



THE FAO COMPONENT
of the 2011
CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



The FAO Component of the 2011 Consolidated Appeals

Published by
Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome 2010

Additional information on FAO's emergency activities is available at:
www.fao.org/emergencies

Photographs courtesy of:

Cover: FAO/24688_021/S.Elliott.

Pg. 2/FAO/24684_0018/D. Dennis; Pg. 4/FAO/24684_0030/D. Dennis; Pg. 8/FAO/Sara Loppo; Pg. 10/FAO/Sara Loppo;
Pg. 14/FAO/C01-P037-A-[013_19]/M. Marzot; Pg. 16/FAO/C05-P128-[073_08]/M. Marzot; Pg. 22/FAO/24665_0181/G. Napolitano;
Pg. 24/FAO/24665_2479/G. Napolitano; Pg. 26/FAO/Jean-Alexandre Scaglia; Pg. 28/FAO/Jean-Alexandre Scaglia; Pg. 30/FAO/J. Mentens;
Pg. 32/FAO/J. Mentens; Pg. 38/FAO/24688_021/S. Elliott; Pg. 40/FAO/24688_034/S. Elliott; Pg. 42/FAO/Niger Field Team;
Pg. 44/FAO/24699_26037/I. Sanogo; Pg. 46/FAO/Somalia Field Team; Pg. 48/FAO/Somalia Field Team; Pg. 58/FAO/Sudan Field Team;
Pg. 60/FAO/Edward Ogolla; Pg. 66/24700_0120/O. Asselin; Pg. 68/FAO/24696_0587/G. Napolitano; Pg. 80/FAO/WBGS Field Team;
Pg. 82/FAO/WBGS Field Team; Pg. 90/FAO/H. Hafez; Pg. 92/FAO/H. Hafez; Pg. 98/FAO/24690_0056/D. Kwande; Pg. 100/FAO/24690_9339/D. Kwande.

Information for this brochure mostly originates from OCHA's '2011 Humanitarian Appeals' documentation.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

All rights reserved. Reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product for educational or other non-commercial purposes are authorized without any prior written permission from the copyright holders provided the source is fully acknowledged.

Reproduction of material in this information product for resale or other commercial purposes is prohibited without written permission of the copyright holders. Applications for such permission should be addressed to the Chief, Electronic Publishing Policy and Support Branch, Information Division, FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla, 00100 Rome, Italy or by e-mail to copyright@fao.org

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Acronyms and abbreviations	ii
Foreword	v

2011 Consolidated Appeals

Introduction.....	1
Afghanistan.....	3
Central African Republic	9
Chad.....	15
Democratic Republic of the Congo	23
Djibouti	27
Haiti	31
Kenya	39
Niger	43
Somalia	47
Sudan.....	59
West Africa	67
West Bank and Gaza Strip.....	81
Yemen	91
Zimbabwe	99

..... A C R O N Y M S A N D A B B R E V I A T I O N S

ACDA	<i>Agence centrafricaine de développement agricole</i> (Central African Republic)
ACF	<i>Action contre la faim</i>
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
ACTED	Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
ADA	Active in Development Association
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AGRITEX	Agricultural Technical and Extension Service (Zimbabwe)
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ANADER	<i>Agence nationale d'appui au développement rurale</i>
ANDE	National Agency for the Development of Animal Breeding
ANPROCA	National Agency for the Advancement of Rural and Agricultural Council
ARIDEL	<i>Action pour le Renforcement des Initiatives de Développement Local</i>
ASALS	Arid and semi-arid lands
ASEP	Advancement for Small Enterprise Programme
BCI	Better Cotton Initiative
CAHW	Community animal health worker
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CBO	Community-based organization
CERELPA	Central Region Livestock Professional Association
CESVI	<i>Cooperazione e Sviluppo</i>
CFSS	Comprehensive Food Security Survey
CILSS	Permanent Interstate Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel
COOPI	<i>Cooperazione Internazionale</i>
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
DAHQ	Amran General Directorate of Agriculture/Animal Health Quarantine
DAIL	Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (Afghanistan)
DAP	Diammonium phosphate
DRM	Disaster risk management
DRR	Disaster risk reduction
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAR	Fellowship for African Relief
FCMN Niya	<i>Fédération des coopératives maraîchères du Niger</i>

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

FNC	Forests National Corporation (the Sudan)
FPT	<i>La Future Porte Du Tchad</i>
FSAC	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster
FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
FSNAU	Somalia Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit
GAA	German AgroAction
GEELO	Gender Education Empowerment and Leadership Organization
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
HKI	Helen Keller International
HPAI	Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
IDP	Internally displaced person
IEC	Information, education and communication
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IPC	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification
IPM	Integrated pest management
IRD	International Relief and Development
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
LRA	Lord's Resistance Army
MAEM-RH	<i>Ministère de l'agriculture, de l'élevage et de la mer, chargé des ressources hydrauliques</i> (Djibouti)
MAIL	Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (Afghanistan)
MDR	<i>Ministère du développement rural</i> (Mauritania)
MoAI	Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation (Yemen)
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health (Afghanistan)
NAPAD	Nagaland Parents' Association for Disabilities
NGO	Non-governmental organization
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONDR	<i>Office national de développement rural</i> (Chad)
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (the West Bank and Gaza Strip)
PU	<i>Première Urgence</i>
RAF	Response Analysis Framework
SAP	<i>Système d'alerte précoce</i>

..... A C R O N Y M S A N D A B B R E V I A T I O N S

SECADEV	Secours Catholique et Développement
SFR	Sa'ada Fund for Reconstruction (Yemen)
SOADO	Somalia Organic Agriculture and Development Organization
SOWELPA	South West Livestock Professional Association
SWALIM	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
TAD	Transboundary animal disease
UN	United Nations
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VSF	<i>Vétérinaires sans frontières</i>
WFP	World Food Programme
WOCCA	Women and Child Care Organization (Somalia)
WV	World Vision

FAO EMERGENCY RESPONSE UNDER THE 2011 CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

The overall Humanitarian Appeal for 2011 launched by United Nations agencies, non-governmental aid agencies and other international organizations is an appeal for financial support, but also an analysis of humanitarian needs in 14 different contexts of major crises: Afghanistan, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Djibouti, Haiti, Kenya, Niger, Somalia, the Sudan, the West Africa region, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Yemen and Zimbabwe.

The vast majority of people affected by these crises live in rural areas and depend on fishing, farming, pastoralism and/or forestry to survive. As reflected in the Appeal, natural disasters and conflict devastate the lives and livelihoods of these rural communities. Responding to agricultural needs in emergencies is therefore at the heart of a coherent humanitarian response.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and its partners have highlighted in the 2011 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) the needs of rural communities, of women, men, boys and girls, who depend on growing crops, herding and fishing as a way of life. Humanitarian investment in agriculture allows farming families to produce their own food and rebuild their lives and livelihoods as fast as possible.

Restoring a family's means to produce is even more critical when one considers that the vast majority of CAP countries are in protracted crisis, and have been for ten years or more. When emergencies continue for such an extended period of time, interventions must build on local institutions and be forward-looking. Families must be able to plant in the coming seasons and care for their livestock. The humanitarian community must therefore ensure that crisis-affected communities have access to the seeds, tools and other inputs that they need in order to be able to provide for their children.

The large-scale disasters in Haiti and Pakistan in 2010 re-affirmed yet again the importance of working together as a community of actors within the cluster system and the importance of strengthening partnership with national non-governmental organizations, and with local communities.

FAO will continue to work with its partners to restore the food production capacity of the most vulnerable families. We rely on the commitment and support of the donor community to do so.



Laurent Thomas

Director

FAO Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division

INTRODUCTION

FAO's role in emergencies

Some 75 percent of the poorest people in the developing world depends on agriculture for their way of life. They rely on farming, fishing, livestock-raising and forest-based resources to feed themselves, their families and their communities. It is a precarious existence. During conflict or when a disaster strikes, these people are often the worst affected. Supporting agriculture is therefore an integral part of overall humanitarian assistance.

Within the United Nations (UN) system, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is the lead agency for agriculture and promotes a sustainable approach to food security. In response to emergencies, FAO protects and rebuilds agricultural livelihoods with the aim of restoring local food production and bolstering self-reliance. This approach provides an exit from food aid and other forms of costly assistance and reduces the adoption of harmful coping strategies such as selling assets, migration and forced and/or abusive labour.

In concert with other UN agencies, humanitarian partners and governments, FAO undertakes rapid needs assessments, formulates response strategies, and manages agricultural protection and recovery programmes. FAO's emergency activities include the distribution of material assets, such as seeds, fishing equipment, veterinary medicines, livestock and tools, as well as repairs to vital agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation systems.

FAO also offers more specialized assistance such as emergency seed multiplication, training of community animal health workers (CAHWs) to save livestock and control diseases, educating AIDS-affected orphans in farming techniques and other initiatives to foster resilience and improve food security. These programmes build on the knowledge and skills of vulnerable people so they are able to cope better with future shocks. The goal is to increase self-reliance and lay the foundation for recovery.

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS

from 1 November 2009 to 31 October 2010

FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

	USD
European Commission	102,006,517
United States of America	91,821,648
OCHA	56,565,441
United Kingdom	18,161,033
Belgium	16,027,641
Spain	15,224,945
Japan	15,011,100
UNDP	12,472,318
UN Trust Fund - Sudan	10,725,445
Sweden	10,704,251
UN Trust Fund - Democratic Republic of the Congo	7,724,382
Canada	7,439,454
FAO	6,496,909
UN Trust Fund - Iraq	5,840,000
Australia	5,159,361
Italy	4,281,721
World Bank	3,349,762
Norway	2,983,435
Netherlands	2,797,903
UN Peace Building Fund	2,450,000
Brazil	2,400,000
UN Trust Fund - West Bank and Gaza Strip	2,027,660
Global Environment Facility 2	2,000,000



More than 80 percent of the Afghan population relies on agriculture for their livelihoods.

AFGHANISTAN

Background

The need for humanitarian assistance in Afghanistan has increased significantly in 2010 as a result of ongoing violent conflict, natural disasters, extreme weather and poor infrastructure. These contributing factors have limited effective recovery and development activities. Millions of Afghans, particularly rural populations, women and children, remain chronically vulnerable to food insecurity, forced displacement and lack of access to water, sanitation and hygiene. The economy of Afghanistan has shown little progress in 2010. The lack of economic opportunity, limited access to markets and distribution points, and high unemployment rates compromise livelihoods and leave vulnerable communities highly susceptible to shocks like natural disasters or conflicts.

The security situation in Afghanistan continues to deteriorate as the number of civilian casualties and attacks on humanitarian aid workers increase. While attacks have occurred predominantly in or near anti-government strongholds, they have also spread to areas that were previously considered more stable. In June 2010, the Government formed a High Peace Council, comprised of senior government and civil society representatives to engage in a dialogue with anti-government elements. The prevailing political environment presents challenges for access, security and government partnerships.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

More than 80 percent of the Afghan population relies on agriculture for their livelihoods. Approximately one-third of the population is food insecure and will require agricultural assistance in 2011. The total annual cereal requirement for Afghanistan is estimated at 6.5 million tonnes. After significant commercial importation and humanitarian assistance, there is still a cereal deficit of 753 000 tonnes, almost all of which is for wheat, which is the staple crop of the Afghan population. Despite improved harvests in 2009 and 2010, the agriculture sector in Afghanistan remains susceptible to natural disasters, extreme weather patterns and pandemics.

Prices for basic food goods have risen sharply in 2010 and are expected to increase even more in 2011 as a result of the summer 2010 flooding in Pakistan (from where much of Afghanistan's commodity supplies are imported) and a reduction in exportable wheat from the Black Sea region producers. The overall price of cereals is still 24 percent higher than before the 2007/08 global food price crisis. The food security situation is likely to worsen during the winter 2011 lean season, which is expected to be more severe than in the preceding year.

In addition to food insecurity, malnutrition continues to be a serious and growing problem in Afghanistan. The number of people lacking the minimum daily caloric intake has steadily increased since 2005. An estimated 422 000 Afghan children are acutely malnourished, whereas chronic malnutrition affects another 2 910 000. As a result of poor dietary diversity and inadequate child feeding practices, approximately 75 percent of Afghan women

and children have some form of micronutrient deficiency. More than one-third of Afghan children under the age of five are underweight and more than half experience stunting. Poor access to basic services such as primary health care, clean water, and sanitation facilities exacerbates the situation.

FAO response

As the co-lead of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster as well as the Nutrition Cluster, FAO has prepared an integrated package of programme responses aimed at raising agricultural productivity and resilience to shocks.

The distribution of seed and fertilizer is expected to facilitate the immediate resumption of wheat and vegetable planting for 40 000 disaster-affected farming families. FAO aims to provide animal feed and veterinary services to an additional 40 000 rural households in order to protect livestock assets and increase income-generating activities. Access to agricultural inputs and improved practices such as crop rotation and diversification will enable vulnerable rural households of Afghanistan to better cope with agricultural shocks. FAO also aims to support local food production through the promotion of vegetable gardens and the provision of training, especially to pregnant and lactating mothers, in household gardening and nutrition. More than 100 000 people stand to benefit from increased access to locally grown fresh vegetables and improved nutrition awareness.

