

Date: March 7th, 2019

Ref. Relief/01/2019

To:

Subject: Request for Re-instatement of Drought victims in Puntland, Somalia

Dear Messrs,

I, the Public Relations Officer of Puntland-based Shafshafo for Relief and Development (SHAFSHAFO), would like to appeal to your esteemed humanitarian organization, to lend a hand in saving the livestock and the lives of nomads affected by drought after successive seasonal rains failed in Puntland State of Somalia. A population of about 700,000 nomads is at risk and their livestock which is the sole source of their livelihood have been perished by the drought (see the attached pictures).

Water scarcity compounded the problem. The shallow wells and privately-owned water-reservoirs known as *berkads* which are the traditional sources of water often dry up when seasonal rains fail. The Puntland Federal State of Somalia has declared a state of emergency many a time and appealed to both local and international organizations to come to its rescue in dealing with the drastic situation.

Shafshafo for Relief and Development has compiled attached report about the gravity of the situation and has broken down the rescue efforts in phases, but it lacks enough resources to carry out the tasks involved. The situation demands international involvement, and it is because of that Shafshafho is appealing to the concerned humanitarian organizations like your organization to lend a helping hand. The cost estimation of these phases of the project is herewith attached. The cost of the phases of the project is beyond the capacity of Shafshafo for Relief and Development and this is where Shafshafo seeks your helping hand.

We would like to thank you in advance for your cooperation and assistance partially or fully of the phases in this humanitarian issue.

Thank you

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Project Proposal for Rehabilitation of Drought Victims

Project Summary

1	Name of the Project Phases	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Phase I: Food basket and water-trucking to the drought victims in the remote areas 2. Phase II: Rehabilitating and creating permanent sources of water 3. Phase III: Rehabilitation and Resettlement of the worst 200 families in their past occupation, pastoralism 4. Phase IV: Creating alternative sources of livelihood
2	Beneficiaries of the Project	350 worst-affected nomad families in Mudug, Nugal regions.
3	Donors	Local and International Donor Organizations
4	Implementing Organization	Shafshafo for Relief and Development Organization
5	Community Contribution	logistics for distribution, labor and planning.
6	Location	Mudug region of Puntland State of Somalia
7	Duration	Phase I : 3 months Phase II: 6 months Phase III: 3 months Phase IV 6 months
8	Project Cost	Phase I: \$ 190,555 Phase II: \$ <u>485,100</u> Phase III: \$ 647,500 Phase IV: \$ <u>288,360</u>

A. Phase I:

In this phase, emergency activities like food rations and water-trucking are needed to be carried out.

Justification for Phase I of the Project

In the light of ravages of drought in Puntland in the years 2016,2017, 2018 and 2019, Shafshafo Relief and Development has sent a team to assess the situation of the communities stretching from from the North and Northeast to Mudug regions. Shafshafo found out that the nomads lost 50% of their animals in four consecutive dry spells. As a consequence, the livestock which was the source of livelihood for these nomads perished in mass. More than 70% of the Puntland population are nomads whose only source of

livelihood is the livestock they raise – goats, sheep, camels, and cattle. According to the Somali Ministry of Relief Catastrophe Management, six million people are at risk of starvation in Somalia, with Mudug region of Puntland being one the worst.

Water became a rare commodity in rural areas. There are no rivers or streams in Puntland State of Somalia. The nomads are caught in the toils of despair and started dying of famine. The *berkads*, the privately-owned water reservoirs, and shallow water wells dried up. The remaining families are at the verge of starvation. Due to malnutrition, many people, mainly children and elderly people died of famine related diseases.

In some areas, diseases like cholera and other famine-related medical problems became widespread. For example, in Jirriban, Buhodle diarrhea has broken out and is yet to be kept in check since there are no medical health centers.

An Assessment Survey carried out by Shafshafo in 2017, 2018 and 2019

The report compiled by the team can be summarized as follows:

"Drought in consecutive years played havoc in Somalia due to ecological and environment degradation. Puntland State of Somalia has been the hardest-hit. Seasons' rains often fail. The nomads are caught in the toils of despair. The lives of the nomads are in precarious situation. Water became a rare commodity as the hand-dug wells and the privately-owned water reservoirs dry up when seasonal rains fail. More than half of the livestock, which is the sole source of livelihood is lost in most areas and whatever remains remain at the verge of dying. Malnutrition among children and the elderly becomes very high. In most areas diseases like diarrhea and famine-related medical problems become widespread. Water-trucking becomes the only source of survival, but some areas are inaccessible due to the lack of proper roads.


Since the livelihood of the nomads like their livestock is often lost, catastrophic consequence becomes unavoidable. More than 70% of the Somali population are nomads whose only source of livelihood is the livestock they raise – goats, sheep, camels, and cattle. Similar droughts had stricken in Puntland in 1999, 2003, 2016 and 2017.

