



Combined Project Information Documents / Integrated Safeguards Datasheet (PID/ISDS)

Appraisal Stage | Date Prepared/Updated: 12-May-2017 | Report No: PIDISDSA21961



BASIC INFORMATION

A. Basic Project Data

Country Somalia	Project ID P163830	Project Name Somalia Emergency Drought Response and Recovery Project	Parent Project ID (if any)
Region AFRICA	Estimated Appraisal Date 11-May-2017	Estimated Board Date 30-May-2017	Practice Area (Lead) Social, Urban, Rural and Resilience Global Practice
Financing Instrument Investment Project Financing	Borrower(s) International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) HQ, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	Implementing Agency Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - Somalia, International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) - Somalia Delegation	

Proposed Development Objective(s)

The Project Development Objective is to address the immediate needs of the drought affected people of Somalia, and support resilient recovery through the provision of livelihood opportunities and the restoration of agricultural and pastoral production.

Components

- Component 1: Programmatic Support to ICRC for Immediate Drought Response
- Component 2: Programmatic Support to FAO for Immediate Drought Response and Recovery

The processing of this project is applying the policy requirements exceptions for situations of urgent need of assistance or capacity constraints that are outlined in OP 10.00, paragraph 12.

Yes

Financing (in USD Million)

Financing Source	Amount
IDA Grant	50.00
Total Project Cost	50.00

Environmental Assessment Category

B - Partial Assessment



Decision

The review did authorize the preparation to continue

Other Decision (as needed)

B. Introduction and Context

Country Context

- 1. So Somalia has been in conflict for over twenty years, many of which have been without a formally recognized government.** Since the collapse of the Siad Barre government in 1991, southern Somalia has experienced cycles of conflict that have fragmented the country, destroyed legitimate institutions and created widespread vulnerability. Between 1988 and 1993, civil war destroyed Mogadishu and Hargeisa, which resulted in tens of thousands of civilian deaths in north-west Somalia alone and exacerbated the 1991 famine. Peace conferences finally led to the formation of the Transitional National Government (TNG) in 2000, and then the Transitional Federal Government (TFG) in 2004, but both were undermined by a succession of intervening events, giving rise to militia-based opposition and today's Al-Shabaab movement. In August 2012, the Federal Government of Somalia (FGS) was brought to power under a provisional constitution approved by a new parliament – ending Somalia's long period of revolving transitional governments. Since its establishment, the FGS has stated its commitment to improved governance and economic management and is preparing to lay the foundations for the implementation of a federal system of governance. This progress has been recognized by the international community and there is a renewed momentum around arrears clearance.
- 2. Consumption and remittances remain key drivers of the economy.** In 2016, household consumption, financed by remittances, was equivalent to over 100 percent of Somalia's total nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP). The Somali economy is also highly dependent on imports accounting for two thirds of GDP. With political stability, government expenditure has started to expand as a share of GDP. Federal expenditure increased from US\$35.1 million in 2012 to US\$168 million in 2016. This increase is mainly driven by compensation of employees and use of goods and services, which consumes over 70 percent of domestic revenue. An estimated 52 percent of the population remain poor, based on a US\$1.90 PPP adjusted poverty line. Poverty is most acute among the IDP population of over 1.1 million people. The Somali population living in IDP settlements have a poverty headcount rate of 73 percent compared to urban and rural households with headcount rates of 45 and 51 percent respectively.¹
- 3. Despite today's more positive outlook under a government that has gained international recognition since 2012, Somalia's economy and population of around 12.3 million² remain extremely vulnerable to a range of socio-economic and climate-induced risks.** The combination of conflict, environmental degradation and prolonged drought have contributed to full-scale humanitarian crises. The ongoing conflict and the

¹ Somalia: IDA Crisis Response Window. Emergency Support for Drought Response and Recovery

² Interim Strategy Note; Report No. 7512 – SO; for the Federal Republic of Somalia; November 11, 2013



presence of Al-Shabaab has constrained economic growth and access of international humanitarian and development aid. Al-Shabaab still controls significant portions of Somalia, particularly in the south and in rural areas. Many of the people affected by drought are in areas under the control of Al-Shabaab, making it difficult for assistance to reach them.³

4. Somalia is on the brink of famine resulting primarily from severe drought. An estimated 6.2 million – half the population – are acutely food insecure and in urgent need of humanitarian assistance, mostly in remote rural areas.⁴ An estimated 2.9 million people are in Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Phase 3 and 4 due to acute food insecurity.⁵ These levels will be sustained through June or deteriorate further if “Gu” rains fail in the coming rainfall season (April-June). By November 2016, drought was publicized nationwide by federal and regional authorities. The impact of the drought and resulting crisis has overwhelmed national response capacities in Somalia. As a result, the new President of Somalia, Mohamed Abdullahi Mohamed “Farmaajo”, declared a “national disaster” in February 2017. This shock is taking place in an existing fragile conflict environment with high levels of poverty, widespread internal and external displacement, deep communal tensions, and a nascent federal government.

5. Humanitarian conditions continue to deteriorate, with half of the population reliant on assistance – and approximately 1.4 million Somalia children will need treatment for acute malnutrition, which will also have long-term impact on stunting. Somali children and their mothers continue to suffer from multiple nutritional deprivations which deny them the opportunity to thrive and reach their full developmental potential. There are high levels of acute malnutrition, underweight and stunting combined with a high prevalence of micronutrient deficiencies and suboptimal breastfeeding and complementary feeding practices.⁶

6. The scarcity of safe drinking water has led to outbreaks of AWD/cholera in 13 out of 18 regions resulting in 618 fatalities since the start of 2017.⁷ This in part due to widespread water shortages, food insecurity and displacement that have stretched sanitation facilities beyond their capacity. Most cases were reported from Banadir, Togdheer, Lower Shabelle, Hiraan, Sool, Mudug and Lower Jubba regions. Reporting and verification in places such as Middle Juba have been hampered by access challenges. The current mass population displacement as a result of droughts is worsening the situation. The onset of the rainy season risks exacerbating the situation further in the hotspots and along the riverine areas.