FAO has also positioned itself to create an inclusive national coordination mechanism that ensures a well-coordinated, coherent, strategic and effective food security and agriculture assistance programme to address the short-, medium-, and long-term challenges of achieving sustainable food security in Afghanistan.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 25 906 848

Immediate support to vulnerable populations in flood-affected and food-insecure areas of Afghanistan through the provision of basic agricultural packages for autumn 2011 and spring 2012 planting seasons	
Objectives:	To boost the food security of flood-affected and food-insecure communities for the spring/autumn 2011 and spring 2012 planting seasons through the provision of improved wheat seed, fertilizer and diversification of agricultural livelihoods.
Activities:	Distribute approximately 2 000 tonnes of certified wheat seed, 2 000 tonnes of DAP fertilizer and 4 000 tonnes of urea fertilizer along with kitchen garden vegetable seed kits to 40 000 farming families who have no wheat or vegetable seed for the autumn 2011 and spring 2012 planting seasons; strengthen agricultural livelihoods development at community level through community-driven microprojects, to be implemented via a co-payment/reimbursement scheme in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (MAIL), Department of Agriculture, Irrigation and Livestock (DAIL) and target communities, in order to ensure that vulnerable communities participate and also focus on coping mechanisms and exit strategies that stimulate a move towards sustainability; and assist the most vulnerable farming families, including female-headed households, returnees and IDPs through technical training and marketing.
Beneficiaries:	40 000 vulnerable farming families.
Implementing partners:	MAIL, international and national NGOs.
Duration:	February – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 11 771 540.

Strengthening agriculture-based livelihoods and food security of vulnerable, food-insecure farming families through the emergency provision of animal feed for the 2011 feeding seasons

Objectives:	To improve the food security of vulnerable livestock holders in flood-affected areas of Afghanistan through the provision of concentrate animal feed.
Activities:	Improve the food security of some 40 000 vulnerable rural livestock owning households in flood- and conflict-affected areas of Afghanistan through the provision of quality animal feed from winter 2010/11 to winter 2011/12; and distribute 8 000 tonnes of animal feed to 40 000 farming families.
Beneficiaries:	40 000 vulnerable farming families.
Implementing partners:	MAIL, international and national NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 11 846 340.

Prevention of deterioration of malnutrition through the promotion of local food products

Objectives:	To promote the use of local foods to minimize the nutritional impact, and provide support to restore people's food production as a response to the increased nutritional vulnerability owing to natural disasters and political emergencies in Afghanistan.
Activities:	Promote vegetable gardening to increase families' access to fresh vegetables; increase the capacity of relevant government staff and NGOs by providing training in nutrition and gardening; provide nutrition counselling to improve nutrition awareness on complementary feeding and nutrition of lactating and pregnant mothers; organize participatory cooking sessions to improve families' nutrition practices using locally available food resources; increase household capacity in fruit and vegetable processing to minimize post-harvest losses and to support family dietary diversification especially in the off-seasons; produce communication tools to promote community ownership on preventive nutrition activities using local resources; and monitor and evaluate.
Beneficiaries:	110 000 chronically vulnerable people (including 36 740 children and 22 000 women).
Implementing partners:	MAIL - Women Extension Department, MoPH, Nutrition Cluster partners.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 095 248.

Strengthening Food Security and Agriculture Cluster coordination, strategic planning and information management in Afghanistan

Objectives:	To create an inclusive national coordination mechanism that ensures a well-coordinated, coherent, strategic and effective food security and agriculture assistance programme to address the short-, medium- and long-term challenges of achieving sustainable food security in Afghanistan.
Activities:	Ensure the maintenance of appropriate Food Security and Agriculture Cluster (FSAC) coordination mechanisms; actively promote NGO inclusion in the FSAC by creating an enabling environment for their participation; ensure full integration of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's agreed priority, cross-cutting issues, namely human rights, HIV/AIDS, age, gender and the environment, using participatory and community-based approaches; promote gender equality by ensuring that the needs, contributions and capacities of women and girls, as well as of men and boys, will be addressed; secure commitments from Cluster participants in responding to needs and filling gaps, ensuring an appropriate distribution of responsibilities within the Cluster, with clearly defined focal points for specific issues, where necessary; ensure that participants within the FSAC work collectively, ensuring the complementarity of various stakeholders' actions; promote emergency response actions, while at the same time considering the need for early recovery planning as well as contingency planning, disaster prevention and risk reduction/management concerns; act as focal point for inquiries on the FSAC's response plans and operations; ensure timely, effective and coordinated food security and agricultural responses based on participatory and community-based approaches.
Beneficiaries:	FSAC partners, the Government, the humanitarian community and poor, food-insecure and vulnerable crisis-affected households.
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 193 720.



Despite enormous agricultural potential, the food security situation remains precarious.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Background

The unstable political climate in the Central African Republic continues to impact negatively on security. The national election, initially scheduled for April 2010, has been repeatedly postponed and is now foreseen for early 2011. The peace process remains challenging, with some rebel groups yet to sign the peace agreement and the Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration process proceeding at a slow pace.

During 2010, rebel groups both within and outside of the peace process have launched a number of attacks resulting in displacement in the northeastern areas of the country. The Ugandan Lord's Resistance Army (LRA), initially present in the southeast region, has extended its area of interest in the north and northeast. Persistent attacks in the rural areas have forced villagers to flee their homes and take refuge in the bush and towns near the national forces.

In this context, humanitarian access is subject to restrictions. In the LRA-affected areas, security measures have been reinforced for humanitarian operators to be able to deliver assistance to 25 000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees, especially in the southeast prefectures. On the other hand, in the northeast, the withdrawal of the United Nations Missions in the Central African Republic and Chad may have negative consequences on humanitarian access.

Moreover, the country remains one of the poorest in the world, increasingly caught up in the conflicts affecting neighbouring countries. Upcoming 2011 political events, such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo's election and Southern Sudan's referendum, may also affect the Central African Republic's security situation, resulting in serious humanitarian consequences in the border areas.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Despite enormous agricultural potential, the food security situation in the Central African Republic remains precarious. The volatile political context, widespread poverty, high food prices and low agricultural production have had a serious impact on malnutrition levels. The number of vulnerable people is estimated at 700 000, which includes 192 000 IDPs and 24 690 refugees.

Owing to the continuous conflicts and the insecurity prevailing in the northern and southeastern areas, farmers have limited access to productive capital. HIV/AIDS is spreading from the towns to rural areas, and as a result, the workforce has declined sharply, reducing agricultural production and household incomes. This has left many, particularly the most vulnerable groups, at risk of malnutrition and food insecurity.

The livestock sector is crucial for local livelihoods, but with increased insecurity, it will continue to be severely penalized throughout 2011. Many animals have been stolen, and conflicts between farmers and herders are a

recurring problem, with many herders fleeing the country. In addition, herds have been decimated by diseases, jeopardizing the livelihoods of many farming families.

The effects of the global economic crisis have also crippled the purchasing power of entire communities, leaving them with limited access to foodstuff. The diversity of food available in the markets is limited and the price of food and agricultural inputs remains high. As part of the 2011 CAP, the Food Security Cluster aims to ameliorate these problems through better access to food and markets, increased agricultural production and capacity building.

FAO response

The agriculture and livestock sector plays an important role in the income, food security and nutrition of vulnerable households. Given the vast amounts of unused cultivable land, there is strong potential to grow food and produce seed to mitigate the effects of the country's protracted crisis, even in the zones where insecurity is still high. In order to support families affected by ongoing insecurity, FAO plans to strengthen the capacity of 5 000 households to grow vegetables and provide safe and quality food to the urban markets. With donor support, FAO will also distribute agricultural tools and seeds to over 4 000 households, and goats and poultry to over 1 000 households. The beneficiaries will also receive training in agricultural production, veterinary support and basic materials to build shelters for animals. In addition, FAO plans to bolster farming-capacity growth through support to local government counterparts.

As the lead agency for the food security sector, FAO will continue its efforts to promote the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) tool in 2011 to enable the humanitarian community to improve planning and response. Support will also be provided for the collection and analysis of food security data, publication of information for partners, reinforcing the national IPC working group and creating IPC subregional working groups.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE**Total funding requested: USD 1 117 860**

Improving food security and household income through small animal breeding	
Objectives:	To improve food security through small animal breeding.
Activities:	Provide ten goats (eight females and two males) and ten poultry units for a total of 1 000 goats and 1 000 poultry units to households; procure and distribute veterinary supplies; carry out vaccination and veterinary follow-up; train beneficiaries in herd management and local fodder production/conservation by Government veterinarians covering the target areas; provide basic materials to build shelters; and reinforce the institutional and technical capacity of Government counterparts.
Beneficiaries:	1 000 vulnerable households in remote areas.
Implementing partners:	ANDE, NGOs.
Duration:	January 2011 – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 233 750.

Food security monitoring system

Objectives:	To consolidate the national food security monitoring system and implement the IPC tool.
Activities:	Collect and analyse primary data from the entire country and publish information for partners; reinforce the national IPC working group and create IPC subregional working groups; and continue analysis based on food security data and information from other sectors.
Beneficiaries:	Humanitarian actors.
Implementing partners:	The Government, humanitarian community.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 213 814.

Improving livelihoods through support to vegetable and staple food crop production

Objectives:	To provide assistance to households in order to allow them to produce food for consumption by the family members and have access to the market by growing market-oriented food.
Activities:	Acquire quality agricultural inputs for staple foods and vegetables; identification of vulnerable households; distribution of tools and seeds; and follow-up and training of beneficiary households.
Beneficiaries:	4 000 households (including 4 000 women and 8 000 children).
Implementing partners:	ADA, NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 180 411.

Improve suburban families' capacity to grow high quality vegetables in order to improve household income and provide safe and quality food to the urban markets

Objectives:	To improve suburban families' capacity to grow high quality vegetables in order to improve household income and provide safe and quality food to the urban markets.
Activities:	Identify vulnerable households and associations, and agricultural perimeters in Bangui; procure vegetable seeds, gardening tools, agricultural inputs and distribute inputs to households and associations; provide training in best agricultural practices; promote adoption of a sustainable policy to support urban and peri-urban agriculture by municipal authorities; and monitoring and evaluation.
Beneficiaries:	5 000 households (including 10 000 children, 5 000 women).
Implementing partners:	ACDA, NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 489 885.



The number of vulnerable people in need of assistance has grown to more than 2.5 million in 2010.

Background

Following the signing of a peace agreement between the Governments of Chad and of the Sudan, and a series of reciprocal presidential visits, there has been a considerable reduction in security incidents and stabilization of the humanitarian situation in Chad. The long-running conflict has increased the vulnerability of the local populations and the number of IDPs and refugees who need protection and assistance. The limited access to basic social services and the scarcity of natural resources, including water and access to land, have considerably hindered the return and reintegration of displaced people into their communities.

The food and nutrition crisis caused by the 2009 drought affected the Sahelian belt and some parts of eastern and southern Chad. The situation was exacerbated by flooding, which impacted on 200 000 people, and by epidemics, including cholera and meningitis. The number of vulnerable people in need of assistance has therefore grown from 0.5 million in 2009 to more than 2.5 million in 2010.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

In most agricultural areas of Chad, the 2010-2011 crops are generally performing well. However, the limited availability of inputs, local flooding and high levels of debt among poor households compromise the food security of vulnerable groups. Low soil fertility and access to food as well as high rates of animal mortality have all contributed to a lack of dietary diversity and food availability.

Malnutrition remains a key concern in the Sahelian belt, where the rate of acute malnutrition has been above acceptable thresholds for many years. Assessments carried out from May to August 2010 reported rates of global acute malnutrition in the Sahelian regions ranging from 15 to 28 percent. Furthermore, many households are not receiving support in a timely manner due to inadequate funding and a weak humanitarian presence in the affected areas.

With the greater stabilization of the border region between the Sudan and Chad, return and resettlement are likely to increase sharply during the coming year. In order to improve the food security status of IDPs, many issues need to be addressed, including the lack of storage and transport facilities for food as well as low incomes.

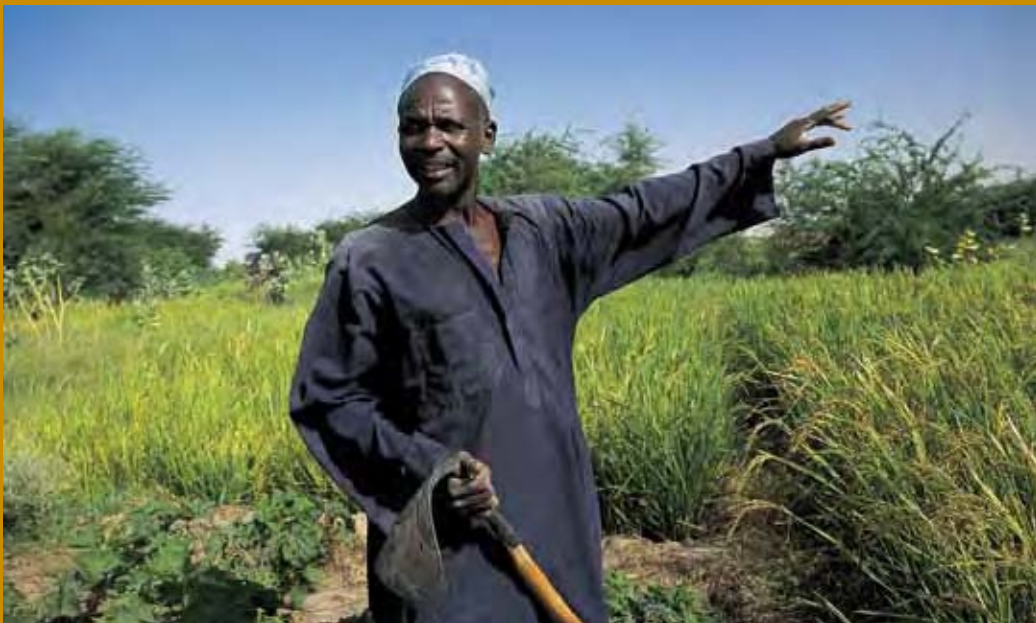
FAO response

FAO's efforts will focus on increasing food production and strengthening the income of vulnerable households, as well as diversifying their diet. FAO will also prioritize refugees and IDPs to enable them to return to their communities

and to facilitate their integration. This will involve the construction of storage facilities, distribution of small-scale agroprocessing equipment and training on warehouse management.