Rehabilitation Plan

The map attached shows one of the worst often affected areas in Mudug Region of Puntland State of Somalia and the villages the famished have trailed to for salvation: Jirriban, Buubi, Sallah, Seemade, Burtinle, Tuulo Jalam, Baadweyn, Harfo, Roh, and Margaaga. Avoiding human catastrophe needs graded short-term and long-term solutions.

Phase I: Addressing water scarcity problem to save both human lives and remains of the livestock is the foremost priority. Whatever is left of the livestock are weak and cannot reach the nearest sources of water. Big tankers transporting water to the remote areas are much needed. They are locally available at a high price. Organizing and enabling

community leaders to distribute water has been recognized as the most effective way of delivering the relief. The logistics detailed in the table below covers the relief for three months after which the next rainy season is due.

Plan for Phase I	a. 25 kgs of rice (25kgs x \$30 = \$750) b. 20 kgs of Sugar (20kgs x \$40 = \$800) c. 3 kgs of tea leaves (3kg x \$4 = \$12) d. 25 kgs of powder milk (25kgs x 6.5 = \$162.5) e. 25 kgs of Flour (25kg x \$4 = \$100) f. 10 kgs of dates (10kgs x \$6 = \$60) g. 5L of cooking oil (5L x \$4 = \$20) h. 1 kg of salt (1kg x \$1 = \$1) i. Daily ration of drinking water (price unspecified)
(Food and water rations for each family in their respective localities)	
Donors	Local communities and international aid organizations
Beneficiaries	100 families with approximately 6,000 members benefit from this operation, but this a tip of the iceberg. (The average Somali family is 6)
Implementation of the Project	SHAFSHAFO carried out the logistics side of the project – procurement, organizing, guiding and supervising the community leaders of the respective villages to carry out the distribution of the relief aid.
Cost of Phase I	\$190,555

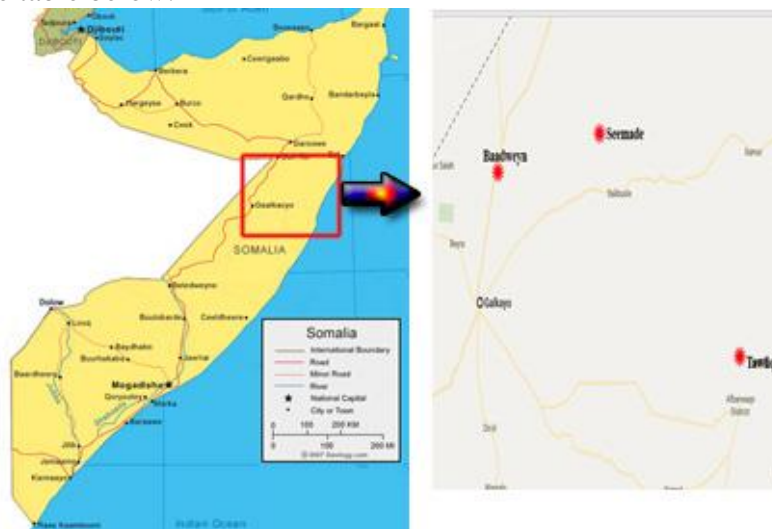
- B. **Phase II: Installation of water Sources.** This involves the rehabilitation of whatever available water sources and putting in place new water sources - Creating permanents sources of Water.

Justification for Phase II

The dry spell recurs with medium frequency – every four or five years. There are four seasons in Somalia, two of which are rainy, alternated by two dry ones. It is the time the rains of a wet season fail when drought strikes. Livestock gets weak and start dying. It is not only that the pasturelands get parched and unyielding, but water become scarce. This often claims human and animal lives. It is not only nomads whose lives depend on the livestock, but it is the very backbone of the economy of the whole region.

Addressing this problem demands the rehabilitation of the existing deep water boreholes and digging new ones in the villages where there is a high concentration of livestock in its vicinity. Of the villages and towns shown on the map, Burtinle, Baadweyn, Harfo, Ballibusle and Semade have boreholes with permanent water maintained by international donor organizations, although at times not operational due strain and overuse. At least three other deep-water wells are needed to be dug in Baadweyn, Sallah and Balanbal. That would have enhanced the water supply network system and would have alleviated the suffering of hundreds of thousands of nomads and their livestock.

With this gloomy picture prompted by a natural calamity, SHAFSHAFO is appealing to the NGOs as well as international relief organizations to lend a hand in securing water supply system in this area. The most immediate requirement is three rig wells whose cost is detailed in the table below.