7. According to preliminary results from an internal, ongoing Rapid Drought Needs Assessment (RDNA) by WB staff, the drought is highly likely to cast widespread and lingering impacts across multiple sectors. This assessment is based on a triangulation of secondary data⁸ through remote-sensing techniques. These

³ <http://amisom-au.org/2017/03/somalia-declares-drought-a-national-disaster>

⁴ OCHA: Somalia Humanitarian Dashboard, March 2017

⁵ The Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), consisting of five phases, is a means to classify varying phases of current food security situations based on outcomes on human lives and livelihoods. The phases are: (1) Generally food secure; (2) Moderately/Borderline food insecurity; (3) Acute food & livelihood crisis; (4) Humanitarian emergency; and (5) Famine/Humanitarian catastrophe

⁶ <https://www.unicef.org/somalia/nutrition.html>

⁷ OCHA: Humanitarian Bulletin Somalia, May 4 2017

⁸ The RDNA relies on the following sources of information: Drought Severity data was derived from NDVI 10-year historical anomaly data based on LANDSAT 8 imagery. Displacement figures were derived from compiled IDP data



preliminary results suggest: (a) losses related to deceased livestock ranging between US\$1.3 billion and US\$1.7 billion for the period of the drought; (b) additional losses in household wealth held in the form of livestock assets ranging between US\$4.3 billion and US\$5.4 billion⁹; (c) losses in crop production of up to US\$60 million during the period of the drought; (d) further depletion of nominally functional water resources, over 50 percent of which are located within highly drought stressed areas; (e) forecasts of up to 41,250 AWD/cholera cases including estimated 6,188 admissions by June 2017, and; (f) sharp increase in displacement.

8. **The FGS has requested the World Bank to support the drought response.** In a letter dated 3 April 2017, the FGS requested the WB's financial support to provide emergency assistance for the victims of drought in Somalia. The WB responded immediately by considering an exceptional allocation of US\$50 million from the International Development Association Crisis Response Window (IDA CRW) to mitigate the impacts on the most vulnerable people and to lay a foundation for recovery and resilience in the drought-affected communities. With no active IDA program in Somalia, given its non-accrual status, a single multi-sector program is proposed to be channeled directly through the UN and international non-governmental organizations (NGO) for the benefit of affected communities rather than through the government. This implementation arrangement is the only possibility for the WB to engage in Somalia at this point, and that the alternative of 'non-engagement' is not favorable, given the findings and recommendations of the 2011 World Development Report (WDR) and the 2016 Independent Evaluation Group (IEG) review of WB engagement in fragility and conflict situations. Hence, this is in line with the WB's evolving global strategy of engaging early on in disaster and crisis responses and providing support that cuts across the traditionally perceived divide of humanitarian and recovery interventions. In addition, the growing Fragility and Conflict agenda of the World Bank combined with Somalia's unique context, makes a strong case for the World Bank to engage in a substantial manner.

9. **Consistent with this vision, and given the dire humanitarian crisis at hand, the proposed operation will entail:** (a) a surge of high-impact, immediate response and early recovery interventions while humanitarian operations continue in tandem, and; (b) a range of multi-sector, 'livelihoods-centered' activities that increase coping capacity of the affected communities against the likely protracted impacts of the drought and promote a transition toward drought recovery and resilience building. This approach will strategically address existing gaps and needs in the immediate and early recovery domains, while maximizing the World Bank's comparative advantage and value addition by making resilience building a key underpinning of the interventions proposed to be financed under the operation. Given Somalia's seasonal cycle, activities are specifically designed to be synchronized with the rainy and dry seasons, and must be implemented in narrow windows of opportunity in order to have an impact on food security and livelihoods.

10. **Based on a needs and gaps analysis by the WB team, it is proposed to entrust the implementation of**

from IOM, UN Habitat, UNHCR and local Ministries of Interior. Agriculture and livestock impact data heavily relied on expert judgment and data from FAO FSNAU database (2011-2017), UNFPA 2014 population data and LANDSCAN 2015 population density. Cholera/AWD forecasts and data was derived from World Health Organization (WHO) data, reporting and forecasting analysis. Water resources data was derived from UN SWALIM and ICRC databases

⁹ When these assets are priced at the prevailing depressed prices in the markets. The scenarios assume drought effect on grazing areas, disparities in household resilience to the effects of drought based on livelihood zone, wealth and coping mechanisms, as well as differences in adaptation of livestock to drought



the proposed operation to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)¹⁰. Both ICRC and FAO have considerable unmet funding gaps in their present drought responses, to the tune of US\$22 million and US\$90 million respectively. The importance of leveraging this partnership and providing an immediate flow of funds is necessary in the context of the operation in order to sustain existing momentum and scale up ongoing activities without causing interruption to the drought response and recovery programs of both agencies.

11. **Both organizations have a strong focus on rural populations and hard-to-access areas where vulnerability and food and water scarcity is acute, allowing the project to target some of the most vulnerable populations.** Beneficiaries will include IDP households and host households without adequate access and capacity to cover essential food and non-food item needs, and pastoralists and agro-pastoralists suffering major or complete losses of their crops and livestock. The program will support vulnerable households and specifically target women and children through interventions such as treatment of pregnant/lactating women suffering with acute malnutrition and management of severe acute malnutrition in under-5 children. Both ICRC and FAO will particularly take into account vulnerable populations while determining beneficiaries through collective action in order to ensure social inclusion.