By providing agricultural and vegetable gardening inputs, beneficiaries will be able to produce a significant portion of their food, thus reducing their vulnerability and enabling them to increase their income through the marketing of production surpluses and the creation of income-generating activities.

FAO will also ensure the availability of timely, relevant and accurate information to improve humanitarian response and better collaboration among partners in order to avoid the duplication of activities.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 12 467 481

Support to coordination unit on agricultural emergency activities and surveys	
Objectives:	To enhance coordination among humanitarian actors to improve sustainability of action and strategic information research.
Activities:	Create working groups, at national, district and field levels, in collaboration with other UN agencies, national and international NGOs, the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and donors involved in the return/integration and reintegration/relocation of IDPs in eastern Chad; at field level create working groups to decide on surveys to be undertaken to provide relevant information, to formulate strategies and to implement operational plans; develop operational plans on food security, reintegration and development; collaborate with all national structures; ensure that planned activities are in line with the Government's strategic framework; plan interventions with the support of technical agencies; and ensure follow-up and evaluation of programmes focusing on food security and reintegration activities for returnees.
Beneficiaries:	Crisis-affected population, the Government and humanitarian actors.
Implementing partners:	UN agencies, NGOs (local and international), relevant national ministries, relevant institutional actors.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 750 000.

Support to the food security information system

Objectives:	To improve the availability of relevant and quality information for decision-makers for timely and effective response to crisis as well as for targeting.
Activities:	Support to the early warning field data collection system; data cleaning and analysis; publishing and sharing of information; and field assessment and evaluation missions.
Beneficiaries:	Crisis-affected populations, the Government and humanitarian actors.
Implementing partners:	UN agencies, NGOs (local and international), relevant national ministries, relevant institutional actors.
Duration:	March 2011 – February 2012.
Funds requested:	USD 800 000.

Emergency supply of farming inputs to flood-affected agricultural households in Chad

Objectives:	To assist flood-affected households in Hadjer Lamis, Guera, Dar Sila, Maya Kebbi east and Moyen Chari regions.
Activities:	Identify affected households in the flooded areas; distribute 300 tonnes of rice seed and 340 000 litres of fuel to 6 000 households in irrigated agriculture areas; supply 2 tonnes of garden seeds to 19 000 households; provide 250 tonnes of cereal seeds to 25 000 households in all flooded areas for the 2011 rainy season; and monitor and evaluate activities.
Beneficiaries:	125 000 farmers affected by floods (including 75 000 women).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture (ONDR), international and local NGOs.
Duration:	January 2011 – January 2012.
Funds requested:	USD 2 967 481.

Support to conflict-affected households' livelihoods in eastern and southern Chad

Objectives:	To stabilize returnees and resettling families, strengthening their capacity for agricultural product marketing, transport, storage and processing.
Activities:	Procure transport means (200 carts) and build storage facilities (150 community warehouses); provide agricultural product processing tools to 5 000 returnee households headed by women (30 grinders and oil presses, 20 rice and groundnut processors, 200 kits for fruit conservation and processing); and train 100 local committees on warehouse management.
Beneficiaries:	15 000 returnees and resettled farmers.
Implementing partners:	National agricultural institutions (ONDR, Ministry of Agriculture), ATURAD, SECADEV, FPT, BCI, ACTED, PU, <i>Solidarités Internationales</i> , ACF, Care, Africare, Oxfam Intermon, ACCORD.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 3 200 000.

Emergency supply of farming inputs to conflict-affected households in eastern and southern Chad

Objectives:	To improve the food security status of conflict-affected households through direct food production support.
Activities:	Supply rainy season seeds to 15 000 of the most vulnerable refugees, displaced persons, returnees and host community households with access to land; supply gardening kits comprising seeds, tools and pesticides to about 7 000 households among the 15 000 targeted beneficiaries; and train and assist beneficiaries in order to ensure the profitability and sustainability of project results.
Beneficiaries:	15 000 returnee, resettled and host community households.
Implementing partners:	National agricultural bodies (ONDR, Ministry of Agriculture), ATURAD, SECADEV, FPT, BCI, ACTED, PU, <i>Solidarités Internationales</i> , ACF, Care, Africare, Oxfam Intermon, ACCORD.
Duration:	March 2011 – March 2012.
Funds requested:	USD 1 250 000.

Support to food security to reduce malnutrition in the Sahelian region

Objectives:	To reduce malnutrition through improved food production, food access and dietary diversity in the Sahelian region.
Activities:	Supply gardening inputs; landscape gardening perimeters; restock small ruminant herds; provide animal health services to vulnerable pastoralist households; create income-generating activities; and support marketing capacities.
Beneficiaries:	54 500 food-insecure rural households (including 32 700 women).
Implementing partners:	Ministries (of Agriculture/Livestock, and of Rural Development), WFP, OXFAM Great Britain, <i>Secours Islamique France</i> , local NGOs.
Duration:	March 2011 – March 2012.
Funds requested:	USD 3 500 000.

Around 70 percent of the population is food insecure.



..... DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Background

The humanitarian situation in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is a serious crisis caused by armed conflicts, chronic instability due to lack of enforcement of state authority and increased competition over natural resources on the one hand, and by a post-conflict context followed by state disengagement, lack of infrastructure and high rates of malnutrition on the other. 2010 has been marked by the persistence of armed conflicts and violence in the eastern regions, linked to the resurgence and radicalization of various armed groups.

Insecurity and attacks have forced thousands of civilians to seek refuge in safer areas, while others who had fled earlier, remain displaced, afraid of returning to their villages of origin as the threat of violence persists. The conflicts have also affected families hosting displaced people and the wider resident populations. As a result, they are heavily dependent on humanitarian assistance to meet their basic needs. By the end of September 2010, the number of displaced persons was estimated at 1.7 million people. Consequently, humanitarian needs are still high, and the situation remains of concern.

Climatic hazards and natural disasters also continue to weaken rural infrastructure and destroy crops. Economic and social instability further worsen the already precarious living conditions of the population. The national elections have the potential to catalyse even more tensions related to access to land and the availability of resources. In the context of over 18 years of conflicts, humanitarian and rehabilitation operations are essential to assist populations affected by food insecurity of a magnitude that exceeds the capabilities of local institutions and communities.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Food insecurity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo is due to clearly identifiable factors such as civil and political unrest and climatic hazards, and results in chronic malnutrition throughout the country, linked to food availability and quality. Around 70 percent of the population is food insecure. A recent evaluation (Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2010) indicated that some 14 percent of children under five years suffer from acute malnutrition. Despite the abundance of natural resources, the Democratic Republic of the Congo paradoxically remains a poor food producer.

The most vulnerable populations are often located in remote rural areas. The deterioration of infrastructure and the costs of transportation are two important factors that hinder the delivery and timeliness of humanitarian assistance, as well as affecting access to local markets. The situation is aggravated by insecurity, which impedes efforts to assist displaced communities. The economic situation is therefore weakened and leads to a loss of farmers' purchasing power.

The lack of adequate infrastructure is so significant that it is preventing the economic development of many regions. In a country the size of Western Europe, there are less than 1 600 km of paved roads and more than 95 percent of the road network, which covers over than 152 000 km, is impassable or difficult to use.

In more stable areas, refugees are returning to their communities. To enable affected families to resume their agricultural activities, the resumption of food production through training and support in basic agricultural inputs is essential.

It is also necessary to improve inter-cluster coordination and strengthen the humanitarian clusters in order to reinforce their roles at the national and provincial levels, where massive humanitarian operations are taking place.

TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED FOR THE FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER RESPONSE: APPROX. USD 295 000 000

Food Security Cluster response

FAO coordinates and leads the Food Security Cluster, which brings together more than 200 organizations throughout the country. While continuing to respond to the emergency needs of the populations affected by disasters and conflict, FAO in close collaboration with United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and other UN agencies, international and national NGOs, as well as the local authorities, is seeking to provide a more sustainable response, fostering the development of response mechanisms to long-term crisis.



It is therefore essential to first identify needs and areas of intervention relying on information and prioritization systems that are based on reliable data. The focus will be on assisting farmers and associations to produce quality food and to sell it in local markets. Support will also be provided to improve food processing and storage capacities as well as to rebuild livestock herds. In 2011, emphasis will be placed on resource-based conflict mitigation in order to contain and reduce possible unrest over access to land.

The IPC is one of the pillars of vulnerability assessment in emergency situations and provides a basis for planning activities. In 2011, food security interventions will target displaced households, returned and host families, malnourished children in nutrition centres and victims of sexual and gender-based violence. Conflict zones and regions with a high level of global acute malnutrition will be prioritized.

Over the years, FAO has developed its expertise in food security analysis, coordination, emergency response and support to agricultural recovery as well as post-emergency rehabilitation. The Organization will continue to increase its efforts to revive the agriculture sector and break the emergency cycle in the country.

**The 2010 drought has affected
an estimated 120 000 people
in rural areas.**



Background

The Djibouti Drought Appeal is the second funding request launched since 2008 in response to the protracted drought that has affected the country over the last four years. With an increasingly low annual rainfall and only 3 percent of the land suitable for farming, the impact on vulnerable populations is becoming more severe. The 2010 drought has affected an estimated 120 000 people in rural areas and has led to the near-exhaustion of the affected population's coping mechanisms, causing massive livestock losses, destruction of rural livelihoods, and increased malnutrition and health problems, especially among children under five.

In addition, the cost of food staples has remained significantly higher than pre-2008 levels, when international food prices soared. Consequently, the country's resistance to international market fluctuations is extremely weak, with 80 percent of food products imported. The combination of these elements, along with the loss of agropastoral assets and rising levels of malnutrition, has significantly harmed the health of the vulnerable population. Furthermore, the escalating violence and instability in south-central Somalia has resulted in an increasing number of asylum-seekers entering Djibouti.

While humanitarian assistance in 2008-2009 alleviated some of the most critical humanitarian gaps, additional support is still necessary and is likely to increase in the coming months, as there is a real risk of nomadic pastoralists and their children becoming critically food insecure.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Rainfall over the last three years, although usually very limited, has been consistently below average in Djibouti. This situation has had a devastating impact on the livelihoods of herders living in rural regions. Pastoralists have lost up to 70-80 percent of their livestock and have thus been deprived of their principal source of revenue and food, with the remaining livestock weakened and their susceptibility to disease and starvation increasing.

The loss of self-produced foods in the household diet has further intensified the average households' dependence on the market. On top of this, food prices across the country increased by 50 percent between 2006 and 2009. As a result, the purchasing power of households has been severely reduced, with the number and quality of daily meals decreasing.

The reduction in the surface availability of pasture lands as well as limited access to water has led households to migrate within their region or through neighbouring regions, and principally towards the capital Djibouti Ville. The loss of livestock assets combined with the food price crisis has forced vulnerable households to allocate a larger share of their income to purchase food at the expense of other basic needs, such as for health or education.

FAO response

Since 2006, FAO has initiated a programme to support agropastoralists in Djibouti in order to prevent and mitigate the effects of the recurring drought. In 2011, FAO aims to increase the magnitude of this successful programme through activities such as developing small-scale irrigated plots in order to produce fodder and vegetables, and promoting the sustainable use of water harvesting through the provision of appropriate irrigation materials and equipment.

At the same time, support will target existing small agricultural plots to increase production through the distribution of improved vegetable seeds, drought- and salinity-tolerant fodder crop seeds, and intensive field training to demonstrate appropriate dryland farming techniques that can be adapted to local conditions. Assistance will also be provided to the Government to develop a strategic drought response plan. This is expected to improve the nutritional status of both livestock and households, thereby bolstering the overall resilience of rural communities to prevailing drought.

In light of the severe deterioration of livestock health and widespread mortality, the *Ministère de l'agriculture et de l'élevage et de la mer, chargé de ressources hydraulique* (MAEM-RH) with the support of FAO, will take urgent measures to improve the health and productivity of more than 400 000 ruminants across the country, specifically targeting the provision of animal fodder, urgent veterinary services, and regeneration and restoration of pasture by means of innovative water harvesting technology. The proposed intervention is based on a well-established partnership with the Government of Djibouti, the MAEM-RH, UN agencies and NGO partners. Priority areas will be identified by the Technical Committee, through discussions between all partner organizations.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 6 540 918

Mitigation response against drought: livestock activities

Objectives:	To improve livestock owners' access to quality services and goods, and enhance the health and productivity of their animals.
Activities:	Undertake a study to have a clear diagnosis of the livestock situation coupled with a brief census; provide animal foods; improve the health of livestock; develop rainwater harvesting for fodder production; promote a regional livestock market; organize information, education and communication (IEC) campaigns for breeders; and train livestock breeders to recognize illnesses and to take prophylactic measures to prevent contraction of illnesses.
Beneficiaries:	120 000 rural people.
Implementing partners:	MAEM-RH.
Duration:	August 2010 – September 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 4 630 446.

Drought emergency response in the pastoral livelihood zone

Objectives:	To improve the food security situation of the drought-affected communities by safeguarding the livelihoods of pastoral communities and promoting alternative ways of living, allowing better preparation for and recovering from climatic disasters.
Activities:	Provide assistance to nearly 500 agropastoralist families to improve small-scale irrigation systems; introduce drought- and salinity-tolerant fodder crop seeds and disseminate information about dryland farming techniques to existing small agricultural plots; provide agricultural inputs and irrigation equipment; carry out field training; and monitor agropastoral livelihoods and assets through the food security and nutritional follow-up.
Beneficiaries:	30 000 rural people (including 10 500 women and 7 500 children).
Implementing partners:	MAEM-RH.
Duration:	August 2010 – August 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 910 472.



