



**“Provision of time-critical livelihood-saving support in drought-affected areas of Puntland”**

**Project code:** OSRO/SOM/608/UK

**Donor:** United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

**Contribution:** GBP 1 million (USD 1 460 600)

**Implementation:** 11/05/16 – 30/09/16

**Target areas:** Puntland



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<b>Objective:</b>	To provide time-critical livelihood-saving support in drought-affected areas of Puntland through cash-for-work (CFW) interventions and emergency vaccination and treatment of livestock.
<b>Key partners:</b>	Three Non-governmental Organizations, Ministry of Environment, Wildlife and Tourism and Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry.
<b>Beneficiaries reached:</b>	2 000 households with CFW activities and 33 397 households through livestock vaccination and treatment programme.
<b>Activities implemented:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided a total of USD 451 679 in cash transfers to 2 000 extremely vulnerable households.</li> <li>• CFW beneficiaries rehabilitated 20 water catchments, providing additional water storage capacity of 71 300 m<sup>3</sup> – enough to water over 32 502 animals for three months during the dry season.</li> <li>• WASH teams set up to manage rehabilitated infrastructure, and trained in operation, maintenance and management of the completed infrastructure during two half-day training sessions.</li> <li>• Formed 20 veterinary teams, comprising five members each, including veterinarians, veterinary assistants and para-veterinarians.</li> <li>• Provided refresher training to each team on vaccination procedures, as well as on data collection for disease surveillance and capturing beneficiary biodata.</li> <li>• DFID funding supported the vaccination of 1 335 872 goats against CCPP, belonging to 33 397 pastoral and agropastoral households.</li> <li>• Emergency supportive treatment benefited 333 973 animals (including sheep, goats, camel, cattle) belonging to the same households, which were treated against ecto- and endo-parasites, blood parasites and common bacterial infections upon clinical examination.</li> <li>• Procured and distributed 40 collapsible water tanks, which were placed in strategic watering points to water animals during the vaccination and treatment campaigns.</li> </ul>
<b>Results:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• With the cash received, beneficiaries were able to buy food, minimizing adoption of negative coping mechanisms – post-distribution assessment showed 90 percent of households purchased food.</li> <li>• Rehabilitated productive infrastructure contributes to increasing the resilience of affected populations to future shocks such as drought as they can access water for the animals and for domestic use.</li> <li>• Approximately USD 53 million worth of livestock assets were protected, and therefore 160 305 litres of milk per day, enough to nourish 106 870 mothers and children in a day. Further, the intervention saved pastoral and agropastoral communities the cost of replacing animals in the case of a CCPP outbreak causing death of animals.</li> </ul>