



Somalia

2009 Report



Seed distribution in readiness for the planting season. Photo: FAO Somalia

While FAO serves as an implementer and supporter of these activities, special thanks must go to the range of donors that have made the impacts possible. Gratitude must also go to our partners, including line Ministries and other authorities, communities and non-governmental organisations, both national and international. Without the dedicated and tireless efforts of so many individuals, the delivery of much needed interventions to the Somali people could not have been achieved. For that, we thank our partners and hold them in the highest regard.

The year 2009 was the fifth successive year of growth for the FAO Somalia programme, with an initial delivery estimate of around US\$26.2 million. This compares with US\$5.7 million in 2005 and US\$14.7 million in 2007. An approximate breakdown of the geographic spread of expenditures shows 27% in Somaliland, 22% in Puntland 51% in southern and central Somalia. The higher proportion in southern and central is a reflection of the region-specific projects from the EU Food Facility and the UN Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF).

For 2009, FAO Somalia's work was made possible by the generous support of fifteen donors, spread over thirty different projects that were active at some point during the year. However, although the financial statistics are encouraging, they mean nothing if they are not referred back to improving the livelihoods and food security of the Somali people.



Training on proper agriculture practices. Photo: FAO Somalia

Introduction

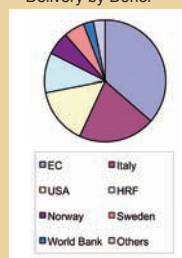
FAO is a knowledge-based and technical specialised agency of the United Nations, working towards a world free of hunger and malnutrition. Our technical and operational expertise is targeted at linking short and medium-term interventions, such that the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition are addressed. This, in turn, is linked to increasing the capacity of local institutions to take over and lead the process.

There is still much room for improvement, but a review of the project reports for 2009 shows increased delivery to and positive impacts for the Somali people. There have also been direct interventions in the field, combined with an increasing capacity of local institutions, both governmental and non-governmental. This report illustrates our activities in livestock, crops and information coordination. We still strive for support in the important areas of fisheries and the environment, where there is much still to be done.

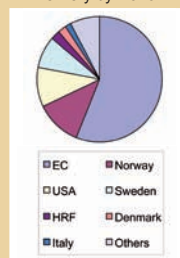
FAO Somalia Funding by Donor 2005, 2007, 2009

The three charts are an indication of the growth of the FAO Somalia programme over the last five years. The areas of the 'pies' are proportional to the delivery in each year, reflecting the six-fold increase in overall delivery from 2005 to 2009. Slices of the pies represent individual donors, with specifically named donors having contributed over US\$1 million over the period 2005-2009. The 'Other Donor' slice is a grouping of donors below the US\$1 million threshold, to simplify the diagram but each of which is sincerely acknowledged for their support. This category includes WFP, UNICEF, Spain, Japan HSTF, Qatar Charity, League of Arab States, Netherlands, Canada, South Africa, the Tamil Foundation of South Africa, Standard Bank RSA, Germany, COGIC, Austria, Switzerland and UNHCR.

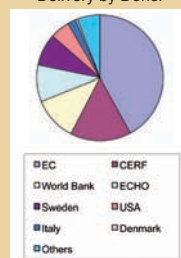
FAO Somalia 2005
Delivery by Donor



FAO Somalia 2007
Delivery by Donor



FAO Somalia 2009
Delivery by Donor



Despite increasing difficulties relating to insecurity and operational costs, FAO Somalia has remained focussed on implementing interventions in line with Millennium Development Goals 1 and 7, to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger and ensure environmental sustainability. Activities have included livestock health campaigns, slaughterhouse hygiene improvement, rehabilitation of productive infrastructure including river barrage gates, distribution of high quality seeds, seedlings, fertiliser and farming equipment, skills training, improving grain storage, as well as collecting, analysing and timely dissemination of information on food security, livelihoods, nutrition, land and water.

We now look forward to 2010. There will be problems to overcome, but with every problem comes an opportunity. It may be the possibility of a new partnership and a new way of working. It may be the chance to move in to a different geographic area, taking lessons learned from previous work. However, the opportunity we would dearly love to see is one of renewed and increased donor interest and participation, such that we can scale up what we know can work, so bringing more development to the People.

