



# The FAO Component of the 2007 Inter-agency Consolidated Appeals

Protecting and rebuilding livelihoods in crisis-affected countries



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**Protecting and rebuilding livelihoods in crisis-affected countries**

Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division  
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS  
Rome, December 2006

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Inside: pg.v FAO/17574/A. Conti; pg.1 FAO/22211/E.Elijah; pg.5 FAO/CAR Field Team;  
pg.9 FAO/15489/F. Paladini; pg.12 FAO/14800/A. Conti; pg.16 FAO/22334/A. Proto;  
pg.20 FAO/11852/Ch. Errath; pg.23 FAO/A. Vitale; pg.27 FAO/D. Latimer;  
pg.34 FAO/West Africa Field Team; pg.39 FAO/WBGS Field Team; pg.44 FAO/Zimbabwe Field Team.

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms and Abbreviations .....	ii
Foreword .....	iii
Introduction.....	v

### 2007 Inter-agency Consolidated Appeals

Burundi .....	1
Central African Republic .....	5
Chad.....	9
Côte d’Ivoire .....	12
Great Lakes Region .....	16
Republic of the Congo.....	20
Somalia .....	23
Uganda.....	27
West Africa .....	34
West Bank and Gaza Strip .....	39
Zimbabwe.....	44

## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
AFREC	Africa Rescue Committee
AFRICARE	International NGO
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ANADER	Agence Nationale Pour le Développement Rurale
AREX	Department of Agricultural Research and Extension
ASEP	Advancement for Small Enterprises Programme
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CAR	Central African Republic
CBO	Community-based organization
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFA	Franc de la coopération financière d'Afrique centrale
CFU	Commercial Farmers' Union
CNCA	National Committee on Aid Coordination
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FSAU	Food Security Analysis Unit
FSNWG	Food Security and Nutrition Working Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IDP	Internally displaced persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPC	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRI	Natural Resources Institute
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONUCI	Opération des Nations Unies en Côte d'Ivoire
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OXFAM	International NGO
PA	Palestinian Authority
PNN	National Nutrition Programme
PPP	Purchase Power Party
REOA	Regional Emergency Office for Africa
SMC	School Management Committees
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VSF	Vétérinaires sans frontière
WBGS	West Bank and Gaza Strip
WFP	World Food Programme
ZCFU	Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers' Union
ZFU	Zimbabwe Farmers' Union

## FOREWORD

### Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Emergency and rehabilitation programmes under the 2007 Inter-agency Consolidated Appeals

Every year, the lives of millions are torn apart by disasters and conflict. Rural populations in the developing world are the most vulnerable and the least able to cope. Their plight is often forgotten and their voices go unheard.

For this reason, the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General calls upon the international community every year to help the millions of people affected by crises around the world. These appeals focus on countries and regions undergoing protracted and complex emergencies where assistance is required to save lives and livelihoods, to stop the situation from deteriorating and to set the stage for recovery and development.

The Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) is the international community's most important tool for raising resources for humanitarian action and early recovery. Working together, aid organizations develop strategies and appeals, which are then presented to donors. Bringing agencies together to plan, implement and monitor their activities minimizes gaps, duplication of effort and waste. It results in a more effective and efficient response, saving donor resources and, most importantly, optimizing impact.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is an important humanitarian and early recovery partner and works closely with other agencies in the appeals process and in responding to disasters and conflict. In developing countries, agriculture remains the core survival strategy for the rural poor. As the lead agency in agriculture and food security, FAO's role is therefore critical to bolster self-reliance, and reduce the need for relief and harmful coping strategies such as selling assets, forced migration and sex-working, which in turn can exacerbate the humanitarian situation and increase the risk of permanent destitution.

Presented in this compendium are 11 appeals, with a brief overview of the agriculture and food security requirements for each, together with highlights of FAO's response and funding needs. Africa continues to be the focus, where violence, displacement, and endemic poverty threaten the food security and livelihoods of millions. The situation is aggravated by recurrent disasters as well as HIV/AIDS. In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, restricted movement and unemployment have left half of the population food insecure.

In an era of reform and accountability, these annual appeals demonstrate the willingness of the UN and its partners to streamline their efforts to assist the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. They also remind the governments of donor countries that regular and predictable funding is often the difference between hope and despair for millions around the world. With the commitment of the international community, these appeals can provide a voice for those who would otherwise be left to suffer in silence and forgotten.



Anne M. Bauer  
Director  
FAO Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division

# INTRODUCTION

## PROTECT, RESTORE, ENHANCE: FAO IN EMERGENCIES

Emergencies can arise from a variety of causes – crop and livestock pests and diseases, hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, civil conflicts and war. Rural populations in the developing world are often the most vulnerable. With most communities dependent on agriculture and related enterprises for their food security and livelihoods, FAO's expertise in food security, farming, livestock, fisheries and forestry is crucial in emergency response and rehabilitation efforts.

## NOT JUST SEEDS AND TOOLS

FAO's work in post-disaster and complex emergency situations emphasizes the protection and rehabilitation of agricultural livelihoods. FAO's assistance works to restore local food production and provide an exit from food aid, which is an essential part of the recovery process. Providing drought-resistant seeds to vulnerable farmers, training and equipping community animal health workers to save livestock, educating HIV/AIDS orphans in farming techniques and life skills and other such initiatives foster increased resilience and improved food security. These programmes focus not only on providing material assets but on building the knowledge and skills of vulnerable people.

## INFORMATION FOR ACTION

As a leader in agriculture, FAO provides technical advice and coordination to emergency agricultural interventions undertaken by all partners. This keeps everyone informed on who is doing what and where. As a result, there are fewer gaps in the delivery of assistance, less duplication of efforts and fewer wasted resources.

FAO is also recognized as a key source of information on food security and nutrition issues. FAO aims to provide all stakeholders, including humanitarian partners and governments, timely information and analyses to optimize their policy, planning and programming decisions. In Somalia, for example, FAO has developed the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) system, a tool for improving analysis and decision-making in emergency situations. The IPC is a standardized scale that integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a clear statement about the severity of the crisis and implications for humanitarian response. The IPC advocates a balanced and appropriate response to emergencies by humanitarian partners and donors, thus optimizing the allocation of resources. Ultimately, the aim is for more coherent recovery assistance focused on exit strategies from food aid and other relief assistance, improved response mechanisms and disaster risk management and a better understanding of the root causes of vulnerability. With increasing support from donors, this approach is being rolled out in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region.

## Major bilateral donors 2005-2006

EC	US\$59 000 000
USA	US\$44 800 000
Sweden	US\$36 600 000
Belgium	US\$21 500 000
Norway	US\$21 400 000
Japan	US\$19 000 000
South Africa	US\$15 000 000
UK	US\$14 300 000
Italy	US\$13 800 000
Netherlands	US\$12 500 000
Germany	US\$11 400 000
France	US\$ 8 900 000

**“FAO's expertise is crucial in emergency response and rehabilitation efforts”**



## FAO's ROLE IN EMERGENCIES

FAO's role in emergencies continues to grow, with over US\$400 million raised in 2005-2006 through consolidated and other appeals.

As of November 2006, FAO was operating over US\$500 million in emergency and rehabilitation operations concentrated in 35 crisis-affected countries.

# BURUNDI

## BACKGROUND

The Republic of Burundi has made marked progress in the face of nearly a dozen years of civil conflict, a history of extensive ethnic violence and a ten year period of economic decline. Following the peace agreement signed at the end of 2003 between various warring factions and the recent inclusion of the last warring ethnic group in September 2006, the Government and international community have identified agricultural recovery and rehabilitation as the first priority towards consolidation of the dividends of peace.

While these developments have paved a more promising path towards recovery, the toll of recent strife leaves much work to be done. Over 300 000 Burundians perished during the conflict and 1.2 million people were internally displaced or made refugees in neighbouring countries. The continual return of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees strains the country's already limited resources.

Burundi is a landlocked, resource-poor country with limited access to basic services, whose economy is predominately agricultural. While 93 percent of the population depends on subsistence farming, 65 percent subsists below the minimum standard of calorie intake and 41 percent suffers chronic malnutrition. Strengthening the capacity of the Government, particularly in terms of policy planning and overall management, requires extensive investment in the short- and medium-term in order to implement urgently needed development programmes and approach social and economic recovery.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Burundi requires a further transition from relief assistance for displaced people, malnourished children and severely food insecure people, to recovery activities in order to restore the livelihoods of people continually affected by the social and economic consequences of the conflict. Even if all 2007 harvests in Burundi perform well, the population will continue to face a food deficit compounded by high food and seed prices. Household vulnerabilities are most apparent in the food security sector as approximately 90 percent of the population lives in rural areas and only about one-third has an acceptable diet (2 100 kcal/person).

The drop in gross agricultural production by 1 percent in 2006 as compared to 2005 resulted in a greater gap between food production and needs, exacerbated by high demographic growth partly due to the return of resettling populations. Resettlement has placed rising pressures on degenerating land fertility and productivity. In addition, extreme weather events (primarily recurrent drought) and crop pests further the decrease in staple crop production. In particular, various diseases affecting banana plantations and Cassava Mosaic Disease continue to

## KEY FACTS

- Population: 7.7 million
- GDP (PPP) per capita: US\$739
- Population below poverty line: 68%
- Labour force by occupation: agriculture 93.6%, industry 2.3%, services 4.1%
- Total land area: 25 650 sq km, bordering Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Tanzania
- Total arable land: 35%
- Life expectancy: male: 50 years, female: 52 years
- Literacy rate: male: 58.5% , female: 45.2%
- Human Development Index: 169/177

(Source: UN; World Bank)



“65 percent of the population subsists below the minimum standard of calorie intake”

## FAO IN BURUNDI

In 2006, FAO programmes in Burundi supported 400 000 households over two planting seasons through various interventions, from seeds and tools distributions to the rehabilitation of wetlands. FAO's activities also included food security monitoring, the restoration of agricultural services at community level and support to particularly vulnerable groups, such as returnees and HIV/AIDS-affected households.



affect staple crop yields, the latter representing 70 percent of the daily food consumption of the most food-insecure households.

In addition, HIV/AIDS prevalence is on the rise resulting in both a weakened work force and increased need for good nutrition. The number of people infected with HIV has more than tripled over the last decade, with a significantly higher proportion among women.

## FAO RESPONSE

In Burundi, sustained emergency agricultural assistance in 2007 should allow humanitarian and development actors to build on household livelihood stability in order to move towards addressing structural issues. Specific priorities in the agriculture sector include the provision of surveillance and early warning, support to rapid response, and assistance to vulnerable households.

FAO's proposals seek to provide assistance to groups with special vulnerabilities, such as households without access to land, refugees and IDPs, ex-combatants as well as households with vulnerability as a result of HIV/AIDS. Proposed projects include the distribution of essential inputs and small livestock, training in nutrition, improved farming and livestock-breeding practices, support to marketing and producer associations, and the rehabilitation of rural irrigation infrastructure with a potential for high productivity. Technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and various partners is also required to ensure the coordination of emergency agricultural activities, food security and an early warning and control system.

FAO will continue to support the coordination of agricultural activities and work closely with the World Food Programme (WFP) and other partners in sharing common baseline data and methods.

## PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

**Total funding required: US\$9 405 000**

### Agricultural support to vulnerable populations with limited land access (small livestock and vegetable seeds)

**Objectives:** Improve the diet of families in terms of quantity and quality and expand household income by supporting small livestock production.

**Activities:** Provision of vegetable seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and basic tools (15 000 households with limited land access); livestock activities (15 000 people); and training on nutrition, agriculture and livestock breeding practices.

**Beneficiaries:** 18 000 households with limited access to land living in suburban areas of Kayanza, Ngozi, Gitega and Bujumbura Provinces (priority and support given to associations of farmers so as to obtain lasting results).

**Implementing partners:** WFP, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Ministry of Agriculture.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$770 000.

## Emergency agricultural assistance to most vulnerable and disaster-affected populations and to specific chronically vulnerable groups

**Objectives:** Provide agricultural inputs to the most vulnerable and disaster-affected populations and to specific chronically vulnerable groups during the three forthcoming agricultural seasons.

**Activities:** Identification of beneficiaries according to criteria established by the food security technical group; purchase of agricultural inputs in local or regional markets; and distribution of inputs for agricultural seasons 2007C, 2008A and 2008B in close cooperation with partners.

**Beneficiaries:** 340 000 households: returning refugees, IDPs during their initial reinstallation and other specific groups (40 000 households for season 2007C, 150 000 for season 2008A and 150 000 for season 2008B).

**Implementing partners:** FAO, WFP, UNICEF, NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture and the National Committee on Aid Coordination (CNCA).

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$4 400 000.

