ACTION FICHÉ FOR SOMALIA

1. IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title/Number</th>
<th>Integrated support to rural livelihood in Somalia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total cost</td>
<td>Total Cost: €14,4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>EC Contribution: €14,4 million (€10,4 million for FAO and €4 million for AU-IBAR).</em></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Joint co-financing with the FAO for project 1 and AU-IBAR (African Union-Interafrican Bureau for Animal Resources) for project 2.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aid method / Method of implementation</td>
<td>Project approach – joint management</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAC-code</td>
<td>52010</td>
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</tbody>
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2. RATIONALE

2.1. Sector context

After 16 years of civil war, Somalia faces the key challenges of building peace and security. Waves of violence, caused by inter-clan rivalry and terrorism, have devastated parts of the country as groups try to consolidate power.

This non stable political situation is aggravated by worsening cyclical drought, floods and various epidemic outbreaks, by a spectacular declining of the Somali shilling and a continued high rate of inflation due to the soaring international food price.

All this instability makes Somalia one of the poorest countries in the world. Life expectation is extremely low (49 years), infant and child mortality is extremely high (133 and 125 per 1000 respectively) and the number of internally displaced persons is around one million people (on a population of 9.1 million).

FAO estimates that the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance will increase from 2.6 million (July 2008) to, in the worst case scenario, 3.5 million people by the end of 2008.

In response to this worsening humanitarian situation, the level of assistance should increase to mitigate amongst other thinks, the effect of soaring food prices.

The present intervention aims at reducing the impact of soaring food prices on vulnerable Somali Households through a combined support to agricultural and livestock sector.

2.2. Lessons learnt

The main lessons addressed by the past and ongoing operations are the chronic insecurity inside Somalia. Somalia is now facing the worst security situation in the last seventeen years, with increased armed conflict and fighting targeting as well the humanitarian aid workers. This has led to the suspension of some operations.
From this situation, it is more secure to focus on existing projects which have a good experience of the political context and to reinforce the coordination between the different programs.

2.3. Complementary actions

The European Commission is currently financing a "Transitional Recovery Programme" under 9th EDF-funded budget for a total of 50 Millions. Focus is put on amongst other on poverty reduction and Millennium Development Goal achievement. The interventions are supporting agriculture and livestock, including income diversification activities as well as water sanitation projects. In addition, they get a special support through the "Linking relief, rehabilitation and development project" (5 millions in 2005 and 7 millions for 2009).

On the other end, the European Commission's Humanitarian Aid Department (ECHO) is working with relief partners to support the most vulnerable pockets of the population with activities to provide the population with access to water, sanitation, food assistance and support for livestock and livelihoods. In 2008, ECHO funding for Somalia totalled € 27 million.

In parallel, FAO is managing a budget of €31 Million on Food Security. It includes emergency coordination, implementation of a Food Security assessment unit information system and the distribution of agricultural inputs.

The African Union's Inter-African Bureau for Animal resources (AU/IBAR) has the continental mandate to assure optimal animal resources in Africa. In Somalia, it is currently involved in three main EC funded projects, namely Somali Livestock Certification Project (SOLICEP), Somali Ecosystem Rinderpest Eradication Coordination Unit (SERECU) project II and the support programme to Integrated National Action Plans to fight Human and Avian Influenza (SPINAP-AHI).

In September 2008, the World Band has approved a € 5.4 Million to increase crop and livestock production in project areas affected by the Food Crisis. The grant will be managed by FAO.

And the World Food Programme is giving urgent food assistance to vulnerable Somalis for an amount of 2.6 millions.

2.4. Donor coordination

As a result of a participatory Joint Need Assessment (JNA), a Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP) has been endorsed by all Somali and international stakeholders as the strategic framework for assistance to Somalia for the next 5 years.