12. **The proposed operation meets the emergency provisions of OP 10.00 Paragraph 12 (Projects in Situations of Urgent Need of Assistance or Capacity Constraints) of the World Bank's Operational Manual and Guidelines and will be processed through condensed procedures provided therein.** The proposed operation is requesting deferral of social and environmental safeguards requirements to the implementation phase, and as required under such circumstances, a Safeguards Action Plan (SAP) has been prepared and included as part of the Project Appraisal Document (PAD).

Sectoral and Institutional Context

13. **Somalia has undergone three protracted periods of drought and famine over last 25 years.** During the 1992 famine, upwards of 300,000 people died and 1 out of 5 Somalis were displaced. During the 2011 East Africa Drought, 260,000 people died in Somalia; half of them children under the age of five. The UN termed the 2011-12 drought as the "worst drought in the last 25 years." The drought resulted in 920,000 Somali refugees within Horn of Africa and devastating economic losses to agriculture and livestock. It also brought famine to the south of the country.

14. **Despite the tremendous challenges faced over the last three decades and those still looming, the livestock and crops sectors remain the main sources of economic activity, employment and exports for Somalia.** Historically, the sector represented about 40-60 percent of the country's GDP and its share has in all likelihood grown substantially in recent decades. Improving the agricultural sector's performance will not only contribute to the country's overall economic recovery and growth, but will also have important effects on cementing peace and security, strengthening livelihoods, alleviating poverty and malnutrition, increasing resilience to increasingly frequent and severe weather shocks, and enhancing health outcomes in both rural and urban areas.²

¹⁰ This is also given that the World Bank cannot fund the FGS given its non-accrual status, but given the compelling humanitarian situation, it has to find other means of supporting the severely drought affected people of Somalia



15. **The current crisis is a result of several consecutive seasons of weak rains.** The “Deyr” rains between October to December 2016 were significantly below average resulting in well below average cereal production in the South. This has resulted in a significant depletion of water resources for agricultural consumption, and particularly for livestock sustenance, that forms the backbone of the mainly rural economy, accounting for about 65 percent of GDP and the vast majority of workforce employment.⁶ If the April-June “Gu” rains are below average, famine (IPC 5) is likely, and across more territory than in 2011.¹¹

16. **The drought is causing large-scale crop failures and livestock deaths – impacting livelihoods and food supply.** The hardest-hit areas are in southern Somalia (Bay and Bakool) and the northern rangeland areas in Puntland. Due to scarce pasture and water resources throughout the country, livestock body conditions have deteriorated substantially. In northeastern and central regions, livestock body conditions are very poor and atypical livestock deaths have been reported in Northern Inland Pastoral, Hawd Pastoral, Addun Pastoral, and Coastal Deeh livelihood zones. In key agriculture production areas, crop yields are substantially below 1995-2015 averages.¹² Low demand for agricultural labor is driving wages down, while the prolonged water shortage has caused a spike in prices of basic goods and water. The drought has caused food production to decrease, prices to rise, and wages to decline because of weak demand and declining purchasing power.

17. **The Somali President is according the highest priority to an effective, efficient and preemptive response to address immediate needs and avert the famine.** The President took steps to strengthen the newly created Ministry Humanitarian Response and Disaster Management, and has established national and regional Drought Response Committees responsible for coordination. He has made an allocation of US\$150,000 to each of the federal member states. The government has also committed to lift any barriers, taxes or impediments to the international community’s response. However, Somalia’s institutions have limited capacity to plan, coordinate or lead the effort. Weak federal government revenue mobilization and limited intergovernmental fiscal transfers hinder the ability of the FGS to deliver such relief services to citizens.

18. **Although a number of bilateral donors and development partners have contributed and pledged resources to support the drought response, a sizeable financing gap exists to meet the urgent needs.** However, compared to recent humanitarian responses in various countries, the Somalia response is relatively well resourced. ICRC has made a budget extension request for US\$21 million due to the drought, which is unfunded so far, and almost 70 percent of the United Nations’ (UN) US\$863.5 million appeal has been funded, with key gaps in Food, WASH, Protection and Health (this is detailed in Table 1).¹³ The UN appeal is likely to be nearly doubled to US\$1.6 billion in the coming weeks. It may be noted that these figures do not include the medium-term drought recovery and resilience needs, which are likely to be even higher.

19. **While the international financing scale-up has been significant, the situation continues to deteriorate.** A further scale-up of funding is urgently needed – particularly for critical life-saving and livelihoods restoration activities. Taking into account the current levels of humanitarian assistance, as well as the possibility of below average rainfall during the “Gu”, food insecurity is projected to deteriorate further through June, the end of the agro-pastoral lean season. With only a slight improvement predicted for July

¹¹ Somalia: IDA Crisis Response Window. Emergency Support for Drought Response and Recovery

¹² FSNAU: Somalia Food Security Outlook, February to September 2017

¹³ OCHA: Financial Tracking Service, May 1st 2017



through September, this could result in a second additional appeal for humanitarian support.¹⁴ The World Bank's involvement will not only help address this immediate response need but also help catalyze a transition towards a more sustainable and resilient recovery, which is an area the WB has particular comparative advantage, and where development partners have expressed their demand for the WB to engage.

C. Proposed Development Objective(s)

Development Objective(s) (From PAD)

The Project Development Objective of the Somalia Emergency Drought Response and Recovery Project (SEDRP) is “to address the immediate needs of the drought affected people of Somalia, and support resilient recovery through the provision of livelihood opportunities and the restoration of agricultural and pastoral production.”

Key Results

The following outcome indicators will be used to measure progress towards the PDO:

- Number of people with improved food access.
- Number of people benefiting from improved access to water.
- Number of households with increased access to livelihood opportunities.
- Number of households benefiting from livestock vaccination, treatment and/or nutrition support.

