

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



2012

KENYA





The Appeal for Kenya was launched globally on the 14th December 2011 as part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP).
For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2012 CAP, please go to www.fao.org/emergencies.

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FOREWORD

Every year, the plight and needs of many of the world's most vulnerable people are described in the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). This year's CAP spans 18 countries¹ and outlines needs across key sectors.

The 2012 CAP clearly highlights that food insecurity continues to be compounded by protracted crisis situations, more frequent natural disasters, conflict, volatile food prices, harsh economic conditions and climate change.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to reduce food insecurity through improved preparedness for and effective response to food and agricultural threats and emergencies.

Stepping up to the challenge

To rise to this challenge and improve effectiveness in a climate of reduced funding and increased need, FAO's emergency response focuses on protecting both lives and livelihoods. Rebuilding livelihoods and decreasing dependency on external aid ensures a quicker return to normalcy for affected people, restoring their self-sufficiency and sense of dignity.

Beyond immediate support to ensure food security in protracted or sudden-onset crisis situations, FAO implements programmes that build the resilience of households in the face of future shocks. Families that have been affected by crises, and often divested of their assets, are even more vulnerable to the potential impacts of future shocks – restoring livelihoods and strengthening resilience can mitigate the effects and reduce risk.

FAO's components of the CAP fit within broader planning and programming strategies at country and subregional levels, which look into longer-term measures to address the root causes of vulnerability and increase resilience through disaster risk management. These include FAO Plans of Action, which have been developed together with national counterparts in Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, the Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan, the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Zimbabwe, among other countries.

Another way that FAO has stepped up to the ever increasing challenges of today's world is in our closer collaboration with international and local partners and counterparts. In 2011, the global Food Security Cluster was established to improve the coordination of food security responses in humanitarian crises, under the co-leadership of FAO and the World Food Programme. At country level, Food Security Clusters are increasingly reflected in CAP documents. FAO's work in development provides an important link with national authorities and community-based organizations that can often be built upon in times of crisis.

Adapting programming to best fit needs

Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts, and achieving food security in emergencies requires a specific understanding and analysis of livelihoods.

FAO programming places people at the centre of its actions, identifying the most effective and efficient ways to assist those most vulnerable. Emergency response programmes are adapted to the needs of

¹ The present brochure only features the 16 countries that will be included in the global launch of the CAP on 14 December 2011. The CAP for Liberia and Sri Lanka will be launched at a later date.

women, men and their families, whether they are fishers, pastoralists, farmers or foresters. Diversifying livelihoods and intensifying agricultural production are some of FAO's key strategies. To be effective, analysis of household, community and national systems is needed. The individual CAP strategies reflect this livelihood analysis. In many contexts, addressing needs at the household level must be done hand in hand with strengthening community and social support systems.

In Somalia, in addition to providing immediate life-saving assistance, the strategic priorities for humanitarian assistance include stabilizing and preventing the deterioration of people's way of life through the protection and restoration of livelihood assets and through early recovery, resilience building, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and social/productive networks.

This is a twin-track approach that combines immediate assistance to improve access to food with addressing the root causes of the problems and building longer-term coping capacity in the face of protracted crises and new shocks. FAO is supplying inputs like drought-tolerant seeds while improving pastoral techniques, water harvesting, irrigation and soil conservation. In situations of high unemployment or where access to food is constrained, cash and seed voucher schemes in exchange for labour are being established.

In the Horn of Africa, FAO has set up irrigation schemes so that some communities have been able to keep producing food despite the drought. FAO is also distributing seeds that can tolerate drought, and assisting farmers to produce more quality seeds and sell them to other farmers. These efforts are ensuring that more and more people can cope with drought in the future.

Building on local institutions

We have much to learn from our partners. In the past, the international community spoke of "capacity building", often as a "top-down" system of knowledge transfer, but experience has shown that most of the learning and best approaches to strengthen resilience are found at the local and national levels, within communities and institutions.

Building on and supporting local institutions can provide a sustainable basis for addressing the drivers of a crisis, for rebuilding livelihoods after a crisis and for strengthening resilience and coping mechanisms.

In South Sudan, FAO has and will continue in 2012 to work with the nascent government to establish a sound institutional framework for food security, which is resulting in increased levels of public investment in agriculture and food security.

