



Project Highlights

SOMALIA

“Livelihood support to famine affected households in south-central Somalia”

Project code: OSRO/SOM/109/AUL

Donor: Australia

Contribution: USD 2 095 200

Implementation: 15/08/2011—15/08/2012

Target areas: South-central Somalia

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Objective:	To improve food availability and access to address immediate needs and to strengthen the resilience of drought-affected communities in south-central Somalia.
Key partners:	Transitional Federal Government, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Range, local professional associations and NGOs.
Beneficiaries reached:	12 333 households received agricultural inputs, 46 292 households received veterinary support and 12 095 households were involved in cash-for-work activities.
Activities implemented:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The project provided agricultural inputs to 4 500 farming households during the 2011 <i>Deyr</i> season and a further 7 833 households during the 2012 <i>Gu</i> season.▪ The project treated 337 189 small ruminants, cattle and camels (belonging to 14 221 households) against internal and external parasites, common infectious diseases and blood parasites, vaccinated 1 184 611 sheep and goats (belonging to 25 467 households) against <i>peste des petits ruminants</i> and procured 132 078 vaccine doses against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia, to benefit some 6 604 households.▪ The project engaged 12 095 households (equivalent to 72 570 people) in cash-for-work activities to rehabilitate productive infrastructure, including water catchments, canals and feeder roads.
Results:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Yields from the distributed seeds will enhance household food security, reduce forced migration in search of food and contribute indirectly to reducing local market prices for cereals.▪ Treatment and vaccination campaigns will improve the resilience of animals against drought-related diseases, reduce animal mortality and improve pastoral livelihoods by safeguarding livestock assets.▪ An additional 193 862.2 m³ of water catchment were excavated, providing at least 53 851 more animals with water for 90 days during the dry period, while the rehabilitation of feeder roads provided the targeted areas with increased access to markets, farms and watering points.