LIVESTOCK



Routine animal vaccination in Bay, Lower Juba and Gedo. Photo: FAO Somalia

Livestock in Somalia is the repository of individual and national wealth. It is the most important livelihood asset for Somali pastoralist communities; both as a major source of food supply (milk and meat), cash, hard currency and taxes. FAO Somalia operations in the livestock sector are geared towards decreasing the vulnerability of pastoralist livelihoods to epidemic disease outbreaks, while improving the productivity of the livestock sector, promoting the marketing of livestock and livestock commodities, promoting meat hygiene and enhancing the national human resources capacity through training and support to disease surveillance and certification.

In 2009, emergency veterinary clinical interventions were carried out, including treatment and vaccinations of 1,173,659 goats and sheep against Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR) and 195,070 goats against Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP). Disease surveillance, reporting and control improved while awareness was created on zoonotic diseases, mainly Rift Valley Fever (RVF).

Public and private animal health field workers were trained on the recognition and management of key trade-limiting animal diseases in Somalia such as RVF and PPR, while 16 public and private sectors veterinarians were trained for one month at the University of Nairobi on participatory and conventional epidemiology techniques and diagnostic procedures for RVF and other climate related diseases. In support to livestock marketing, 40 water catchments, mainly along livestock routes, were rehabilitated through cash for work. In addition, FAO provided support to increase fodder production through the distribution of more than 800kg of fodder seeds. This went along way in ensuring availability of livestock feeds.

The main thrust in the meat sector focused on improvement of meat hygiene for both domestic and export markets. This was implemented by strengthening institutions - laws and regulations, upgrading organizational capacities - both public and private, rehabilitating slaughter facilities, and protection of slaughterhouse staff through provision of protective gear. Seven slaughter slabs were constructed to improve meat hygiene. 224 members of butchers' associations, CBOs and women's groups were trained in good butchering procedures. To promote meat hygiene, 1,062 meat vendors, transporters and butchers were trained on meat and personal hygiene. In addition, FAO gave them 150 modified wheelbarrows for transporting meat.

Construction of two modern slaughterhouses started, one in Boroma and the other in Bosasso. On completion, the slaughterhouses will be handed over to the municipality and managed through public-private partnership. Local personnel have been trained to run the operations of the slaughter houses.

To improve household income, capacity building was done both for agriculture and livestock communities on improved technologies through Farmer Field Schools and Livestock Farmer Field Schools (FFS/LFFS) approaches. A pilot study was carried out to test the methodology of how best to estimate livestock population and production traits using the combined aerial and ground surveys, in two contrasting districts of Somalia. If the methodology is validated and found to be suitable, it will be used for a livestock census for the entire country.

In 2010 the Livestock Sector will continue to carry out most of the above mentioned activities, and depending on the availability of additional funding, expand on some of them. In addition, a project has been designed to provide treatment and vaccinations to 1,200,000 animals owned by 40,000 poor agro-pastoral households. These interventions will increase livestock productivity and the livestock body condition hence pastoralists will be able to sell their livestock at better prices, thereby increasing their income.



Carcasses ready for the export market. Photo: FAO Somalia

AGRICULTURE

In 2009, FAO's agriculture sector focused on improving rainfed and irrigated agriculture production to strengthen the livelihoods of households through increased food security and income levels. FAO has identified suitable seed varieties which have been tested in rainfed and irrigated areas. Over 326,818 beneficiaries were trained on use of farm inputs and received agricultural inputs.

Over 3,986 seedlings (mango, orange, banana, rough lemon, tangerine, papaya, and passion fruit) were distributed. In addition, through the various projects that were implemented by FAO in 2009, 1.42 mt of assorted vegetable seeds namely tomatoes, onions, capsicum, lettuce, spinach and water melon were distributed. Further 152mt of sesame, 285mt of sorghum, 250 mt of maize, 910mt of urea, 127.5 mt of triple super phosphate (TPS) and 5mt of potassium phosphate were distributed to carefully selected beneficiaries. FAO also supported fodder associations and facilitated the cultivation of 5,126 hectares of fodder.



1. Monitoring the growth of banana plants in Afgooye
2. Healthy sorghum crop yield
3. Produce from a vegetable farm in Garowe
Photos: FAO Somalia/UN Somalia/Manoochar

Training and capacity building sessions have been conducted and three commercially oriented seed enterprises are in the process of being formed. Partners include a selection of lead farmers and technical staff from line Ministries. The farming population at large will then benefit through increased availability and access to indigenous and/or improved crop varieties from the established seed system. An estimated 300,000 households will benefit from this programme.

