



The expected poor rains in 2011 will weaken any prospects of sustained recovery in the livestock sector.

SOMALIA

Background

The humanitarian catastrophe in Somalia continues and is as urgent as ever. The 2011 CAP marks 20 years of civil unrest that has left more than 2 million people in crisis. Natural disasters and conflict frequently disrupt the food security and coping strategies of households. While two wet seasons in 2010 have reduced the number of vulnerable people in crisis by 25 percent, the forecast of a *La Niña* weather pattern, meaning drier than normal conditions in 2011, could reverse recovery efforts.

Despite the fragile food security improvement, the population dependent on humanitarian assistance remains large. The displaced population is still relatively constant at 1.46 million people, making it one of the largest IDP populations in the world, living in some of the worst conditions in the country.

Somalia continues to be a very challenging operating environment for humanitarian organizations. Many face severe constraints including regular interference in their operations by armed groups. In 2010, this interference escalated in south-central Somalia to the outright banning of eight humanitarian organizations. The humanitarian community will focus on maintaining current access in 2011 and meeting the most urgent needs of Somalis in crisis.

Challenges facing food security

The protracted years of conflict in Somalia have created a complex emergency situation that has eroded livelihoods and led to increased vulnerability to nutrition, food and livelihood insecurity. This, coupled with limited access to basic services, resulted in high levels of both acute and chronic malnutrition and mortality.

Recurring floods and droughts also continue to affect the population, leading to displacement and increased vulnerability to shocks. The outlook for the first quarter of 2011 is even less promising, with a *La Niña* atmospheric phenomenon predicted. This could result in below-average rainfall, thus negating the favourable impact of the 2010 rains on the agriculture sector in general. Poor rains will weaken any prospect of sustained recovery in the livestock sector, and will require several seasons of average to above-average rainfall levels to recover from the devastating effects of the previous drought.

In spite of the recent 2010 'bumper harvest' in south Somalia, only 40-50 percent of the per capita cereal needs are met locally and approximately 500 000 tonnes of grains must be commercially imported to support the population. For the highly vulnerable riverine communities, poor crop production owing to moisture stress, flooding, or to pests and diseases has restricted food access. Furthermore, a disproportionate access to farming inputs between men and women has resulted in distinct coping mechanisms and subsequently higher vulnerability among female-headed households.

FAO response

In 2011, FAO will continue focusing on the immediate food access needs of populations in humanitarian emergency and acute food and livelihood crisis, while also working towards maintaining and improving livelihood assets.

With donor funding, FAO aims to distribute agricultural inputs including farming tools, high-yielding seeds, seed storage facilities, and irrigation equipment that will ensure that both female and male-headed households directly benefit. FAO will also work with its partners to protect livestock assets; increase the water storage capacity for livestock; improve access to high-protein food for children less than five years of age; and create income-generating opportunities for pastoral households through cash-for-work schemes.

In order to combat the effects of flooding for riverine pastoral and agropastoralist populations, FAO and its partners will also work to improve disaster awareness and preparedness by establishing early warning systems and disseminating information to communities using local language.

As the lead agency in the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster, FAO is collaborating with local partners on how to effectively address gaps on gender issues and implement appropriate gender interventions in food security. Focus will also lie in strengthening the remote partnership approach that assists agencies who have limited access to insecure locations in Somalia. The approach is anchored in the ability of local partners to design, implement and deliver quality programmes for both men and women.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE**Total funding requested: USD 23 224 000**

Provision of basic livelihood assets to vulnerable riverine farming households in Hiraan, Gedo and Lower Juba	
Objectives:	To stabilize food access and the nutrition of vulnerable riverine farming households (classified in humanitarian emergency and acute food livelihood crisis) through the provision of emergency livelihood support.
Activities:	Distribute technology packages for staple food production (seeds, tools and fertilizer) to targeted farmers; distribute free appropriate vegetable seeds and productive assets (tools and fuel vouchers for pump irrigation); and provide basic training and create awareness on good agricultural practices and the importance of using quality inputs.
Beneficiaries:	87 000 vulnerable riverine farming households (including 43 500 women).
Implementing partners:	CESVI, GELO, SOADO, WOCCA, Greenhope, ASEP, Agrosphere, Juba shine.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 3 000 000.