D. Project Description

A programmatic approach is being adopted to fill each supported agencies' funding gaps. ICRC's overall drought response plan is budgeted at US\$37.7 million until June 2017, which is part of its overall US\$93 million annual work program for Somalia. The remaining of the US\$62 million covers both long-term oriented approaches and the emergencies related to conflict, violence, or punctual emergencies until end December 2017. A budget extension of US\$22 million was requested by ICRC to fully fund its drought response budget. SEDRP proposes to fund this programmatic gap for an amount of US\$20 million, which will account for 90 percent of the funding gap. In light of the expected 20-30 percent lower than average “Gu” rains, the emergency drought response plan will likely be extended beyond June. A situation assessment will be done end of May/early June as to confirm potential needs for additional budget if the drought conditions continue/worsen. This would include assessment of rain situation, conditions of the most-affected communities (by drought), presence and assistance capacity of other humanitarian actors. Similarly, FAO's Famine Prevention and Drought Response Plan is US\$160 million, of which there is a US\$90 million funding gap. SEDRP will fund 1/3rd or US\$30 million of this funding gap.

20. The cost breakdown by sub-component is indicative, and within each component, flexibility and transferability of resources across sub-components will be allowed. This will help the Project in adapting to any evolving patterns of drought and changes in the security context of the affected regions during project implementation. “Overhead” or “Project Servicing” costs for ICRC and FAO, respectively, are factored into the below component costing.

Component 1 – Programmatic Support to ICRC for Immediate Drought Response (US\$20 million)

¹⁴ OCHA: Somalia Humanitarian Dashboard, March 2017



21. This component will support ICRC's ongoing multidisciplinary response to immediate needs arising out of the country-wide impacts of the drought in Somalia. This will help ICRC in scaling up its distribution of food, non-food items and cash, especially in hard-to-reach areas to promote food security and stem displacement. Support will also be provided for treating malnutrition among children and pregnant/lactating women. Activities under this component will also help increase the availability of improved water for people in drought affected areas, by: repairing and rehabilitating water points; promoting good hygiene practices, and; providing water treatment materials especially in areas with a high risk of cholera.

22. **Sub-component 1.1 – Meeting Urgent Food Security Needs:** This sub-component will finance the distribution of food and essential household items, especially in hard-to-reach insecure areas. In remote areas with depressed markets, the ICRC will distribute food rations comprising of rice, beans, Corn Soya Blend (CSB) and oil per household for up to two months. In areas with functioning markets, the ICRC will provide unconditional cash (US\$80-100 per HH/month) to households for purchasing food for up to three months to drought-affected people, particularly families of pregnant/lactating women and of children undergoing treatment for malnutrition. Other targeted vulnerable groups will include IDP households, host communities and rural communities of pastoralists and agro-pastoralists that have suffered major (over 50 percent) or complete losses of their crops and livestock. The sub-component will also include distribution of non-food items or “essential household items” (EHI) to drought affected populations in order to reduce their vulnerability and to maintain hygiene. The EHI kits would include jerry cans, plastic basins, shawls, tarpaulins, kitchen sets, fuel efficient stoves, mosquito nets and hygiene kits.

23. **Sub-component 1.2 – Improving access to water, sanitation and hygiene:** This sub-component will scale up the ongoing ICRC activities aimed at reducing the disease burden faced by people in drought-affected areas, which is also highly relevant to anticipated flooding in the upcoming rainy season. Disease prevention is through water, sanitation and hygiene interventions in drought-affected populations and health facilities. Water interventions include repair and rehabilitation of existing boreholes in areas with populations under severe water stress. Where possible, these will also entail: (a) the deepening of hand-dug wells ; (b) providing extra storage and distribution for communities and their livestock; (c) water trucking as an option of last resort as a life-saving intervention; (d) unconditional cash grants to assist households with the purchase of water (supplied through Sub-component 1.1), and; (e) hygiene promotion, household water treatment (chlorine tablets) and mass water treatment targeting cholera and water borne disease prevention.

24. **Sub-component 1.3 – Improving access to healthcare and nutrition:** This sub-component will support provisioning of emergency and primary health care for drought-affected populations at ICRC supported 25 fixed and 6 mobile health facilities, stabilization centers and cholera treatment centers in Kismayo and Baidoa. Interventions for health will include treating pregnant/lactating women suffering with acute malnutrition and management of severe acute malnutrition in under-5 children through: (i) provisioning of curative care and rehabilitation, and; (ii) provisioning of supplementary food rations to prevent relapse and enable better recovery.

25. **Sub-component 1.4 – Project management.** Costs of project management are integrated within the sub-components to be implemented by the ICRC. These include costs related to: (i) needs and beneficiary assessments to inform project design; (ii) monitoring and evaluation of, including third-party review of ongoing and completed activities; (iii) technical designs for the rehabilitation of water infrastructure included under sub-component 1.2 (access to safe water); (iv) supervision quality control and contract management of



components; (v) development of a management information system and coordination mechanisms to ensure complementarity with other partner activities and avoid duplication of efforts, and; (vi) support and strengthen existing grievance redressal/complaint system for beneficiaries.

Component 2 – Programmatic Support to FAO for Immediate Drought Response and Recovery (US\$30 million)

26. This component will support the FAO’s Drought Response and Famine Prevention Plan for 2017, with the objective of increasing immediate access to food, safeguarding livelihoods and assets, and supporting the sustainable recovery of agriculture and pastoral livelihood systems in target communities. Interventions under this component are designed to help address the immediate food needs of drought-affected households while also catalyzing recovery of productive assets, food production, and livelihood systems. Interventions are also designed to simultaneously deliver short-term emergency relief and support the safeguarding and recovery of assets (infrastructure, inputs, skills, labor) that underpin long-term resilience of agriculture production and rural livelihood systems. This project component is designed with built-in flexibility, offering a range of response options to be selected based on real-time needs and priorities on the ground, as they evolve. This will allow the project to adjust to seasonal requirements (linked to the agricultural calendar), needs and coverage by other partners, as well as fill critical gaps in assistance. An indicative breakdown of WB financing across various sub-components is shown below.

