



“Building household and community resilience and response capacity to shocks and stresses”

Project code: OSRO/SOM/601/USA

Donor: United States of America

Contribution: USD 5.5 million

Implementation: 01/01/16 – 31/03/17

Target areas: Puntland, Somaliland and south-central Somalia



Contact

Daniele Donati, FAO Representative, a.i., FAO Somalia. Daniele.Donati@fao.org

Dominique Burgeon, Director, Emergency and Rehabilitation Division. TCE-Director@fao.org

- Objective:** To increase the resilience of vulnerable households to shocks and stresses through restored production capacity and value addition, temporary employment, and animal disease control.
- Key partners:** Non-governmental Organizations, Livestock Professional Associations and the Ministries of Livestock of the Federal Government, Puntland and Somaliland.
- Beneficiaries reached:** 170 842 households (26 percent women-headed).
- Activities implemented:**
- Provided 2 800 households in Belet Weyne and Baidoa Districts with quality farming inputs, including 22.5 tonnes of sorghum, 26 tonnes of maize and 28 tonnes of cowpea seed, and 130 tonnes of DAP and 130 tonnes of urea fertilizers.
 - Trained 780 lead farmers in good agricultural practices, integrated pest management, water use and management practices, and post-harvest management.
 - Procured 84 000 multi-layered polypropylene storage bags (with 50 kg capacity each) and 672 kg of assorted vegetable seed for distribution ahead of the 2017 *gu* harvest.
 - Vaccinated 3 747 324 goats belonging to 96 683 households in Somaliland and south-central Somalia against contagious caprine pleuropneumonia.
 - Treated 1 734 389 livestock belonging to 43 359 households against common infectious conditions, ecto-parasites and endo-parasites.
 - Distributed 480 collapsible water tanks with a total water holding capacity of 4.8 million litres.
 - Transferred timely cash vouchers to 4 000 vulnerable households in return for labour rehabilitating productive infrastructure, amounting to a total of USD 694 062.
 - Facilitated the rehabilitation infrastructure through cash-for-work activities, including five soil bunds and 20 water catchments (with water storage capacity of 106 256 m³), and closed 29 river embankments along the Juba River ahead of the onset of the rains.
 - Engaged 400 beneficiaries in water, sanitation and hygiene committees and trained them in the operation, maintenance and management of the rehabilitated infrastructure.
- Results:**
- Enhanced access to quality agricultural inputs by vulnerable farmers following El Niño.
 - Contributed to minimizing post-harvest losses through the provision of focused training as well as hermetic bags to properly store harvested grains, thereby enhancing food security.
 - Enhanced protective immunity against CCPP to the vaccinated goats; in case of an outbreak, this saved beneficiaries the expensive cost of treatment and potentially over USD 200 million in livestock replacement costs.
 - Enabled treated livestock to withstand the devastating effects of the prevailing drought.
 - Enhanced access to water during the dry season, with collapsible water tanks able to hold enough water for about 960 000 small ruminants belonging to 24 000 households per day.
 - Enabled cash-for-work beneficiaries to afford most pressing needs, including food.
 - Rehabilitated infrastructure, with water catchments able to hold enough water to support 31 800 animals for three months during the dry season, soil bunds to facilitate water harvesting and minimize soil erosion risks, and closed river embankments to prevent possible flooding.