A total of 60,500 people who include agriculture extensionists and agronomists, pesticides stockists and retailers, farmers, as well as students of agriculture were trained on Integrated Pest Management (IPM) principles, Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and Safe Use of Pesticides (SUP).

Government institutions and NGO staff were trained on improved farming techniques and ways of reducing post harvest losses. Beneficiaries also received 31,000 sickles, 36,000 weeding hoes and 5,000 pangas, 380 pixel axes, 233 wheel barrows, 239 hammers, 483 shovels to facilitate farming activities increase household production and income through better crop yields. FAO worked at ensuring self reliance and in this regard, trained 100 beneficiaries on bee keeping techniques and gave them 1,260 bee keeping tools.

In 2010, a market study will be done to inform on the expansion of markets for quality seeds. In addition, beneficiaries will be training and inputs given to them after which Commercially Oriented Seed Enterprises (COSEs) will be established. Farmer Field School (FFS) programmes for farmer training, development of nurseries and demonstration plots will be supported in 2010 alongside the development of irrigation infrastructure. FAO will continue providing technical assistance and support to communities, authorities, existing and emerging institutions and implementing sustainable agricultural interventions.

REHABILITATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE

In 2009, FAO was involved, through cash for work, in the rehabilitation of productive infrastructure namely tertiary and secondary canals, earth dams, rain water storage tanks rural feeder roads, berkards, culverts and markets. Over 315km of irrigation canals were rehabilitated resulting in increased availability of water and crop production. 45 water catchments were rehabilitated benefitting 3,255 households who are now guaranteed water availability. 50 berkards were rehabilitated providing an additional 35,801 cubic meters of water for consumption.

These interventions have generally led to increased food production. According to the Post *Gu 2009* Brief released by the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU) in September 2009, the *Gu 2009* cereal production in the Lower Shabelle was the 4th highest in over a decade owing to improved irrigation accessibility and increased access to water. The combined effects of agricultural inputs distribution and rehabilitation of irrigation canals have led to an average increase in yield of 300-400 percent. The rehabilitation of rural feeder roads and culverts has improved access to markets. Increased water storage facilities will provide a measure of resilience during future periods of drought because beneficiaries have an increased capacity of water storage. In addition, this will ensure that pastoralist households reduce the amount of time and distances traveled in search of water.

Productive infrastructure was rehabilitated through cash for work during low labour demand periods, when farmers are typically not busy on their farms and when job opportunities generated by the agriculture sector are scarce. The cash for work component also encompassed nutrition support, targeting 10,500 households with malnourished children, through procurement and slaughter of weak sheep and goats whose meat was distributed to carefully selected beneficiary households. These interventions improved nutrition status, increased access to the minimum basket and reduced debts at household level. In 2010, FAO will continue to implement rehabilitation of productive infrastructure namely markets, tertiary and secondary irrigation



Mechanised rehabilitation of a primary canal in Merka. Photo: FAO Somalia



Rehabilitated primary canal. Photo: FAO Somalia

canals, water catchments through cash for work interventions to strengthen the livelihoods of the target beneficiaries. FAO will also carry out mechanised rehabilitation of primary canals. These interventions will revitalize the rural productive sectors that form the basis for sustainable and self-reliant livelihoods. Improved irrigation will increase crop production and this will translate to better nutrition, increased income as beneficiaries will be able to sell excess produce and in the overall, increase resilience to future shocks.

Rehabilitation of roads will continue especially in areas where canal rehabilitation has been completed. This will ensure that there is adequate infrastructure to facilitate transportation of farm produce to markets.

INFORMATION

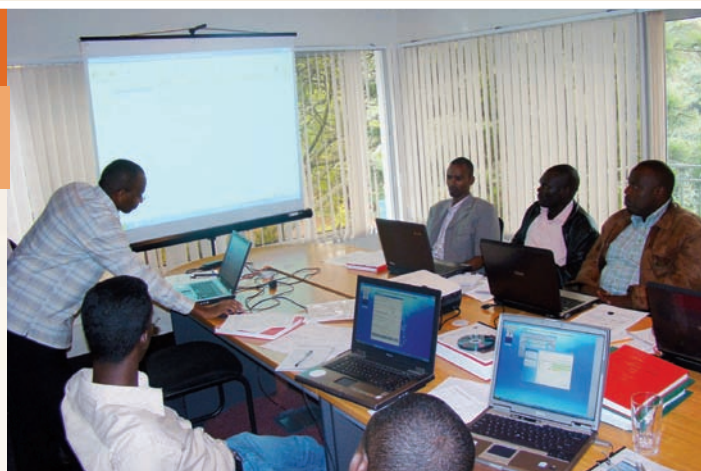
SOMALIA WATER AND LAND INFORMATION MANAGEMENT (SWALIM)



SWALIM continued to monitor water and land resources throughout the country with the aim of providing updated information to all stakeholders in Somalia. The efficiency and accuracy of monitoring was enhanced by installation of automatic weather stations in Hargeisa, Boroma, Erigavo, Garowe and Galkacyo. The stations provide real time data on an hourly basis and data is provided online to users. SWALIM's hydro team also used these data to produce weekly and monthly weather reports for the regions.