Thinking about outcomes

Humanitarian response is life-saving, but it also aims to protect and restore the lives and livelihoods of people that have been hit by crisis. Dignity, food and nutrition security, self-sufficiency and resilience are cornerstones of what FAO aims to achieve in emergency response; there are also further positive outcomes across a variety of sectors that can be achieved through food- and agriculture-based approaches. For example, collaboration with the Department of Education in school gardening projects in the Philippines will enhance the nutritional value and variety of meals prepared in schools, and ensure that children attend school.

In Afghanistan, steps have already been taken to link food assistance, cash-based and agriculture support activities with a nutrition response to ensure that adequate household dietary intake and food consumption levels are met. Food security and agricultural interventions are closely aligned with programmes to increase water access for herders, whose livelihoods are impacted by natural disasters and conflict.

Short-term funding leads to short-term results

Humanitarian donors are at work to support the needs of the most vulnerable; however, despite generous short-term aid, which has been successful in addressing immediate needs, vulnerability persists in many countries facing humanitarian crises. If lasting solutions are not found, after each shock families are less able to cope, take longer to rebuild their lives and livelihoods, and remain dependent on external aid for longer periods of time.

In some parts of the Sudan, for example, vulnerability remains acute as underlying conditions are left unaddressed. As a result, large segments of internally displaced persons residing in camps have to various degrees become dependent on external aid. The comparative lack of parallel support for durable solutions within a humanitarian framework in the Sudan is one of the key contributors to persistent vulnerability in the country.

FAO's component of the 2012 CAP reflects how we in FAO are taking on new challenges. We appeal to our donors and partners to help us take on the challenge and work together to address not only the life-saving needs of vulnerable communities today, but to restore lives and livelihoods for tomorrow.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Laurent Thomas', written over a horizontal line.

Laurent Thomas
Assistant Director-General
Technical Cooperation Department

2011 IN REVIEW

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) received USD 200 million in contributions for emergency programming in response to the 2011 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) and other humanitarian appeals launched in 2011. Although this represented a USD 50 million decline in appeal-related funding as compared with 2010, the coverage of requirements has remained steady at just over 50 percent.

The international community responded generously to agricultural needs in Afghanistan (94 percent met), Somalia (90 percent met) and Sri Lanka (77 percent met). These countries accounted for more than one-third of FAO's programming needs under the 2011 appeals.

2011 also included the continuation of appeals launched in 2010, such as the Pakistan Floods Relief and Early Recovery Response Plan, which remained active until July 2011. With almost USD 107 million in requirements and over USD 97 million in funding, it was FAO's largest appeal ever, and one of its most successful. The current appeal for Pakistan, launched in response to the devastating monsoon floods of 2011, will last until March 2012 and has received almost 56 percent of required funding. Over the past two years, FAO has implemented over USD 126 million in emergency agricultural programming in Pakistan.

The situation across the Horn of Africa deteriorated significantly in 2011. The region faced one of its driest years since 1950/51. Conditions were particularly dire in Somalia, where the food crisis escalated into famine in parts of the country. Although the Somalia 2011 CAP is well funded, funding for the rest of the region has been low. So far, out of total needs of more than USD 161 million for the whole region, almost USD 80 million, or 49 percent, has been contributed. FAO has a significant presence in the region, with active programming in every country affected by the crisis.

As of 30 November, total funding for FAO's Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme in 2011 amounted to over USD 333 million.

FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

1 January to 30 November 2011

FUNDING BY COUNTRY/REGION	(USD)
Somalia	78 801 904
Sudan	45 786 639
Pakistan	18 537 881
Afghanistan	15 308 239
Kenya	13 486 406
Regional Africa	11 708 090
Sri Lanka	10 787 258
DR Congo	10 532 563
West Bank and Gaza Strip	10 292 629
Uganda	10 247 365
Indonesia	9 660 056
Ethiopia	6 402 099
Zambia	5 219 997
Niger	5 013 939
Chad	4 622 600
Côte d'Ivoire	4 520 742
Regional Latin America	3 815 808
Guatemala	3 681 897
Zimbabwe	3 639 010
Liberia	3 595 190