## Rehabilitation of areas with high agricultural production potential for populations recently reinstalled

**Objectives:** Improve agricultural production by rehabilitating agro-hydraulic infrastructures.

**Activities:** Rehabilitation of 700 hectares of swamps in Cankuzo, Kirundo, Makamba, Muyinga, Rutana and Ruyigi Provinces for 8 000 households; and expansion of irrigation schemes through the provision of manual water pumps in areas bordering lakes and rivers (namely Bugesera, which is often affected by drought).

**Beneficiaries:** Rural communities: 8 000 households.

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Environment, WFP and the private sector.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$1 265 000.

## Agricultural and food security early warning and control system (SAP-SSA) and coordination

**Objectives:** Provide technical support to the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock and various partners to ensure the coordination of emergency agricultural activities, food security and an early warning and control system.

**Activities:** Maintain and support the coordination of emergency agricultural activities; strengthen the food security early warning and control system; optimize inter-agency coordination on food security and nutrition; support the integration of food security monitoring within a sub-regional system; and provide technical support to field organizations and partners.

**Beneficiaries:** Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, communities and producers.

**Implementing partners:** FAO, Ministry of Agriculture, Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), WFP, UNICEF and NGOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$880 000.

## Rehabilitation of traditional production and trade mechanisms for seeds and high-yield plants through the strengthening of producer associations

**Objectives:** Support the socio-economic reintegration of returning refugees and IDPs through improving agriculture and market gardening production capacity within the host communities.

**Activities:** Distribute a variety of seeds and cuttings adapted to local conditions to approximately 200 000 households.

**Beneficiaries:** 200 000 households: returning refugees and IDPs, unemployed young rural population, demobilized combatants and vulnerable persons.

**Implementing partners:** FAO, WFP, Ministry of Agriculture, CNCA, Direction Provinciale de l'Agriculture et de l'Elevage, NGOs and private/community sectors.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$2 090 000.

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

## BACKGROUND

Despite abundant natural resources, the Central African Republic (CAR) is one of the world's poorest countries, suffering from a deep structural crisis as a result of a decade of internal conflicts. Public infrastructure and private resources have been destroyed. Approximately 73 percent of the population lives in abject poverty, surviving on less than US\$1 per day. Tens of thousands of refugees have fled CAR to neighboring countries, adding to regional insecurity. Despite positive steps towards stability after the elections of 2005, the situation worsened in 2006, resulting in low-intensity conflict. Increased insecurity has pushed over one million people across the line from poverty to humanitarian emergency.

Thus, 2007 is a critical year both for helping people struck by waves of violence and the most destitute working to re-establish their livelihoods elsewhere. It is also the year when the democratically elected government will prove its resilience or dissolve.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Approximately 62 percent of the population of CAR lives in rural areas and relies on agriculture as the main source of livelihood. Low household incomes mean that 80 percent of resources are used to purchase food. Though the country has the capacity to produce enough food to feed its entire population, recent insecurity due to widespread banditry, including looting of agricultural fields and food storehouses, has discouraged local farmers and dramatically reduced agricultural production. Rural households have depleted most of their productive agricultural assets, including livestock.

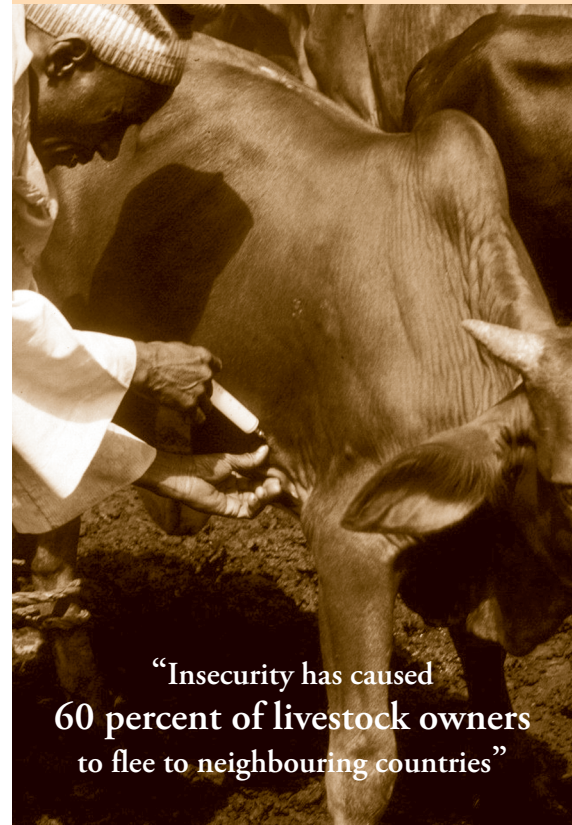
Insecurity has caused 60 percent of CAR's livestock owners to flee to neighbouring countries. Honey production, once widely used in the northwest as an income-generating activity, is now only carried out in limited areas. Fresh-water fishing, an important source of income and food, has also been affected by the loss of equipment such as fishing nets. Cotton production, a major source of income, almost collapsed due to population displacement. Traditional seed-saving practices have also been disrupted, rendering many seed stocks impure and unproductive. Access to improved seeds will be crucial to restoring the production system, improving availability of food for producers and their families in the short term, and increasing access to food in the markets in the long term.

While most of the country is characterized by food insecurity and poverty, the worst affected area is the northwestern region which, with a total population of 1.3 million, is by far the most densely populated.

## KEY FACTS

- Population: 4.0 million
- GDP (PPP): US\$1 128
- Population below poverty line: 73%
- Labour force by occupation: agriculture 55%, industry 20%, services 25%
- Total land area: 622 984 sq km, bordering Cameroon, Chad, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Republic of the Congo and the Sudan
- Total arable land: 3.1%
- Life expectancy: male: 39 years, female: 43 years
- Literacy rate: male: 63.3% , female: 40%
- Human Development Index: 171/177

(Source: UN; World Bank)



**“Insecurity has caused 60 percent of livestock owners to flee to neighbouring countries”**

## FAO IN CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Better donor response in 2006 permitted FAO to improve the livelihoods of more than 15 000 beneficiaries. FAO's support to cassava, an important crop, resulted in a visible increase in production and reduced high incidences of cassava disease (mosaic).

Chronic malnutrition rates in these areas exceed 30 percent. More than 150 000 IDPs and 60 000 persons affected by HIV/AIDS will be in need of emergency food assistance.

## FAO RESPONSE

Throughout 2006, FAO distributed 20 tonnes of corn and rice seeds, hand tools and 30 000 cuttings of cassava to 15 000 beneficiaries in the northwestern region, supporting a visible increase in production. To sustain these gains, it is necessary to pursue seed distribution in 2007. The FAO estimates 500 tonnes of seeds as well as small agricultural tools are required for approximately 25 000 rural families in the northwestern region.

In 2007, ensuring food access to displaced and vulnerable populations, especially in the northwest of the country, will be a priority. This will be achieved through projects aimed at restoring the country's agricultural production systems, particularly in the northwestern region, and strengthening the coordination of food security activities with monitoring, data collection and dissemination of information.

## PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

**Funding required: US\$3 261 610**

### Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural activities and improvement of information system

**Objectives:** Strengthen the coordination of emergency relief and rehabilitation in food security and the agricultural sector. Establish an agricultural recovery information system, monitoring, data collection and dissemination (livelihood, agriculture/livestock and nutrition).

**Activities:** Provision of technical expertise to humanitarian organizations engaged in agricultural assistance in CAR and filling knowledge gaps identified by programme partners; playing a proactive role in the Food Security Thematic Group focusing on the identification of vulnerable groups with rapid needs and livelihood assessments; monitoring crop and livestock production; improving the quality and facilitating the sharing of food security data by setting up an inter-agency food security information system; and improving the capacity of national bodies to collect and manage information and to carry out actions.

**Beneficiaries:** Actors engaged in the agriculture sector, donors, Ministry of Agriculture and rural communities.

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Agriculture, actors in the food security sector.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$360 800.

## Emergency assistance to small farmers affected by the conflict through seeds and tools distribution

**Objectives:** Assist vulnerable farmers to resume crop production through the provision of seed and tools.

**Activities:** Identification of beneficiaries; procurement of seeds and tools and provision of technical assistance to the farmers; and follow-up monitoring and evaluation of the activities of implementing partners.

**Beneficiaries:** 17 000 households in the northwestern region of the CAR.

**Implementing partners:** National and international NGOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$983 950.

## Support to the early recovery of the production of quality seeds in the Central African Republic

**Objectives:** Enhance the seed security of the most common food crops and support the rehabilitation of the informal seed production system of rural communities, farmers' associations and producers' groups.

**Activities:** Identify beneficiaries; procure seeds, tools and other agricultural inputs locally or internationally and provide technical assistance to the farmers; organize seed treatment/storage; and conduct follow-up and monitoring of the activities of implementing partners and evaluate them.

**Beneficiaries:** Direct beneficiaries: 240 farmers; indirect beneficiaries: 22 000 farmers.

**Implementing partners:** International NGOs, rural communities, farmers' associations and producers' groups.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$709 500.

## Improved food security for women and HIV/AIDS-affected households

**Objectives:** Restore and promote food security and livelihoods for IDPs and HIV/AIDS-affected households.

**Activities:** Procurement of vegetable seeds and small farming tools; distribution of agricultural inputs; technical assistance; monitoring and evaluation.

**Beneficiaries:** 2 000 households (10 000 people, mostly women and children).

**Implementing partners:** NGO partners.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$430 760.

## Emergency rehabilitation of traditional fresh water fishery activities in Ouham prefecture

**Objectives:** To restore livelihoods of fishermen in rural communities affected by the conflict and, in doing so, facilitate the sustainable resettlement and reintegration of displaced populations.

**Activities:** Provide complete kits of essential fishing gear, fishing nets and twines. The kit will be adapted to the different fishing techniques used by different communities. To facilitate marketing of increased catches, FAO will build the capacity of fishermen communities by improving fish conservation techniques (drying and smoking).

**Beneficiaries:** 1 000 conflict-affected fishermen and their families.

**Implementing partners:** International and national NGOs in close collaboration with fishing communities.

**Duration:** January – September 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$398 200.

## Support to honey producers in the Nana-Grébizi, Kémo and south Ouham prefectures

**Objectives:** Promote income generating activities and improve nutrition of the population, especially malnourished children.

**Activities:** Procurement of 3 600 improved hives to address the essential needs of households in the Nana-Grébizi, Kémo and south Ouham prefectures; procurement of other inputs such as gloves, shoes, and other harvest tools; and technical assistance, monitoring and evaluation.

**Beneficiaries:** 9 000 IDPs and autochthons (1 800 households) and 4 500 malnourished children in the Nana-Grébizi, Kémo and south Ouham prefectures.

**Implementing partners:** Local NGOs.

**Duration:** January – August 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$378 400.

## BACKGROUND

Decades of violence have reduced Chad to one of the poorest countries in the world, where an estimated 80 percent of the population lives on less than US\$1 per day. Despite various peace agreements over the past several years, civil unrest persists as evidenced by continued acts of armed rebellion and increasing levels of banditry and criminality. The country is regularly subject to climatic disturbances and natural disasters, such as droughts, floods, and locust invasions, which lead to food shortages. Some 7 out of 10 Chadians suffer from severely reduced life expectancy, as well as markedly low standards of health, education and well being.

Chad's economy is primarily agricultural with over 80 percent of the population relying on subsistence farming and livestock rearing for its livelihood. The country is host to some 234 000 Sudanese refugees and 48 000 from northern CAR, placing additional strain on already deficient resources. The escalated violence in eastern Chad has also resulted in the displacement of approximately 50 000 Chadians. Unlike the south, the dry lands of eastern Chad cannot provide sustainable solutions to refugees through subsistence agriculture, leaving them entirely dependent on external assistance. However, in certain areas of southern Chad, children increasingly manifest signs of malnutrition.

The population as a whole is generally vulnerable. However, Chadians living in refugee zones (east and south) endure chronic poverty and problems such as resource availability, access and usage. Tensions are rising between the host community and refugees as locals perceive they are not fairly benefiting from humanitarian assistance as their resources dwindle.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

According to first survey results of the crop year currently in progress, prospects for harvests are good in the soudanian zone (southern Chad) with reference to natural indicators, such as rainfall and the phytosanitary situation. However, an estimated 700 000 people could be affected by food insecurity triggered by factors such as the September 2006 floods in the south, the late onset of the rainy season in the Sahelian region, the deteriorating security situation in the east and new influxes of IDPs and refugees. These factors may contribute to a food deficit requiring 100 000 tonnes of cereals.

Given the increasing levels of insecurity in Darfur and northern CAR, the return of refugees is not foreseen any time soon. The provision of agricultural assistance and proper management of resources will prevent rising tensions between refugees, IDPs and the host community. Further, promoting self-sufficiency amongst the displaced, refugee and host populations is essential and will foster socio-economic integration.