In accordance with the terms of the Reconstruction and Development Programme, the proposed intervention has been first discussed amongst the main donors. It will be implemented in partnership with FAO and African Union. In this way, it complies with the Paris Declaration of Aid Effectiveness.
3. **DESCRIPTION**

3.1. **Objectives**

The overall objective of the intervention is to reduce the impact of soaring food prices on vulnerable Somali Households.

The specific objective is to increase food availability and access for vulnerable households.

3.2. **Expected results and main activities**

Two projects are planned for this intervention. The first one focuses on agriculture and the second one on livestock.

**Project 1:** Integrated support for agriculture – Implemented by FAO.

This project will contribute to increase food security and develop private sector-led economy by rehabilitating irrigation land and improving market access for agricultural produces.

The action will be implemented through FAO in partnership with the Somali Government and implementing partners and will include the activities described below. They are three key results under this project, which are mentioned below including the activities related to these results.

**Result 1:** *Increase agricultural production and productivity.*

*Activities under Result 1:*

i. Distribution of seeds and tool packages to farmers in Shebelle valley (maize) and in the Sorghum belt in the Central-South of Somalia (Sorghum). The technology packages will include seeds, fertilizers and farm tools and will be distributed to 60,000 vulnerable families.

ii. Support through the full production cycle by the government extension services.

iii. Irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation: An initial profile survey will be done for all canals, gates and embankments that need to be rehabilitated. From there, the rehabilitation will be done through a combination of private sector contractor's and labour sourced from the community with explicit target in employment of women. 30 000 ha of irrigated land and 3000 km of primary and secondary irrigation canals will be rehabilitated.

iv. Trainings on improve farm techniques. This will include training in using the new technology such as seed quality management, irrigation techniques and soil management.

**Result 2:** *Improve market access for agricultural products.*

*Activities under Result 2:*

i. Rehabilitation and maintenance of selected feeder roads through a combination of private sector contractor's and labour force sourced from the community – 200 km of road will be rehabilitated.
ii. Improve and construct of storage facility both at farm and market level.

iii. Trainings on post harvest techniques, better transport methods and better storage systems both at farm and at market level.

iv. Provision of appropriate materials and tools for post harvest handling, transport and storage

v. Improve market infrastructure in strategic market place – 15 market places will be rehabilitated.

vi. Promote linkages between traders and producers.

**Result 3:** *Increased employment opportunities for rural and urban poor.*

**Activities under Result 3:**

i. Canals rehabilitation and maintenance through Cash for work.

ii. Feeder road rehabilitation and maintenance through Cash for work.

iii. Improvement of market infrastructure through Cash for work.

15,000 beneficiaries will be employed in the cash for work system and will get an average of 204 euros per beneficiaries as the result of 160 working days.

The FAO Emergency Operations for Somalia will implement the grant, supervise and monitor the project through implementation agreements with international and local NGOs with a strong operational presence in the project areas.

The sustainability will be achieved through (i) focusing on capacity building of local producers; (ii) recognizing and capitalizing the crucial role of local producers and community organizations to promote the implementation and (iii) utilizing existing institutional structures to implement project activities. Additionally, the project will fund community-based sub-projects, including community infrastructures.

**Project 2:** Livestock Emergency Intervention to Mitigate Food Crisis in Somalia – Implemented by AU-IBAR.

The proposed project will increase protection of the productive assets of Somali pastoralists through improved animal health and better market infrastructures, thereby generate income for local communities, promote employment among the poor pastoralists.

The action will be implemented through AU-IBAR in partnership with the Somali Government and implementing partners and will include the activities described below. They are two key results under this, which are mentioned below including the activities related to these results.

