MIS)**
- Developing **tools and systems for data collection**
- M&E **implementation planning**
- Developing an **M&E capacity building plan**
- Initiating **baseline surveys**

6.1 Establish Project KPIs

144. Effective monitoring of the FSRP requires clear and measurable Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) to track progress across all components. The NPCU, in consultation with state project teams and stakeholders, will define KPIs that reflect project objectives and expected outcomes.

- Initial tasks include:
- Identify critical output, outcome, and impact indicators for all project components.

- Ensure KPIs cover beneficiary registration, CIG/VMG participation, micro- and sub-project implementation, and adoption of promoted TIMPs.
- Decide measurement methods, data sources, and frequency of reporting for each KPI.
- Define targets and benchmarks for all KPIs to facilitate performance tracking.
- Ensure KPIs align with gender and social inclusion objectives, including disaggregation by gender, age, and social groups.
- Integrate KPIs into the MIS for automated tracking and reporting.
- Align KPIs with GRM data to ensure complaints and grievances are reflected in project performance.
- Establish a review mechanism to periodically assess KPI relevance and make adjustments as necessary.

6.2 Develop the MIS

- Draft Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the MIS service provider, ensuring the MIS meets required functionalities and is interoperable with ODK data collection systems.
- Contract the MIS service provider.
- Build a trial version of the MIS.
- Conduct trial testing of the MIS and its interaction with ODK systems.
- Draft MIS user guides for system users.

6.3 Develop Tools and Systems for Data Collection

- Implement agreed data collection templates in ODK format.
- Pre-test data collection tools, database uploading, and analysis.
- Draft manuals for ODK system users.
- Procure tablets and other necessary equipment.

6.4 M&E Implementation Planning

- Draft guidelines for NPCU and SPCU M&E planning.
- Train SPCUs in M&E planning.
- Integrate M&E implementation plans into AWP&Bs.

- Conduct stakeholder consultation on impact evaluation needs.

7.4 Develop an M&E Capacity Building Plan

- Review M&E tasks at each level to identify required skills.
- Conduct capacity needs assessment for CPCUs, CTDs, SCTTs, and service providers.
- Draft a capacity building plan (CBP).
- Integrate CBP into NPCU and CPCU AWP&Bs.
- Implement the capacity building plan, procuring services as needed.

145. **7.5 Initiate Baseline Surveys**

- Train enumerators for individual beneficiary registration.
- Register CIG/VMG beneficiaries.
- Enter data into the beneficiary database.
- Recruit consultants to implement the general baseline survey.
- Conduct the general baseline survey.

ANNEX: 1.0 Somalia FSRP – Detailed Results Framework Table

A. PDO-Level Indicators

No.	Indicator Name	UoM	Baseline	Target	Data Source / Verification	Frequency	Responsible Entity
1	Reduction in food insecure people in program-targeted areas	%	TBD	10%	Household surveys, FSNAU/IPC reports	Annual	NPCU, FMS-PCUs
2	Farmers adopting resilience-enhancing technologies and practices	Number	TBD	210,000	Farmer adoption surveys, extension data	Semi-annual	MoA, FMS-PCUs
—	of which female	%	TBD	30%	Enrollment & adoption registries	Semi-annual	FMS-PCUs
3	Land area under sustainable land management practices	Hectares	TBD	300,000	GIS mapping, field verification	Annual	MoA, NPCU
4	Increase in volume of agricultural production sold on domestic & regional markets	%	0	25%	Market surveys, trader records	Annual	MoT, MoA
—	of which domestic market	%	0	10%	Market assessments	Annual	MoT

—	of which regional market	%	0	10%	Customs/trade data	Annual	MoT, National Bureau of Statistics
5	Policy products related to agriculture, NRM, and food systems resilience adopted	Number	0	20	Policy records, official gazettes	Annual	NPCU,FMS Govts

B. Intermediate Indicators

Component 1: (Re-)Building Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity

No.	Indicator Name	UoM	Baseline	Target	Data Source	Frequency	Responsible
1	CSA technologies & practices transferred to extension services or producer orgs	Number	5	150	Extension reports	Semi-annual	MoA/SPCU, NPCU
—	of which gender-sensitive	Number	1	30	Extension toolkits	Annual	NPCU Gender Specialist
2	Farmers accessing agro-met data, market info, or digital support	Number	0	350,000	Digital platform, registration list	Quarterly	ICT Unit, MoA
—	of which female farmers	Number	0	105,000	Platform sex-disaggregated data	Quarterly	FMS-PCUs
3	Change in household dietary diversity score (HDDS)	%	TBD	25%	Baseline, mid-term & endline surveys	Annual	NPCU M&E Unit
4	Decrease in yield gap between male & female beneficiaries	%	0%	25%	Yield assessments	Annual	MoA, M&E Unit