## KEY FACTS

- Population: 9.8 million
- GDP (PPP) per capita: US\$1 519
- Population below poverty line: 80%
- Labour force by occupation: agriculture 80%, industry and services 20%
- Total land area: 1.284 million sq km, bordering Cameroon, Central African Republic, Libya, Niger, Nigeria and the Sudan
- Total arable land: 3%
- Life expectancy: male: 45 years, female: 49 years
- Literacy rate: male: 56%, female: 39%
- Human Development Index: 173/177

(Source: UN; World Bank)

“80 percent of the population lives on less than US\$1 per day”



## FAO IN CHAD

In Chad, FAO continues to provide technical assistance to UNHCR initiatives for refugees and host communities, as well as assistance to WFP in better food aid targeting. The FAO has provided direct assistance to tens of thousands of refugees, IDPs and host families with seeds, tools and training in good farming practices.



## FAO RESPONSE

In collaboration with partners, FAO aims to improve the food security of refugees, IDPs and host populations through the promotion of small animal breeding, agricultural production, livestock and crop protection, input and tool distributions and the creation of income generating activities. The above initiatives will boost incomes, improve the health and nutritional status of beneficiaries, create jobs and increase self-reliance.

FAO's assistance proposals for 2007 include supplying vulnerable communities with agricultural inputs, such as season-specific seed varieties, and training in good agronomic practices, such as soil conservation, grafting and reforestation. Proposed activities seek to support small animal breeding, the supply and vaccination of livestock and poultry, and the distribution of veterinary kits. FAO's proposals also intend to foster income generating activities through agro-forestry and the establishment of seedling production centres. Beneficiary selection will focus on all vulnerable populations (refugee, IDP and host) with special attention to children and women.

## PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

**Funding required: US\$2 299 000**

### Assistance and supply of market garden produce seeds and agricultural tools to refugees, IDPs and host populations in Chad

**Objectives:** To promote food security and enhance the production of vulnerable households; improve the health and nutritional status of beneficiaries; and implement income generating activities through agricultural schemes and community organization.

**Activities:** Supply sorghum, groundnut, millet and other seeds to 15 000 households (10 000 refugee households and 5 000 host population households) for the rainy season; provide market garden produce seeds to 11 000 households (8 000 refugee households and 3 000 host population households) for use around rivers after the drop in the water level, boreholes and/or around oases (maximum of two acres of land/household); supply sorghum and other useful cereal seeds for use after the rainy season to 5 000 refugees and 3 000 host population households on 0.25 hectares; dig boreholes and supply equipment for irrigation; and provide training and supervision to ensure the sustainability of project activities and outcomes.

**Beneficiaries:** 50 000 refugees and 30 000 vulnerable host populations (IDPs and locals), of which 60 percent in the east and 40 percent in the south (children: 30 percent; women: 45 percent).

**Implementing partners:** Ministries of rural development (agriculture, livestock, environment and fisheries, water), UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, national and international NGOs (AFRICARE, AFRICAN CONCERN, etc.).

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$968 000.

## Assistance to refugees, IDPs and host populations through protection of the environment

**Objectives:** To promote and use agroforestry (fruits, fodder, etc.) in order to protect the environment in locations where refugees are present; enhance food security through the production of fruit trees and improving animal nutrition; improve the health and nutritional status of beneficiaries thus reducing mortality rates among those at risk; implement and support income generating activities through agroforestry; and promote reforestation and soil conservation.

**Activities:** Supply seeds and seedlings of fruit trees and others (fodder, edible trees, etc.) to 10 000 refugee households and 2 000 host population households (with priority given to women and children); introduce fodder trees; dig boreholes and supply irrigation equipment; create seedling production centres; and provide training on techniques such as soil conservation and grafting.

**Beneficiaries:** 50 000 refugees and 10 000 members of the host population, of which 60 percent in the east and 40 percent in the south (children: 40 percent; women: 30 percent; men: 30 percent).

**Implementing partners:** Ministries of rural development (agriculture, livestock, environment and fisheries, water), UNHCR, WFP, national and international NGOs (AFRICARE, AFRICAN CONCERN, COOPI, etc.).

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$544 500.

## Assistance to refugees, IDPs and host populations through the promotion of livestock and protection of existing herds

**Objectives:** Safeguard the livestock of refugees, IDPs and host populations; promote small animal breeding and use of animal traction; improve the health and nutritional status of beneficiaries; support revenue generating activities through agricultural schemes based on livestock, livestock by-products and community organization; and enhance beneficiary income leading to self-reliance.

**Activities:** Promote and improve poultry production through the supply of grade chickens to 4 000 refugee households and 2 000 host population households (3 hens, 1 coq and 1 veterinary kit/household); supply 4 sheep and/or goats (3 females and 1 male) and 1 veterinary kit to 1 000 refugee households and 1 000 host population households; vaccinate livestock and poultry belonging to 15 000 households against infectious diseases (Anthrax, Pasteurella, black quarter, peste des petits ruminants, fowl and Newcastle disease, fowl typhoid, etc.); and promote income generating activities for women on livestock/livestock by-products.

**Beneficiaries:** 30 000 refugee households and 12 000 vulnerable host population households (IDPs and local), of which 60 percent in the east and 40 percent in the south (women: 75 percent; men: 25 percent).

**Implementing partners:** Ministries of rural development (agriculture, livestock, environment and fisheries, water), UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF, national and international NGOs (AFRICARE, AFRICAN CONCERN, etc.).

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$786 500.

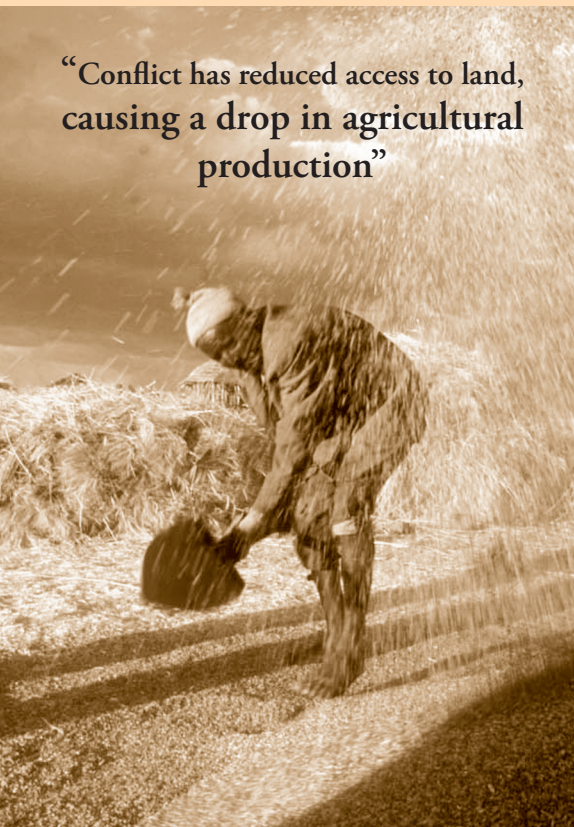
# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

## KEY FACTS

- Population: 18 million
- GDP (PPP) per capita: US\$1 510
- Population below poverty line: 44%
- Labour force by occupation: agriculture 68%, industry and services 32%
- Total land area: 322 460 sq km, bordering the Atlantic Ocean, Burkina Faso, Ghana, Guinea, Liberia, and Mali
- Total arable land: 10%
- Life expectancy: male: 46 years, female: 51 years
- Literacy rate: male: 57.9% , female: 43.6%
- Human Development Index: 163/177

(Source: UN; World Bank)

**“Conflict has reduced access to land, causing a drop in agricultural production”**



## FAO IN CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Funding of agricultural programmes increased in 2006, allowing FAO to reach 25 000 farming households with essential seeds and other inputs in the most devastated areas. FAO also invested in seed multiplication, training 740 seed multipliers. FAO continues to work closely with WFP and other partners in food security monitoring.

## BACKGROUND

The Republic of Côte d'Ivoire continues to suffer the after effects of the September 2002 attempted coup that divided the country, causing massive population displacement and serious disruptions to its socio-economic development. Four years later, the country remains split between the rebel-held, land-locked north, and the government-controlled south.

Political advances during the first half of 2006 saw a slight improvement in the security situation, but the establishment of a lasting and sustainable peace process is still uncertain. The ensuing humanitarian crisis has had a devastating effect on approximately 700 000 displaced and highly vulnerable persons, particularly in the volatile west and north of the country.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Prior to the political crisis of 2002, Côte d'Ivoire enjoyed a relatively prosperous food security situation with good social services and infrastructure, skilled labour and favourable agroclimatic conditions.

Four years of political division have left Côte d'Ivoire's agriculture sector without any cohesive, central administration. Conflict has reduced access to land, causing a drop in agricultural production. The livelihoods of rural households have declined, particularly in zones where ethnic tensions are rife. Access to seed is difficult and, where available, seed tends to be low quality and low yielding. In addition, rural communities in the south, northwest, centre and east of the country experienced variable weather conditions in 2005, which led to poor harvests in 2006. Approximately 10 percent of children under five are malnourished. Supporting the sustainable settlement of IDPs and returnees continues to be a priority.

Prior to the 2002 conflict, local sources of revenue were mainly cash crops, however a cotton crisis and poor cashew harvest in the north led to the decline of household resources. Insecurity in the west is preventing the maintenance of coffee and cocoa plantations and, in some cases, cash crop activities have been replaced by the marketing of food crops.

## FAO RESPONSE

In 2006, funding of agricultural programmes increased, allowing FAO and its partners to reach more than 25 000 vulnerable households with inputs of rice or maize seeds, vegetable seeds, small tools and fertilizers. The FAO also invested in seed multiplication, with 740 farmers trained for the development of 25 hectares of maize and 60 hectares of rice in the north and the west.

In 2007, FAO will continue working in Côte d'Ivoire with WFP and other partners to restore and protect the agricultural production resources of

vulnerable households. Priority will be given to displaced households who have recently returned home, households affected by malnutrition and HIV/AIDS, and those households who experienced poor harvest as a result of low rainfall. Project proposals include training local organizations and field workers on how best to deal with issues of malnutrition and food quality, as well as the distribution of quality agricultural inputs such as seed, tools and fertilizers to vulnerable rural families. Proposed livelihood support will cover the initial investment required for resumption of income generating activities in war affected areas. Coordination and information management is focused to improve the efficiency of emergency agricultural interventions and permit continued data collection and monitoring of food security, vulnerability and agricultural production.

## PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

**Funding required:** US\$2 867 937

### Support to food security, nutrition and livelihoods of vulnerable households and communities

**Objectives:** To enhance food security and prevent malnutrition of vulnerable households and communities.

**Activities:** Training of local organizations and field workers on prevention of malnutrition through improved food quality and diversity; introduction of an agricultural support component into existing therapeutic, supplementary and community feeding programmes, as well as HIV/AIDS and water and sanitation programmes; support for home gardening; organization of workshops addressing problems across sectors affecting nutrition and sharing information on nutrition.

**Beneficiaries:** 9000 vulnerable households and communities.

**Implementing partners:** National Nutrition Programme (PNN, Ministry of Health), ANADER, NGOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$540 925.

## Provision of agricultural inputs to assist vulnerable rural households affected by the conflict in Côte d'Ivoire

**Objectives:** To reinforce the production capacity of vulnerable farmers and promote exchange of local seeds through the provision of essential agricultural inputs and organization of seed fairs.

**Activities:** Distribute cereal (either upland/lowland rice or maize) vegetable and pulse (bean or groundnuts) seeds together with tools and fertilizers to beneficiaries. Where appropriate, a seed fair will be organized to promote the local seed networks and agriculture training will be provided to beneficiaries.

**Beneficiaries:** 15 000 vulnerable farmers, including IDPs, returnees, malnutrition affected households, HIV/AIDS affected households, vulnerable households with limited harvest.

**Implementing partners:** WFP, international and national NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Production and Halieutic Resources.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$1 412 153.

## Livelihood support to vulnerable populations in war affected regions of Côte d'Ivoire

**Objectives:** To improve food security of vulnerable households living in war affected areas through diversification of livelihoods.

**Activities:** Cover the initial investment required for resumption of income generating activities such as simple food processing, fresh water fishing, fish breeding, bee keeping and honey production, small animal husbandry (chicken, pork), blacksmithing and marketing. Provide training on technical skills and financial aspects.

**Beneficiaries:** 5 000 war affected families.

**Implementing partners:** WFP, ONUCI, Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, local communities.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$554 829.

## Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural operations and food security information collection and analysis

**Objectives:** Improve efficacy and effectiveness of food security interventions through the strengthening of coordination and food security information management.

**Activities:** Coordinate and facilitate humanitarian interventions in the agriculture sector; support agricultural, food security and nutrition information collection and exchange; promote cooperation with all the actors engaged in food security on needs assessment, methodologies and best practices; recommend interventions most likely to be effective in each situation.

**Beneficiaries:** Vulnerable farmers, humanitarian actors engaged in emergency agricultural programmes, Government agencies.