27. Sub-component 2.1 – Cash-for-work for immediate food needs and water infrastructure rehabilitation: This sub-component will support the scaling up of FAO’s cash-for-work programs which provide vulnerable households cash for immediate access to food water and assets and engage them for twelve weeks of paid work. Activities supported through the work will include restoring water catchments, rehabilitating existing small secondary and tertiary irrigation canals, contour plowing to control erosion, shoring up breaks in river embankment to decrease flooding, and rehabilitating water harvesting and storage infrastructure. Payments will be front-loaded, enabling families to immediately access food through local markets to improve their food security and nutrition for two weeks before engaging in 12 weeks of paid work. Households unable to participate in work projects due to age, health, or other considerations will receive unconditional cash.

28. Sub-component 2.2 – Emergency Cash and Agricultural Livelihood Support: This sub-component will support the recovery of agricultural production systems and improve food access of riverine communities by supporting the scale up of FAO’s “Cash+” program. This program provides unconditional cash transfers and livelihood inputs for families to meet their immediate food needs while restoring their own crop production or access to fish. This combination of assistance helps farmers restore their productive asset base through provision of seeds and other inputs, and prepares them for the next growing season. By providing cash together with farming inputs, farming households will be able to cover their short-term food needs until crops can be harvested following current and upcoming crop cycles. In areas where well-functioning markets exist, voucher systems will be leveraged to stimulate demand and market-driven supply of needed inputs (seeds, fertilizers) and services (land preparation, irrigation pumps). The vouchers will be redeemable only at markets in the recipient’s home community where they were settled prior to the drought, which will also help incentivize returns of displaced populations.

29. Sub-component 2.3 – Restoration of Pastoral Livelihoods: To safeguard livestock assets and pastoral livelihoods, this sub-component will support the scale up of FAO’s ongoing emergency livestock interventions



across Somalia. Animals in target areas will be treated against a variety of debilitating conditions that threaten livestock productivity, value, health and survival. Rangeland cubes will be provided to improve the health of animals. In addition, collapsible water bladders will be made available in drought-affected locations, combined with emergency water trucking to curtail community sharing of limited water supplies with livestock. Other interventions that will be supported under this component include livestock vaccinations and targeted restocking in the medium-term, once livestock health has improved and weather conditions are conducive.

30. Training will be provided to increase the number of veterinary teams able to recognize signs of malnourishment and disease in livestock and provide appropriate treatments and vaccinations. To increase overall availability of feed in drought and non-drought periods, this sub-component will provide assistance for cooperative and community level fodder production through the provision of appropriate seeds and equipment for sowing, growing, harvesting and storing fodder and training farmers to increase overall fodder production. Fodder storage facilities will also be improved to decrease spoilage of and increase access to fodder stock.

31. Sub-component 2.4 – Strengthening Disaster Preparedness, Monitoring and Early Warning Systems: To improve the ability of vulnerable communities, government, and humanitarian and development partners to prepare for and respond to drought, this sub-component supports a range of activities that will improve current and future drought response and famine prevention activities. Under this sub-component, vulnerable communities will be supported to develop community-level drought preparedness and response plans, weather monitoring and forecasting capabilities will be strengthened through the FAO's existing water and land management information management system initiative (SWALIM), and the generation, management, and dissemination of early warning data will be improved through support of the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit (FSNAU).

32. Sub-component 2.5 – Project Management: This sub-component will finance the following activities (i) direct operating costs for project design and implementation, including technical design; vehicle operation for mobile and outreach teams; community-based services; supervision and monitoring costs; rental of warehouses and office space; utilities and communication charges; per diems and in-country transportation or travel allowances; (ii) direct operating costs for FAO, including independent third party monitoring and evaluation as activities are ongoing and completed, including end of project evaluation; FAO's overall management, operations and coordination of the project; supervision, quality control and contract management of components; support for communications and information management systems; coordination mechanisms to ensure complementarity with other partner activities and avoid duplication of efforts and enhance public relations; support and strengthening of existing grievance redressal systems for beneficiaries; audits and studies to identify and mitigate potential adverse environment and social impacts and assessments required under various project components; and the incremental operating costs arising under the project on account of vehicle operation for supervisors, monitors, and related travel costs and per diems; and (iii) Indirect costs, or overall project servicing and administration costs.

E. Implementation

Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

33. All activities under Component 1 will be implemented through ICRC staff and exchange with target



communities by the staff in the target areas of intervention, with the Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) as its main implementing partner for specific activities.

34. **A multidisciplinary team involving ICRC's economic security, water and health staff conduct field assessments to determine the scope of the intervention.** These assessments include a combination of the data collection through secondary sources and focus-group discussions, interviews with key informants and representatives of different groups from the affected population/communities. In addition to the assessment findings, ICRC also maintains exchange with other humanitarian agencies to ensure an effective complementary approach and avoid overlapping. The exchange with other actors involves primarily the UN led Food, Shelter and WASH clusters at central and regional levels.

35. **Food, non-food and cash distribution activities in Sub-component 1.1, are carried out in the field by ICRC field officers together with the SRCS field officers and volunteers.** ICRC field Officers, including Cash & Market officer from Nairobi are deployed on the ground to organize assistance deliveries and monitoring. Food and EHI is provided through the contingency stocks of the ICRC warehouses in strategic locations in Somalia.