5	Agricultural landscape & NRM plans developed & implemented	Number	0	48	Plan reviews, field verification	Annual	FMS-PCUs
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Component 2: Natural Resources for Resilient Agricultural Landscapes

No.	Indicator Name	UoM	Baseline	Target	Data Source	Frequency	Responsible
1	Land area restored, reforested, or afforested	Hectares	TBD	75,000	GPS, Photos	Annual	MoLFR NPCU
2	Water Users Associations / community orgs established or strengthened	Number	1	300	Registration records, training reports	Semi-annual	FMS-PCUs
3	Area with new or rehabilitated irrigation/drainage	Hectares	0	2,000	Engineering completion reports, GPS, Photos	Annual	MoA, Contractors

Component 3: Getting to Market

No.	Indicator	UoM	Baseline	Target	Data Source	Frequency	Responsible
1	Agri-food SMEs & cooperatives supported	Number	275	300	SME registry, TA reports	Semi-annual	MoT, NPCU

2	Marketing infrastructure constructed/rehabilitated	Number	100	30	Construction reports	Annual	NPCU Infra Unit
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Component 4: Food Systems Resilience in Policy & Regional Coordination

No.	Indicator	UoM	Baseline	Target	Data Source	Frequency	Responsible
1	Regionally harmonized policies facilitated	Number	0	10	Regional meeting minutes	Annual	NPCU, IGAD
2	Regional knowledge-sharing mechanisms established	Number	0	20	Platform activity logs	Annual	NPCU, IGAD

Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response

No.	Indicator	UoM	Baseline	Target	Data Source	Frequency	Responsible
1	Beneficiaries of emergency response	Number	0	637,455	CERC beneficiary lists	Quarterly (if activated)	NPCU, OPM

Component 6: Project Management

No.	Indicator	UoM	Baseline	Target	Data Source	Frequency	Responsible
1	Direct program beneficiaries	Number	74,000	350,000	Beneficiary registries	Semi-annual	NPCU
—	of which women	Number	37,000	105,000	Sex-disaggregated registries	Semi-annual	NPCU, Gender Specialist
2	Beneficiary satisfaction with interventions	%	0%	90%	Satisfaction surveys	Annual	M&E Unit
3	Grievances registered & addressed	%	0%	90%	GRM database	Quarterly	NPCU, FMS-PCUs

Annex 2: FSRP Results Framework Key performance Indicators (KPIs)

Somalia FSRP Results Framework					
No	Indicator Name	UoM	Baseline	Target	KPI indicator definitions
PDO Indicators					
1	Reduction in food insecure people in program targeted areas	%	TBD	10%	Food insecure people are those in phase 3.a and 5 based on the Integrated Food Insecurity Phase Classification (IPC).
2	Farmers adopting resilience-enhancing technologies and practices	No.	TBD	210000	"Adopting" refers to the change of practice or change in the use of a technology promoted or introduced by
	of which female	%	TBD	30%	
3	Land area under sustainable land management practices	Hectares	TBD	300000	This indicator measures the total area of land (ha) restored, reforested or afforested with project support
4	Increase in volume of agricultural production sold on domestic and regional markets	%	0	25%	This indicator measures the percentage increase in volume of agricultural production sold with the project's support in both domestic and intra-regional m
	of which in the domestic market	%	0	10%	
	of which in the regional market	%	0	10%	
5	Policy products related to agriculture, natural resources management, and food systems resilience adopted with program support	No.	0	20	Policy products include initiated, completed and adopted policies, policy studies, strategies, laws, regulations, and sector plans, and instruments that serve to meet or enhance the project's development outcomes to support food system resilience.
Intermediate Indicators					