**Implementing partners:** Government, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, NGOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$360 030.

# GREAT LAKES REGION

## KEY FACTS

- Countries covered by the appeal: Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda
- Total population: 140 million
- Displaced population: 4 million
- Persons receiving food and livelihood assistance, 2006: 11 million

(Source: UN; World Bank)



“Up to 85 percent of the population in the Great Lakes Region depend on agriculture for their livelihood”

## FAO IN GREAT LAKES REGION

In 2006, FAO implemented emergency response activities to cross-border crises, such as drought, the Cassava Mosaic Disease and HIV/AIDS. The FAO continues to support emergency preparedness interventions in response to a possible outbreak of avian influenza in the region.

## BACKGROUND

After decades of conflict, insecurity and human suffering, consolidation of peace continues to be the main challenge in the Great Lakes Region. In this respect, the countries in the region have made substantial progress towards establishing internationally-recognized and democratically elected governments. Snapshots of the progressive transition can be illustrated by ongoing elections in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), the establishment of a peace initiative between the Government of Uganda and the rebel Lord's Resistance Army, as well as continued progress towards governance in Burundi. These processes provide renewed hopes for the establishment of security and peace and represent an important opportunity for the millions of people in the region who remain vulnerable as a result of the protracted conflict, social turbulence and endemic poverty.

An estimated four million people still remain displaced in the region, either within their national borders or in neighbouring countries, with Tanzania continuing to host approximately 328 000 refugees, mainly from Burundi. The overwhelming majority, however, are internally displaced, some 3.4 million in all. The prospect of stability is expected to encourage large numbers of displaced people to return to their area of origin, although this poses new challenges related to resettling, reintegration and building resilience. Indeed in the past year, 700 000 returnees faced new challenges including finding employment, access to basic social services, recovering property and restoring their livelihoods.

While humanitarian needs in the region can largely be attributed to a combination of protracted conflict, insecurity, and natural disasters, most also have their roots in the endemic poverty of the region. Poverty, a lack of basic social services, limited education, dwindling infrastructures and weaknesses in governance continue to fuel chronic vulnerability. Within the overall situation, the particular vulnerability of women and girls to sexual and other forms of gender-based violence and exploitation remains a key concern in the region.

Gender-based violence and exploitation, social vulnerability, poverty and food insecurity in the Great Lakes Region have also contributed to the escalation of the prevalence of HIV/AIDS, in turn intensifying all of these problems and increasing the susceptibility of people already affected by the disease. The relatively stable countries in transition, such as the DRC, are increasingly faced with an escalation of HIV/AIDS prevalence. Urgent assistance will be required for those households already affected by the disease and are faced with increased food insecurity and malnutrition as a result of decreased productivity.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

An estimated 85 percent of the population in the Great Lakes Region live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihood. Yet, decades of civil strife, lack of governance and unsustainable farming practices have eroded the agriculture systems and livelihoods of rural populations. Land and resource scarcity is a problem for many of those returning which has implications for the safety of refugees and their willingness to return. Some improvements in the food security situation were achieved, however populations in the Great Lakes Region remain extremely vulnerable as a result of livelihood and asset losses. Food insecurity is exacerbated as a result of the declining access to quality means of production. Crop diseases, such as the Cassava Mosaic Disease, continue to pose additional risks, substantially reducing yields of staple crops. Transboundary animal diseases are also a major concern with the outbreaks of avian flu, the persistence of Newcastle Disease, tick-borne diseases (East Coast Disease) and Foot-and-Mouth Disease. This very fragile food and livelihood security situation is further compounded by the effects of drought, floods and other natural hazards and in 2006, 11 million people in the Great Lakes Region received food and livelihood relief assistance.

## FAO RESPONSE

Given the regional nature of the problems and constraints facing the Great Lakes countries, a regional response is required. Stakeholders need to continue working in a coordinated fashion including monitoring the situation in the region, sharing information and promptly responding to ongoing and new emergency situations. This will require new strategic thinking, greater collaboration and information sharing among humanitarian partners in order to achieve a sound situation analysis and rapid response.

FAO, through its Regional Emergency Office for Africa (REOA) in Nairobi, continues to act at the regional level by assessing and responding to emergency situations, providing partners with information on food security, strengthening inter-agency collaboration and enhancing coordination of interventions. In 2006, one of REOA's major coordination achievements was the establishment of the regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) with the participation of UN agencies and major NGOs for developing a regional food security and nutrition coordination mechanism.

One of the main outcomes of the FSNWG was the introduction of the IPC system, a tool for holistic emergency situation and response analysis developed by the FAO Food Security Analysis Unit Somalia (FSAU). The aim is to define a 'common currency' for describing the nature and severity of crises, which is a pre-condition for technically sound and efficient decision-making in planning action and allocating resources.

In response to the 2007 appeal for the Great Lakes Region, FAO intends to provide emergency agricultural assistance to vulnerable populations including IDPs, returnees, host communities and people affected by HIV/AIDS, by enhancing food security, nutritional status and livelihoods to reduce the threat of hunger. Affected households will be provided with agricultural inputs, small livestock, fishing gear and small grants to increase production capacities, diversify livelihoods and generate income through the marketing of surplus production. Special attention will be given to the provision of disease-free planting materials in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, DRC and Tanzania, supporting community-based seed multiplication schemes and increasing livestock productivity. FAO will also focus on assistance to HIV/AIDS-affected households through support to production and marketing activities.



## PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

**Funding required:** US\$4 720 085

### Emergency support and improvement of farm production activities

**Objectives:** Promote and support regional cross-border food security response to livelihood erosion and threat of hunger.

**Activities:** Mass propagation and distribution of disease-free planting materials to approximately 10 000 households in Rwanda, Burundi, Uganda, DRC and Tanzania (extension of ongoing project). Distribution of basic agricultural inputs to 20 000 returnee households, with access to land, in order to ensure a regional balance of assistance between countries. Support to community-based seed multiplication schemes in favour of 5 000 households.

**Beneficiaries:** 35 000 households throughout the region.

**Implementing partners:** FAO Emergency Coordination and Rehabilitation Units in the region and partners.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$1 962 455.

### Support to FAO Regional Emergency Operations

**Objectives:** To assess and respond to emergency situations in the region, provide partners with information on food security, strengthen inter-agency collaboration and enhance coordination of interventions.

**Activities:** FAO's REOA acts at the regional level to promote coordination while supporting FAO emergency operations at the country level. REOA facilitates better interaction and integration with NGOs, international organizations, government authorities and UN partners and promotes consensus among various stakeholders in addressing the needs of beneficiaries. Activities carried out by REOA include promoting information sharing regarding lessons learned and best practices; rapidly fielding Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) at the onset of new emergencies; supporting the regional FSNWG to improve sharing of information amongst humanitarian partners but also in the development of the IPC, a tool that will promote efficient action and advocate a balanced and appropriate response to emergencies by humanitarian partners and donors.

**Beneficiaries:** UN agencies, NGOs, governments, donors, academic institutions, regional organizations, IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities affected by emergencies.

**Implementing partners:** FAO Emergency Coordination Units and FAO Representations in the Great Lakes Region, NGOs, UN agencies, donors, academic institutions and regional organizations.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$1 101 650.

## Improved food security for HIV/AIDS affected households

**Objectives:** Enhance nutritional status and increase income of HIV/AIDS affected households through support to production and marketing activities.

**Activities:** Building on existing initiatives and main livelihood systems in the selected areas, the project will provide agricultural inputs, small livestock, fishing gear and small grants to increase production capacities, diversify livelihoods and generate income through the marketing of surplus production. To match the needs of the chronically ill people and enhance their nutritional status, training and technical support in skills and management capacities will be provided including nutritional and cooking demonstrations to enhance beneficiaries' knowledge regarding the linkages between HIV/AIDS and food security and the importance of a diversified diet to ensure healthy and balanced nutrition practices. Working through NGOs already involved in HIV/AIDS care and awareness activities ensures that FAO is able to reach beneficiaries without adding stigma. The REOA in Nairobi will provide overall management support, ensure a harmonized approach among different countries and facilitate the exchange of experience between stakeholders to improve the knowledge of potential food security responses.

**Beneficiaries:** 15 000 peri-urban and rural HIV/AIDS affected households in the Great Lakes Region. Twenty women's groups and ten fishing communities affected by HIV/AIDS around Lake Victoria.

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and NGOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$950 730.

## Support to the livestock production capacity of vulnerable people in the Great Lakes Region

**Objectives:** Support to the livelihood and improve food security of vulnerable populations by enhancing livestock productivity.

**Activities:** The project will support veterinary services in the region through the supply of basic veterinary animal health care to vulnerable populations as well as to community-based primary-level veterinary workers and the formation of farmer-groups. The project will also facilitate the collection of participatory epidemiology data.

**Beneficiaries:** Veterinary Services and 5 000 households in Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Uganda.

**Implementing partners:** FAO Emergency Coordination and Rehabilitation Units in the region and partners.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$705 250.

# REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

## KEY FACTS

- Population: 4 million
- GDP (PPP) per capita: US\$1 369
- Population below poverty line: n/a
- Composition of economy: agriculture 7.4%, industry 52%, services 40.6%
- Total land area: 342 000 sq km, bordering Angola, Cameroon, Central African Republic, Democratic Republic of the Congo and Gabon
- Total arable land: 0.51%
- Life expectancy: male: 48 years, female: 50 years
- Literacy rate: male: 89.6% , female: 78.4%
- Human Development Index: 142/177

(Source: UN; World Bank)



“Morbidity and mortality are high, especially amongst children”

## FAO IN REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

In 2006, with funding from the UN Central Emergency Revolving Fund (CERF), FAO distributed crop seeds and cassava cuttings to vulnerable farmers and provided training in improved agricultural techniques. In 2007, FAO's proposed assistance for the Republic of the Congo will support conflict-affected populations, including female-headed households, ex-combatants and returnees.

## BACKGROUND

For the last decade, the Republic of the Congo has been subject to conflict and political instability, which have significantly destroyed the country's socio-economic fabric. There are at least 100 000 displaced persons and thousands of ex-combatants in the country, including numerous child soldiers. In spite of a peace agreement signed in 2003, remnants of the civil war militias are still active in the southern Pool region, where basic human services and infrastructure such as schools, roads and health centres are crumbling. The current situation may be further exacerbated by tensions caused by the ongoing electoral process in the DRC, as the Congo already hosts approximately 47 000 refugees, the majority of whom are DRC nationals. The pressure will increase even further when thousands of refugees residing in DRC, Gabon and Angola, most of whom lack basic productive assets, return home and will require agricultural assistance.

The Congo has also been hit by regular outbreaks of the deadly Ebola virus and natural disasters (flooding) that have affected ten percent of the population of Brazzaville and the Departments in the north including Likouala, the Cuvette, the Sangha and the Plateaux.

At the local level, repeated armed conflicts remain a constant threat to peace and have dramatically worsened the country's food production, currently below consumption requirements. Given the current situation, some areas are incapable of sustaining food security levels and ensuring livelihood needs.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

The deterioration in the socio-political arena has had a serious impact on agricultural production and the population's food security. Access to adequate food remains a problem as a result of high market prices, low household purchasing power and limited access to arable land. Food insecurity is worsened by poor infrastructure. Local populations face great difficulty in replenishing their seed stocks, given the lack of access to land and agricultural tools. Although an important livelihood asset, owning and breeding livestock has become highly risky as a result of increased looting.

The situation has significantly affected the overall nutritional status of the population. Morbidity and mortality are high, especially amongst children. In spite of its enormous agricultural potential and its nearly four million inhabitants, the Congo is considered a low-income food-deficit country. In the last major conflict that affected the Pool Department (March 2002), the country's 'granary', more than 50 percent of farmers lost their tools and seeds and approximately 75 percent of their livestock.

Given the current situation, the Congo is forced to import large quantities of food products that amount to an annual cost of 100 billion CFA Francs.

## **FAO RESPONSE**

FAO intends to pursue and consolidate the activities carried out during 2005-2006 by expanding the interventions to reach the most vulnerable groups, including female-headed households and people living with HIV/AIDS. The Organization proposes to enhance nutrition by increasing the production of livestock as well as basic food products including cassava, cereals and pulses. FAO project proposals will therefore focus on the rehabilitation of market-gardening, livestock production and fish culture. In addition, FAO proposes to mitigate the frequent epidemics of Ebola hemorrhagic fever by changing the population's nutritional habits through the procurement and distribution of short-cycle breeding livestock and fingerlings for fish culture. This will allow beneficiaries to obtain animal protein without the risk of infection by the Ebola virus through consumption of contaminated wild animal meat.

## **PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE**

**Funding required: US\$1 071 070**

### **Support to food security through provision of essential agricultural inputs to vulnerable populations in the Pool region**

**Objective:** Rehabilitate agricultural production in the Pool region to enhance the livelihoods and living conditions of vulnerable populations.