The 12 January earthquake severely damaged all public infrastructure and displaced around 2.1 million people.

Background

The overall humanitarian situation in Haiti remains extremely fragile. The 12 January earthquake severely damaged all public infrastructure and displaced around 2.1 million people. Many are still in serious need of humanitarian assistance with 1.3 million residing in camps and 600 000 living with host families, who were already living below the poverty line before the earthquake.

In the aftermath of the earthquake, households suffered considerable asset loss and increased food insecurity. Humanitarian efforts concentrated on providing life-saving emergency aid and addressing Haiti's immediate needs. Despite these efforts, chronic food insecurity continues to remain an issue throughout the country.

It is therefore imperative to continue providing humanitarian assistance to the earthquake-affected people and to support the Government of Haiti in rebuilding infrastructure and implementing durable solutions in order to expedite the release of humanitarian aid in a timely manner.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Despite the generous humanitarian response, the agriculture sector remains a concern. Damages in this sector are mostly related to the loss of housing, livestock, seed reserves, tools, irrigation and storage facilities. Many families migrated towards rural areas and the consequences of these long stays have contributed to the depletion of local resources and an increased pressure on food security.

In the agricultural season immediately after the disaster, farmers sowed less seeds than normal, and a drop of 15.9 percent across crops and regions was observed. Some departments have suffered poor harvests while others lost part of their crops due to natural hazards. Households' economic activities are resuming but are still not reaching pre-earthquake levels. Families have been coping with migration, asset loss and increased food prices especially from January to March 2010. All those elements highlight the need for more external support to stabilize food security among rural populations and to rebuild household seed stocks.

Endemic infections and outbreaks of contagious diseases compounded by the collapse of infrastructure and the lack of adequate veterinary services have resulted in a total breakdown of livestock production. The protection of livestock assets is therefore essential and emergency interventions aimed at reducing livestock losses will play an important role in saving livelihoods and building resilience.

FAO response

FAO's overall objective is to continue to reduce the food insecurity caused by the 12 January earthquake with a particular focus on vulnerable groups, such as displaced populations and host communities in rural areas, women-headed households, and households with chronically ill and handicapped members.

In 2011, FAO's main activities will include strengthening income-generation capacity, supporting agricultural production and reinforcing the capacity of vulnerable rural communities to prepare for, withstand and recover from crises.

The interventions aim to support food production in collaboration with local partners and farmers' associations. The distribution of agricultural input packages will facilitate the return, reintegration and resettlement of displaced persons.

In addition, FAO plans to improve food availability which will reduce the risk of long-term food aid dependency, in turn contributing to lower food prices in local markets, thus improving access to food for low-income families and newly vulnerable earthquake-affected households.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 24 660 000

Reduce food insecurity of rural households directly and indirectly affected by the earthquake through strengthening production capacity	
Objectives:	To contribute to improving the food security of earthquake-affected families in Ouest, Sud-Est and Artibonite departments, by increasing their food production capacity.
Activities:	Facilitate access to bean, maize, cowpea and vegetable seeds (pepper, tomato, okra, swiss chard, spinach), hand tools and fertilizer among affected households in the target areas; engage in the rehabilitation of small-scale agricultural infrastructure; and support community-based seed multiplication and propagation of vegetative planting material.
Beneficiaries:	100 000 vulnerable farmers (65 000 women).
Implementing partners:	National and international NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 5 000 000.

Emergency assistance to the food security and nutrition of vulnerable earthquake-affected populations through support to kitchen gardens in urban/peri-urban areas

Objectives:	To improve the food security and nutrition of earthquake-affected people.
Activities:	Identify stakeholders; implement demonstration sites; train promoters and beneficiaries; distribute inputs and materials for vegetable gardening; set up and follow up on kitchen gardens; and establish kitchen gardens in schools.
Beneficiaries:	100 000 IDPs and other vulnerable households (including 65 000 women and 60 schools).
Implementing partners:	Local and international NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 3 000 000.

Emergency support for the protection of livestock assets in the earthquake-affected areas

Objectives:	To support the livelihoods and improve the food security of vulnerable populations, whose assets were lost due to poor coping mechanisms, by enhancing livestock productivity in Centre, Ouest-Sud and Sud-Est departments.
Activities:	Provide basic veterinary animal health services to targeted vulnerable populations; support community-based, primary level veterinary workers and the formation of farmer groups; and collect participatory epidemiology data.
Beneficiaries:	200 000 vulnerable rural family members (100 000 women and staff of MARNDR's Veterinary Service).
Implementing partners:	FAO, MARNDR, and national NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 4 410 000.

Strengthening national capacity to coordinate, prepare for and respond to emergency situations in the agriculture sector in Haiti

Objectives:	To strengthen the capacity of national counterparts in preparedness, assessment and response to food security emergency situations in the country; provide timely and reliable food security information; and strengthen interagency collaboration and coordination of interventions.
Activities:	Support the network of national institutions, international organizations and national civil society organizations; define operational structures and strategic priorities for emergency and rehabilitation work for crisis-affected areas of the country; provide training and support on new working tools and coordination approaches; initiate a joint response to regional crises arising from drought, floods, or transboundary plant and animal pests/diseases; organize a national workshop for the coordination and diffusion of a contingency plan in the agriculture sector under the chairmanship of MARNDR and the Department of Civil Protection; support the development of strategic planning and management tools to improve and coordinate the emergency response approach both at national and regional levels; facilitate information exchange among all partners and foster a common approach to food security information monitoring and analysis; strengthen the capacity of national institutions and local communities for disaster preparedness; reinforce the ability to mitigate the impact of emergencies affecting food security and productivity of rural populations; forecast and provide early warning of adverse conditions in the food and agriculture sectors, and of impending food security emergencies; assess needs and devise programmes to help the transition from relief to reconstruction and development; and strengthen local capacity to cope with risks through improved agricultural practices, technologies and support services.
Beneficiaries:	550 000 disaster-affected Haitian farmers (300 000 women and 200 organizations participating in the Cluster).
Implementing partners:	MARNDR.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 2 250 000.

Urgent support to women's livelihoods to strengthen coping mechanisms and improve food security through support to food processing and commercialization

Objectives:	To support the income-generation capacity and improve the food security of households directly and indirectly affected by the earthquake in Ouest, Sud-Est and Artibonite departments.
Activities:	Identify suitable communities, local partners and facilitators from participating communities; organize awareness-raising and working sessions with vulnerable families to explain the purpose of self-help groups (SHGs), including the opportunities provided by the membership in SHG; facilitate the process of establishing SHGs; identify the activities and define needs for equipment and training; procure equipment and distribute to the beneficiaries; train beneficiaries in the operation and maintenance of small processing equipment as well as basic bookkeeping skills and micro-enterprise management; and monitor and follow-up activities to ensure self-reliance and empowerment of beneficiaries.
Beneficiaries:	20 000 members of vulnerable female-headed households (12 000 women).
Implementing partners:	Local and international NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 4 000 000.

Disaster risk reduction, environmental protection and support to the coping mechanisms of vulnerable households affected by the earthquake

Objectives:	To provide urgent livelihood support to vulnerable earthquake-affected communities, increase community resilience to environmental degradation and reduce food insecurity.
Activities:	Implement anti-erosion and soil conservation activities; finalize selection of watersheds, stakeholders and beneficiary identification through vulnerability criteria; organize activities related to soil conservation; build and rehabilitate rural roads; train field staff and promoters on natural resource management; establish nurseries, plant seedlings and carry out reforestation activities; provide technical assistance to farmers; and monitor and follow up.
Beneficiaries:	50 000 vulnerable earthquake-affected people (30 000 women).
Implementing partners:	Local and international NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 6 000 000.



Approximately 75 percent of the population depends on agriculture/ livestock for their livelihood.

Background

Nearly 1.2 million people in Kenya are considered to be highly food insecure, according to the 2010 Long Rains Assessment. Approximately 75 percent of the population depends on agriculture-/livestock-based livelihoods, many of whom are unable to meet their daily food requirements despite the enhanced rains received in early to mid-2010. In the marginal agricultural areas, an estimated 1.5 million hectares are currently under maize cultivation, a 20 percent increment over the five-year average. This could result in 2.62 million tonne harvests, just over 5 percent higher than the five-year average. The long rainy season is important, as it contributes up to 85 percent to overall annual national maize output.

Pastoralists, who occupy 80 percent of Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs), are recovering from the 2009 drought. Livestock prices in the ASALs increased by 63 and 34 percent for cattle and goats, respectively, between June 2009 and June 2010. This represents a 22 percent rise in price against the five-year average. Although food prices remain high in terms of trade, livestock prices have comparatively improved. It is now possible to purchase an average of 51 kg of maize for the price of one goat (compared to just 30 kg of maize at the same time in 2009).

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The drought in the pastoral areas has had a negative impact on pasture and water availability and led to the loss of livestock. This has affected the livelihoods of farming households, which have become destitute and were forced to take up other occupations, and in some cases led to increased resource-based conflict and related displacements. Residual problems caused by the drought remain as a result of the vast numbers of livestock lost, meaning that many pastoralists are unable to benefit from the improved livestock prices and the livestock/crop terms of trade.

In the marginal agricultural areas, prolonged droughts have resulted in low agricultural production for several years. Apart from the drought, post-harvest handling of grains is another issue affecting food security in Kenya. An estimated 200 000 tonnes of the short rainy season crop harvested from these drought-prone areas have been declared unfit for human consumption due to molding, aflatoxin contamination and infestation by insect pests. Post-harvest losses are a major contributor to food insecurity, poor health and erosion of market advantage.

At the same time, there is a strong likelihood of further drought from the impending *La Niña* phenomenon, which is expected to intensify competition for resources.

FAO response

The needs of food-insecure populations in ASALs can only be met through assistance in the agriculture and livestock sector. The provision of agricultural inputs (such as seeds, fertilizers and technical expertise) is essential. Farming practices such as the use of drought-tolerant crops and storage practices to reduce post-harvest losses and irrigation schemes, as well as the development of functioning markets are all key contributors to not only short-term interventions but also for long-term solutions. Water, sanitation and hygiene are also key components to achieving nutritional outcomes.

During the long rainy season of 2010, FAO supported the Government's initiatives to increase crop production by providing over 10 000 vulnerable households from Eastern and Central Provinces of Kenya with seeds and fertilizers valued at over USD 380 000 through the input fair approach. In response to the livestock problems caused by the recent drought, the FAO Representation in Kenya is working with the Government and other stakeholders to ensure that livestock keepers are able to recover as quickly as possible through the provision of livestock in the worst-affected areas, as well as through support to livestock markets, which is intended to ensure that the livestock market is functioning well into future dry seasons. This is complemented by work on drought preparedness through the promotion of animal feed production, use of alternative feed, livelihood diversification and control of animal diseases.

Furthermore, FAO is assisting the Government in designing and establishing a strategic plan for the most vulnerable areas of Kenya. This will consist of a number of key components, such as the implementation of early response system, innovative post-harvest management techniques and incorporation of disaster risk reduction initiatives in development planning and humanitarian response.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 7 226 400

Coordination of Agriculture and Livestock Sector humanitarian food security and livelihood interventions

Objectives:	To increase agricultural productivity and production by reinforcing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in pastoral, agropastoral and marginal agricultural areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate against and respond effectively to the impact of climate change and related disasters.
Activities:	Protect and rebuild livestock assets (disease control, feed provision and water use management); support crop production activities including seed provision and promotion of improved technologies for post-harvest handling; support activities that improve community resilience, such as water harvesting, soil and water conservation; and support early warning and food security information.
Beneficiaries:	1 600 000 people (including 500 000 women and 700 000 children).
Implementing partners:	The Government, NGOs, CBOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 6 300 000.

Enhanced food security through improved post-harvest handling and storage by vulnerable households in the marginal agricultural areas of Kenya

Objectives:	To strengthen 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 capacity in the required technical skills through sensitization campaigns aimed at reducing the effects of aflatoxin and insect pest damage; training of NGO, Government staff and farmers on post-harvest handling, as well as innovative crop protection initiatives such as integrated pest management (IPM); and support to vulnerable households (men and women) including provision of improved storage facilities.
Beneficiaries:	10 000 people (including 5 000 children and 4 000 women).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, CBOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 926 400.



Global acute malnutrition rates among children are above the emergency threshold.

Background

Despite a worrying food security situation, Niger has seen some improvements in the latter half of this year. However, the country remains one of the poorest in the world and requires significant support to rebuild the agropastoral livelihoods on which 85 percent of the population relies.

Poor rainfall in 2009 resulted in a failed harvest and the widespread loss of livestock owing to a lack of fodder. A vulnerability assessment conducted in April 2010 showed that just under half the population (over 7 million people) faced moderate to severe food insecurity. At the same time, global acute malnutrition rates among children were above the emergency threshold of 15 percent at 16.7 percent. The situation was exacerbated by rising prices for basic food items and flooding in September 2010 that affected farmers and pastoralists.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The generous response of the international community improved the humanitarian situation of many vulnerable households. Yet, in August 2010, the *Système d'alerte précoce* showed that more than one-third of the population living in vulnerable areas is food insecure. It is therefore imperative to continue rehabilitation activities to capitalize on achievements already made and to ensure livelihoods recovery as the food security problem remains.

Herders have also been affected by a serious pastoral crisis, one of the most acute of the past 20 years. They have lost almost all of their livestock and are now experiencing difficulties in ensuring their survival. In September 2010, the Famine Early Warning Systems Network reported that one-fifth of the pastoral population has lost 80 to 100 percent of its livestock.

