



Project Highlights

ETHIOPIA

“Improvement of pastoralists' livelihoods of Somali Region and Borena and Guji zones of Oromia Region through strengthening a comprehensive livestock disease surveillance, monitoring and reporting system”

Project code: OSRO/ETH/906/USA

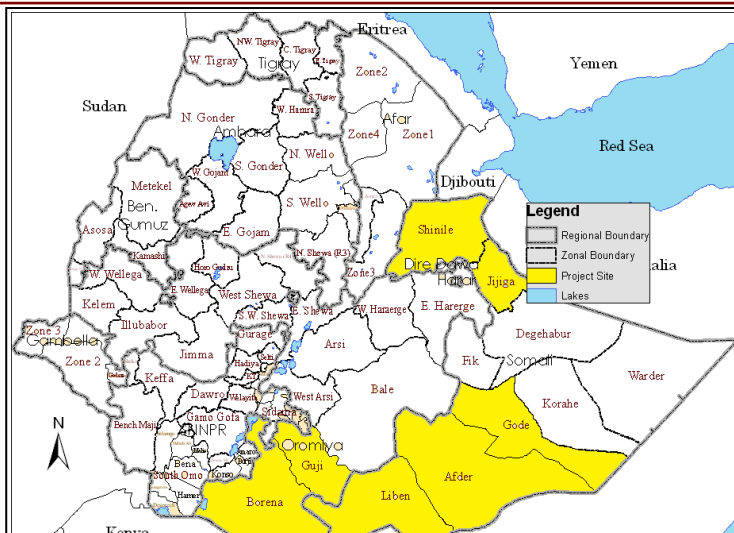
Donor: The United States of America

Contribution: USD 1 419 502

Implementation: 15/08/2009 – 31/03/2011

Target areas: Shinile, Jijiga, Liben, Afder and Gode zones in Somali Region and Borena and Guji zones in Oromia Region

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Objective: To contribute to livelihood protection of pastoralists in Ethiopia's Somali and Oromia Regions through the strengthening of a comprehensive livestock disease surveillance, monitoring and reporting system.

Project partners: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MoARD), National Animal Health Diagnostic and Investigation Centre, Livestock, Crop and Natural Resources Development Bureau

Beneficiaries reached: Pastoralist communities in five zones (comprising 31 *woredas*) in Somali Region and two zones (comprising 26 *woredas*) in Oromia Region, as well as technical institutions.

Activities implemented:

- Assessments on existing animal health services were carried out in both regions.
- Capacity-building activities were carried out with a view to strengthening the delivery of animal health services at regional, zonal and *woreda* level.
- A control strategy document on viral, bacterial and parasitic diseases was prepared.
- A case definitions manual for 15 priority livestock diseases was produced in collaboration with Somali Region and MoARD.
- Investigation work on unidentified liver disease (ULD) in humans and animals was carried out in Tigray.
- Monthly Agricultural Task Force and quarterly technical coordination meetings were held in both regions to discuss technical issues and harmonize emergency work of different actors.

Impact

- According to data from the Epidemiology Unit of the Animal and Plant Health Regulatory Directorate, the percentage of disease-reporting *woredas* in Somali region reached 45 percent in 2010, compared with 13.5 percent in 2007, 11.5 percent in 2008 and 15.4 percent in 2009, while in Oromia Region it was 77 percent in 2010, compared with 69 percent in 2007/2008 and 60 percent in 2009.
- The investigating partners, including FAO Ethiopia, identified an environmental hepatotoxin, pyrrolizidine alkaloid (PA), produced by the plant species *Ageratum conyzoides*, as the etiologic agent of ULD.