**Activities:** Provision of agricultural inputs including crop and vegetable seeds and agricultural tools. Provision of short-cycle breeding animals (swine-goats-sheep) and fingerlings for fish culture. Seed protection and provision of food aid by WFP.

**Beneficiaries:** 120 000 (40 000 men and 80 000 women).

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, Ministry for the Promotion and Integration of Women's Affairs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$522 160.

**Support to short-cycle breeding and fish-farming in areas exposed to Ebola outbreaks in the Western Cuvette**

**Objective:** Ensure an adequate supply of animal protein through livestock products in order to protect the populations from Ebola outbreaks.

**Activities:** Provision of short-cycle breeding animals (swine-goats-sheep) and fingerlings for fish culture. Food aid from WFP to enhance food security.

**Beneficiaries:** 120 000 (40 000 men and 80 000 women).

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, Ministry for the Promotion and Integration of Women's Affairs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$548 910.

# SOMALIA

## BACKGROUND

Somalia remains one of the most challenging and worrying humanitarian crises in the world. Sixteen years without an effective central government in the Somali Republic has led to the destruction of the country's infrastructure, disintegration of basic health and social services and widespread human rights abuses.

At the beginning of 2006, the country was experiencing an aggravated humanitarian emergency brought on by the worst drought in over a decade. Approximately 2.1 million people countrywide, or 25 percent of the population, were in need of critical humanitarian assistance including 400 000 IDPs.

The possibility of a famine developing in the first half of the year was averted thanks to humanitarian interventions, the country's clan-based social support system and the absence of countrywide conflict. However, despite a slight improvement in the food security situation, the FAO FSAU-Somalia reported that in 2007 up to 1.8 million people will require urgent assistance. Support from the international community will be decisive in improving livelihoods in the country, which consistently ranks among the world's poorest.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Somalia is subject to various natural hazards such as drought and flood, causing crop and livestock losses. The country's agricultural cycle revolves around two rain periods: Gu (April-June) and Deyr (October-December). Poor rainfall impacts the availability of water and pasture in the pastoral areas, which can increase resource-based conflicts in these communities.

For the past four years, Somalia has suffered prolonged droughts and poor rains, the consequences of which are compounded by civil unrest and population movement. In many parts of the country, pastoralists have lost approximately 50 percent of their livestock and destitution is on the rise.

Poor rural households produce 20 to 60 percent of their own food requirements in any given year and the balance is either purchased or obtained through barter. Therefore, individual production and the ability of households to purchase food are key determinants of food security in the country.

Effects of the drought and lack of governance on Somalia's food insecurity have included limited food production, reduction in livestock holdings, low labour opportunities and high incidence of disease.

## KEY FACTS

- Population: 8.2 million
- GDP (PPP) per capita: US\$600
- Population below poverty line: n/a
- Labour force by occupation: agriculture 71%, industry and services 29%
- Total land area: 637 657 sq km, bordering the Gulf of Aden, the Indian Ocean, Ethiopia and Djibouti
- Total arable land: 2%
- Life expectancy: male: 46 years, female: 50 years
- Literacy rate: male: 49.7% , female: 25.8%
- Human Development Index: Unranked

(Source: UN; World Bank)

“In 2007 up to 1.8 million people will require urgent assistance”



## FAO IN SOMALIA

FAO's focus in Somalia is on restoring the livelihoods of the most vulnerable communities. Programmes include emergency assistance to drought-, flood- and conflict-affected farmers and herders, the provision and analysis of food security and nutrition information, and water and land information management.

## S O M A L I A

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The 2006 Gu season delivered a good harvest that improved the overall food security situation in Somalia. Water is more readily available, farmers have harvested crops and pasture has begun to regenerate in most pastoral areas. The sorghum harvest has been relatively good, hence Bay region, where most of the sorghum is produced, has recovered particularly well from last year's crop failure. Maize production however was poor, and regions such as Middle and Lower Juba remain of high concern, as do pastoral regions such as Gedo, Hiraan and Bakool.

### FAO RESPONSE

In 2007, the consolidated appeal for Somalia is structured along two pillars: humanitarian relief and early recovery. The first and largest pillar will focus only on humanitarian relief. The early recovery pillar will allow donors to fund priority early recovery activities, which work to restore services, livelihood opportunities and governance in order to stabilize human security by addressing underlying risks that trigger 'shocks' such as conflict, drought and floods.

FAO contributes to both pillars. Relief interventions in the food security, livelihood and nutrition sectors are concentrated in the south and central regions. FAO's proposals aim to protect and improve household food security by increasing access to food and means of production and by strengthening local institutions and community capacity to cope with future shocks. Focus is also on strengthening emergency coordination and mainstreaming gender in emergency programming. FAO's contribution to the early recovery pillar is substantiated by joint interventions with other UN agencies aimed at promoting employment and livelihood support throughout Somalia leading to improved community and productive assets, job creation, reduced vulnerability and food insecurity.

Through the FSAU, FAO continues to provide evidence-based analysis of food, nutrition and livelihood security to enable both short-term emergency responses and long-term strategic planning. The use of tools such as the IPC allows partners and donors to ensure that resource allocation for food security and livelihood support is proportional to requirements.

### PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

**Funding required US\$8 275 000**

#### Strengthen community capacity to cope with future shocks

**Objectives:** Increase livelihoods resilience and preserve productive assets.

**Activities:** Strengthen public infrastructure, particularly water-points to facilitate movement of stock to enable drought-time grazing; support fodder production initiatives along rivers in order to develop economic partnership between farmers and pastoralists (including fodder crop seed production); support animal health initiatives aimed at increasing Somali livestock professional and Community Based Animal Health Workers capacity (particularly in Bakool and Hiraan Regions); rehabilitate river embankments.

**Beneficiaries:** 20 000 households.

**Implementing partners:** ASEP, SADO, AFREC, ACF, COOPI, VSF-S.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$3 715 000.

## Provide emergency livelihood services to directly increase food access and means of production

**Objectives:** Protect and improve household food security (including asset-based security).

**Activities:** Emergency local purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs for drought tolerant crops (primarily seeds) to 60 000 farmers in rainfed areas with significant and consecutive crop failure; animal re-distribution to marginalized pastoralists, mainly healthy shoats and pack animals; support targeted de-stocking of so called 'non-productive' animals as a voluntary option for pastoralists affected by drought and other livestock interventions as necessary.

**Beneficiaries:** 100 000 farmers across Gedo, Lower and Middle Juba, Baakol and Hiraan and Galgadud Regions.

**Implementing partners:** ASEP, SADO, AFREC, ACE, COOPI, VSF-S.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$3 660 000.

## Strengthen emergency coordination mechanisms and community capacities

**Objectives:** Maximize access and response to vulnerable groups.

**Activities:** Monthly coordination meetings for emergency interventions in order to support humanitarian information sharing systems and establish consensus on response options; train and support 'credible' Somali partners through PCM approaches; and sensitize and train partners on constraints and solutions for gender mainstreaming in emergency programming.

**Beneficiaries:** All stakeholders involved in agriculture and livelihoods.

**Implementing partners:** Oxfam GB, Save the Children UK.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$460 000.



## Nutritional surveillance through the Food Security Analysis Unit (FSAU)

**Objectives:** Provide timely and appropriate information on nutritional status of populations in food insecure areas of Somalia.

**Activities:** Nutrition surveillance through the timely collection of up to date nutrition, health and food security data throughout Somalia; research into the factors contributing to malnutrition in Somalia; training and technical support to partners implementing projects and/or conduct nutrition assessments based on the recommended international protocols or guidelines and information sharing with partners through the production and dissemination of monthly nutrition updates.

**Beneficiaries:** All stakeholders in the Somalia Programme (i.e. local authorities, donors, UN agencies, international NGOs, national NGOs and the people of Somalia).

**Implementing partners:** Government, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, international NGOs, local NGOs and local communities in Somalia.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$440 000.

## BACKGROUND

In Uganda, over twenty years of conflict have eroded the country's socio-economic position and resulted in the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people. The signing of a ceasefire agreement in August 2006 between the Government and the Lord's Resistance Army strengthened prospects for peace in Uganda. Continued improvement in the security situation throughout 2006 encouraged the return of an estimated 200 000 IDPs to their homes and renewed the hope of the 1.4 million IDPs who remain in camps.

Despite these positive changes, however, the search for long-lasting solutions is ongoing. Overcrowding in camps, human rights violations, inadequate provision of basic social services and frequent outbreaks of epidemics have heightened the vulnerability of IDP households. As a result, simultaneous emergency and recovery assistance are needed for both those remaining in the camps and those returning to their homes.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Food insecurity in northern Uganda is primarily the result of limited access to land for IDP and refugee households, low productivity of land, poor market infrastructure, civil conflict and recurring droughts. Access to markets for sale of produce varies according to the location, as does the availability of income generating opportunities. Continued provision of food aid at 50 percent of the standard food ration, coupled with widespread food crop seed distributions, have undoubtedly been major factors explaining the continued low rates of malnutrition in most of the camps in 2006. As the security situation continues to improve, greater numbers of individuals are expected to commute between the camp and their home areas, accessing more land and increasing cultivation.

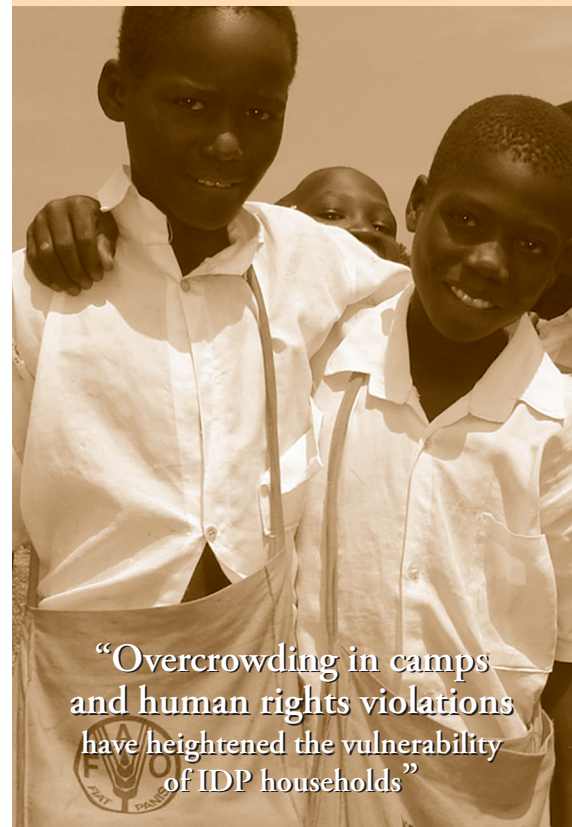
Returning populations will need support to re-establish production and farming systems. Most of the immediate technical and economic constraints to agricultural and livestock productivity and marketing are the same, including shortage of planting materials and seeds, shortage of livestock, poor market infrastructure, weak or absent extension support and the threat of cassava virus. A recent FAO mission to northern Uganda confirmed the lack of basic statistics on key variables such as crop production and prices. The report found that agricultural planning and programming are seriously constrained by lack of reliable agricultural statistics.

The improved security can also be expected to have a positive effect on opportunities for market access and diversification of income sources. However, there will continue to be households in camps which are unable or unwilling to move to home areas and this group will require targeted food assistance and agricultural interventions in 2007.

## KEY FACTS

- Population: 28.2 million
- GDP (PPP) per capita: US\$1 800
- Population below poverty line: 35%
- Labour force by occupation: agriculture 82%, industry 5%, services 13%
- Total land area: 236 040 sq km, bordering Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, the Sudan, and Tanzania
- Total arable land: 21.6%
- Life expectancy: male: 52 years, female: 54 years
- Literacy rate: male: 79.5% , female: 60.4%
- Human Development Index: 144/177

(Source: UN; World Bank)



“Overcrowding in camps and human rights violations have heightened the vulnerability of IDP households”

## FAO IN UGANDA

FAO expanded its activities in Uganda in 2006, reaching over 500 000 beneficiaries, including IDPs and HIV/AIDS-affected households. Support was provided to diversify income and livelihoods. Activities included training together with the distribution of seedlings, food processing equipment, and livestock. A land access study using satellite imagery was also completed.

## FAO RESPONSE

FAO's activities in 2007 for returning IDPs will focus on enabling these households to resume agricultural activities through the distribution of seeds and tools. In addition, FAO will seek to provide appropriate equipment and training to improve post-harvest processing and storage, thus ensuring an increase in the availability of key produce for sale and consumption. Project proposals include training in animal traction to enable more land for agricultural production. The distribution of small ruminants to returnee households and beneficiaries together with training in animal husbandry, livestock disease control and nutritional requirements, is also planned.