On the Juba and Shabelle rivers, river levels, discharge and water quality were monitored and recorded from three locations on each River. The monitoring team, which is 100% local Somali personnel, was trained for 10 days to improve the skills they received in 2008. The observed river levels are used to produce flood alerts/bulletins and provide advice on water availability for irrigation.

A nationwide inventory of strategic water points which started in 2008 was extended to accessible areas of South and Central Somalia. Over 2200 sources were visited by seven survey teams. For each source, details on operational status, management and water quality were recorded.



Training and capacity building to support data collection by stakeholders. Photo: SWALIM

The data will be made available to users through the Somalia Water Information Management system (SWIMS), SWALIM's website and an interactive DVD.

To support flood preparedness in 2009 and in the future, an online flood risk and response portal was developed and made operational. Flood alerts were sent by email and for the first time, via radio, in Somali language. Advances were also

made in flood modeling and forecasting with good results obtained in modeling of flood inundation. To move towards a trans-boundary flood management, collaboration with the Ethiopia ministry of water resources was initiated.

From the aerial photographic survey dataset, information was generated on irrigation canals, settlements, road networks and land use among others. The highest demand for information from this dataset was for irrigation related applications. To serve more information needs, an atlas of the Juba and Shabelle Rivers was compiled and is being published.

Despite security restrictions in the South and Central regions of Somalia, SWALIM completed rehabilitation of three barrages - Falkeroo, Qoryooley and Kurtunwaarey. This activity was carried out in collaboration with Somali engineers and communities using the barrages. An irrigation information management system that will assist organizations to plan and monitor irrigation projects was developed, tested and demonstrated to stakeholders. The system covers information on infrastructure and interventions and will be developed further to include information on agriculture.

A key SWALIM publication during the year was the Atlas of Land and Water Resources of Somalia. The atlas compiles maps on water and land resources as well as the general and administrative features of the country. Over 800 copies were requested and shared widely. Other key studies and reports produced in 2009 included: Analysis

of General Climatic Conditions in Somalia in Support of Drought Monitoring, Detection of Tree Cutting in the Rangelands of Northern Somalia, Land Degradation Assessment and a Monitoring Framework in Somalia, Land Use Planning Guidelines for Somalia, Hydraulic Analysis of River Juba and Shabelle in Somalia, Soil Erosion and Sedimentation Modeling and Monitoring of the Juba and Shabelle Riverine Areas and Strategic Point Water Sources Inventory for Northern Somalia.

Another focus of SWALIM in 2009 was in developing the capacity of line ministries and Somali institutions to manage water and land resources information. Using training and capacity building as the key strategies to achieve this, SWALIM trained 102 representatives of ministries, local NGO's and UN agencies; and held eight workshops in Nairobi, Hargeisa and Garowe to disseminate products, share new systems and data. The line ministries were also supported with internet connectivity and equipment for the data centers. For more information on SWALIM, please visit www.faoswalim.org

FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ANALYSIS UNIT (FSNAU)



In 2009, the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU) and the Nutrition Surveillance Project, being two separate FAO-managed projects, merged into one single project renamed the FSNAU. This project is multi - donor funded and will

run for four years. During 2009 FSNAU continued to provide timely and relevant food security, livelihood and nutrition information and analysis on livelihood and emergency situations through its extensive network of analysts based in Somalia and Nairobi.

Assessments, analysis and dissemination of food security, nutrition and livelihood information were conducted for the *Gu* and the *Deyr* – the two main seasons in Somalia as well as field monitoring and data collection on a monthly basis. Urban and IDP emergency assessments, off season flood recession crop surveys as well as real – time flood monitoring and verification were done during the year. All this information was packaged and disseminated in both Somali and English languages through various means such as publications, the FSNAU website, media interviews and briefings, mailing lists and in coordination meetings. This ensured that a broad range of stakeholders had access to appropriate information for their reference while planning emergency responses and long term development. FSNAU seasonal analysis was also the key reference information for the development of the Consolidated Appeal for the UN for Somalia 2010.