1	Climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices transferred to extension services or producer organizations with program support	No.	5	150	CSA technologies and practices will include those developed with project support that have reached the stage of being promoted to public extension services, as well as other existing ones available for immediate transfer to extension service.
	of which gender sensitive technologies and practices	No.	1	30	These are TIMPs that (i) are based on needs and interests of female farmers; (ii) reduce time and labor for women farmers; and (iii) are accessible to and affordable for women farmer
2	Farmers accessing agrometeorological data information and advice, market information or other digital support services on climate and market risk management	No.	0	350,000	Farmers who access a range of information systems including agrometeorological data information and advice, market information, or other digital support services on climate and market risk management. Information systems could include real-time food price and market data; animal and plant health data (e.g., pest or animal disease outbreaks and management); soil data; hydromet data (based on real-time weather, water, early warning, and climate information); agricultural production and food supply data; and other information.
	of which female farmers	No.	0	105,000	
3	Change in households' dietary diversity score (HDDS) among targeted beneficiary households benefiting directly from the Program	%	TBD	25	The household dietary diversity score (HDDS) reflects the social and economic ability of a household to access a variety of food categories. This indicator will assess and compute the changes of the dietary diversity score before and after project intervention for households directly benefiting from the project.

4	Decrease in yield gap between program beneficiary's male and female	%	0%	25%	
Component 2: Supporting the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources for Resilient Agricultural Landscapes					
1	Agricultural landscape and natural resource management plans developed of which implemented with program support	No.	0	48	Communities with strategies for sustainable management agricultural landscape and natural resource. These strategies are expected to guide project interventions at the local level to support participatory local land use planning at the watershed level.
2	Land area restored, reforested, or afforested	Hectares	TBD	75,000	This indicator measures the total area of land (ha) restored, reforested or afforested with project support
3	Water users' associations and farmer or community organizations established or strengthened for agricultural water and landscape management	No.	1	300	Functionality of Water Users' Associations (WUAs), Farmer Based Organizations (FBOs) and Community Organizations and their effective management of water and other community infrastructure/equipment/land. (i) are registered; (ii) have trained members; (iii) have bylaws; (iv) collect fees; and (v) have at least 30 percent women members. Managing effectively refers to: (i) effective maintenance and operation of the community infrastructure/equipment/land; (ii) development of specific scheduling of water delivery; and (iii) delivery of water to farmers plots in the right quantity and at an appropriate time.
4	Area provided with new or rehabilitated irrigation or drainage services	Hectares	0	2,000	Total area of land provided with irrigation and drainage services under the project, including in (i) the area provided with new irrigation and drainage services, and (ii) the area provided with improved irrigation and drainage services, expressed in hectare (ha).

1	Agrifood SMEs and cooperatives supported by the Program	No.	275	300	The indicator measures the number of projects supported Agri-food Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) and or cooperatives, and assesses the sustainability of their businesses. The SMEs and cooperatives will be counted as businesses running sustainably when: (i) its members make profits with the activity they undertake as an enterprise and individual in the business; (ii) the enterprise itself makes profit; and (iii) the reserves of the group are increased until they are sufficient to cover the costs of a full business cycle.
2	Marketing infrastructure constructed or rehabilitated	No.	100	30	This indicator measures the number of marketing facilities constructed or rehabilitated by the project that may include but are not limited to: (1) storage/improved packaging facilities; (2) processing facilities; (3) slaughterhouses; (4) collection Centre.
Component 4: Promoting a Greater Focus on Food Systems Resilience in National and Regional Policymaking					
1	Regionally harmonized policy frameworks and legislation facilitated by Regional Economic Communities (RECs) through the program	No.	0	10	Regionally harmonized policy frameworks and legislations facilitated by RECs through the project.
2	Regional knowledge sharing mechanisms established by the Program	No.	0	20	
3	Institutional capacity building through short- and long-term trainings.	No.	0	120	Developing and enhancing the abilities, skills, and expertise of individuals and organizations. This type of training aims to improve the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of institutions in fulfilling their mandate and objective
	of which women (Number)	No.	0	40	

Component 5: Contingent Emergency Response Component					
Component 6: Project Management					
1	Direct program beneficiaries reached	No.	74,000	350,000	Total number of direct beneficiaries from the participating counties target areas which are provided with agricultural assets, services and knowledge
	of which women	No.	37,000	105,000	beneficiaries of female gender in the project targeted counties who will directly derive benefits from the project.
2	Beneficiaries satisfied with the Program's interventions	%	0%	90%	Proportion of beneficiaries whose expectations have been met through project interventions and service
3	Grievances registered through the Program GRM and addressed	%	0%	90%	Proportion of complaints relayed through the GRM and resolved during project implementation

Annex: 2 AWP&B implementation monitoring Template

Annex 3: Activity Progress Reporting Template

Project Details

Month/Year		Report period	
Location		Date of Submission	
Project Name		Compiled by	