FAO's support to the IDPs remaining in the camps in 2007 will focus on seed provision through a seed vouchers-for-work scheme, the creation of farmer field schools in IDP camps to ensure knowledge transfer and the introduction of new agricultural practices and fish production activities. In Karamoja, the poorest region in Uganda and subject to recurrent drought and endemic insecurity, FAO will focus on developing an emergency livestock fund and providing seeds to drought-affected households.

FAO continues its food security coordination work in partnership with WFP and local governmental institutions. A comprehensive food security strategy developed by FAO and WFP will be released at the end of 2006. The FAO will also work with partners in establishing a periodic and systematic agricultural data generating mechanism in order to strengthen the coordination of food security actors and interventions in emergency and recovery situations through a better informed response.

## PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

**Funding required: US\$15 325 000**

**Provide the capacity to farmers to make rational crop management decisions through the creation of 20 farmer field schools for IDPs**

**Objectives:** To combine the supply of agricultural inputs with the transfer of agricultural knowledge between farmers and to children in order to introduce new improved agricultural practices and labour-saving technology.

**Activities:** FAO will establish FFS in order to build the capacity of IDPs to acquire improved production skills, diversify their production system and increase sources of income. In order to support the training activities, FAO will provide agricultural packages, composed of selected seeds and tools or labour saving technology inputs, to IDP members of farmer groups with access to land. This will enable them to implement the acquired knowledge and increase their food production. The inputs will vary according to the activities selected by the FFS group members.

**Beneficiaries:** 4 000 farmers (100 farmer groups) and 7 000 pupils (10 secondary schools) from IDP camps in Gulu, Kitgum, Amuria, Kaberamaido and Katakwi districts.

**Implementing partners:** Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), Minister of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries (MAAIF), NGOs, UN agencies, district/local authorities.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$405 000.

## Establishment of income generating activities for the IDPs through fish production

**Objectives:** To increase animal protein intake and diversify cash income sources through fish production for at least 90 continuing IDP groups.

**Activities:** FAO will support the establishment of 90 community-owned fish and breeder ponds by providing improved fish fry, feeds (cereals and cotton seed cakes), harvesting material (nets and harpers) and digging equipment (pick axes, shovels and wheelbarrows), along with comprehensive training and sensitization programs regarding the management of fisheries production. Prior to the establishment of the ponds, a rigorous training and sensitisation programme will be conducted for the selected beneficiaries who envisage remaining in the camps in the future.

**Beneficiaries:** 4 000 IDPs (women and child-headed households, handicapped, elderly and people living with HIV/AIDS) in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Apac, Amuria, Soroti, Kaberamaido and Katakwi districts.

**Implementing partners:** OPM, MAAIF, NGOs, district/local authorities and the National Agricultural Advisory Services (NAADS).

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$608 000.

## Post-harvest activities: storage and processing of agricultural products for IDPs

**Objectives:** To reduce storage losses and increase added-value of marketable agricultural products to increase food security.

**Activities:** Provision key inputs, including packing materials for crop storage; low-tech, low-cost processing machines; Neem seedlings and Lorena stoves. In addition, sensitization activities will be conducted on the advantages of improved storage facilities and their construction, using locally available materials, and on use of Neem as an insecticide.

**Beneficiaries:** 15 000 IDPs in Gulu, Kitgum, Pader, Apac, Amuria, Soroti, Kaberamaido and Katakwi districts.

**Implementing partners:** OPM, MAAIF, Natural Resources Institute (NRI) UK, NGOs, district/local authorities and NAADS.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$1 275 000.

## Improving seed availability and infrastructure for IDPs through private sector enhancing seed voucher schemes

**Objectives:** To revive seed systems and improve local infrastructure through a ‘seed voucher-for-work’ scheme.

**Activities:** Develop a voucher system with local retailers and seed distributors; mobilize IDPs; organize programmes of work and develop monitoring and evaluation systems. The project will support a vouchers-for-work scheme to increase the purchasing power of beneficiaries, while giving them access to improved agriculture inputs of their choice. The vouchers will be redeemable at local retail outlets thus stimulating the private sector and seed suppliers. The nature of the work will be decided by the IDPs, but should ideally focus on community development and environmental conservation.

**Beneficiaries:** 4 000 IDPs and seed suppliers in Gulu, Apac and Pader districts.

**Implementing partners:** Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), OPM, MAAIF, NGOs, UN agencies, district/local authorities.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$468 000.

## Distribution of starter kits to returnees in Acholi and Lango regions

**Objectives:** To enable returnee households to cover their food needs from crop production and generate some cash income.

**Activities:** Provide an agricultural package, composed of selected seeds and tools, to those IDPs returning voluntarily to their places of origin. The package composition will vary according to agroclimatic areas and the food preferences of the population and will include seeds for two seasons. It will include short- and medium-cycle crops, which will enable returning IDP households to ensure their food production and cover part of their cash expenditures. In addition to the traditional staple and marketable cereal, pulses, oil and vegetable seeds provided in 2006, the project will offer new choices of high-value crops, such as upland rice and vegetative planting material, including locally promoted mosaic resistant cassava and highly nutritious sweet potato varieties.

**Beneficiaries:** 94 000 returnees in Lira, Apac, Pader, Amuria, Katakwi (Gulu and Kitgum) districts.

**Implementing partners:** OPM, MAAIF, UN agencies, NGOs, district/local authorities, NAADS and the National Agricultural Research Organization (NARO).

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$5 390 000.

### Support agricultural production and income generation for returning families through provision of livestock and animal traction

**Objectives:** To enable 9 500 returning families to unlock the potential of fallow land and to support 14 000 returnee households to build-up the household asset base.

**Activities:** Promote and train farmers in the use of animal traction to enable them to open larger areas for agricultural production and supply all inputs related to animal draught power.

**Beneficiaries:** 23 500 returnee households (women and child-headed households, handicapped, elderly and people living with HIV/AIDS) in Lira, Apac, Pader, Amuria, Katakwi (Gulu and Kitgum) districts.

**Implementing partners:** OPM, MAAIF, NGOs, district/local authorities and NAADS.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$3 035 000.

### Agriculture, environmental and energy saving support to refugees – Joint project with FAO and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

**Objectives:** To increase food and cash production by refugees with sufficient access to land, while protecting the natural environment in and around camps.

**Activities:** Provision of key inputs, including seed packages tailored to the agro-ecological and land access environment; small ruminants and energy efficient stoves. In addition, training in the use of the stoves will be provided. The project will engage with WFP on food-for-work environmental programmes, such as gully reclamation, vetiver grass and tree planting, and will broker negotiations between refugees and host communities on the joint management of resources.

**Beneficiaries:** 25 000 refugees/refugee hosting households in all districts of the West Nile region.

**Implementing partners:** UNHCR, OPM, MAAIF, NGOs, GTZ, district/local authorities, NARO and NAADS.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$975 000.

## Emergency seed support to drought affected households in Karamoja

**Objectives:** To enable drought-affected households to produce their own food from June to December 2007, thus removing the need for food aid support after June 2007.

**Activities:** Distribution of seed kits to 40 000 households in the Karamoja region, with the kits varying according to the agro-ecology of the area concerned, and monitoring and evaluating the impact of the distribution by implementing partners.

**Beneficiaries:** 40 000 drought-affected households in Moroto, Kotido, Kabong and Abim districts.

**Implementing partners:** OPM, MAAIF, WFP, UNICEF, NGOs, district/local authorities.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$1 565 000.

## Enhancing rapid livestock emergency response in Karamoja

**Objectives:** To contribute to decreasing the effect of external shocks to pastoralist livelihood systems in Karamoja, through strengthening the capacity to rapidly respond to livestock emergencies in a timely and appropriate manner.

**Activities:** Detailed participatory assessments. It is widely agreed that a lack of rapidly deployable resources is the primary factor preventing a timely response. A major component of the project will, therefore, establish a locally available livestock contingency fund to ensure a capacity for timely, appropriate and adequate response aimed at mitigating the impact of the country's recurrent livestock-related crises. In order to harmonize the approach to livestock emergency interventions, the project will establish guidelines for livestock emergency interventions and preparedness plans to enhance speed of collection of livestock data from the field, a pilot project will be initiated to test the digital pen technology (developed by FAO in southern Africa).

**Beneficiaries:** Pastoralists in the arid zones of Karamoja (all districts).

**Implementing partners:** OXFAM, Veterinaires sans frontieres (VSF) Europa.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$660 000.

## Support to comprehensive emergency food security coordination and promote monitoring and evaluation of interventions

**Objectives:** To strengthen the coordination of food security actors and interventions in emergency and recovery situations.

**Activities:** Develop a comprehensive joint food security assessment tool with WFP; strengthen Food Security Committees at district and, eventually, regional levels; design agricultural census for Acholi, Lango and Teso sub-regions with MAAIF; implement common standards for monitoring and evaluation of agricultural rehabilitation projects; apply the IPC in Uganda; and maintain and improve regular coordination meetings and mechanisms, including dissemination of updated Dynamic Atlas and satellite imagery products, food security bulletins and food security group meetings at Kampala and district levels.

**Beneficiaries:** IDP, returnee, refugee populations and drought-affected households, humanitarian actors, governmental institutions and donors.

**Implementing partners:** OPM, MAAIF, UN agencies, NGOs and district/local authorities.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$424 000.

## Support to the establishment of demonstration gardens, tree nurseries and wood lots in schools (joint project with WFP and FAO)

**Objectives:** To establish one acre school demonstration gardens and woodlots in 270 primary schools in Acholi and Lango sub-regions.

**Activities:** Support the environmental sustainability of school-based activities through wood lot creation, support the primary agriculture curriculum through establishing school demonstration gardens and support the capacity development of school structures, including School Management Committees (SMCs), PTAs and head teachers, to effectively manage the school projects.

**Beneficiaries:** 300 000 children (girls and boys) in the conflict and post-conflict affected districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Pader and Lira.

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Education and Sports, Straight Talk Foundation, local government, SMCs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$1 023 000 (WFP: US\$503 000; FAO: US\$520 000).



# WEST AFRICA

## KEY FACTS

- Countries covered by the appeal: Benin, Burkina Faso, Cape Verde, The Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Liberia, Niger, Nigeria, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo
- Total population: 250 million
- Chronic malnutrition in children under five, total: 13 million

(Source: UN; World Bank)



“approximately 550 000 children under five die each year”

## FAO IN WEST AFRICA

In the Sahel region, the majority of households who experience food insecurity are poor farmers with limited access to land and seeds. WFP and FAO will continue to collaborate through joint planning of food and seed distributions in support of agricultural livelihoods.

## BACKGROUND

While the overall humanitarian situation has improved in the past year, the 250 million citizens of the West African sub-region are continually subject to high levels of vulnerability and a wide range of natural and man-made disasters. Cross-border issues tax the region, such as civil unrest, malfunctioning political systems, forced displacement, under-nutrition, agro-ecological degradation, pest invasions, erosion of traditional livelihoods and epidemics, among others. As many threats in the region easily replicate from country to country, a coordinated response with a region-based perspective is essential to properly address the complex, diverse yet trans-national nature of the issues at hand.

Interdependent conflicts and humanitarian crises continue to surface, causing movements of populations in need of refuge, assistance and protection. Fifty-five percent of child deaths in West Africa are attributable to malnutrition. The Sahel holds the highest child mortality and malnutrition rates in the world – approximately 550 000 children under five die each year, 56 percent of which from causes related to under-nutrition.

Communicable diseases, such as cholera, meningitis and yellow fever risk high outbreaks and rapid spreading, worsened by undernourishment. Where situations have improved, such as Liberia, Togo and the Niger, owing to increased response capacities, unacceptable levels of human suffering remain. However, 2007 marks the first time in 11 years where individual consolidated humanitarian appeals will not be issued for Guinea, Sierra Leone and Liberia.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Continued coordination of rural interventions is necessary to ensure well-targeted, focused and non-duplicated activities. External shocks, which would elsewhere be considered as smaller ones, such as floods, locust invasions and low rain levels, can significantly impact livelihoods, particularly in the Sahel, and increase vulnerability for years to come.

Many localized crises in West Africa are borne from underlying structural weaknesses and lack of development as opposed to ‘extra-ordinary’ external shocks. Despite positive outlooks for the 2006-2007 harvest in countries such as Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania and the Niger, many issues will take years to resolve. Burkina Faso, for example, is among the priority countries in this regard given the high levels of under-nutrition, the scarcity of surveillance and evaluations and the inadequacy of programmed responses.

A sound agricultural and rural development investment strategy is much needed in the region. In pursuit of a coordinated approach to regional

stability, humanitarian priorities lie in enhancing common assessment tools, monitoring, early warning and early action capacities for sharper analysis and rapid response.

### **FAO RESPONSE**

Devoting resources and time to promote a system-wide and coordinated response with a region-based perspective has become the humanitarian community's modus operandi in West Africa. As the UN specialized agency for food and agriculture, FAO plays a central role in ensuring a well-informed, coherent response in the food security sector.