FSNAU went a step further to process and provide information explaining the



Data Analysis by field staff. Photo: FSNAU



Measurement of the upper arm (MUAC). Photo: FSNAU

underlying causes of food insecurity. This was done by updating and analyzing baseline livelihood information. The information was then organized, developed and incorporated into an integrated database system. For the first time a national micronutrient study assessing the public health significance of micronutrient deficiencies in Vitamin A, Iron and Iodine was conducted to assess the nutritional status of vulnerable population groups within Somalia; and to provide baseline data on the prevalence of selected micronutrient deficiencies.

Besides household and anthropometric data, clinical observations and biochemical analysis of blood samples for hemoglobin, iron status, malaria, vitamin A and C - reactive protein, and/or urine samples for iodine, were conducted in children aged below 5 years, women of reproductive age and/or school age children. The results will be used to inform an appropriate response strategy. Further, through training, FSNAU strengthened the capacity of Somali institutions and partners in food security, livelihoods and nutrition monitoring, assessment and analysis.

FSNAU also continued to actively contribute to and influence the global debates on early warning analysis and information through the global and regional Integrated Phase Classification (IPC) roll out process, the Global Nutrition Cluster and many other such fora.

In 2010, FSNAU will carry out timely and relevant food security, nutrition and livelihood analysis so that partners use the information that is generated for planning interventions. In addition, the information will be made accessible through managed information systems.

FSNAU will continue to strengthen the technical capacity of Somali institutions in food security, livelihoods, and nutrition monitoring, assessment and analysis. A survey will be done to inform ways in which information delivery and dissemination can be improved further to ensure FSNAU is meeting the needs of its user as an effective information service provider.

For more information, on FSNAU, visit www.fsnau.org

AGRICULTURE AND LIVELIHOODS CLUSTER



Emergency Livestock treatment. Photo: FAO Somalia

FAO is the designated lead of the IASC Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster and ensures effective and well coordinated humanitarian responses. Despite funding constraints and limited access, Cluster members achieved considerable progress against planned activities in 2009. It is worth noting that limited funding curtailed medium and long term initiatives that had been planned to reduce chronic vulnerability and increase the populations' capacity to cope with shocks. This has prolonged the need for humanitarian assistance in future.

In 2009, Cluster members reached out to approximately 200,000 households (approximately 1,200,000 people including 67,362 female-headed households) in Acute Food and Livelihoods Crisis (AFLC) and Humanitarian Emergency (HE), against the year-end target of 546,000 households (including 85,000 female-headed households). Cluster members distributed farming tools and organized cash-for-work programmes to vulnerable communities to help them increase their household income whilst rehabilitating productive infrastructure in rural areas. In Bakool, Gedo, South Mudug, Galgaduud, Hiraaan, Middle Shabelle, and targeted locations in

Puntland and Somaliland, approximately 4,500,000 animals belonging to 86,647 drought affected and vulnerable households were vaccinated, received emergency treatment and vector control. In Middle Shabelle, approximately 40,000 IDPs and host families received farm inputs (including seeds, farming tools, irrigation pumps), were involved in income generating activities and direct cash relief for over two months. Over 3,000 families affected by drought in Sool and Sanaag participated in cash for work and productive assets transfer programmes, enabling them to diversify their livelihoods to include coastal fishing, apiculture or small-scale poultry production.

In the first half of 2010, the Cluster will develop standard operating procedures for use by Cluster members to ensure that interventions are harmonized. Further, the Cluster will advocate for funding to ensure that, unlike 2009, there are adequate funds to implement planned interventions. Further, the cluster will build the capacity of national NGOs on skills such as fundraising, proposal writing, reporting (narrative and financial) and project cycle management. This will improve the capacity of Cluster members in proposal writing, implementing, monitoring and reporting on projects. This will be done in coordination with on going capacity building activities to ensure there is no overlap and to ensure that existing gaps are filled.

The Cluster will improve coordination in the field and in Nairobi by building on the existing field coordination mechanisms and establishing links between the Cluster and the Food Security and Economic Development Committee of the Somali Support Secretariat (SSS).

This will ensure proper coordination and adequate information sharing between Nairobi and the field.



Infrastructure development in Bay through cash for work. Photo: FAO Somalia