**Result 1:** *Improve animal health status in the pastoral production systems.*

**Activities under Result 1:**
i. Vaccination of small ruminant against the "Peste des Petits Ruminants" (PPR) and the "Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia" (CCPP) to prevent further spread of the diseases. In the pastoralist areas, a minimum of 80% of the small ruminants will be vaccinated. Vaccination will be implemented by contracted private veterinarians. The vaccination will be followed by post vaccination sero-monitoring and preceded by an awareness campaign to sensitisise livestock owners and local authorities on the vaccination plans. The vaccination will be conducted in the three Somali regions (Somaliland, Puntland and Central-South Somalia). However, specific areas will be targeted depending on the epidemiologic survey's results provided by SAHSP\(^{38}\). It is expected that by the end of the project the Herd Immunity to PPR and CCPP will be raised up to at least 50% in target areas.

ii. Provide appropriate treatment against current diseases. The vaccination teams will be equipped with medical kits to intervene in cases of bacterial infections and parasitic infestations. The treatments will be targeted to be complementary to available services provided by private animal health workers.

**Result 2: Enhance livestock marketing through rehabilitated infrastructure on trade routes and pastoral production areas in Somalia.**

**Activities under Result 2:**

i. Define and select the marketing infrastructure that requires rehabilitation. The marketing infrastructure that requires rehabilitation will be indentified and selected from existing studies such as the "Technical reports on the improvement and diversification of Somali Livestock Trade an Marketing Project" by Terra Nuova and ILRI\(^{39}\). The targeted infrastructure will concern in priority intermediate marketing facilities (places were animals are gathered and then loaded on trucks to be transported to exports ports, or markets located along migration corridors) as final export facilities (quarantine, export parks) already exist in the two main ports (Berbera and Bossasaos). The rehabilitation will thus concern Somaliland and Puntland, but also central Somalia where many exported animals originates from. This will include rehabilitation of watering points strategically located along main stock routes and in market yards, vaccination and treatment crushes, loading ramps, isolation facilities, fencing…

ii. Execute rehabilitation works. The rehabilitation will be carried out in association with the authorities and the private sector and the infrastructure will be maintained by Public-Private partnership.

These actions will be implemented through the Inter-African Bureau for Animal Resources from the African Union. The vaccination campaign and treatments will be planned, coordinated and supervised by AU-IBAR, while field activities will be implemented by Terra Nuova in partnership with Somali Veterinary Authorities and Private Veterinary Associations. The rehabilitation of infrastructure will be implemented in partnership with COOPI\(^{40}\) which has a specific expertise and experience in infrastructure work in Somalia. The Government Veterinary Departments and local authorities will be involved in the full project. The local

\(^{38}\) EC funded 'Somali Animal Heath Services Project'.

\(^{39}\) International Livestock Research Institute.

\(^{40}\) Cooperazione Internazionale
authorities will be involved in monitoring field activities undertaken by the contracted veterinary professionals, either from the public or private sector.

Concerning the sustainability of the project, AU-IBAR is developing a long term continental strategy for the progressive control of PPR based on previous success with Rinderpest and using similar approaches: i.e. free vaccinations which protect the cattle for the whole duration of their life and strengthening surveillance systems. The assumption is that with time less and less small ruminant populations are at risk and vaccination can be discontinued or focalized in very problematic areas of livestock production systems.

3.3. Risks and assumptions

The major risk is the insecurity and its potential impact on the implementation of the intervention. Conflict is a long-standing feature of Somalia but is cyclical and localised in its intensity. It is thus important to have flexibility in the projects. If activities temporarily cannot be implemented in a specific area, there will be sufficient flexibility to switch the geographical location within the intervention.

External risks such as drought or epidemics may also play an important role in reaching the anticipated results. In order to mitigate those risks the input distribution will be accompanied by technical trainings on Good Practices.

3.4. Crosscutting Issues

A special attention will be given to gender issues during the full intervention: by targeting women employment during the irrigation rehabilitation, by guaranteeing appropriate participation for woman in the trainings, by selecting women's growing food crops. The pastoral project will benefit firstly to women headed homestead as small ruminant are extremely important for their livelihood.

The support to increase production is aiming at developing sustainable systems by giving priority to environmental friendly agricultural techniques. The pastoral project will multiply the number of watering points to avoid overgrazing around the few existing watering points.