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS	(USD)
European Union	57 396 448
United States of America	56 291 682
Canada	36 241 276
OCHA/CERF	35 497 782
Sweden	16 380 547
Belgium	13 847 977
Australia	12 266 908
Japan	11 197 420
Spain	10 428 230
World Bank	8 770 000
UN Trust Fund - Sudan	7 020 257
United Kingdom	7 008 322
UN Trust Fund - DR Congo	5 966 903
Switzerland	4 557 886
France	4 431 766
UN Trust Fund - Somalia	4 401 244
Italy	3 800 941
Unilateral Trust Fund	2 938 565
United Kingdom	2 019 902
Netherlands	1 875 000

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Kenya is severely affected by the crisis in the Horn of Africa – 3.75 million people are food insecure and in need of assistance. Decades of political instability in the region and recurrent natural disasters have made Kenyans increasingly vulnerable to poverty and hunger. These shocks – including post-election violence in 2008 – have generated over 300 000 IDPs. On top of this, Kenya hosts one of the largest refugee populations in the world – 585 000 refugees and asylum seekers – most fleeing violence and famine in neighbouring Somalia.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Small-scale farmers and pastoralists must be placed at the centre of recovery efforts to increase and protect food availability at household level, and beyond. Approximately 75 percent of food in Kenya is produced by small-scale farmers, cultivating mostly rainfed crops. They have little or no access to production inputs, machinery or capital.

Pastoral, agropastoral and marginal agricultural areas of Kenya are in a state of crisis following three to four successive seasons of failed rains. Crop production has been insufficient to meet food needs. The little food produced is inadequately stored. Post-harvest grain losses are as high as 50 percent due to pest damage and contamination by fungus (aflatoxin). These are major contributors to food insecurity and market deterioration in the country. The drought has led to overgrazing, lack of water in pastoral areas and animal disease outbreaks, due also to flooding in some areas. Pastoralists are losing animals and many families are becoming destitute.

Women and children have been significantly affected – 385 000 children under age five and 90 000 pregnant and lactating women are estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition. Over the past five years, food commodity prices have nearly tripled, especially for cereals, pulses and sugar. Maize rose from KES 15–40 per kg, leaving Kenya’s poorest income group (lowest quartile) spending up to 28 percent of income on this staple food.

FAO response

The main focus of FAO’s drought response in Kenya during 2012 will be to help pastoral communities living in arid and semi-arid lands to counter the effects of the ongoing drought and food security crisis, and better prepare for drought in the future.

Donor funding is needed to increase disease surveillance and control through vaccination and treatment to keep animals alive, healthy and productive. Training on improved milk production will be organized. Fodder and water will be distributed to the most vulnerable pastoralists for their animals, alongside efforts to regenerate rangelands and expand irrigated fodder production. Furthermore, satellite monitoring of water-hole levels will facilitate early drought warning for pastoralists.

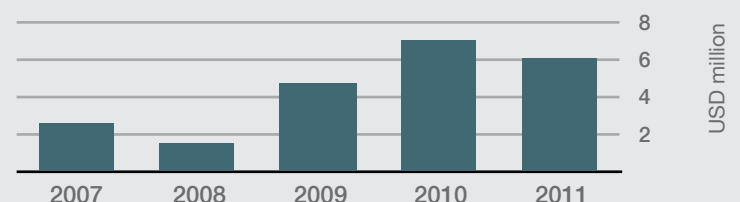
KEY FACTS

- Population: 40 512 682
- Human Development Index Rank: 143/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 71%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, floods, drought, measles outbreak.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



Farmers will benefit from the provision of tools and drought-tolerant seeds, as well as access to much-needed irrigation. Training on soil and water conservation, water harvesting and conservation agriculture will contribute to better natural resource management. Vulnerable families, orphaned children homes and schools will receive storage silos to prevent post-harvest losses, while farmer field schools will disseminate good practices on post-harvest handling.

