

Joint Resilience Programme (JRP) – Highlight Report on Food Systems Projects and Achievements

Project FLA Number	PUN-CP/SDC/1114/ACL/2022.
WFP Area Office	WFP Somalia Puntland AO
Cooperating Partner	Salaam Development Centre (SDC)
Region & Districts	Mudug: Galdogob and Bursalax.
Location (village/s)	Galdogob, Bursalah, Darusalam, Qansahleh, Laan- Madeow, Xero-jaale, Isqanbus, Kuweyt, and Tuulo-xanan-Dudun.
No. of HHs/Beneficiaries	Food security and livelihood 35 farms (1030 HH) Livelihood Training 360 HH
Duration Covered by report (Progress/Completion)	April 2024 to June 2025
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Objectives of the JRP

- Improve resilience to economic and climate shocks.
- Reduce humanitarian caseload through improved food systems.
- Generate income and enhance productive assets.
- Improve women and youth capacities through livelihood skills training and access to sustainable employment opportunities.



1. Community Engagement and Targeting

In April 2024, SDC conducted intensive community engagement activities, including consultations, mobilizations, and sensitization campaigns. These efforts enhanced public understanding of the JRP's objectives, fostered ownership, and encouraged community participation. Local authorities were engaged in identifying and selecting 35 nutritionally vulnerable farms. This participatory process ensured fair targeting and the creation of a foundation for shared learning and resource pooling among farmers.

2. Beneficiaries Reached (Disaggregated by Gender)

These individuals, drawn from vulnerable agro-pastoral households, are engaged in diversified farming activities, food production, greenhouse farming, and participants of livelihood skills training sessions across 35 active farms supported by the programme. The demographic breakdown of beneficiaries is as follows:

Category	Bursalah	Galdogob	Total
Women	45	50	473
Men	45	40	557
Youth (18-35)	90	90	180
Total Reached	-	-	1,390

3. Agricultural Production and Impact

5.1 Crop Production and Harvests

The implementation of climate-smart practices, drip irrigation, and greenhouse farming has contributed to a notable increase in agricultural productivity. Farmers have harvested tomatoes, onions, okra, peppers, pumpkins, spinach, watermelons, and sweet melons across both districts.

These harvests have directly improved household food consumption and generated marketable



surplus, allowing farmers to boost their incomes. Community-level nutrition has also improved through the availability of diverse vegetables, addressing deficiencies common in the area.

Summary Table: Production Outputs (April-May 2025)

Crop	Quantity Harvested	Location
Tomatoes	500+ kg	Bursalah, Galdogob
Okra	230 kg	Bursalah
Onions	130 kg	Both Locations
Watermelon	1,250 pieces	Multiple sites
Peppers (Hot & Sweet)	80 kg	Galdogob
Pumpkins	100 units	Bursalah
Spinach	100 bunches	Bursalah

4. Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) Training

The GAP training, delivered across 15 agricultural sites, significantly enhanced farmer knowledge in pest control, soil health, composting, and irrigation systems. Participants demonstrated increased confidence and practical skill in managing their farms sustainably.

Summary Table: GAP Training Participants

Location	Males	Females	Total
Bursalah	13	7	20
Galdogob & Other	24	16	40
Total	37	23	60

Topics included:

- Pest and disease management
- Composting and fertility management



- Drip irrigation maintenance
- Basin irrigation technique
- Food hygiene and safety

5. Agricultural Tools, Inputs, and Climate Technologies Distributed

The provision of high-quality farm tools and climate-resilient inputs has improved farming efficiency, water management, and crop quality. Greenhouses and solar-powered irrigation have made year-round farming possible, even during dry spells.

Summary Tables:

Farm Tools Distributed:

Tool	Quantity
Shovels	70
Rakes	105
Hoes	140
Wheelbarrows	70
Mattocks	70
Total	455



Seed and Fertilizer Inputs:

Seed Type	Quantity
Onion	140 kg
Tomato (Greenhouse)	10 kg
Tomato (Open Field)	35 kg
Okra, Watermelon, Melon	105 kg
Carrots, Beans, Sorghum	140 kg
Fertilizer	70 kg
Total	539 kg

Climate Technologies Distributed:

Item	Quantity
Solar Panels	162 panels
Greenhouses (24x8m)	5 units
Drip Irrigation Kits	10 farms
HDPE Pipes (100m)	25 rolls
Farm Fencing	10 farms
Farm tractors	2 tractors for each district

6. Livelihood Skills Training

Livelihood skills training was provided to youth and vulnerable households across 2 training centers in Galdogob and Bursalax in two batches to diversify income sources beyond farming. Training areas included **tailoring**, **salon services**, **construction**, **auto mechanics**, **and agriculture**. The practical and market-oriented approach is fostering long-term resilience and employability. Start-up kits are scheduled to be distributed to Batch 1 graduates in June of 2025. Meanwhile batch 2 theory classes are ongoing.