36. **Water supply:** Following the multidisciplinary field assessments carried out by ICRC staff specific water infrastructure projects are identified. ICRCs engineers manage small repairs directly while sub-contacting larger repairs and rehabilitation to the private sector through a standard competitive bidding process. ICRC directly manage the procurement and deployment of pumps, generators, spare-parts and storage materials.

37. **Hygiene:** ICRC has a train-the-trainer program for hygiene promotion aimed at raising the capacity of Somali Red Crescent Society (SRCS) field staff. SRCS staff in turn deliver hygiene promotion training to around 70 percent of people receiving assistance in the form of cash or food. Household water treatment is delivered with ICRC's non-food items.

38. **Implementation of Health Activities:** The project will implement through and complement the already existing ICRC supported SRCS Primary Health Care (PHC) program covering the South Central Zone (SCZ) and the southern part of Puntland.

39. **The project will support 21 fixed clinics and 10 mobile Centre's distributed into 10 SRCS Branches that continue to function despite the security constraints.** All of them have Mother and Child Health (MCH) and Expanded Immunization Program (EPI) as core activities. The Clinics host the Outpatient Therapeutic Nutrition Program (OTP). The Nutrition programme will continue to be implemented regularly through the two Stabilization Centres (Baidoa -Ksimayo). At community level the project will support ICRC efforts in implementing prevention and health promotion and education activities.

40. **Component 2 of the proposed SEDRP will be implemented by FAO.** FAO Somalia will be responsible for the implementation of all activities under Component two based on the project design, and the procurement, financial management, disbursement, and safeguards procedures of FAO as the implementing UN agency will apply.

41. **FAO Somalia will be in charge of overall coordination and implementation of project activities in Component 2 through its field staff and subcontracts with local implementation partners (NGOs, CBOs, professional associations).** FAO Somalia's Country Office in Nairobi and Mogadishu, under the leadership of



the FAO Representative in Somalia, will provide overall oversight and quality insurance to ensure successful implementation of the project, including all fiduciary aspects, safeguards, monitoring, and reporting of the project's progress.

42. Component 2 of the SEDRP will be implemented across all districts that FAO is currently active as part of its ongoing emergency Drought Response and Famine Prevention program, and where implementation is possible through local NGO partners. For district level targeting, FAO will work through the Food Security Cluster to examine IPC Level 3 and 4 caseloads, identifying where needs are most urgent and where there are gaps in coverage. Within the districts, through consultations with the District Commissioner, partner NGOs, and other local stakeholders, FAO determine where response actors are operating within the district and where needs are greatest. Finally, FAO will work with NGOs and with village elders to identify specific needs at the village level, resulting in a list of individual beneficiaries. As part of this village-level targeting, FAO will ensure minimum coverage inclusion of women and women-headed households, as well as other vulnerable groups, including but not limited to elderly and handicapped individuals.

43. Verification of beneficiary eligibility is conducted through an FAO established Call Centre, which conducts surveys of Council Members, Elders and beneficiaries by phone. Distribution of beneficiary payments will be undertaken through designated money vendor offices. At the time of payment, verification of beneficiaries will take place through multiple, complementary approaches. Money vendors will be able to verify beneficiaries against biometrics, or through the signed beneficiary list provided by the FAO implementing partner and the Form Management Tool generated list.

44. To provide agricultural inputs as part of the Cash+ livelihood support, vouchers will be utilized in areas where well-functioning input markets exist. Traders who will accept the vouchers will be pre-selected at the village level, and will be able to claim payment from the vouchers through the money vendors. Fishing kits provided to riverine communities under this sub-component will be provided as direct inputs, procured by FAO and delivered through implementing partners. For fodder production support, FAO will provide inputs (seeds, land preparation and irrigation as applicable, equipment for harvesting and processing) and training through local qualified NGOs.

45. Targeting for livestock support for pastoralists will have to be done based on a combined understanding of drought affected areas. FAO will procure and position veterinary drugs, essential vaccines, veterinary supplies, and equipment. These inputs will be provided to veterinary teams, typically belonging to regional veterinary associations, who will be contracted to administer treatments and vaccinations. To facilitate monitoring by FAO Field Monitors and the FAO Call Centre in Nairobi, the contracted veterinary association will develop a deployment framework and work plan for the veterinary teams to undertake the treatment activities

46. In addition to facilitating monitoring of beneficiary payments, the FAO has established a Hotline through their Call Center to provide beneficiaries a venue for grievance redressal. The Hotline telephone number is communicated by FAO Service Providers (partner NGOs, Money Vendors) to beneficiaries and is printed on all FAO Payment vouchers. Through the hotline number, FAO directly receives complaints, requests for new assistance and other important feedback for programs through a dedicated Call Center staff member..

47. FAO implementing partner selection is based on the results of a pre-qualification exercise undertaken by FAO's Procurement Unit in coordination with sector staff. The pre-qualified NGOs are requested to



submit financial proposals based on targets at the district level. The lowest bidder is further examined through well-articulated FAO risk management measures. The selected partners in each district participate in an extensive training and inception workshop before being engaged to implement activities.

48. Selection of community water facilities and infrastructure to be rehabilitated through the cash-for-work program will be determined through discussion between FAO service providers and community members in the areas targeted for support. The service provider together with the community will discuss the different possible infrastructures assets that require rehabilitation, and prioritize those assets that will benefit the community at large (excluding privately owned infrastructures). After the communities select the infrastructure assets, for each asset the SP will prepare the bill of quantities indicating the amounts of work needed and the beneficiaries impacted by rehabilitation for approval by FAO.

49. To support the sustainability of the infrastructure rehabilitation works, FAO, through its service providers and community consultations, will select at least nine people per infrastructure asset to form a WASH committee that will be responsible to ensure the sustainability of the improved water facilities. This committee, which must consist of at least three to four women, will be provided training so they have the necessary skills and knowledge to maintain the infrastructure as well as help other community members understand the importance of proper management, operation, and maintenance of these improved facilities.