In addition, the 2010 crisis weakened the purchasing power of farmers and pastoralists who are now facing significant debts. Access to local markets and fresh produce has been limited, which could aggravate food insecurity and malnutrition, particularly among children from already vulnerable pastoral households. Increasing admissions of malnourished children to nutritional rehabilitation centres from the pastoral areas have been observed. This trend is expected to continue or even worsen during 2011.

FAO response

In collaboration with NGOs and the Government of Niger, FAO will focus on strengthening the agricultural and pastoral livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and breeders affected by climatic hazards and the food crisis. These activities will seek to reinforce the purchasing power of vulnerable households and build their resilience capacity, enabling them to secure their livelihoods.

The first component of FAO's planned programme will involve rehabilitating vulnerable households' food production capacity by distributing small healthy ruminants, animal feed and good quality seeds, as well as training beneficiaries on the use of fodder to reduce livestock losses and on managing vegetable gardens.

The second component will focus on reinforcing purchasing power while emphasizing natural resources protection. This will include cash-for-work activities and the creation of cereal banks.

The third component will target animal health protection by distributing vaccines, veterinary medicines and multivitamins, as well as strengthening the skills of veterinarians and increasing pastoralists' awareness on disease prevention.

Through the fourth component FAO will work to reinforce partners' capacities by encouraging the development of methodological tools, strengthening inter-cluster exchange, and monitoring and evaluating implemented activities. FAO will continue to play a key role in gathering, analyzing and sharing information with the aim of improving better collaboration among between humanitarian actors and technical partners and ensuring better coordination of interventions. This will promote a common understanding of and consensus on the food situation and vulnerability and lead to the development of relevant food security programmes.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 36 900 700

Assistance to the rehabilitation of livelihoods of vulnerable pastoralist households

Objectives:	To re-establish and strengthen animal and economic production capacities of livestock producers and their livelihoods.
Activities:	Provide small ruminants and animal feed to vulnerable and flood-affected households; strengthen the purchasing power of livestock producers; develop income generating activities; protect natural resources; support and protect livelihoods; reinforce production capacities; and train beneficiaries.
Beneficiaries:	2 100 000 vulnerable farmers (including 420 000 children and 1 092 000 women).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock, <i>Vétérinaires sans frontières</i> (VSF) - Belgium, national NGOs, farmers' associations.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 28 477 900.

Assistance to the rehabilitation of livelihoods of farming households affected by the 2010 food crisis in Niger

Objectives:	To re-establish and strengthen the farming and economic production capacity of vulnerable households and their livelihoods.
Activities:	Provide crop and vegetable seeds, as well as fertilizer; restore garden sites and improve incomes through cash-for-work activities; establish cereal banks; promote training and support missions; identify and define strategies for food security activities; support methodological developments to better track food security; and set up the regional components of the Food Security Cluster.
Beneficiaries:	889 000 vulnerable farmers (including 177 800 children and 462 280 women).
Implementing partners:	Amurt International, SOS Sahel International, ARIDEL, FCMN Niya, Rayuwa Karkara.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 8 422 800.



The expected poor rains in 2011 will weaken any prospects of sustained recovery in the livestock sector.

SOMALIA

Background

The humanitarian catastrophe in Somalia continues and is as urgent as ever. The 2011 CAP marks 20 years of civil unrest that has left more than 2 million people in crisis. Natural disasters and conflict frequently disrupt the food security and coping strategies of households. While two wet seasons in 2010 have reduced the number of vulnerable people in crisis by 25 percent, the forecast of a *La Niña* weather pattern, meaning drier than normal conditions in 2011, could reverse recovery efforts.

Despite the fragile food security improvement, the population dependent on humanitarian assistance remains large. The displaced population is still relatively constant at 1.46 million people, making it one of the largest IDP populations in the world, living in some of the worst conditions in the country.

Somalia continues to be a very challenging operating environment for humanitarian organizations. Many face severe constraints including regular interference in their operations by armed groups. In 2010, this interference escalated in south-central Somalia to the outright banning of eight humanitarian organizations. The humanitarian community will focus on maintaining current access in 2011 and meeting the most urgent needs of Somalis in crisis.

Challenges facing food security

The protracted years of conflict in Somalia have created a complex emergency situation that has eroded livelihoods and led to increased vulnerability to nutrition, food and livelihood insecurity. This, coupled with limited access to basic services, resulted in high levels of both acute and chronic malnutrition and mortality.

Recurring floods and droughts also continue to affect the population, leading to displacement and increased vulnerability to shocks. The outlook for the first quarter of 2011 is even less promising, with a *La Niña* atmospheric phenomenon predicted. This could result in below-average rainfall, thus negating the favourable impact of the 2010 rains on the agriculture sector in general. Poor rains will weaken any prospect of sustained recovery in the livestock sector, and will require several seasons of average to above-average rainfall levels to recover from the devastating effects of the previous drought.

In spite of the recent 2010 'bumper harvest' in south Somalia, only 40-50 percent of the per capita cereal needs are met locally and approximately 500 000 tonnes of grains must be commercially imported to support the population. For the highly vulnerable riverine communities, poor crop production owing to moisture stress, flooding, or to pests and diseases has restricted food access. Furthermore, a disproportionate access to farming inputs between men and women has resulted in distinct coping mechanisms and subsequently higher vulnerability among female-headed households.

FAO response

In 2011, FAO will continue focusing on the immediate food access needs of populations in humanitarian emergency and acute food and livelihood crisis, while also working towards maintaining and improving livelihood assets.

With donor funding, FAO aims to distribute agricultural inputs including farming tools, high-yielding seeds, seed storage facilities, and irrigation equipment that will ensure that both female and male-headed households directly benefit. FAO will also work with its partners to protect livestock assets; increase the water storage capacity for livestock; improve access to high-protein food for children less than five years of age; and create income-generating opportunities for pastoral households through cash-for-work schemes.

In order to combat the effects of flooding for riverine pastoral and agropastoralist populations, FAO and its partners will also work to improve disaster awareness and preparedness by establishing early warning systems and disseminating information to communities using local language.

As the lead agency in the Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster, FAO is collaborating with local partners on how to effectively address gaps on gender issues and implement appropriate gender interventions in food security. Focus will also lie in strengthening the remote partnership approach that assists agencies who have limited access to insecure locations in Somalia. The approach is anchored in the ability of local partners to design, implement and deliver quality programmes for both men and women.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 23 224 000

Provision of basic livelihood assets to vulnerable riverine farming households in Hiraan, Gedo and Lower Juba	
Objectives:	To stabilize food access and the nutrition of vulnerable riverine farming households (classified in humanitarian emergency and acute food livelihood crisis) through the provision of emergency livelihood support.
Activities:	Distribute technology packages for staple food production (seeds, tools and fertilizer) to targeted farmers; distribute free appropriate vegetable seeds and productive assets (tools and fuel vouchers for pump irrigation); and provide basic training and create awareness on good agricultural practices and the importance of using quality inputs.
Beneficiaries:	87 000 vulnerable riverine farming households (including 43 500 women).
Implementing partners:	CESVI, GEELO, SOADO, WOCCA, Greenhope, ASEP, Agrosphere, Juba shine.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 3 000 000.

Capacity building project for effective implementation and coordination of Cluster activities

Objectives:	To strengthen the Cluster's capacity to prepare for and respond to emergencies in an effective, gender appropriate and timely manner.
Activities:	Conduct an assessment of the Agriculture and Livelihood Cluster's existing capacities to undertake preparedness and early response activities against floods and droughts; conduct three training sessions in disaster risk reduction including specific training on incorporation of gender dimensions in planning and implementing activities; conduct a needs assessment of the Cluster's existing capacities in programming and project processes, including specific gender training needs; conduct nine targeted training sessions on project processes for cluster partner organizations; provide technical assistance to at least 70 Cluster partner organizations; strengthen cluster information sharing for at least 70 Cluster partner organizations and other humanitarian actors; develop periodic Cluster strategy documents; and monitor and evaluate.
Beneficiaries:	572 beneficiaries (including 218 women).
Implementing partners:	Cluster members, <i>Terre Solidali</i> , OXFAM-Netherlands.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 847 000.

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit	
Objectives:	To give access to quality nutrition services to treat acutely malnourished children as well as pregnant and lactating women and to develop the capacity of Somali institutions and local NGOs on nutrition surveillance.
Activities:	Conduct 80 representative nutrition surveys across all regions of Somalia, targeting children under five years old and women of reproductive age; conduct a national analysis of integrated nutrition information; disseminate nutrition analysis by gender and age to key stakeholders in an appropriate format; identify, in consultation with Cluster members, specific studies conducted on infant and young child feeding practices, behaviours and attitudes in relation to the obstacles and vulnerabilities faced by mothers; produce IEC material for “breastfeeding week”; disseminate key messages and make recommendations to key stakeholders in an appropriate format across all regions of Somalia; assess the needs for developing Somali institutional capacity in the northwest and the northeast zones and develop a strategy to meet the identified needs; implement an institutional capacity development strategy in all regions in the northwest and northeast zones, prioritizing female staff; and train a minimum of three local NGOs in nutrition assessment methodology in each of the 80 nutrition surveys, prioritizing female staff.
Beneficiaries:	Vulnerable communities.
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 500 000.

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit	
Objectives:	To reduce the exposure of communities to the effects of natural hazards.
Activities:	Conduct a national biannual wet and dry season assessment, including the collection of gender sensitive indicators on vulnerability to food and livelihood insecurity; conduct a national analysis of the integrated food security nutrition and livelihood situation to generate a biannual IPC; disseminate integrated food security, nutrition and livelihood analysis to key stakeholders in an appropriate format highlighting specific vulnerabilities of women and children; consult with Cluster members and sector specialists to identify two key research topics on chronic food and livelihood crisis; conduct identified research studies ensuring a gender focus; disseminate key messages and share recommendations with stakeholders in an appropriate format; assess the needs for developing Somali institutional capacity in the northwest and the northeast zones, focusing on early warning and food security assessments and analysis surveillance; implement institutional capacity development strategies in all regions in the northwest and northeast zones; and train a minimum of ten local NGOs in food security assessment methodology.
Beneficiaries:	Vulnerable communities.
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 2 500 000.

Flood and drought disaster risk reduction and management in Somalia

Objectives:	To reduce the exposure of affected populations in drought- and flood-prone areas, with particular focus on riverine pastoralists and agropastoralists.
Activities:	Strengthen the capacity of riverine communities to mitigate the impact of flooding on community assets; train and create awareness among the riverine communities on best practices for river embankment management and maintenance; develop a drought monitoring system based on climatic parameters using information received from communities; train the riverine communities on floods and nationwide communities on droughts, including communication equipment for information sharing; generate response packages for weak river embankments and flooded areas; establish a flood and drought information dissemination mechanism in local language; and train local NGOs on the use of flood and drought information products for further dissemination to the target communities.
Beneficiaries:	1 095 000 people (including 547 500 women).
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 700 000.

Improving the quality of responses to humanitarian needs in Somalia through strengthened response analysis

Objectives:	To improve the quality of responses to the 2011 CAP Mid-Year Review and 2012 CAP, and build Cluster capacity to sustain response analysis.
Activities:	Conduct workshops to apply the response analysis framework (RAF) to FSNAU post- <i>Deyr</i> assessment; support CAP 2011 programme adjustments through meetings with OCHA Somalia and cluster leads; help develop improved project monitoring framework; further improve the RAF and tools; facilitate inter-cluster 2012 CAP response analysis workshops; support clusters to develop response plans; develop training materials; conduct RAF training of trainer workshops for cluster leads in Nairobi; support RAF training for cluster agencies in the field; and support inter-cluster discussion on complementary interventions.
Beneficiaries:	Cluster members, humanitarian stakeholders and food-insecure populations.
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 627 000.