Summary Table: Training by Location and Skill

Phase	Skill Area	Females	Males	Total
Batch 1	Tailoring, Salon, Construction	60	30	90
Batch 2	Tailoring, Salon, Electrical, Mechanics	60	30	90

7. Collaboration with Ministries and Government



SDC has worked in close coordination with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (MOAI) and local authorities throughout implementation. Joint field missions were conducted to inspect over 10 JRP-supported farms, assess infrastructure, and evaluate results. The MOAI Minister, WFP, and SDC conducted joint briefings on project progress.

These partnerships have enhanced transparency, improved local coordination, and ensured alignment with government priorities.

8. Cross-Cutting Issues

- ❖ **Gender Mainstreaming:** Women's participation increased from **14**% to **22**% in Project Management Committees (PMCs). Awareness sessions and mentorship promoted women's engagement in cooperatives and training. Challenges addressed include mobility, female representation, and cultural barriers.
- ❖ Nutrition: Maternal and child health and nutrition (MCHN) sessions reached 92 participants, promoting shared responsibility in caregiving and diet diversity.
- Environmental Sustainability: Climate-smart interventions like drip irrigation, composting, and organic pesticide use have been adopted to reduce environmental degradation.
- ❖ **Protection:** SDC mainstreamed protection through risk assessments, safeguarding training, complaint mechanisms, and gender-segregated spaces. Monthly safety audits and referral systems ensure a secure and inclusive program environment.
- Accountability: Four awareness sessions reached 110 participants, enhancing understanding of entitlements. Community feedback mechanisms (boxes, hotline, field staff) addressed issues on distribution delays and representation.

9. Lessons Learned

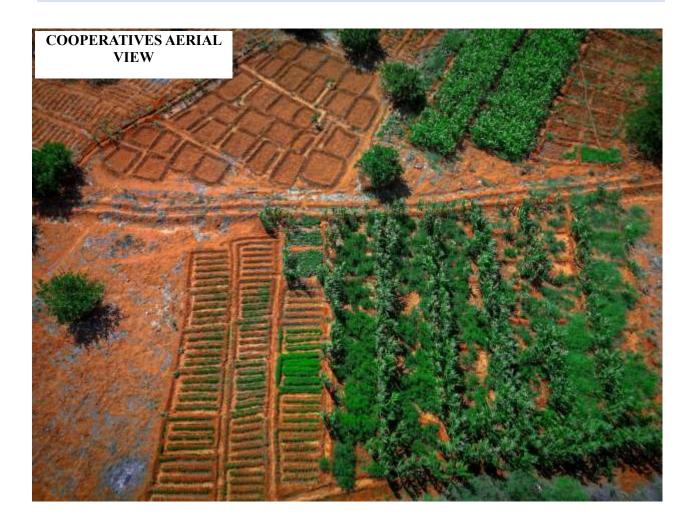
- Early community engagement strengthens ownership.
- Continuous, tailored technical support improves outcomes.
- Deliberate gender strategies foster inclusion.



10. Conclusion

Through coordinated efforts, the Joint Resilience Programme continues to make significant strides in improving food security, climate adaptation, and sustainable livelihoods in Bursalah and Galdogob. Despite persistent challenges such as water scarcity and crop disease outbreaks, the program's adaptive design, mentorship, and technical innovations have ensured measurable outcomes that promote self-reliance and long-term community resilience.

11. ANNEXES





SOLAR SYSTEM INSTALLATION BEFORE AND AFTER







INSTALED GREENHOUSE CULTIVATED WITH TOMATOES





IRRIGATION BEFORE AND AFTER











COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT MEETINGS







GAP TRAINING PICS





































SEEDS and TOOLS DISTRIBUTION







LIVELIHOOD SKILLS DEVELOPMENT TRAININGS







FENCING BEFORE AND AFTER







TRACTOR DISTRIBUTION AND LAND RECLAMATION



