



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

World Bank and FAO

Somalia Emergency Drought and Recovery Project (SEDRP)



Making a productive difference in 1.5 million lives

In 2017, Somalia risked and averted Famine. One key success factor was getting the right type and scale of assistance into rural areas – where famines start. FAO and partners mounted an unprecedented campaign to protect and restore rural livelihoods, delivering USD 143 million in assistance to 7 million people last year. This was fundamental as rural people made up 90 percent of Somalia's most food insecure people in IPC Phase 4 (which precedes Famine on the IPC scale). Importantly, these families are also the workforce that feeds Somalia.

The World Bank was a top contributor. Its USD 30 million contribution to FAO in May 2017 under the "Somalia Emergency Drought and Recovery Project" has already reached more than one quarter of a million households. The ongoing project combines a strategic mix of assistance to address food security needs in the immediate and longer terms.

WB-FAO Results 2017



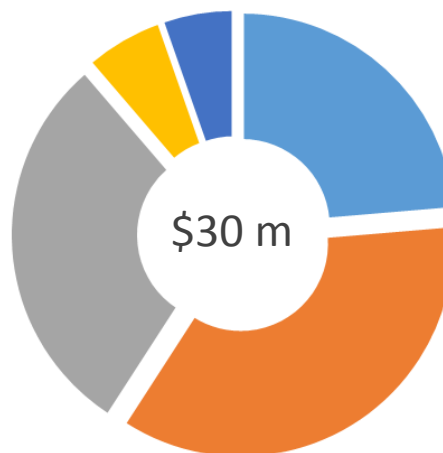
Cash-for-work. 53 640 people received monthly cash transfers for 3.5 months to meet their immediate food needs, while rehabilitating 67 productive infrastructures.

These irrigation canals and water catchments will help communities build resilience against drought, improve production, recover sooner.



Livelihood support and cash (Cash+). 74 100 people were equipped to farm well despite the drought, achieving 45-60% higher yields than non-beneficiaries. The package included quality seeds, access to irrigation and training in good practices during drought, like intercropping. Monthly cash transfers were provided for 3 months – the duration of a cropping season – so farmers could afford food in the lean season and focus on farming.

SEDRP: A strategic mix of aid



1.5 m
people
in 2017

- Cash-for-work
- Cash+ Livelihood Support
- Pastoral Livelihoods
- Disaster Preparedness, Monitoring & EW
- Management & Other Costs



Pastoral Livelihoods. 8.5 million livestock belonging to 1.3 million people were vaccinated against contagious diseases, like *Pest des petits ruminants* (PPR), to keep animals alive and feeding families. In response to animal feed shortages, the project distributed fodder seeds, nutrient-rich ration cubes and mills that transform crop residues into fodder.



Disaster preparedness, monitoring & early warning. World Bank funds also supported the massive efforts of FAO's **Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit** (FSNAU) & **Somalia Water and Land Information Management** (SWALIM) projects. These information powerhouses provide the evidence base for a timely, informed and effective response.

From the field



An impressive harvest. A happy farmer.

This is not the image you would expect from Somalia in 2017, 2 years into a severe drought that put the country in a famine alert. But Saed Mohamud is not alone. Last year, thousands of families were able to beat the odds and produce good yields, thanks to solid investment in building farmers' resilience against drought.

What did it take? Quality seeds sourced from certified local traders. Training in good practices to retain soil moisture, and other on-farm support to plough or irrigate fields. Cash transfers were included so farmers could feed their families while restoring their own food production.

To deliver a livelihood package of quality seeds (cereal, cowpea and vegetables) and on-farm support costs around USD 150. During *Deyr*, WB-FAO' beneficiary farmers produced 1.6 MT of sorghum on average: enough for a household of 6 to feed itself nearly 2 years,.



Milk today; a future tomorrow.

In a massive veterinary campaign, FAO vaccinated and treated 38+ million livestock last year. Keeping livestock alive remains a top priority. They provide daily dairy protein, act as a mobile "bank" used to access cash, and serve as valuable trade items exchanged for food and other essentials. Although milk production reduces during drought, even a little milk can go long way in helping children like 4-year old Kaltun Mumin stay nourished.

The cost of replacing the average-sized herd of 40 small ruminants can run from USD 1 600 to USD 2 800, depending on market trends. This in a country where the average annual household income is estimated at around USD 450. Protecting the same number of livestock through vaccination or supportive treatment, on the other hand, costs only USD 16.



Mounds of food, for people and animals.

Mahad Abdi Yusuf (right) separates sorghum from the stalks at his farm a few kilometers from Gebiley town. Despite the drought, Mahad produced a beautiful crop: large panicles full of grain and very tall stalks. Achieving good plant height is a big win for Somali farmers and agropastoralists, especially during a drought. The stalks are used to feed livestock and sell very well on the market when pasture is scarce. Fodder processing machines, known as hammer mills, were also provided under the WB project, to help communities maximize the transformation of crop residues into animal feed.

Needs remain high and critical.

More than 5.4 million Somalis face acute food insecurity through mid-2018. Among them, 2.7 million people are in "Crisis" and "Emergency" (IPC 3-4). This is 13% lower than in August-December 2017 (3.2 million), but 170% above pre-crisis levels (1 million on average). The improvements in food security at the end of 2017 are extremely fragile and far from adequate. Forecasts point to a fifth season of below-average rains during Gu 2018 (April-June) – when most of Somalia's staple food is grown. It is therefore vital to continue to protect and restore livelihoods, build resilience against this protracted drought emergency and expedite recovery.