Capacity building project for effective implementation and coordination of Cluster activities

Objectives:	To strengthen the Cluster's capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies in an effective, gender appropriate and timely manner.
Activities:	Conduct an assessment of the Agriculture and Livelihood Cluster's existing capacities to undertake preparedness and early response activities against floods and droughts; conduct three training sessions in disaster risk reduction including specific training on incorporation of gender dimensions in planning and implementing activities; conduct a needs assessment of the Cluster's existing capacities in programming and project processes, including specific gender training needs; conduct nine targeted training sessions on project processes for cluster partner organizations; provide technical assistance to at least 70 Cluster partner organizations; strengthen cluster information sharing for at least 70 Cluster partner organizations and other humanitarian actors; develop periodic Cluster strategy documents; and monitor and evaluate.
Beneficiaries:	572 beneficiaries (including 218 women).
Implementing partners:	Cluster members, <i>Terre Solidali</i> , OXFAM-Netherlands.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 847 000.

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit

Objectives:	To give access to quality nutrition services to treat acutely malnourished children as well as pregnant and lactating women and to develop the capacity of Somali institutions and local NGOs on nutrition surveillance.
Activities:	Conduct 80 representative nutrition surveys across all regions of Somalia, targeting children under five years old and women of reproductive age; conduct a national analysis of integrated nutrition information; disseminate nutrition analysis by gender and age to key stakeholders in an appropriate format; identify, in consultation with Cluster members, specific studies conducted on infant and young child feeding practices, behaviours and attitudes in relation to the obstacles and vulnerabilities faced by mothers; produce IEC material for “breastfeeding week”; disseminate key messages and make recommendations to key stakeholders in an appropriate format across all regions of Somalia; assess the needs for developing Somali institutional capacity in the northwest and the northeast zones and develop a strategy to meet the identified needs; implement an institutional capacity development strategy in all regions in the northwest and northeast zones, prioritizing female staff; and train a minimum of three local NGOs in nutrition assessment methodology in each of the 80 nutrition surveys, prioritizing female staff.
Beneficiaries:	Vulnerable communities.
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 500 000.

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit

Objectives:	To reduce the exposure of communities to the effects of natural hazards.
Activities:	Conduct a national biannual wet and dry season assessment, including the collection of gender sensitive indicators on vulnerability to food and livelihood insecurity; conduct a national analysis of the integrated food security nutrition and livelihood situation to generate a biannual IPC; disseminate integrated food security, nutrition and livelihood analysis to key stakeholders in an appropriate format highlighting specific vulnerabilities of women and children; consult with Cluster members and sector specialists to identify two key research topics on chronic food and livelihood crisis; conduct identified research studies ensuring a gender focus; disseminate key messages and share recommendations with stakeholders in an appropriate format; assess the needs for developing Somali institutional capacity in the northwest and the northeast zones, focusing on early warning and food security assessments and analysis surveillance; implement institutional capacity development strategies in all regions in the northwest and northeast zones; and train a minimum of ten local NGOs in food security assessment methodology.
Beneficiaries:	Vulnerable communities.
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 2 500 000.

Flood and drought disaster risk reduction and management in Somalia

Objectives:	To reduce the exposure of affected populations in drought- and flood-prone areas, with particular focus on riverine pastoralists and agropastoralists.
Activities:	Strengthen the capacity of riverine communities to mitigate the impact of flooding on community assets; train and create awareness among the riverine communities on best practices for river embankment management and maintenance; develop a drought monitoring system based on climatic parameters using information received from communities; train the riverine communities on floods and nationwide communities on droughts, including communication equipment for information sharing; generate response packages for weak river embankments and flooded areas; establish a flood and drought information dissemination mechanism in local language; and train local NGOs on the use of flood and drought information products for further dissemination to the target communities.
Beneficiaries:	1 095 000 people (including 547 500 women).
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 700 000.

