

Project Highlights SOMALIA

"FAO Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM): Improving flood and drought risk management in Somalia"

Project code: OSRO/SOM/704/USA

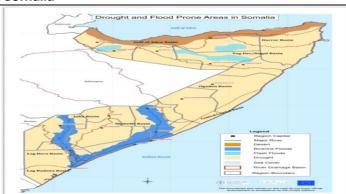
Donor: The Government of the United States of America through the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of the United States Foreign

Disaster Assistance (OFDA)

Contribution: USD 467 631

Implementation: 01/01/17-31/03/18

Target areas: Puntland, Somaliland and southern Somalia



Contact

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Objective:

To strengthen community resilience through the use of flood risk and early warning information to improve flood risk management and to develop the capacity of partners in flood risk management.

Key partners:

Ministry of Agriculture of Somaliland, Ministry of Agriculture of Puntland and the Federal Government of Somalia.

Beneficiaries reached:

Government and disaster management agencies, humanitarian agencies, development organizations, academic institutions, community-based organizations, NGOs and affected populations.

Activities implemented:

- Conducted an assessment and gap analysis on the access, use and impact of existing Early Warning Systems networks.
- Monitored weather patterns and river levels resulting in the production of early warning information products consisting of 21 storm watch, four flood watch, one flood alert, two Dekadal (10-day) and two rainfall performance bulletins.
- Aired 90 weather, flood and drought alerts on local radio stations.
- Delivered 500 early warning drought and flood SMS alerts.
- Produced 1 500 flood and drought brochures.
- Trained 75 people from academic institutions, community-based organizations, NGOs and disaster risk management agencies on disaster risk reduction and the use of FAO SWALIM early warning systems.
- Procured, installed and connected twelve weather equipment units for disaster management agencies' infrastructure and networks to support drought and flood contingency plans.
- Conducted three stakeholder workshops for government ministry and disaster management agency staff to promote the implementation of drought and flood contingency plans.

Impact:

- Strengthened stakeholders' understanding of common climate hazards, climate monitoring activities, existing early warning systems and communities' capacity to respond to and disseminate early warning information.
- Enhanced existing early warning systems for the production and dissemination of timely early warning products.
- Improved NGOs, community-based organizations' and vulnerable communities' flood and drought risk reduction, preparedness and mitigation capacities.
- Enhanced the technical capacities of disaster management agencies to effectively conduct flood and drought monitoring activities and manage their early warning systems.