



**“Emergency livelihood assistance to rural populations across Somalia Phases 1 and 2”**

**Project code:** OSRO/SOM/813-814/GER

**Resource partner:** Germany

**Contribution:** EUR 2 million (USD 2 261 393)

**Implementation:** 01/08/2018 – 31/12/2019

**Target areas:** Somalia



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- Objective:** To protect and improve the food security and resilience of rural Somalis impacted by protracted drought and flooding between April and May 2018.
- Key partners:** The Ministry of Livestock and Animal Husbandry (MOLAH) in Puntland; Ministry of Livestock and Fishery Development (MOLFD) in Somaliland; and national non-governmental organizations (NGOs).
- Beneficiaries reached:** 221 834 households.
- Activities implemented:**
- Conducted livestock assessments to map pastoral movements and settlements and identify drought-affected regions, incidences of disease, and water and pasture availability.
  - Conducted sensitization and awareness campaigns to inform communities on when and where the *peste des petits ruminants* (PPR) and Sheep and Goat Pox (SGP) vaccination and treatment campaign would take place.
  - Deployed 40 veterinary teams (four members per team) from the MOLAH in Puntland and 35 teams (five members per team) from the MOLFD in Somaliland to carry out the PPR and SGP vaccination and treatment campaign.
  - Carried out a refresher training for 79 implementing partner field staff on how to select pastoralist households based on FAO selection criteria.
  - Vaccinated and treated 8 773 366 animals belonging to 219 334 pastoral households. A total of 5 985 491 sheep and goats were vaccinated against PPR and SGP and 2 787 875 animals (camels, cattle, goats and sheep) treated against internal and external parasites, blood infections, wounds and malnutrition.
  - Procured and delivered veterinary medicine to treat 3 million animals (camels, cattle, goats and sheep) against various infectious conditions such as bacterial and vector borne infections as part of the contagious caprine pleuropneumonia (CCPP) vaccination and supportive treatment campaign, contributing to the treatment of 3 011 414 animals in Somaliland and Puntland and vaccination against CCPP of 14 390 862 goats (belonging to about 359 770 households) in Somalia.
  - Procured and delivered 100 PPR rapid test kits (equivalent to 1 000 tests) to support field testing, and early detection and management of PPR disease outbreaks.
  - Provided 2 500 farming households (1 800 rainfed/agropastoral and 700 riverine) along the Shabelle basin with livelihood packages specific to their livelihood zone; rainfed/agropastoral households received 15 kg of sorghum, 10 kg of cowpea and 240 g of assorted vegetable seed (amaranth, capsicum, carrot, Ethiopian mustard, okra, onion, tomato and watermelon), while riverine households received 20 kg of somtux maize (locally improved variety), 10 kg of cowpea, 240 g of the same assortment of vegetable seed and 100 kg of urea fertilizer, totalling 70 tonnes of urea, 27 tonnes of sorghum, 25 tonnes of cowpea, 14 tonnes of maize and 0.6 tonnes of assorted vegetables.
  - Trained 18 staff from three NGOs in the implementation of the FAO voucher scheme, beneficiary targeting and registration, accountability to the affected population, good agricultural practices and emerging techniques, and access to quality, safe and nutritious food through crop diversification.

- Trained 250 lead farmers on good agronomic practices, integrated production and pest management, water use and management, and post-harvest management including how to minimize storage losses, who then, along with implementing partners, mobilized beneficiaries for demonstrations on various good agronomic practices to enhance farmer to farmer extension.
- Trained 250 nutrition champions (one woman and one man per village) on the importance of the livelihood package, the various food groups that should be a part of every diet, value addition, food handling and hygiene, prevention of communicable diseases and the importance of family nutrition.

**Results:**

- Improved the survival prospects of livestock owned by vulnerable households, contributing to improved livestock production and animal health.
- Enabled beneficiaries to harvest 1.94 tonnes/ha of both maize and sorghum combined (18 percent greater yield compared with non-beneficiaries) and achieve a per capita grain consumption of about 93 kg per year, guaranteeing the availability of food/sufficient grain for eight months.
- Improved the dietary diversity of beneficiary households as demonstrated by a higher household dietary diversity score of 5.02 (22 percent increase compared with non-beneficiaries' score of 4.1).
- Enhanced the food security and safeguarded the livelihoods of agropastoral and riverine farming communities.