Areas hit by drought and scarcity of water

Cost of the Plan II: Deep Wells

1	Five-room storage & utility building	\$ 50,000
2	A 400 meters deep borehole complete with casing, submersible pump and other accessories	\$ 98,000
3	Caterpillar 3208 Engine Diesel Generator SET SR4 175 KVA 1185 hours CAT	\$ 15,000
4	One spare submersible pump 25hp	\$ 4,000
5	Two fibre glass reservoirs with a capacity 500m ³	\$ 5,000
6	Services	\$ 5,000
Grand Total		\$157,000.00
Contingency 5%		\$ 4,700
Total estimated cost of a deep well		\$ 161,700
Estimated cost for the three wells \$161700x 3		\$ 485,100

C. Phase III: Rehabilitation and Resettlement in their past occupation, pastoralism. The nomads lost their animals and need to be re-instated. The average family members of a nomadic family are six. The drought-displaced people trail to the nearest villages for survival. They need constant relief operations unless they are rehabilitated. A minimal number of animals for each

family must be provided to re-ignite their livelihood and and help them sustain themselves. **The following table summarizes the plan.**

#	Type of livestock	Number	Cost (\$)	Total cost
1	Goats	20	75	\$1,875
2	sheep	10	75	\$750
3	camels	8	640	\$3,850
4	Total Cost per family			\$ 6,475
5	Total Cost of 100 affected nomadic families			\$647500

D. **Phase IV: Creating alternative sources of livelihood:** Puntland has a long coast, rich of marine life. Those nomads who lost all of their livestock need their trade of life to be changed to a less harsh one. Providing training to the young in the fishing sector is to be adopted. This will save from the recurrent droughts and the mayhem.

At least, the worst-affected families need to be resettled in Kulub and Garaad coast. The young of these families will be given three-month training in fishing and will be organized into four cooperatives. Each cooperative will be given two fishing boats and a cold storage. Once those cooperatives get well-established and are in a position to sustain themselves and their families, they can dispense with with relief handouts.

#	Item	Cost (\$)	Total cost
1	4 truck-mounted freezers	4 x 50,000	\$ 200,000
2	4 fishing mother boats	4 x 15,000	\$ 60,000
3	4 fishing motor boats	4 x 4,500	\$ 18,000
4	20 fishing nets	20 x 18	\$ 360
	Services and trining		\$ 10,000
5	Grand Total Cost		\$288,360.00

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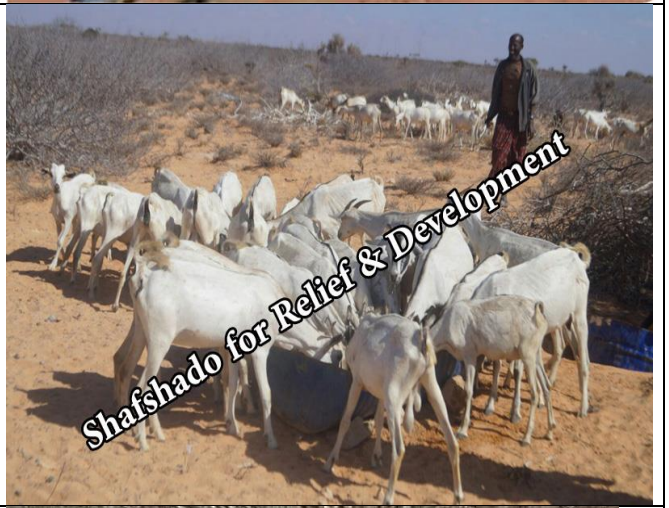
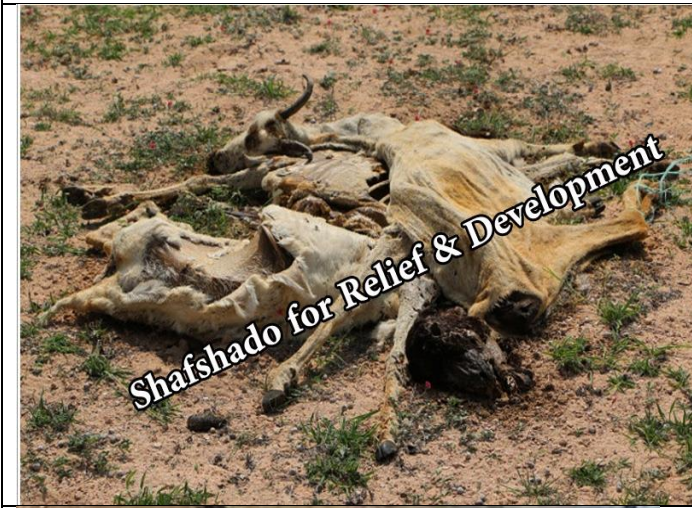
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N.B. SHAFSHAFO is Puntland-based Relief Organization which has branches abroad.

The Impact of the Drought in Pictures





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