F. Project location and Salient physical characteristics relevant to the safeguard analysis (if known)

The project beneficiaries are diffuse throughout most of Somalia. Many parts of the country remained generally dry throughout the month of March 2017 with extreme drought conditions spreading further to the larger parts of the country. The Ethiopian highlands, whose rainfall contributes significantly to the river flow in Somalia, recorded moderate to heavy rains in the last half of March. Consequently, this led to an increase of river levels inside Somalia along the Juba and Shabelle. As of April 2017, most of the south and central parts of Somalia shows large decrease of vegetation compared to the long term average conditions. The most affected areas are the agro-pastoral livelihoods in Shabelle, Juba, Bay and Gedo as well as pastoral livelihoods in Juba. Below normal vegetation conditions are also seen in Puntland and Somali-land where pasture been deteriorating following a prolonged dry period since the last rainy season.

G. Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists on the Team

Tracy Hart, John Bryant Collier, M. Yaa Pokua Afriyie Oppong, Verena Phipps-Ebeler



SAFEGUARD POLICIES THAT MIGHT APPLY

Safeguard Policies	Triggered?	Explanation (Optional)
Environmental Assessment OP/BP 4.01	Yes	<p>The project is Category B for the range of supported activities. Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) is deemed applicable as the following project-related activities are likely to result in reversible and site-specific minor environmental and social risks: (i) repair of existing water points; (iii) distribution of cash for work, and "cash+", which includes agricultural inputs; (iii) support to farmers to increase fodder production and storage and reseed rangeland; and (vi) support for the provision of veterinary drugs (deworming, ecto-parasite control and antibiotic treatments) and essential vaccines.</p> <p>An Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is being prepared for Component 2 in order to identify and mitigate minor impacts as well as to guide documentation of compliance with FAO environmental safeguards systems.. An environmental post-review has been conducted for Component 1 (ICRC) activities.</p>
Natural Habitats OP/BP 4.04	No	<p>The ESMF (FAO environmental and social screening checklist) has provided detailed procedures to screen program activities/subprojects for potential adverse environmental and social impacts, and to take measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts on forests. Project funds will not finance any activities that could result in adverse risk to ecologically sensitive and fragile ecosystems and natural habitats. Retroactively financed activities have not been implemented in critical natural habitats.</p>
Forests OP/BP 4.36	No	<p>The ESMF (FAO environmental and social screening checklist) has provided detailed procedures to screen program activities/subprojects for potential adverse environmental and social impacts, and to take measures to avoid, minimize and mitigate impacts on forests. Project funds will not finance any activities that could result in the conversion of naturally-occurring forests into man-made plantations or logging and harvesting of forests of all types. Retroactively financed activities have not</p>



		been implemented in forests.
Pest Management OP 4.09	Yes	The project will support activities under Component 2 that are likely to be livestock-based and that may increase the application of grassland and livestock-related chemical additives.. Therefore, the ESMF has included guidelines to manage and mitigate possible risks. The FAO ESS 5 on Pests and Pesticide Management follows the guidance on the life-cycle management of pesticides as provided by FAO/WHO International Code of Conduct on Pesticide Management.
Physical Cultural Resources OP/BP 4.11	No	The project will not finance new construction. There is extremely limited repair and rehabilitation of existing boreholes.
Indigenous Peoples OP/BP 4.10	No	
Involuntary Resettlement OP/BP 4.12	No	The project will involve the repair and rehabilitation of small scale water infrastructure (boreholes) in areas with population under severe water stress. Only existing boreholes will be rehabilitated and all borehole related works will be carried out within existing footprints. In only two cases, borehole rehabilitation entailed re-drilling of existing boreholes. No new construction is planned and no temporary or permanent acquisition of land or assets will occur. The planned agricultural based activities will be small on-farm based and again no land acquisition is envisaged. In addition, any activities related to Involuntary Resettlement and Land Acquisition will be: deemed as Category A, (with significant adverse, irreversible, and long-term impacts); screened out (a screening checklist will be developed in the ESMF) and; will be ineligible for financing.
Safety of Dams OP/BP 4.37	No	This project will not support dam construction.
Projects on International Waterways OP/BP 7.50	No	The project will rehabilitate existing boreholes in limited numbers, which are not expected to have transboundary impacts.
Projects in Disputed Areas OP/BP 7.60	No	No activities under the project are in disputed areas



KEY SAFEGUARD POLICY ISSUES AND THEIR MANAGEMENT

A. Summary of Key Safeguard Issues

1. Describe any safeguard issues and impacts associated with the proposed project. Identify and describe any potential large scale, significant and/or irreversible impacts:

The project is Category B for the range of supported activities. Two out of the ten safeguard policies have been triggered: Environmental Assessment (OP/BP 4.01) and Pest Management (OP/BP 4.09). The following project-related activities are likely to result in reversible and site-specific minor environmental and social risks: (i) repair of existing water points; (ii) distribution of cash for work, and "cash+", which includes agricultural inputs; (iii) support to farmers to increase fodder production and storage and reseed rangeland; and (iv) support for the provision of veterinary drugs (deworming, ecto-parasite control and antibiotic treatments) and essential vaccines.

An Environment and Social Management Framework (ESMF) is being prepared for Component 2 in order to identify and mitigate minor impacts as well as to guide documentation of compliance with FAO environmental safeguards systems.. An environmental post-review has been conducted for Component 1 (ICRC) activities.