Hydrogeological survey and assessment of selected areas in Somalia

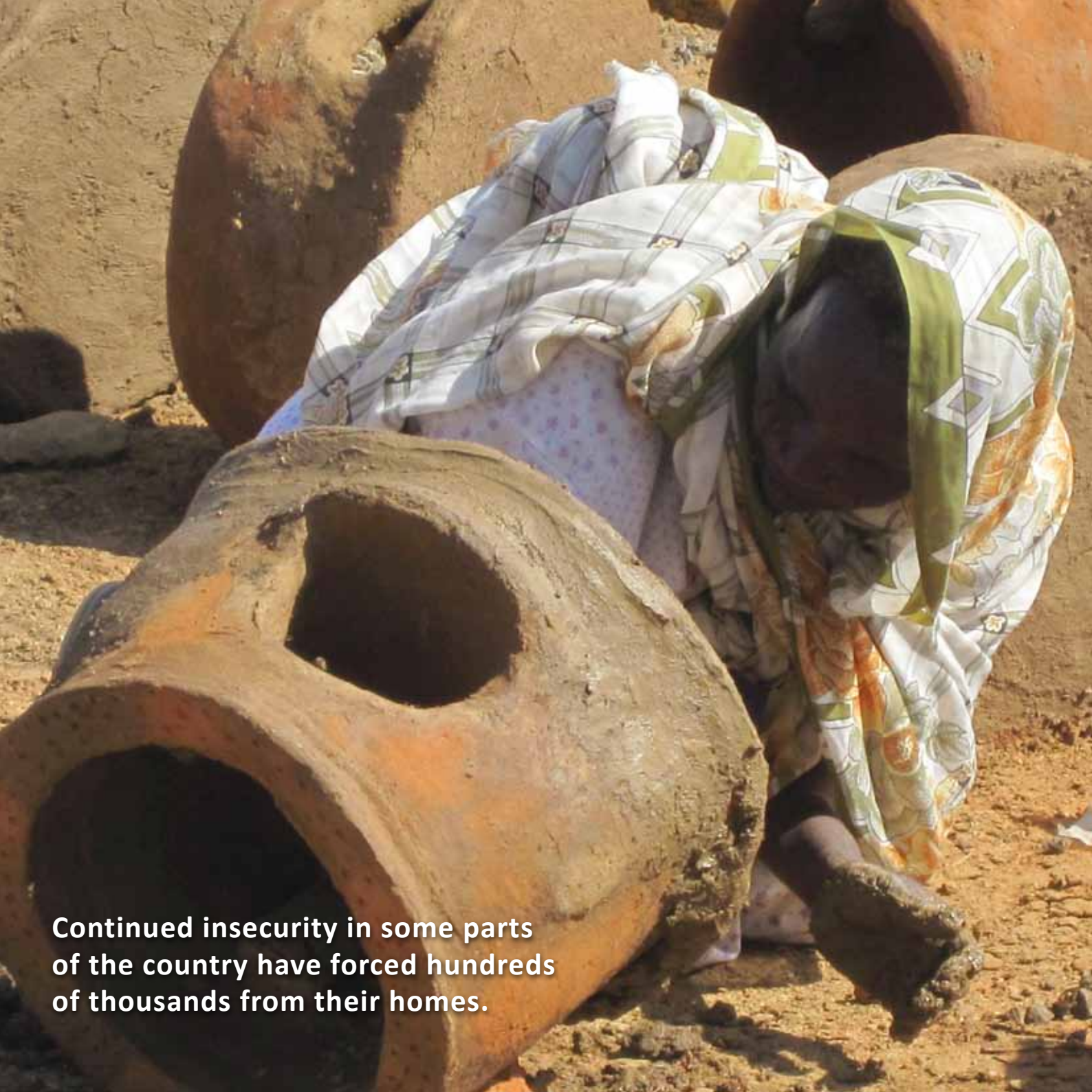
Objectives:	To strengthen the capacity of Somali public institutions in water information collection, analyses and management; and to make this information available to partners to inform decision-making on emergency and contingency planning.
Activities:	Review and analyse historical work, and the water sources database collected by SWALIM, UNICEF and other partners in recent years; update information on hydrogeology and lithology using satellite images; collect and analyse field information including community needs; conduct geophysical surveys in selected areas; test drilling for selected groundwater promising areas; develop hydrogeological maps including groundwater recharge patterns and establish principles of groundwater management; develop a hydrogeological information system; develop an online data and hydrogeological maps dissemination and access portal; update the Somali national water sources database and relevant information management tools; train men and women from local authorities and public institutions on hydrogeological data collection; analyse groundwater monitoring and management; train and capacitate the water authorities and ministries on the use of hydrogeological survey equipment; and train ministry/partner staff and other clients on the use of the hydrogeological information system.
Beneficiaries:	5 000 000 vulnerable community members (including 2 660 000 women).
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 750 000.

Livelihood support for agropastoral communities in humanitarian emergency and acute food and livelihood crises in south-central Somalia

Objectives:	To contribute to stabilizing food access and the nutrition of agropastoral households in humanitarian emergency and acute food livelihood crisis through provision of emergency livelihood support; and maintain and improve livelihood assets and strategies.
Activities:	Provide agricultural inputs including 20 kg of crop and vegetable seeds, two farming tools, one metal silo for storage, and one small irrigation scheme per household; provide emergency animal treatment and vaccination for an average of 30 small ruminants per household (a total of 180 000 animals in Gedo, 235 000 in Bakol, 135 000 in Bay, 615 000 in Hiraan, 355 000 in Galdadud and Mudug); rehabilitate productive assets for women and men in humanitarian emergency (101 000 people) through cash-for-work activities; rehabilitate strategic communal animal water sources; and provide cash-for-work opportunities linked to infrastructure rehabilitation for 16 833 households in humanitarian emergency.
Beneficiaries:	304 000 vulnerable households (including 202 687 children and 154 353 women).
Implementing partners:	WOCCA, CERELPA, HATI, GEELo, ASEP, ADA, NAPAD, <i>Solidarité</i> , SOWELPA.
Duration:	January – June 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 9 500 000.

Protecting pastoral community livelihood assets in south-central Somalia and enhancing the communities capacity to cope with shock through an integrated approach

Objectives:	To contribute to stabilizing food access and the nutrition of people in humanitarian emergency and acute food livelihood crisis (including IDPs) through the provision of emergency livelihood support; and maintain and improve their livelihoods assets.
Activities:	Provide emergency veterinary treatment and vaccination to 2 400 000 animals (30 animals per household for 80 000 vulnerable households); establish 13 basic regional laboratories to support disease control activities; train 30 diagnosticians and 130 CAHWs from the regions on disease diagnosis, disease reporting and surveillance data management; train 240 women pastoralists in safe milk production practices; distribute milk to 3 000 vulnerable female-headed households through the voucher system; train men and women on honey production, processing and marketing of beeswax candles and petroleum jelly; rehabilitate 40 water catchments (20 in Bakool region and 20 in Hiraa region) through cash-for-work; rehabilitate ten existing wells and initiate drilling of ten new wells in the four regions through cash-for-work involving both men and women; and train 40 water user associations (ten per region) on water use management.
Beneficiaries:	292 000 vulnerable community members (including 146 000 children and 146 000 women).
Implementing partners:	COOPI, VSF-Suisse, VSF-Germany, SOWELPA, CERALPA, Pulpa, Ministries of Livestock, Forest and Range.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 3 800 000.



Continued insecurity in some parts of the country have forced hundreds of thousands from their homes.

Background

In 2010, the Sudan held its first national elections in two decades, reflecting the considerable progress made since the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in 2005. However, continued insecurity in some parts of the country forced hundreds of thousands from their homes. At the same time, greater stability in other areas encouraged people to return to their places of origin, requiring support to rebuild their livelihoods.

In Darfur, ongoing insecurity meant that some 4.6 million people required aid. However, continued attacks on humanitarian workers hampered efforts to reach those most in need. In the Three Transitional Areas (Abyei, Blue Nile and South Kordofan), threats of violence and the return of displaced people strained existing infrastructure, while eastern Sudan continues to have some of the lowest human development indicators in North Sudan, exacerbated by the flow of refugees from neighbouring countries.

In 2010, populations throughout Southern Sudan faced food insecurity and poverty, linked to decades of conflict, the disruption and loss of economic activities, displacement, and the erosion of livelihoods. Uncertainty surrounding the 2011 referendum disrupted some trade, pushing food prices upward and may create unrest in some areas; while in western states, the resumption of violence by the LRA forced tens of thousands to flee their homes.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Some 60 to 80 percent of North Sudanese rely on agriculture for their livelihoods. However, the sector is dominated by traditional, low technology practices and chronic food insecurity plagues households across the country.

Darfur is particularly vulnerable to food insecurity due to violence, drought, pests, floods, crop and animal diseases. In 2009-10, this was exacerbated by soaring food prices and food deficits caused by low productivity. In eastern Sudan, long dry spells in 2008 and 2009, and heavy rains in 2007 and 2010 affected crop production and pastures. Agricultural production in the Three Transitional Areas was constrained by climatic conditions (drought, floods) and ongoing tensions between nomadic and settled groups over access to and use of deteriorating natural resources.

In Southern Sudan, a massive food gap emerged in 2010 linked to low crop production (partly due to poor rains in 2009), insecurity, deteriorating terms of trade for livestock producers, and widespread displacement. Seasonal flooding in some states further aggravated the worrying food security situation. In 2010, 3.3 million people faced moderate to severe food insecurity. However, the timely onset of rains improved prospects for agricultural production and food security in 2011. With 80 percent of Southern Sudanese relying on agriculture to meet their food and income needs, urgent support is required for crop and livestock production.

FAO response

As co-leads of the Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster in the Sudan, FAO and WFP work closely with the Government and other stakeholders to build the affected populations' capacity to prepare for and effectively respond to threats and food security shocks. FAO provides technical guidance and support and facilitates the availability of information in areas such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry and wider food security. This enables partners to better anticipate, prepare for and respond to agriculture and livestock emergencies.

Despite improvement in the coordination of FSL interventions in 2010, Cluster members' capacities were stretched as they responded to the protracted crisis and several sudden-onset emergencies (floods, outbreaks of crop pests and livestock diseases). In 2011, FAO will continue coordinating partners' interventions to avoid duplication; ensure full integration of cross-cutting issues into programming; and promote gender equality, as well as early recovery interventions and disaster risk reduction and management.

In eastern Sudan, the Three Transitional Areas and Darfur, FAO will continue to support agricultural production by distributing essential inputs (seeds, tools, small-scale agroprocessing equipment, veterinary medicines) and providing training (in crop and livestock production, basic veterinary techniques, disease surveillance, etc.). Efforts will be made to rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure and promote better natural resource management.

In Southern Sudan, FAO will work to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable populations by distributing agricultural inputs (seeds, tools and animal traction equipment) and providing technical assistance and training in improved production techniques. Veterinary drugs and vaccines, cold chain equipment, laboratory equipment and fishing gear will also be distributed. Training will be provided to strengthen disease early warning and surveillance systems, and laboratory diagnosis.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 57 739 640

Food Security and Livelihood Cluster coordination mechanism for effective emergency planning and response	
Objectives:	To ensure timely and effective response to save lives, protect livelihoods in emergencies, promote access to food security information, and build coherence between the Government, UN agencies and partners in the overall humanitarian action in Southern Sudan.
Activities:	Conduct monthly and bimonthly FSL Cluster coordination at Juba and state levels respectively; facilitate partners' access to and sharing of food security information for planning, programming and humanitarian response; coordinate interagency food security assessments in emergencies and partners' participation in annual, biannual or quarterly food security assessments; facilitate linkage between UN and NGO food security stakeholders with line ministries; capacity building of partners in mainstreaming gender and environment in food security planning and response; and pre-position humanitarian assistance in emergency-affected areas.
Beneficiaries:	2 500 000 people (including 1 300 000 women and 600 000 children).
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 695 000.

Food security through effective animal disease control and fish production

Objectives:	To improve access to animal health services and fisheries inputs for IDPs and returnees as well as vulnerable women-headed households to re-engage in food production.
Activities:	Select target beneficiaries in close collaboration with partners, community leaders and local authorities; procure livestock drugs/vaccines and cold chain equipment and fishing gear; provide tailored training to beneficiaries to ensure appropriate use of project inputs; upgrade and maintain cold chain facilities in at least 30 locations in Jonglei, Upper Nile, Warrap, Eastern Equatoria and Northern Bahr el-Ghazal states; coordinate disease early warning and surveillance system and outbreak control interventions; and support laboratory diagnostic activities for diagnosis through staff training and provision of laboratory and field sampling equipment.
Beneficiaries:	512 000 women, men, children and the elderly in fisheries and livestock production communities.
Implementing partners:	Various local and international NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 3 433 000.

Livelihood support to at-risk populations, including IDPs, returnees and women-headed households

Objectives:	To help at-risk populations, including IDPs, returnees and women-headed households, to re-enter the production cycle through provision of livelihood inputs.
Activities:	Provide agricultural production inputs (crop and vegetable seeds, hand tools and treadle pumps) to households in areas of high return, and affected by conflict and drought/flood; provide technical support and facilitation; and monitor crop performance.
Beneficiaries:	2 000 000 people (including 1 200 000 women and 400 000 children).
Implementing partners:	Various local and international NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 10 750 300.

Support to coordination of Food Security and Livelihood Sector interventions in North Sudan

Objectives:	To strengthen the coordination of food security and livelihood interventions in order to improve the coverage of humanitarian support and reduce gaps in disaster-affected areas of North Sudan.
Activities:	Coordinate the interventions of partners to avoid duplication and overlaps; develop and apply standards to support effective and efficient coordination of Sector interventions; develop response strategies and action plans for the Sector and ensure that they are adequately reflected in the overall country strategies; coordinate Sector-wide emergency preparedness; support needs assessments and analysis; build capacity of partner organizations and institutions, especially NGOs, CBOs, CSOs and government line ministries; and strengthen the monitoring and evaluation system of the Sector to review the impact of interventions on target populations.
Beneficiaries:	4 506 069 people in North Sudan (including 2 185 114 women).
Implementing partners:	All FSL partners/actors in North Sudan.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 337 500.

Restoring and improving household food security and livelihoods of vulnerable households in Greater Darfur

Objectives:	To improve the food security situation of vulnerable households through protection and restoration of livelihoods, promotion of sustainable natural resource management and local capacity building in Greater Darfur.
Activities:	Provide agricultural inputs (field crop seeds, vegetable seeds, tools, small-scale irrigation technologies); provide training in small-scale irrigation water management and treadle pumps, pest control management, water harvesting techniques and seed system security assessment; rehabilitate shallow wells integrated with water management training and provision of high value crops; provide technical and material support for the establishment of community-based seed production; conduct a pest control campaign; provide support to farm protection and pasture seed collection and broadcasting; support assessments (pre- and post-harvest, livestock situation, vaccination effectiveness and different environment assessments); provide free vaccination, treatment and de-worming to animals against epidemic diseases; train CAHWs and provide them with kick-start drugs and equipment; establish veterinary drug shops on a cost-recovery basis and rehabilitate veterinary centres; raise awareness of the public on transboundary animal diseases (TADs); build capacity of institutions on TADs; rehabilitate and establish community nurseries, carry out seedling production, and construct <i>hafirs</i> ; conduct rapid environmental assessments and seedling survival assessments; train women in alternative energy and fuel-efficient stoves; conduct state-, locality- and community-level environmental awareness workshops, train and provide machines to partners for alternative building techniques using stabilized solid block machines; and increase access to income options for women, youth and HIV/AIDS-affected households to support livelihoods during the off-seasons.
Beneficiaries:	1 020 000 IDPs, returnees, nomads, rural communities, partners and government extension workers (including 479 400 women).
Implementing partners:	Various local and international NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 23 029 340.

