



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



FAO EARLY ACTION IN THE HORN OF AFRICA
RETURN ON INVESTMENT KEY FINDINGS

FAO's Early Warning Early Action strategy



Established EWEA in 2015 in order to better link Early Warning to Action.



Early Actions can:

- a. **Prevent** a disaster from happening
- b. **Mitigate** disaster impacts
- c. Help communities, national and international actors to **respond faster**



Mitigating disasters helps protect lives, assets and builds the resilience of agriculture based communities



Early actions lead to more efficient and more cost-effective emergency response

FAO EARLY ACTION ACTIVATIONS IN HOA

1 – FAO Kenya

- Pilot country of EWEA System
- EWEA Plan for Drought in September
- Activation in November 2016
- Project: Dec. 2016 – May 2017

2 – FAO Ethiopia & Somalia

- Direct request in January 2017 to EA Fund
- Project: February – July 2017

Key objectives: safeguarding livestock assets, incomes and food security of pastoralists

Activities of projects: livestock feed and supplements, rehabilitation of water boreholes & provision of water, animal health treatments (de-wormers, vaccines, etc.)



RETURN ON INVESTMENT STUDY KENYA – PRELIMINARY KEY FINDINGS

1. Emergency early livestock interventions are key intervention for pastoralist livelihoods and have a significant Cost to Benefit Ratio.
2. Chief benefits include the reduction in mortality, the milk production improvement as well as an improvement in the animals body condition.
3. **For every 1 dollar spent on livestock interventions, the household had a return of almost 3.5 dollars.**
4. The value of the extra milk produced thanks to the feed intervention covers nearly half of the overall project costs. Milk is fundamental for vulnerable pastoralist households for both income and food security.
5. The improvement in animal body conditions translate into an average economic gain of 223 USD per household. This is crucial for income.
6. The Cost to Benefit Ratio is likely to be even higher when costs of rehabilitation, restocking and food assistance are taken into account.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS - KENYA

1. Cost benefit ratio

Benefit to Cost Ratio	
Costs p/HH	USD
Project costs	77.2
FAO Support costs	12.4
Total costs¹	89.5
Benefits p/HH	USD
Value animals saved	41.1
Increased milk production (extra milk)	43.7
Increase Value of Herd (Body Conditions)	223.1
Total benefits	308.0
BCR	3.4

2. Beneficiaries highlighted livestock support as primary need during emergencies

How is milk produced utilized by the Household	Proportion (%)
Sale to the market	8%
I gave it to my children under 5 years old	52%
I gave it to other HH members	32%
Other uses (gift, etc.)	8%
Total	100%

ETHIOPIA – APPROACH OF ANALYSIS

- Focused on:
 - Feed – 8000 HH (32 000 animals, cattle and small-stock)
 - Animal health – 9600 HH (105 4000 animals treated)

- Used historical baselines on mortality

Average drought mortality (Ethiopia)	
Cattle	50%
Sheep	30%
Goat	24%
Camel	17%
Donkeys	20%

- Used production standards in good/bad times (milking ratio; lt. p/head)
- Used prices during drought
- Calculated potential benefits with very conservative estimates
 - % animals saved
 - Increased milk production
 - Improved body condition

ETHIOPIA

PRELIMINARY RESULTS

- PROJECT COSTS P/HH: **29.6 USD**
- PROJECT BENEFITS P/HH:
 - SAVED ANIMALS: 38.6 USD
 - INCREASED MILK PRODUCTION: 21.8 USD
 - INCREASE VALUE OF ANIMALS: 146 USD
- TOTAL BENEFITS P/HH: **206.6 USD**
- BENEFITS TO COST RATIO: **6.9**





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A photograph of a man in a pink headscarf and dark shorts with a green stripe, standing in a dry, dusty landscape. He is holding a blue plastic water bottle and pouring water into the mouth of a young camel. Several other camels, including a large white one and a smaller brown one, are gathered around him. The background shows sparse green trees under a cloudy sky.

THANK YOU!