Improving the quality of responses to humanitarian needs in Somalia through strengthened response analysis

Objectives:	To improve the quality of responses to the 2011 CAP Mid-Year Review and 2012 CAP, and build Cluster capacity to sustain response analysis.
Activities:	Conduct workshops to apply the response analysis framework (RAF) to FSNAU post- <i>Deyr</i> assessment; support CAP 2011 programme adjustments through meetings with OCHA Somalia and cluster leads; help develop improved project monitoring framework; further improve the RAF and tools; facilitate inter-cluster 2012 CAP response analysis workshops; support clusters to develop response plans; develop training materials; conduct RAF training of trainer workshops for cluster leads in Nairobi; support RAF training for cluster agencies in the field; and support inter-cluster discussion on complementary interventions.
Beneficiaries:	Cluster members, humanitarian stakeholders and food-insecure populations.
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 627 000.

Hydrogeological survey and assessment of selected areas in Somalia

Objectives:	To strengthen the capacity of Somali public institutions in water information collection, analyses and management; and to make this information available to partners to inform decision-making on emergency and contingency planning.
Activities:	Review and analyse historical work, and the water sources database collected by SWALIM, UNICEF and other partners in recent years; update information on hydrogeology and lithology using satellite images; collect and analyse field information including community needs; conduct geophysical surveys in selected areas; test drilling for selected groundwater promising areas; develop hydrogeological maps including groundwater recharge patterns and establish principles of groundwater management; develop a hydrogeological information system; develop an online data and hydrogeological maps dissemination and access portal; update the Somali national water sources database and relevant information management tools; train men and women from local authorities and public institutions on hydrogeological data collection; analyse groundwater monitoring and management; train and capacitate the water authorities and ministries on the use of hydrogeological survey equipment; and train ministry/partner staff and other clients on the use of the hydrogeological information system.
Beneficiaries:	5 000 000 vulnerable community members (including 2 660 000 women).
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 750 000.

Livelihood support for agropastoral communities in humanitarian emergency and acute food and livelihood crises in south-central Somalia

Objectives:	To contribute to stabilizing food access and the nutrition of agropastoral households in humanitarian emergency and acute food livelihood crisis through provision of emergency livelihood support; and maintain and improve livelihood assets and strategies.
Activities:	Provide agricultural inputs including 20 kg of crop and vegetable seeds, two farming tools, one metal silo for storage, and one small irrigation scheme per household; provide emergency animal treatment and vaccination for an average of 30 small ruminants per household (a total of 180 000 animals in Gedo, 235 000 in Bakol, 135 000 in Bay, 615 000 in Hiraan, 355 000 in Galdadud and Mudug); rehabilitate productive assets for women and men in humanitarian emergency (101 000 people) through cash-for-work activities; rehabilitate strategic communal animal water sources; and provide cash-for-work opportunities linked to infrastructure rehabilitation for 16 833 households in humanitarian emergency.
Beneficiaries:	304 000 vulnerable households (including 202 687 children and 154 353 women).
Implementing partners:	WOCCA, CERELPA, HATI, GEELO, ASEP, ADA, NAPAD, <i>Solidarité</i> , SOWELPA.
Duration:	January – June 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 9 500 000.

Protecting pastoral community livelihood assets in south-central Somalia and enhancing the communities capacity to cope with shock through an integrated approach

Objectives:	To contribute to stabilizing food access and the nutrition of people in humanitarian emergency and acute food livelihood crisis (including IDPs) through the provision of emergency livelihood support; and maintain and improve their livelihoods assets.
Activities:	Provide emergency veterinary treatment and vaccination to 2 400 000 animals (30 animals per household for 80 000 vulnerable households); establish 13 basic regional laboratories to support disease control activities; train 30 diagnosticians and 130 CAHWs from the regions on disease diagnosis, disease reporting and surveillance data management; train 240 women pastoralists in safe milk production practices; distribute milk to 3 000 vulnerable female-headed households through the voucher system; train men and women on honey production, processing and marketing of beeswax candles and petroleum jelly; rehabilitate 40 water catchments (20 in Bakool region and 20 in Hiraan region) through cash-for-work; rehabilitate ten existing wells and initiate drilling of ten new wells in the four regions through cash-for-work involving both men and women; and train 40 water user associations (ten per region) on water use management.
Beneficiaries:	292 000 vulnerable community members (including 146 000 children and 146 000 women).
Implementing partners:	COOPI, VSF-Suisse, VSF-Germany, SOWELPA, CERALPA, Pulpa, Ministries of Livestock, Forest and Range.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 3 800 000.