Emergency and early recovery support for the enhancement of food security and livelihoods of vulnerable households in the Three Transitional Areas and eastern Sudan

Objectives:	To restore and improve household food security of vulnerable populations; promote and strengthen the coping mechanisms of vulnerable households; promote management of natural resources; protect livestock assets; and to support emergency preparedness, response and control of transboundary animal diseases.
Activities:	Provide agricultural support services including provision of seeds, tools, extension services, training and small-scale irrigation equipment; protect livestock assets, including vaccination/treatment services; carry out training of CAHWs, extension services, disease surveillance, rehabilitation of veterinary clinics and local community capacity building; provide income-generating activity packages, including vegetable production, food processing, cheesemaking, fisheries, restocking and handicraft; provide environmental conservation services, including seedling production and planting, pasture rehabilitation, water harvesting and promotion of fuel-efficient stoves (through training, production and distribution); conduct HIV/AIDS awareness in all training sessions of the project; supply women and HIV/AIDS-affected households with small ruminants and training in vegetable production and food processing; raise awareness of TAD hazards and disseminate the “one world one health” message; and build capacity of states in terms of diagnosis, surveillance and response to possible transboundary animal disease hazards.
Beneficiaries:	1 343 000 returnees, IDPs, ex-combatants, vulnerable host communities, nomads, HIV/AIDS-infected and -affected households (including 407 750 women and 283 650 children).
Implementing partners:	Various local and international NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 17 494 500.



In 2010, the region was found to have the highest rates of under-five mortality in the world.

WEST AFRICA

Background

West Africa's humanitarian situation remains of deep concern. The region continues to be marked by complex and severe humanitarian crises, pushing hundreds of thousands of households into severe poverty. In 2010, the region was found to have the highest rates of under-five mortality in the world, which equates to approximately one-quarter of all child deaths. These dire conditions continue to be aggravated by poor nutrition and inadequate treatment of childhood disease.

Socio-economic and political shocks are also increasingly recurrent in West Africa. Most countries lack adequate capacity to respond to emergency situations, and in some cases have reduced coping capacities as a consequence of armed conflicts. Uncertainty surrounding the elections in Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea, as well as in other countries, has the potential to put large numbers of people at risk through unrest and displacement.

Climate change is posing an additional challenge to most countries in the region. Natural disasters have been increasing consistently over several years, with more than 1.45 million people in West Africa affected by floods in 2010, which represents a 90 percent increase compared with 2009.

It is critical that the international community remains focused on the West Africa region, where millions of people continue to be affected by extreme food insecurity and face significant difficulties re-establishing their livelihoods.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Each year, the population of West Africa faces natural and socio-economic crises of varying intensity that affect the different livelihood zones. These shocks have led to a deterioration in household living conditions and a weakening of livelihoods, especially for families that depend on agriculture.

Food insecurity affected more than 10 million people in the Sahel in 2010, owing to the previous year's insufficient rainfall and the subsequent overall decline in cereal and fodder production in the region. The hardest hit was Niger, causing more than 7 million people to be food insecure. Burkina Faso, northeastern Mali, Chad and northern Nigeria were also seriously affected, and as a consequence, already-high malnutrition rates in the Sahel have exceeded the critical threshold levels.

The 2010 wet season has also caused damages to the agriculture and livestock sectors throughout the region as a result of flooding and the consequent loss of food, cash crops and livestock. A sudden increase in food and wheat prices during summer 2010 further eroded regional household purchasing power, particularly in countries in the

Gulf of Guinea where there has been increased price volatility. Given the overall situation in the region, external assistance will still be required in 2011 in order to meet the needs of the population and protect the livelihoods of vulnerable rural households.

FAO response

In 2011, FAO will work closely with WFP and UNICEF to reinforce the capacity of national and regional institutions to respond to emergencies. At regional level, FAO will continue to strengthen food security analysis by enhancing information sharing and coordinating with all relevant partners engaged in food security and nutrition activities. FAO's Subregional Emergency Office for West Africa and the Sahel will play a lead role in regional food security and nutrition coordination by defining joint regional response strategies; promoting an integrated approach to nutrition, food security and livelihoods; and reinforcing analytical capacity through national and regional early warning systems.

FAO is also appealing for funds to provide emergency assistance to vulnerable farmers affected by natural disasters and high food prices in Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Guinea Bissau, Mali, Mauritania, Senegal and Togo. A coordinated and multi-pronged response is needed to tackle the emergency in its totality. In this regard, FAO will collaborate with partners to make timely decisions and take effective response actions.

In addition, animal diseases transmissible to humans remain a concern in West African countries and there is a need to strengthen surveillance systems to control major diseases. FAO is appealing for funds to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable herders by controlling animal diseases, and providing assistance to the targeted countries to enhance their basic services through input delivery, training and reinforcement of their technical and organizational capacities.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 24 725 312

Guinea - Support for the sustainable rehabilitation of productive capacities of rural and urban households affected by floods and pest infestations	
Objectives:	To sustainably improve the food security of vulnerable households and child nutritional status and to strengthen the capacities of the National Food Security Council for better preparedness and adequate humanitarian response.
Activities:	Distribute agricultural inputs (seed grain, fertilizer and tools) to 6 000 rural households during the rainy season and a similar set of inputs (vegetable seed, fertilizer and tools) to 4 000 rural and urban households for the 2011/12 off-season; train mothers of malnourished children through nutritional education; and prepare for, prevent and manage natural disasters and agricultural emergencies.
Beneficiaries:	84 000 people (including 7 400 women).
Implementing partners:	National NGOs, Department of Food and Nutrition, ANPROCA, Prefecture Department of Agriculture, HKI, ACF-Spain.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 302 049.

Côte d'Ivoire - Support to nutrition education and home gardening	
Objectives:	To prevent malnutrition among vulnerable households.
Activities:	Identify the villages where malnutrition is high and the nutrition/feeding centres of reference and local partners able to support the activities; select approximately 20 villages; put in place demonstration vegetable gardens in the different villages; provide training sessions to CAHWs and staff of the nutrition centres; provide nutrition and hygiene education sessions, cooking demonstrations and gardening training to 4 000 caretakers of malnourished children, pregnant and lactating women and other women living in the community; distribute vegetable seeds and tools; provide mentoring to help beneficiaries to improve dietary diversity and child feeding; and monitor and evaluate activities.
Beneficiaries:	4 000 people (caretakers of malnourished children, pregnant women and mothers of children under five years of age in western and northern Côte d'Ivoire).
Implementing partners:	National Nutrition Programme (Ministry of Health), UN agencies, international and national NGOs (ACF).
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 523 684.

Côte d'Ivoire - Support to vulnerable food-insecure rural households affected by conflict

Objectives:	To enhance food security and sustainable livelihoods in areas affected by the crisis; reinforce the livelihoods of poor farmers through the introduction of small-scale income-generating activities; train and provide essential agricultural inputs to vulnerable farming households; and strengthen emergency food security coordination, through food security analysis, evaluation and mapping.
Activities:	Rehabilitate lowland areas for the cultivation of rice; provide agricultural inputs; train beneficiaries on agricultural techniques, nutrition and specific skills related to income-generating activities; support agricultural and food security information collection; coordinate and facilitate humanitarian and early recovery interventions in the agriculture sector; exchange and disseminate food security and nutrition information; work to enhance collaboration, create consensus among all actors and ensure rigorous analysis based on the validation of two cycles of the IPC; contribute to food security and nutrition assessments; and organize in-depth harvest evaluation missions.
Beneficiaries:	78 000 people (including 11 550 households and all actors engaged in food security and nutrition activities, along with the Government).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture (ANADER), NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 731 180.

Guinea Bissau - Emergency control of mango fruit flies and risk mitigation of contamination to cashew nuts

Objectives:	To reduce the damage caused by fruit flies to mango trees and prevent their spread to cashew nut trees.
Activities:	Identify the areas most affected by fruit flies; train trainers from the Plant Protection Services on improved techniques to reduce the impact of fruit flies; train 5 000 farmers on trapping techniques, prophylactic control and cultivation methods to reduce the proliferation of flies; supply and install 30 000 pheromone traps on 3 000 hectares of mango orchards; conduct technical follow-up operations; monitor catches in orchards and plots; and organize plantation tours and information campaigns through community radio.
Beneficiaries:	25 000 people (5 000 households).
Implementing partners:	The Government, Plant Protection Services.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 647 499.

Guinea Bissau - Improving food and nutrition security of HIV/AIDS-affected households

Objectives:	To strengthen food security for households affected by HIV/AIDS and recurrent economic and natural hazard shocks.
Activities:	Identify vulnerable households; purchase vegetable seeds and gardening tools; distribute agricultural inputs; provide training in agricultural techniques to improve productivity and cultivation practices; conduct training in basic nutrition; provide technical assistance; and monitor and evaluate activities.
Beneficiaries:	75 000 people.
Implementing partners:	National Secretariat for Fighting Against AIDS, NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 610 000.

Senegal - Emergency assistance to vulnerable households at risk of food insecurity and/or malnutrition affected by climatic shocks and economic crisis

Objectives:	To protect, restore and strengthen the livelihoods of the most vulnerable rural, peri-urban and urban households affected by food insecurity, malnutrition, natural hazards, and/or loss of purchasing power.
Activities:	Expand dry season gardening activities to increase the revenue of 2 500 households (priority to women and young vegetable producer group members) in areas affected by floods in 2010; support the preparation of the 2011/12 agricultural campaign through the timely provision of agricultural and other income-generating inputs to 15 000 households affected by the 2010 floods or highly vulnerable as a result of recurrent climate and socio-economic shocks; promote the development of horticulture in urban and peri-urban areas among 5 000 households; promote an integrated approach to food security, livelihoods and nutrition, including a training component; train beneficiaries on improved vegetable production techniques, preservation and use of vegetables and underutilized foods and nutritional education, including organizational management, small business and marketing skills; provide training in the DRM framework and its application to crises as well as climate change effects, and on diversified cropping systems and soil and water conservation techniques; target remuneration for the construction of material inputs, such as vegetable preservation/drying material and shelter for livestock (cash-for-work) for 2 500 vulnerable households.
Beneficiaries:	175 000 people (including 50 000 children and 28 000 women).
Implementing partners:	Local NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 666 500.

Burkina Faso - Emergency assistance to vulnerable farmers at risk of malnutrition, victims of, and particularly exposed to, high food prices and climatic hazards

Objectives:	To reinforce the livelihoods of the most vulnerable farming households, at risk of malnutrition, through support to food production and income-generation, and a special training element aiming to increase disaster preparedness and resilience.
Activities:	Provide quality crop and vegetable seeds, tools and fertilizers; train beneficiaries on agricultural and livestock production, nutritional education, and DRM; and provide a livestock kit including animals, animal feed and veterinary services.
Beneficiaries:	175 000 people (including 25 000 vulnerable farming households).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic and Fisheries Resources, Ministry of Livestock, NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 7 880 000.

Togo - Rehabilitation and sustainable livelihoods assistance for rural populations affected by floods in the southern region

Objectives:	To improve the food security and income of flood-affected households.
Activities:	Distribute 52 500 kg of improved seeds and 750 000 kg of fertilizer to 5 000 affected households; train beneficiaries and provide technical support in the use of improved seeds and fertilizers; and provide support to the commercialization of production.
Beneficiaries:	25 000 people (5 000 households).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, the Technical Advice Support Institute, national NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 610 400.

Mauritania - Emergency assistance to the population (farmers and livestock owners) affected by food insecurity

Objectives:	To improve food and nutrition security by contributing to a solid livelihood foundation that enables the vulnerable population to mitigate threats and vulnerability.
Activities:	Contribute to meet cereal seed needs: sorghum seed varieties and cowpea seeds for 12 000 households; support vegetable production through provision of seeds, materials, and protective equipment (fencing) to 12 000 households; help meet the needs of 36 000 households (livestock owners) by providing multivitamins, various vaccines, syringes and medication against enterotoxemia; and adapt baseline and follow-up surveys, using nutrition tools, to the context of Mauritania.
Beneficiaries:	300 000 people (including 180 000 children and 60 000 women).
Implementing partners:	MDR, NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 200 000.

Mali - Assisting and reducing the vulnerability of populations affected by drought and food insecurity in the northeastern region

Objectives:	To protect livelihoods and improve food security, while encouraging the recovery of economic activities in the aftermath of crises.
Activities:	Diversify and create income-generating activities; provide agricultural inputs, fertilizers, vaccines and animal fodder; and monitor and evaluate activities.
Beneficiaries:	15 000 people (including 5 000 women).
Implementing partners:	Commissariat for Food Security, National Directorate of Animal Production and Industries, international and national NGOs and associations.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 800 000.

Regional - Strengthening regional-level food security information analysis and coordination capacity and improving livelihoods through agriculture-based emergency response

Objectives:	To reinforce regional and national capacity to better respond to food insecurity and malnutrition through improved situation analysis and coordinated, concerted and timely actions in support of the livelihoods of vulnerable populations.
Activities:	Formulate strategies for a concerted and effective response to severe food insecurity of vulnerable groups; reinforce collaboration and coordination with regional partners to ensure that food security and the agriculture sector are considered in all phases of crisis preparedness, response, rehabilitation and transition to development activities (DRM cycle); sensitize FAO country offices and FAO's partners at the country and regional levels using an integrated food security, livelihoods and nutrition approach, including training and the production of training materials; provide technical support to the development and use of early warning systems and methodologies that ensure timely and quality information and that better track the food security, nutrition and vulnerability situation in assisted countries; undertake assessments and evaluations of the food security and nutrition situation in order to provide information and analysis for appropriate response actions; strengthen the capacity of FAO's country offices to prepare for and respond to food security and agricultural emergencies through knowledge sharing, technical support and training; document and share lessons learned and best practices on prevention, preparedness and response to food security and agricultural emergencies; support the restoration of the livelihoods of vulnerable households through the provision of inputs and alternative activities (conservation agriculture, cash transfer/cash-for-work, and the transformation and commercialization of agricultural products) in those countries where gaps in current programmes are identified.
Beneficiaries:	Governments and UN partners, donors, NGOs and vulnerable rural households, including children who are malnourished or at risk of malnutrition and women who are pregnant or lactating.
Implementing partners:	National and regional institutions, international and local NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 3 600 000.