The FAO-led Agriculture and Livestock Working Group aims to help communities better prepare for, prevent and respond to the effects of climate change through improved information, early warning and analysis. This includes development of drought management plans in selected communities. FAO will document good practices and lessons learned, particularly to provide effective action for assisting women-headed households.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 20 380 000

Promote urban and peri-urban agriculture

Objectives:	To improve the livelihood security of the most vulnerable urban informal settlement dwellers in Kenya, in response to increased food prices.
Activities:	Address the food emergency affecting women-, men- and youth-headed households in urban informal settlements by increasing their purchasing power and access to food; carry out awareness campaigns about small-scale urban agriculture, hygiene and nutrition to enable people residing in informal settlements to generate income to cope with rising food prices; involve women's and youth groups in improved sanitation facilities within the settlements and good hygiene and nutrition practices; promote small-scale vegetable gardens for youth and women's groups to increase availability of micronutrients at household level; provide women's and youth groups with seeds, tools and basic training to increase food production; involve community members in the hygiene and nutrition awareness campaign; and coordinate with other nutrition initiatives to refer malnourished children to the nearest treatment centres.
Beneficiaries:	75 000 vulnerable urban households (including 50 000 women and 10 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 2 120 000

Enhanced food security through improved post-harvest handling and storage

Objectives:	To enhance the food security of vulnerable women, men and children in marginal agricultural areas of eastern Kenya through the use of improved storage technologies.
Activities:	Build the technical capacity of government and NGO staff to carry out a sensitization campaign to reduce the impact of aflatoxin and pest damage in marginal agricultural areas; raise awareness about pest damage and the danger of consuming contaminated grains; train beneficiaries on the appropriate handling of grains and on pest damage from harvesting to shelling, drying, packaging and storage to reduce aflatoxin contamination; train beneficiaries on improved post-harvest technologies (e.g. metal silos) and integrated pest management through training-of-trainers and farmer field schools; train beneficiaries on metal silo fabrication and sale; procure and distribute metal silos to vulnerable households, orphaned children homes and schools in marginal agricultural areas; support the long-term monitoring of aflatoxin and pest damage (marketing channels, food outlets, moisture testers and rapid testing kits for aflatoxin); and conduct extension provider training.
Beneficiaries:	15 000 vulnerable households (8 000 women and 5 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 926 000

Support early warning, food security information and coordination

Objectives:	To prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of climate change and related disasters.
Activities:	Train government and NGO staff, ensuring an equal gender ratio, on the collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of early warning and food security information; conduct short and long rains assessments and market studies; and build communities' capacity in disaster risk reduction.
Beneficiaries:	3 500 000 food insecure households in arid and semi-arid lands (including 1 900 000 women and 950 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 2 610 000

Support to activities that enhance community resilience through water

Objectives:	To achieve a sustainable increase in agricultural production by reinforcing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in marginal agricultural areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of climate change and related disasters.
Activities:	Enable the most vulnerable households to meet their most basic needs through cash-, voucher- and food-for-work activities such as construction of soil and water conservation structures, water harvesting, small-scale irrigation, agroforestry and seedling nurseries.
Beneficiaries:	690 000 agropastoralist households in marginal agricultural areas (including 390 000 women and 115 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 4 600 000

Support to crop production activities, including provision of drought-tolerant crop seeds

Objectives:	To achieve a sustainable increase in agricultural production by reinforcing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in marginal agricultural areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of drought.
Activities:	Distribute farming inputs for immediate use (improved seeds of suitable drought-tolerant crops, fertilizer, pesticides and farm tools) through input fairs; and train farmers on improved dryland crop production technologies, crop diversification, markets linkages and community-based seed bulking to ensure seed resilience and capacity building on post-harvest handling, including the timing of harvesting, drying and storage.
Beneficiaries:	545 000 agropastoral households from marginal agricultural areas (including 272 500 women and 116 250 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 3 624 000

Support to the protecting and rebuilding of livestock assets (disease control and feed provision)

Objectives:	To increase livestock production by reinforcing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in pastoral areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the impact of drought.
Activities:	Protect and rebuild livestock assets through feed provision, water use management and disease control, etc.; rehabilitate and re-seed rangelands; provide seeds and training on feed production and storage to support feed production and management; strengthen surveillance and control of livestock diseases through curative and preventative care (e.g. vaccination and veterinary care); carry out destocking and restocking activities; and develop capacity building activities to promote livelihood diversification and increase the resilience of vulnerable pastoralists.
Beneficiaries:	720 000 pastoralist households (including 432 000 women and 72 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 6 500 000

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Preparing for, and responding to,
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