The FAO established a food security monitoring unit for West Africa in Dakar, Senegal (2006), which plans to play an instrumental role in bringing timely assistance to Sahelian farmers unable to resume their livelihoods. Additional units have been set up in Liberia, Côte d'Ivoire, Mauritania and the Niger. Moreover, FAO together with the WFP and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) are developing a new partnership – the Sahel Agricultural and Rural Development Initiative, taking into account the need for alternative livelihood options in rural and urban areas where agriculture cannot supply sufficient opportunities.

FAO's proposals for the regional 2007 appeal include improved information sharing and consensus building for identification and coherence of emergency actions and better coordinated intervention strategies, as well as establishing a rapid response fund to assist farmers and stockbreeders affected by natural and man-made disasters. Several proposals supporting agropastoral livelihoods have been tailored for Mauritania and the Niger given specific requirements in each country.

### **PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE**

**Funding required: US\$23 035 210**

#### **Emergency assistance to vulnerable stockbreeding populations affected by the 2006 drought outbreak in Mauritania**

**Objectives:** Provide necessary inputs to increase the revenue of stockbreeders vulnerable to food insecurity.

**Activities:** Provide assistance to livestock owners who suffered critical losses from rainfall deficits, resulting in livestock food and nutritional shortages; provide sanitary coverage to vulnerable animals; identify livestock owners with reduced livestock populations and lack of access to sustainable sanitary coverage; and provide mineral complements, multi-vitamins, anti-parasitics (internal, external and sanguine) and compound feed to vulnerable stockbreeders.

**Beneficiaries:** 10 000 stockbreeder families.

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Rural Development.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$522 500.

### Rapid Response Fund to assist farmers affected by natural and human-made disasters

**Objectives:** Restore the food production capacity of the most vulnerable agricultural households affected by food insecurity.

**Activities:** Supply 40 g of vegetable seeds to 100 000 households to cultivate a 400 square metre vegetable garden; provide 5 to 20 kg of millet, sorghum or maize seeds to enable 270 000 farming families to cultivate 0.3 to 1 hectare (the production of which should cover household needs for 4 months); supply 2.5 kg of cowpea seeds allowing the cultivation of 0.125 hectare to cover household protein needs and produce a marketable surplus; distribute seed and tool kits to set up vegetable gardens in 100 supplementary feeding centres and/or schools supported by UNICEF; and implement a voucher-based cash-for-work scheme to set up quality seed production at the community level.

**Beneficiaries:** 270 000 families (ca. 2 000 000 individuals).

**Implementing partners:** International and local NGOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$7 876 000.

### Rapid Response Fund to assist stockbreeders affected by natural and human-made disasters

**Objectives:** Protect, save and restore livelihood assets of the most food insecure pastoral households.

**Activities:** Supply cotton grain, wheat bran, oilcake and mineral blocks for 40 000 cattle, 200 000 small ruminants and 15 000 dromedaries belonging to 70 000 stockbreeders in deficit areas; supply deworming pills and external anti-parasite medication for 40 000 cattle, 200 000 small ruminants and 15 000 dromedaries weakened by parasite infestation; provide information, training and awareness on disease and animal health; and enable livestock reconstitution with small ruminants for 20 000 vulnerable households.

**Beneficiaries:** 90 000 stockbreeder families (ca. 630 000 individuals).

**Implementing partners:** Ministries of Animal Resources, and international and local NGOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$5 720 000.

### Rehabilitation and reinforcement of livelihoods for agropastoral households affected by food insecurity in the Niger

**Objectives:** Secure agricultural production against environmental and economic risks and consolidate household safety nets.

**Activities:** Poultry restocking for 5 000 households in Zinder and Maradi Regions; sanitary protection (vaccination/deworming of 2 million birds) in Zinder and Maradi Regions; diversification towards rearing small ruminants for 5 000 very vulnerable households, especially those identified for free distributions and affected by malnutrition; training in livestock rearing techniques for 5 000 households restocked in 2006 to improve the productivity of household livestock rearing; supply of 500 tonnes of zootechnical inputs to ensure the food security of 20 000 cattle and 100 000 small ruminants; and protection of 500 000 cattle, 1 500 000 small ruminants and 100 000 dromedaries against principal endemic livestock diseases.

**Beneficiaries:** 45 000 vulnerable households (50 percent women).

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Animal Resources, and international and local NGOs (AFRICARE, ACF, VSF-Belgium, AREN).

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$2 668 600.

### Emergency assistance to vulnerable agricultural populations affected by the 2006 drought in Mauritania

**Objectives:** Provide the necessary inputs to increase the agricultural production and income of vulnerable rural populations.

**Activities:** Supply 20 tonnes of cowpea and 150 tonnes of sorghum seed to 20 000 vulnerable households for the 2007 agricultural campaign; supply seeds, fertilizers, small horticulture material and fences to 2 000 of the most vulnerable households to establish approximately 140 market garden perimeters (0.25 hectares each); and fund 30 cereal seed banks through the purchase of 5 tonnes of seeds per bank in the most seriously affected and enclosed areas.

**Beneficiaries:** 22 000 stockbreeder households.

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Rural Development, and international and local NGOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$495 000.

### Sustainable livelihoods recovery for food insecure agricultural populations in the Niger

**Objectives:** Reinforce the agricultural production capacity and livelihoods of vulnerable populations to address food insecurity and poverty.

**Activities:** Supply 350 tonnes of improved seeds to 35 000 vulnerable households selected by WFP's free distribution activities and/or families whose children were malnourished in 2006; quality seed production on 1 000 hectares (500 hectares of millet, 200 hectares of sorghum, 150 hectares of cowpea and 150 hectares of groundnut); rehabilitate flood-affected vegetable gardens in the region of Agadez (Tabelot); provide seed, fertilizer and phytosanitary products to 65 000 households to produce off-season crops; develop 200 hectares of vegetable production benefiting 20 000 households; set up 50 vegetable gardens in schools or nutritional centres; and capacity building (farmer field schools, training, etc.) for extension workers and producers.

**Beneficiaries:** Total: 90 000 vulnerable households (540 000 individuals). Children: 7 500 (school children); women: 52 percent.

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Agricultural Development, WFP, UNICEF, international and local NGOs (AMURT International, ACF, CRS, AFRICARE, Solidarités, etc.) and farmers' associations.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$4 914 360.

### Strengthening the capacity of humanitarian actors to respond to food insecurity in West Africa, in particular in the Sahel (joint project with FAO and WFP)

**Objectives:** Improve food security and vulnerability analysis, information sharing and consensus building for identification and coherence of emergency actions and better coordinated intervention strategies.

**Activities:** Establish a set of indicative criteria to enable regional and national institutions to track the food security, nutrition and vulnerability situation in the identified countries; collect, analyze and validate information on food security and related issues; ensure broader participation and consensus in the regional FSNWG and support the formation or expansion of such groups at the national level; identify actions for rapid response to severe food insecurity of vulnerable groups; provide technical support to national Early Warning Systems within the framework of Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS), including the implementation of CILSS's regional market monitoring system.

**Beneficiaries:** Vulnerable rural households including those affected by drought or flood, IDPs, returnees, refugees and host communities; governments, donors, UN partners and NGOs.

**Implementing partners:** Concerned governments, and national and regional institutions.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$988 750 (FAO: US\$838 750; WFP: US\$150 000).

# WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

## BACKGROUND

The humanitarian landscape in the West Bank and Gaza Strip worsened in 2006, largely as a result of reduced funding for the Palestinian Authority (PA). This led to the non-payment of civil servants' salaries and overall poverty levels are likely to reach 67 percent by the end of 2006. The unexpected victory of the Hamas party in the Palestinian Legislative Council elections in early January resulted in the suspension of funds for the PA by western donors. The new Israeli Government decided to withhold the PA's value-added tax and customs taxes worth approximately 50 percent of the PA's monthly revenues. In addition, Israel has further restricted Palestinian movement and intensified military operations. In July 2006, war broke out between Israel and Hisbollah, diverting attention from the renewed international efforts to reduce hostilities and address the humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Inhabitants of the Gaza Strip are increasingly reliant on outside aid for survival. Palestinian goods have consistently been unable to move outside of Gaza, businesses have shut and moved elsewhere and exports are a fraction of the 2005 level. In addition, the number of checkpoints and roadblocks in the West Bank increased by 40 percent during 2006, further restricting the movement of Palestinians and their produce, while the Jordan valley is now off-limits to all but a few Palestinians living there or working in Israeli settlements.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

In June 2006, a rapid assessment by WFP/FAO estimated that almost two million, or 49 percent of Palestinians, were food insecure. These are the households most in need of assistance to prevent further erosion of their food security. The most vulnerable areas are Hebron, Jenin, Qalqilia, Tubas and Tulkarem in the West Bank and Deir el Balah, North Gaza, Khan Younis and Rafah in the Gaza Strip. Increased food insecurity is the result of reduced access to and loss of agricultural land, trade restrictions and reduced availability of food commodities on the market. Agricultural production and marketing are decreasing, while poverty and nutrition related problems are on the rise. In addition, poor management and operation of agricultural wells in Gaza, which provide both drinking water and agricultural irrigation, has reduced water availability and further hampered agricultural production.

The key needs in the agriculture sector include the restoration of agricultural production capacity and protection of the livelihoods of farmers, shepherds and fishers; harmonization of relief efforts and enhanced agricultural productivity; and access to agricultural support services. However, this sector remains the least-funded under last year's appeal, having received less than one percent of the US\$37 million

## KEY FACTS

- Population:  
West Bank: 2.4 million; Gaza Strip: 1.4 million
- GDP (PPP) per capita:  
West Bank: US\$1 100; Gaza Strip: US\$600
- Population below poverty line:  
West Bank: 56%; Gaza Strip: 88%
- Labour force by occupation:  
West Bank: agriculture 18.4%, industry 24%, services 57.6%; Gaza Strip: agriculture 12%, industry 18%, services 70%
- Total land area: West Bank: 5 860 sq km, bordering Israel and Jordan; Gaza Strip: 360 sq km, bordering Egypt, Israel and the Mediterranean
- Human Development Index: 102/177

(Source: UN; World Bank)



“nearly half of all Palestinians are food insecure”

## FAO IN WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

In 2006, FAO supported vulnerable farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip affected by closures and conflict with agricultural inputs, equipment and training. The FAO and WFP also undertook a food security and vulnerability analysis to identify the food insecure and define appropriate responses to their needs.

requested, by the end of September 2006. Poor resource availability to address the problems in the agriculture sector continues to occur despite its critical importance to food security.

### FAO RESPONSE

The main objective of FAO's activities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip in 2007 will focus on providing a safety net for food insecure households that can no longer rely on traditional sources of assistance. To this end, project proposals include support to female-headed households in diversifying their income sources and improving post-harvest processing, as well as assistance to the most vulnerable civil servants in order to enable them to continue or restore their small-scale production activities to replace their reduced salary. Proposed activities also include support to small farmers in the West Bank to improve the quality of olive oil production through input provision and training, and improved livestock productivity with a focus on better health management and hygiene practices. In addition, the rehabilitation and restoration of agricultural facilities will provide short-term employment opportunities to vulnerable households.

The FAO will also ensure convergence between humanitarian relief and multi-sectoral efforts to address the structural causes of food insecurity through coordination and advocacy, as well as providing technical expertise to national/local authorities and NGOs. In addition to proposed interventions under the agriculture sector, FAO will contribute to employment generation through a joint project with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) focusing on the rehabilitation of destroyed agricultural facilities and infrastructure in the Gaza Strip.

### PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

**Funding required US\$5 273 100**

#### Alleviating the impact of the fiscal crisis through supporting small-scale animal and plant production activities by the most vulnerable civil servants' families

**Objective:** To assist the most vulnerable civil servants to restore/continue their small-scale animal and plant production activities and thus increase income and food security for their families.

**Activities:** Support selected beneficiaries through the provision of livestock inputs of certified quality (broiler baby chicks, goats, sheep and feed); provision of quality horticultural production inputs (seeds and seedlings of vegetable and fruit production, fertilizers, plant protection measures, small irrigation systems, small plastic French tunnels); provision of honey bee hives and accompanying inputs for honey production; support identified beneficiaries with technical know-how and follow-up in their respective production activities and facilitate the organization and/or integration of beneficiaries into existing or new grassroots farmer gatherings, which will enhance collective marketing and purchasing.

**Beneficiaries:** 1 000 employees (approximately 7 000 people).

**Implementing partners:** Agricultural grassroots gatherings, women's associations, NGOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$1 014 800.

### Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry (Gaza, Jordan valley and Hebron)

**Objectives:** To enable vulnerable rural and urban female-headed households and their communities to improve their food security, nutrition and income through back yard farming and cottage industry.