1. General information / Context

2. Activities Planned for the Month

PLANNED ACTIVITIES	ACHIEVEMENT	STATUS
xxx here	xx here	

3. Partnerships

4. Meetings/ Coordination

5. Project management

5.1 Procurement

5.2 Environmental, Social and Gender Safeguards

5.3 Budget

6. PROBLEMS REQUIRING SUPPORT FROM COORDINATION

Problems	Solutions undertaken	Specific requests to Coordination/Remarks

7. Plan for the Following Week/Month

#	ACTIVITY PLANNEd
1	
2	

ANNEX(S) (if any)

ANNEX 4: Field Visit Monitoring Report

Project Title	
Date of Issue	
Field visit Period	
Prepared By	
Contact	

1. Summary of the Specific aims of the visit

Overall purpose of the visit	
Location	
Staff and partner present	
Activity 1-	
Activity 2-	
Activity 3-	
Observations	
Action Points	
Challenge and lessons learned	

Recommendation

Key issues identified	Recommended actions,	responsible person/Dept	Timeline/Duration

Annex 5: QUARTLY REPORTING TEMPLATE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OF SOMALIA

**Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MoAI) / Ministry of
Livestock, Forestry and Range (MoLFR)**

SOMALIA FOOD SYSTEM RESILIENCE PROGRAM (FSRP)

PROJECT ID- P177816

Annual Reporting Template

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6.1 Budget Utilization	Error! Bookmark not defined.
6.2 Procurement Update	Error! Bookmark not defined.
5. GENDER/SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL.....	Error! Bookmark not defined.
a) Social	Error! Bookmark not defined.
b) Environmental	Error! Bookmark not defined.
c) GBV	Error! Bookmark not defined.
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. PROJECT OVERVIEW

2. Implementation Arrangements

3. **Component-Wise Performance/Progress**

- *Assess the progress made towards achieving the overall objectives/outcomes of the project.*
- *Include data and evidence of outcomes resulting from the project's activities.*
- *Note any significant positive or negative trends in outcomes provide analysis or explanations.*

Component 1: Rebuilding Resilient Agricultural Production Capacity

Component 1.1

Component 1.2

Component 1.3

Component 2: Supporting the Sustainable Development of Natural Resources Resilient Agricultural Landscapes

Component 2.1

Component 2.2

Component 3: Getting to markets.

Component 3. 1

Component 3.2

Component 3.3

Component 4: Promoting a greater focus on food systems' resilience in policymaking.

Component 4. 1

Component 4.2

Component 5: Contingency Emergency Response Component.

Component 6: Project Management and Coordination.

4. FINANCIAL STATUS AND PROCUREMENT REPORT

6.1 Budget Utilization

- *Provide an overview of budget expenditure versus planned allocations for the reporting period (monthly or quarterly).*
- *Present expenditure by activity or budget line, highlighting any major deviations.*
- *Explain variances, delays in fund disbursement, or reallocation of resources, if applicable.*
- *Include visual aids (e.g., tables or charts) where possible to illustrate financial performance.*

6.2 Procurement Update

- *Summarize key procurement activities undertaken during the period, including goods, services, and works.*
- *List major procurements completed or in process, specifying item/service, supplier, procurement method, and delivery status.*
- *Note any procurement challenges (e.g., vendor delays, stockouts, compliance issues) and mitigation measures taken.*

5. GENDER/SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL

a) Social

b) Environmental

c) GBV

6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Provide detailed progress on monitoring and evaluation for the quarter, challenges.

d) Indicators tracke

e) Data sources and frequency

7. TECHNICAL ASISSTANCE

8. LEARNING, ADAPTATION AND OPPORTUNITIES

- *Document the lessons learned, challenges, opportunities from the quarter and outline any adjustments, new strategies, or alternative approaches that were applied to improve outcomes.*

9. IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGE

- *Highlight the challenges faced by the project, impact and how they were addressed or overcome.*

#	Contextual factor	Impact	Mitigation Approach
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

10. PLANNED ACTIVITIES FOR THE NEXT QUARTER (Month/Quarter)

This section should identify activities to be performed during the next quarter

#	Activity description	Component	Location	Expected target	Timeline
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

11. ADDITIONAL NOTES AND RECOMMENDATIONS

- *Highlight any outstanding issues requiring world Bank attention.*

12. ANNEXES

(Include relevant supporting materials like photos, success stories etc.)