Neither of the Bank's Social Safeguards will be triggered by the project. Regarding Involuntary Resettlement and Land Acquisition (OP4.12) while there will be minimal civil works planned under the project (Sub component 1.2), which will entail the repair and rehabilitation of boreholes in areas with population under severe water stress, only existing boreholes will be rehabilitated and all borehole-related works will be carried out within existing footprints. No new construction is planned and no temporary or permanent acquisition of land or assets will occur. The planned agricultural based activities will be small on-farm based and again no land acquisition is envisaged. In addition, any activities related to Involuntary Resettlement and Land Acquisition will be deemed as Category A, (with significant adverse, irreversible, and long-term impacts); screened out (a screening checklist will be developed in the ESMF) and; will be ineligible for financing.

2. Describe any potential indirect and/or long term impacts due to anticipated future activities in the project area:

It is anticipated that the project will improve access to immediate social services, as well as expand economic opportunities related to drought resilience with no indirect and/or long-term negative impact in these areas. The project will also result in long-term positive safeguard impacts in the project area due to the project's emphasis on ensuring sustainable environmental management of natural resources and reduction in the unsustainable exploitation of natural resources, including mitigation of risks and other challenges faced by affected households. Social divisions could be exacerbated if inclusion and cohesiveness are not carefully promoted and potential conflicts mitigated. Possible indirect or long term impacts include further depletion of the water table if not managed e.g. borehole rehabilitation projects, and fragmentation of the rangeland if sub-projects are not well planned.

3. Describe any project alternatives (if relevant) considered to help avoid or minimize adverse impacts.

The "no project" alternative would deprive drought-affected populations of access to basic social services as well as economic opportunities. To ensure safeguards due diligence during implementation, more expertise will be deployed at all levels; and the planning of sub-projects will involve full participation of beneficiary communities; and the project's activities will avoid land acquisition. Conflict mitigation measures will be planned alongside strong and trusted grievance redress mechanisms. Siting of infrastructure would need to mitigate changes in settlement patterns and other activities that further fragment the rangeland and interfere with migration and marketing routes. Water development would be carried out to a very limited extent in order not to affect the fragile water balance.



4. Describe measures taken by the borrower to address safeguard policy issues. Provide an assessment of borrower capacity to plan and implement the measures described.

An assessment of ICRC and FAO systems to identify, manage and/or mitigate impacts as well as to document safeguards compliance is being conducted. To the extent that gaps are identified in these systems, gap-reducing measures will be recommended. It is expected that there will be third-party monitoring of activities to be financed during project implementation, which will include all fiduciary aspects: procurement, financial management, and environmental and social safeguards.

5. Identify the key stakeholders and describe the mechanisms for consultation and disclosure on safeguard policies, with an emphasis on potentially affected people.

The key stakeholders are drought-affected communities throughout Somalia. Thus, people living in areas where limited rehabilitation of civil works and/or financing of small-scale drought-resilient economic activities may be undertaken could be impacted by the project, which may result in further pressure on natural resource environmental sustainability. Adverse impacts are believed to be minimal in scope and nature and should be easily mitigated. The implementing agencies will carry out consultations with all potentially affected people and explain clearly what they may expect in terms of assistance to ensure that no one is left worse off as a result of the Project.

B. Disclosure Requirements

The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

The ESMF for Component 2 have been deferred. The Financing Agreement includes a disbursement conditions for FAO civil works to ensure that funds can only be released if the ESMF is cleared and disclosed.

The review of this Safeguards has been Deferred.

Comments

The ESMF, to include a PMP section, has been deferred. The Financing Agreement includes a disbursement conditions for FAO civil works to ensure that funds can only be released if the ESMF, with a PMP section, is cleared and disclosed.

C. Compliance Monitoring Indicators at the Corporate Level (to be filled in when the ISDS is finalized by the project decision meeting)

OP/BP/GP 4.01 - Environment Assessment

Does the project require a stand-alone EA (including EMP) report?



Yes

If yes, then did the Regional Environment Unit or Practice Manager (PM) review and approve the EA report?

No

Are the cost and the accountabilities for the EMP incorporated in the credit/loan?

Yes

OP 4.09 - Pest Management

Does the EA adequately address the pest management issues?

Yes

Is a separate PMP required?

No

If yes, has the PMP been reviewed and approved by a safeguards specialist or PM? Are PMP requirements included in project design? If yes, does the project team include a Pest Management Specialist?

NA

The World Bank Policy on Disclosure of Information

Have relevant safeguard policies documents been sent to the World Bank's Infoshop?

No

Have relevant documents been disclosed in-country in a public place in a form and language that are understandable and accessible to project-affected groups and local NGOs?

No

All Safeguard Policies

Have satisfactory calendar, budget and clear institutional responsibilities been prepared for the implementation of measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have costs related to safeguard policy measures been included in the project cost?

Yes

Does the Monitoring and Evaluation system of the project include the monitoring of safeguard impacts and measures related to safeguard policies?

Yes

Have satisfactory implementation arrangements been agreed with the borrower and the same been adequately reflected in the project legal documents?

Yes

CONTACT POINT



World Bank

Ayaz Parvez
Senior Disaster Risk Management Specialist

Robert Curle Jesse Reid
Disaster Risk Management Specialist

Borrower/Client/Recipient

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) HQ

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Dina Rahman
Donor Relations
Dina.Rahman@fao.org

Implementing Agencies

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations - Somalia
Richard Trenchard
FAO Representative - Somalia
Richard.Trenchard@fao.org

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) - Somalia Delegation
Jordi Raich
Head of Somalia Delegation
jraich@icrc.org

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT

The World Bank
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20433
Telephone: (202) 473-1000
Web: <http://www.worldbank.org/projects>



APPROVAL

Task Team Leader(s):	Ayaz Parvez Robert Curle Jesse Reid
----------------------	--

Approved By

Safeguards Advisor:	Nathalie S. Munzberg	12-May-2017
Practice Manager/Manager:	Bernice K. Van Bronkhorst	13-May-2017
Country Director:	Bella Bird	14-May-2017