Good governance and Human Rights are sensitive issues in Somalia. Good governance and Human Rights will be mainstreamed throughout all component of the project. The beneficiaries' selection and the input distribution will respect the principles of good governance and will be done in full transparency, based on objective and clearly established selection criteria. The involvement of local authorities will increase accountability and transparency. Whenever possible, local authorities will be involved in mobilizing communities and monitoring field activities.

3.5. Stakeholders

Direct beneficiaries in this intervention will be part of the Somali population vulnerable to food insecurity: 60 000 farming families will get agricultural support, 15 000 rural and urban poor will get employment opportunities and 80 % of the poor pastoralists (3.6 million people) will have access to a vaccination campaign and improved infrastructure.

The production increase should allow the rest of the population to have a better access to local agricultural products.
To be able to reach their targets, the projects will have to use the services of local contractors and artisan for the infrastructure rehabilitation. Six Somali private veterinary professional associations will be involved in the implementation of the animal health intervention.

The intervention will be implemented through regional (UA-IBAR) and international (FAO) Agencies in partnership with the Somali Government. The project implementation will be using the well established network of local and international NGOs.

4. IMPLEMENTATION ISSUES

4.1. Method of implementation

The project will be joint-managed through the signature of 2 contribution agreements, one with FAO and one with AU-IBAR\(^1\).

4.2. Procurement and grant award procedures

All contracts implementing the action must be awarded and implemented in accordance with the procedures and standard documents laid down and published respectively by FAO and AU-IBAR.

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\(^{1}\) AU/IBAR (African Union/Interafrican Bureau for animal resources) is a specialised technical office of the African Union Commission dealing with all aspects of livestock development in Africa. They are applying internal procedures from African Union.
4.3. Budget and calendar

EC maximum contributions: €14,400,000 (€10,400,000 for FAO and €4,000,000).

FAO indicative budget:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
<th>EURO</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Human Resources (salaries, Per diem)</td>
<td>1,312,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travel (international and local)</td>
<td>60,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and supplies (vehicles and office equipment)</td>
<td>470,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Local Office (office rent, office supplies...)</td>
<td>324,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other services (publication and studies, seminars, evaluation, visibility,</td>
<td>415,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>security costs, financial services ...)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other costs (agricultural inputs, infrastructure rehabilitation program,</td>
<td>6,996,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>trainings...)</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Subtotal direct costs</strong></td>
<td>9,577,000</td>
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<td>Contingency reserve (1.5% direct cost subtotal)</td>
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<td>Administrative costs (max 7% direct costs)</td>
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<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>10,400,000</td>
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AU-IBAR indicative budget:

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<th>DESCRIPTION</th>
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<tr>
<td>Activity: Vaccination of small ruminant against PPR and CCPP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity: Provide appropriate treatment against current disease</td>
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<tr>
<td>Activity: Execute rehabilitation works</td>
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<td><strong>Subtotal activities</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Contingencies</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,000,000</strong></td>
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The activities will start in 2009 and will last 24 months.

4.4. Performance monitoring

The performance of the programme will be closely monitored respectively by FAO and AU-IBAR. The EC Delegation in the country will also ensure adequate monitoring on the basis of key indicators established in the Logical Framework, progress reports and participation to relevant meetings/committees.

External Results Oriented Monitoring missions by European Commission may be carried out.

4.5. Evaluation and audit

The project will undergo a final evaluation, to be carried out by the European Commission.

Audits will be carried out respectively by FAO and AU-IBAR according to their Financial Regulations, Rules and Directives. In addition, expenditure verifications may be carried out by the European Commission.

4.6. Communication and visibility

In accordance with the visibility provisions under the EC-UN Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement (FAFA) and with the EC-UN Joint Action Plan on Visibility signed in September 2006, the EC and the implementing organisations will work together to ensure appropriate visibility actions for the programme as a whole, as well as for specific interventions and activities under the programme.

Standards regarding visibility will be derived from the "EU visibility guidelines for external actions" [http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/visibility/index_en.htm](http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/work/visibility/index_en.htm)