**Activities:** Provide identified families with backyard food production inputs, including vegetable seeds/seedlings and fertilizers, poultry, ewes and goats for household milk production. In addition, beneficiary families (mainly female-headed) will be provided with tools and small equipment for cottage processing of milk, fruits, vegetables, cereals and meats. The project will facilitate the formation of beneficiary groups, such as women's grassroots gatherings, and create linkages between these groups and local marketing companies. Beneficiary groups will be trained in backyard farming, cottage processing, household budgeting and small business management and the awareness of the local community regarding the importance of health and nutritious food will be raised.

**Beneficiaries:** 1 000 families (approximately 7 000 beneficiaries, including 3 000 children, technical staff and 480 female-headed households).

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Ministry of Women's Affairs, NGOs, CBOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$1 000 000.

### Improve livelihoods of irrigated farming households through diversification of vegetable and medicinal plant production in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

**Objectives:** To assist the most vulnerable farmers to produce new crops and crop varieties of vegetables and medicinal and aromatic plants, generating higher income.

**Activities:** Conduct participatory, multi-stakeholder market appraisal to strengthen market routes of new crops/varieties to be introduced and provide farmers with various inputs, including seeds and seedlings of crops with potential for the target area; irrigation systems; small pumps; tools and equipment for harvesting, processing and packaging; pest control measures; plastic for mulching and small tunnels; and fertilizers. In addition, farmers and extension workers will be trained in production, processing, marketing and small business management.

**Beneficiaries:** 500 farmers (approximately 3 500 people), including at least 100 women-headed households in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

**Implementing partners:** MoA, NGOs, agricultural grassroots movements, marketing companies and universities.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$693 300.



## Emergency support to olive farmers in the West Bank to increase their income through olive oil quality improvement

**Objectives:** To support improved olive oil production and post-harvest techniques of poor farmers in order to produce high quality olive oil with better marketability.

**Activities:** Provision of inputs for farming, harvesting, post-harvest handling and processing, as well as training for technicians and farmers in production techniques, post-harvest handling and value-added processing to assure quality of fruits and oil to meet market requirements. In addition, technical assistance will be provided to the MoA in quality assurance measures, safety standard guidelines and organic and other certification required by target markets.

**Beneficiaries:** 1 040 vulnerable farmers in 65 communities (13 districts) in the West Bank, whose main source of income is olive production, and 140 technicians.

**Implementing partners:** MoA, NGOs, CBOs and research institutes.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$848 000.

## Emergency support to small ruminant (sheep and goats) farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to maintain the productivity of their flocks

**Objectives:** To support livestock farmers to improve their livelihoods through emergency interventions in animal hygiene, health and feeding.

**Activities:** Support small ruminant farmers with necessary farm inputs, particularly animal feed, medicines and veterinary kits, enabling them to improve the health and nutrition of their livestock. In addition, the MoA veterinary services will be strengthened and livestock farmers will be supported with technical expertise, particularly extension, to deliver up-to-date knowledge regarding animal husbandry. The infrastructure of damaged livestock farms will be rehabilitated and renovated and farmers will be assisted in marketing their produce.

**Beneficiaries:** 350 farm households (250 in West Bank and 100 in Gaza Strip) – 2 000 beneficiaries.

**Implementing partners:** MoA, local authorities, NGOs, CBOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$1 197 000.

## FAO Programme coordination

**Objectives:** To support FAO coordination activities and improve the effectiveness of its interventions in the field of agriculture and food security.

**Activities:** The project will support FAO's activities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, focusing on coordination and advocacy, as well as providing technical expertise to national and local authorities at the government level and local NGOs at the community level. The aim is to optimize the use of resources and impact of interventions, thus improving long-term food security and nutrition. These coordination and advocacy activities will complement FAO's technical expertise, provided under other specific projects.

**Beneficiaries:** Vulnerable and food insecure Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, stakeholders in the agriculture sector.

**Implementing partners:** MoA, UN agencies, NGOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$520 000.

# ZIMBABWE

## KEY FACTS

- Population: 12.7 million
- GDP (PPP) per capita: US\$2 100
- Population below poverty line: 70%
- Labour force by occupation: agriculture 66%, industry 10%, services 24%
- Total land area: 390 580 sq km, bordering Botswana, Mozambique, South Africa and Zambia
- Total arable land: 8.32%
- Life expectancy: male: 40 years, female: 38 years
- Literacy rate: male: 94.2% , female: 87.2%
- Human Development Index: 145/177

(Source: UN; World Bank)



“The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to directly affect 18-20 percent of the population”

## FAO IN ZIMBABWE

FAO continues to improve coordination of interventions in the food security and agriculture sectors, enhancing information exchange between all stakeholders. In 2006, FAO provided seed and fertilizer to 52 900 vulnerable communal farmers. Support was also provided to irrigation, vaccination, gardening for nutrition, as well as developing an HIV/AIDS strategy for the agriculture sector.

## BACKGROUND

Despite its potential to be a major agricultural producer in the southern African region, Zimbabwe is currently facing a severe food shortage, which is further exacerbated by the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and a declining capacity for basic social services provision. The humanitarian situation in Zimbabwe is characterized by the simultaneous presence of acute humanitarian needs and more protracted, chronic vulnerabilities. The most acute needs include those of populations affected by pockets of food insecurity, as well as vulnerable people affected by the Fast Track Land Reform Programme. The more chronic vulnerabilities include inadequate access to basic social services, insufficient agricultural inputs and disrupted livelihoods. The HIV/AIDS pandemic continues to directly affect 18-20 percent of the population, with an average of 3 000 deaths per week.

Natural disasters, in particular floods, droughts and earthquakes have become frequent occurrences in Zimbabwe. During the rainy season, areas in the southeast and northwest are regularly affected by flooding. Drought also occurs relatively often and in addition to causing major crop failure, has resulted in extensive death of livestock. Animal deaths are detrimental to agricultural development as livestock are an important source of draught power and difficult to replace.

The negative impact of HIV/AIDS on vulnerable groups and the economy in general cannot be over-emphasized. In households affected by HIV/AIDS, more resources are channelled towards care of the sick and this will reduce the household asset base that is normally geared toward supporting household food deficits. Household production is likely to decline as people in the most productive age group (15-35 years) are increasingly affected by the virus and thus contribute less to family labour and income generation.

## CHALLENGES FACING FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

Smallholder farmers in Zimbabwe are facing a number of challenges, which are eroding their production potential. These include limited access and high prices of key inputs, such as fertilizer, seeds and tillage. A lack of cattle dip tanks and dipping chemicals and a further decline in animal health delivery services have resulted in a number of animal deaths, all of which seriously undermine the coping capacity of many rural households.

Agricultural production in Zimbabwe has declined since the Government's Fast Track Land Reform Programme was initiated in 2000. Other factors such as low producer prices (maize), exchange rate controls, lack of inputs and persistent land insecurity have negatively impacted agricultural production, with maize yields halved from approximately 1.3 million

tonnes per hectare in 1986 to approximately 0.8 tonnes per hectare in 2004 in communal areas. A substantial proportion of the land in resettlement areas remains idle with little or no activity.

Between December 2006 and April 2007, an estimated 1.4 million people in rural areas will be unable to meet their food needs. The most vulnerable households are those with orphans, the elderly and/or a chronically ill family head or member, as well as mobile households and those with no current livelihoods or alternative coping mechanisms.

## FAO RESPONSE

In order to improve agricultural production and food security in Zimbabwe, FAO will focus on increasing the productivity of smallholder farmers through seed and fertilizer provision, promotion of improved soil, crop and livestock management practices and support to macro- and micro-irrigation.

Vulnerable households will be assisted in protecting their assets through mass vaccination of poultry against Newcastle Disease, the transfer of dip tank management from the Government to communities to prevent the spread of tick-borne diseases and improved control of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in affected areas.

The capacity of the local community and local government institutions to respond to the challenges of HIV/AIDS will be strengthened through training of extension workers and students from the Ministry of Agriculture and increasing access to nutritious foods through small livestock production and the development of vegetable gardens.

## PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

**Funding required US\$38 665 000**

### Emergency control of epidemic Foot-and-Mouth Disease (FMD) in Zimbabwe

**Objectives:** To enhance household food security through asset protection by controlling FMD in the provinces of Matabeleland North and South and Masvingo.

**Activities:** Vaccine procurement; conduct a campaign and actual vaccination (two rounds) of the animals and control buffalo-cattle contact; train participants in surveillance, central data capture and animal movement; coordinate meetings to facilitate cross-border harmonization of FMD control activities; collect reports and samples, guidelines, conduct laboratory tests; and analyze and produce reports and maps.

**Beneficiaries:** 40 000 households (250 000 animals).

**Implementing partners:** Department of Veterinary Services (DVS), Ministry of Agriculture.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$890 000.

### Mitigating the impact of HIV and AIDS through integrated small livestock production and gardens

**Objectives:** To increase access to nutritious foods and dietary practices; generate income through the sale of garden produce and livestock and increase HIV and nutrition knowledge for improved food and nutrition security.

**Activities:** Training communities in HIV and nutrition, providing agronomy extension support, with a special focus on conservation techniques and providing support in the form of small livestock and vegetable seed packs.

**Beneficiaries:** 1 500 beneficiaries (200 children and 800 women) as well as other groups, including people living with HIV/AIDS, vulnerable male-headed households (500).

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Agriculture – Agricultural Research and Extension (AREX), District AIDS action committee, Ministry of Health, Cluster Development Services.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$500 000.

### Improved community management of cattle dip tanks and dipping service provision in communal areas in Zimbabwe

**Objectives:** To establish modalities on how the responsibility of dipping cattle in the communal sector can be transferred from the Government to farmers, without compromising the benefits of systems in place in terms of disease surveillance and control.

**Activities:** There are three different options for project implementation, depending on the district: (i) Train and organize farmers to purchase dipping chemicals; support the farmers in organizing themselves and forming a Livestock Development Committee for each dip tank, an Area Livestock District Committee for all dip tanks under an Animal Health Management Centre and District Livestock Development Committee (DLDC) for each district; provide a platform to facilitate negotiations between the DLDC and dip chemical manufacturing companies and support farmers in raising funds for dip chemical clerk salaries; (ii) Operate as usual, but providing the necessary resources to enable effective dipping fees collection and distribution of dipping chemicals to dip tanks and vaccinating half of the dip tanks in the district for tick-borne diseases; and (iii) Provide no intervention but collect the same statistics as for under the previous options.

**Beneficiaries:** 150 community dip tanks in three districts.

**Implementing partners:** DVS, Ministry of Agriculture, communal farmers.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$185 000.

## Newcastle disease control in rural areas of Zimbabwe

**Objectives:** To protect assets through support to the Department of Veterinary Services in the control of Newcastle disease in communal areas of Zimbabwe.

**Activities:** Carry out mass vaccinations of chickens (approx. 11 000 000) in targeted districts, where there have been outbreaks of the disease. This will be done with the available vaccine that the DVS Field Services is planning to procure locally in Zimbabwe. Support will also be given to the delivery of twelve vaccines to the districts and the actual vaccination of poultry by DVS. Monitoring and evaluation will be conducted during and after vaccination.

**Beneficiaries:** 900 000 households.

**Implementing partners:** DVS, Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$290 000.

## Provision of basic agricultural inputs and extension support to smallholder farmers in the communal sector

**Objectives:** To increase the productivity of smallholder farmers through input provision and promotion of improved crop management practices.

**Activities:** Target geographical areas based on vulnerability assessments; identify, verify and register beneficiaries; source and procure inputs, including seeds and fertilizers, in a timely manner; deliver and distribute these inputs to enable farmers to plant on one hectare and identify the beneficiaries' extension support needs in collaboration with key stakeholders. The project will design and implement an extension support programme for beneficiary farmers; and monitor this programme throughout the season to control implementation, assess impact at household level and conduct a harvest assessment for the assisted farmers.

**Beneficiaries:** 200 000 households.

**Implementing partners:** NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture – AREX, rural district councils.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$36 000 000.

### Improved food security and livelihoods for rural communities through advanced land use and management practices (conservation farming)

**Objectives:** To improve production and land use systems of communal farmers through a full support package, including continued extension and soil conservation methods.

**Activities:** FAO will work with the three farmers' unions, the Zimbabwe Farmers' Union (ZFU), the Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers' Union (ZCFU) and the Commercial Farmers' Union (CFU) in implementing the project. Private sector companies will complement these activities through contract growing. The companies will pre-fund inputs for the crops and enable farmers to increase returns on their farming operations, reducing vulnerability. The cash crop production will follow the same agricultural practices as the food crop production and cropping plans and rotations will include all crops.

**Beneficiaries:** 1 000 communal farmers.

**Implementing partners:** Ministry of Agriculture – AREX, ZFU, ZCFU and CFU.

**Duration:** January – December 2007.

**Funds requested:** US\$800 000.