Regional - Life-saving emergency assistance to control diseases occurring at animal-human interface	
Objectives:	To protect the livelihoods of the vulnerable and public health through more effective control of priority animal diseases.
Activities:	Assist countries in the design and implementation of response activities to major animal disease outbreaks; reinforce early warning networks; provide material and equipment to the national veterinary services and laboratories; design biosecurity measures; support the development of communication material and undertake campaigns for public awareness; assist in assessing the impact of the target diseases on the local economies; and provide assistance to enhance local vaccine production capacity and ensure its quality control.
Beneficiaries:	1 500 000 rural households and stakeholders (including 400 000 livestock-keepers).
Implementing partners:	International, national and regional institutions, livestock sector organizations, NGOs and the concerned governments.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 2 000 000.

Regional - Regional emergency preparedness and response capacity development and support to humanitarian actors in West Africa

Objectives:	To reinforce the capacity of national actors and regional institutions while advocating for and demonstrating the value of emergency preparedness.
Activities:	Risk analysis and mapping; use of common assessment methodologies; define multihazard contingency plans; establish an early warning system for rapid and effective response; and integrate DRR and adaptation to climate change in the interventions.
Beneficiaries:	Governments, regional institutions (CILSS, ECOWAS), national and international organizations and UN agencies.
Implementing partners:	Regional Emergency Preparedness Task Force (FAO, IFRC, OCHA, OXFAM, UNICEF, UNHCR, WFP, WV).
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 154 000.



The latest available data indicates that almost 1.6 million people are food insecure.

WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

Background

The situation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is characterized by ongoing political stalemate, regular exposure to violence, continuing restrictions on access and movement of goods and people and persistent human rights violations – all factors leading to a protracted humanitarian crisis. Despite macro-economic stabilization, specific populations are still struggling to meet their basic needs, as their livelihoods remain under immense pressure. The latest available data indicate that almost 1.6 million people, or 38 percent of the population, are food insecure, with increasing exposure to chronic poverty for many and great concerns over longer-term prospects.

Restrictions on reconstruction material, exports and movement of people continue to hamper any meaningful economic revitalization, thereby making a substantial part of the population dependent on external aid. In the West Bank, socio-economic assessments indicate that food-insecure households are more likely to be refugees, particularly living in camps, and rural households whose subsistence depends on agriculture, female-headed and/or headed by someone who is unemployed. Similarly, in the Gaza Strip, food-insecure households are more likely to be female-headed, families deprived of assets as a result of the Israeli offensive at the end of 2008/early 2009 or the destruction of assets in the restricted areas, or those with chronically unemployed members.

Challenges facing food security

The main food security challenge faced by Palestinian households remains economic access to food in local markets, with a majority of food-insecure households spending over half their income on food. High market prices and lack of opportunities to secure employment and higher household incomes are maintaining many Palestinians in a state of entrenched food insecurity. This situation is compounded by poor food utilization, as a result of poor water, sanitation, hygiene, limited access to health care and declining quality of diet, and, to a lesser extent, food availability owing to obstacles to agricultural production, fisheries and food trade/market supplies.

Food insecurity is increasingly prevalent among households whose livelihoods depend on agricultural production (37 percent and 85 percent in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, respectively, which is higher than the local average figures). High operating costs, including water for irrigation and fodder, are placing additional pressure on agricultural livelihoods. In the West Bank, vast swaths of land and many agricultural roads require rehabilitation.

In the Gaza Strip, 178 000 people, or 12 percent of the population, are directly affected by access restrictions to land and fishing areas. Farmers with landholdings in these areas have reported that their income has been reduced to less than one-third of what it was in 2008, while many have given up farming altogether and opted for other work like rubble crushing or participation in the tunnel trade.

FAO response

Under given funding constraints, only 5 percent of the intended 222 934 persons targeted by the Agriculture Sector were reached through the 2010 CAP. Agriculture Sector activities involved the rehabilitation of greenhouses and open fields, distribution of animal feed and agricultural inputs for home gardens and backyard production units and repair of cisterns for water harvesting. Further efforts are required to restore and protect the livelihoods of the most vulnerable farmers, fishers and herders, especially in the less accessible and deprived areas.

In 2011, FAO will focus on coordination and information sharing efforts and the development of common approaches on beneficiary inclusion in planning and implementation, and in gender equality programming. FAO will support priority interventions in the agriculture, livestock and fisheries sectors to reduce vulnerability and increase farmers', herders' and fishers' household resilience to shocks (e.g. drought, animal disease, price fluctuations, etc.). To this effect, project proposals include support to home gardening (particularly important for women-headed households), small-scale aquaculture farming, livestock production in the most marginalized areas and agriculture-based activities specifically targeted for conflict-affected schoolchildren. In order to optimize the use of existing water resources and alleviate water shortages, FAO will focus on the repair of water reservoirs (e.g. irrigation water systems, groundwater wells and rainwater harvesting cisterns) and support best practices in water management, especially in the most drought-prone areas.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 12 776 000

Mitigation of household food insecurity through backyard food production activities targeting vulnerable women and youth in the West Bank and Gaza Strip	
Objectives:	To mitigate household food insecurity in the West Bank and Gaza Strip through emergency support to backyard food production and to support income-generating opportunities for women and youth to protect and enhance their livelihoods.
Activities:	Provide in-kind and technical support to vulnerable families to enable them to continue/establish backyard food production through provision of production inputs, such as vegetable seeds and fertilizers, ewes and goats, rabbit units, chicken units, small-scale aquaculture equipment, roof-top gardens for urban homes, beehives and kitchen tools for processing home-grown foods; support vulnerable family households with inputs to increase resilience to water shortages (i.e. rainwater collection cisterns and grey wastewater treatment units); provide necessary training and technical know-how to improve access to local food markets; assist vulnerable youth through Junior Farmer Field and Life School activities to enhance local capacities and meet the educational and health needs and priorities of Palestinian youth.
Beneficiaries:	2 400 households (including 2 400 women and 9 600 children).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Youth and Sport, grassroot organizations and women's associations in the targeted areas.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 2 890 000.

Emergency assistance to protect the endangered livelihoods of dairy-dependent families in the Gaza Strip

Objectives:	To protect the livelihoods of vulnerable small-scale male and female dairy producers and employees in the Gaza Strip, safeguard the food security of poor families and increase domestic production of protein-rich food in the Gaza Strip.
Activities:	Support basic production capacities of selected female-headed households through the provision of livestock and related training and equipment; improve genetic quality and milk yields through the resumption of artificial insemination services for small-scale dairy stockholders; provide high-protein fodder and feed concentrate and improve domestic fodder production through intensive dry-feed fodder systems; distribute high-quality veterinary medicines and Californian Mastitis testing kits to improve milk quality; and provide dairy and pasteurization materials and technical support for improved sanitation of dairy production.
Beneficiaries:	550 households (including 550 women and 2 200 children).
Implementing partners:	Gaza Dairy Farmers' Association, women's associations.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 643 500.

Rapid mitigation of the livelihood crisis of small-scale farmers, fishers and aquaculture producers in the Gaza Strip through emergency aquaculture interventions

Objectives:	To increase the resilience of impoverished fishers and farmers by providing alternative sources of income; safeguard the livelihoods of aquaculture producers; and increase the availability of affordable protein in the Gaza Strip.
Activities:	Digging and stocking 100 new 120 m ³ fish ponds, each to be shared between one farming and one fishing household, coupled with: provision of related equipment and fish feed, training in aquaculture techniques and marketing and connecting the fish ponds to irrigation networks of nearby fields; provide feed, fingerlings and training to existing aquaculture producers (with particular emphasis on women); and provide in-kind support for fodder production to improve the resilience of aquaculture livelihoods.
Beneficiaries:	400 households (including 400 women and 1 600 children).
Implementing partners:	Local NGOs, cooperatives, farmers' associations.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 588 500.

Emergency interventions to protect threatened livelihoods of poor and small-scale farmers in Seam Zones, Area C, vulnerable pockets of rural Area B and the Gaza Strip

Objectives:	To protect threatened livelihoods of small-scale farmers in the Seam Zones, Area C, vulnerable pockets of rural Area B and the Gaza Strip through emergency repair of damaged open field farms, greenhouses and orchards and to improve management of agricultural assets, irrigation water and pest protection.
Activities:	Repair greenhouses, including the provision of plastic sheeting, proof nets and double door systems; provide in-kind and technical support to restore open fields and orchards (provision of plastic mulch, seed and seedlings, organic fertilizers, insect traps, agricultural tools, new varieties of rootstocks [and/or grafting] and related training, repair water harvesting, storage units [cisterns] and irrigation networks) for small-scale farmers in rural Areas B (such villages as northwest Jerusalem, Tubas area, Nablus and Jenin), Area C (Tubas, Tammoun, Jenin, Nablus and Bethlehem), Seam Zones (Qalqilia and Tulkarem) and the Gaza Strip; and provide emergency technical support in IPM and good agricultural practices for small-scale farmers, particularly women.
Beneficiaries:	3 100 households (including 3 100 women and 12 400 children).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, women's and men's farming associations and agricultural NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 3 000 000.

Emergency support to endangered livelihoods dependent on livestock in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

Objectives:	To protect the endangered livelihoods of livestock-holding families in Area C of the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip through the provision of emergency in-kind and technical support to prevent further erosion of their productive capacity and asset base.
Activities:	Assist livestock-holding families through emergency distribution of animal feed, medicine and veterinary kits, cistern repair and/or construction, and re-introduction of artificial insemination for improved livestock productivity and water availability; provide veterinary services and vaccination programmes to herders that lack access to these basic services; increase local livestock feed production through rangeland rehabilitation, including the introduction of drought-tolerant shrubs; provide training on improved herd management practices, including hygienic practices to improve food safety and targeted training for youth; support the role of livestock-holders' associations in protecting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable herders; and support small-scale income-generating livestock activities, especially for women dairy producers and households with a large number of children.
Beneficiaries:	3 220 households (including 3 220 women and 12 880 children).
Implementing partners:	Palestinian Ministry of Agriculture, women's and men's farming associations and agricultural NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 3 000 000.

Quick impact interventions to alleviate water shortages among vulnerable farming and herding households to stabilize their livelihoods and strengthen resilience

Objectives:	To protect threatened agricultural livelihoods and strengthen male- and female-headed households' resilience to water shortages and enhance the overall food security of vulnerable households.
Activities:	Repair and/or establish rainwater harvesting cisterns in selected areas of the West Bank to support vulnerable farming households in orchard production and ensure herding households have enough water for their animals; increase water availability for irrigation by improving water storage (e.g. through repair of water reservoirs and groundwater wells) and providing training in water management; provide grey wastewater treatment units to support the home gardening activities of vulnerable farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; and provide in-kind and technical support for the introduction of drought-tolerant shrubs in selected areas of the West Bank to increase the availability of local animal fodder and make the best use of scarce and costly water resources.
Beneficiaries:	740 households (including 740 women and 2 960 children).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 600 000.

Enhancing evidence-based planning, monitoring and effective coordination of emergency response in food security and agriculture

Objectives:	To enhance information and analysis of priority interventions for sector-wide emergency food security and agriculture interventions.
Activities:	Analyse socio-economic and food security indicators, determinants and trends and estimates of food intakes using income and expenditure data and national agricultural statistics; address key information gaps to inform emergency livelihood protection interventions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip; provide sex- and age-disaggregated socio-economic and food security indicators and related resilience analysis to improve sector-level gender-responsive programming; ensure evidence-based stakeholder consultations at central and decentralized levels to verify and complement findings; disseminate updated knowledge on agriculture and food security among national and international actors; and improve information sharing and linkages between the Palestinian Authority, national and international organizations and various sector/subsector thematic working groups to properly address and coordinate emergency interventions addressing food security and agriculture.
Beneficiaries:	West Bank and Gaza Strip population.
Implementing partners:	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, research centres.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 760 000.

Improving access to high-quality alternative learning for the children in Gaza by rehabilitating Gaza's only agriculture secondary school

Objectives:	To increase access to, and infrastructure and equipment for, alternative agriculture-based learning opportunities for conflict-affected children in Gaza.
Activities:	Provision of alternative agriculture-based learning/teaching opportunities for conflict-affected children and teachers through activities such as upgrading school food-processing and dairy facilities, repair of small livestock and poultry units, provision of beehives and beekeeping equipment, repair of aquaculture ponds and greenhouses, clearing and planting of school open field land and provision of training in agricultural techniques, processing and marketing; provision of age- and gender-appropriate school infrastructure and basic classroom teaching material for boys and girls; and re-introduction of the school bus service, which will especially benefit girls who miss out on education opportunities due to lack of appropriate transportation services and vulnerable children in the southern governorates of the Gaza Strip (Rafah and Khan Younis).
Beneficiaries:	225 students (40 women and 185 children).
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 294 000.

Agriculture is the main source of livelihood for more than two-thirds of the population.



Background

Yemen has suffered from internal conflicts and clashes for several years, resulting in severe disruptions of services, lack of security and a large number of IDPs. The outbreak of fighting in August 2009 in the north between Government forces and members of the opposition group, Houthi, in the Governorate of Sa'ada presented the most serious internal security threat to the country and triggered the displacement of over 320 000 people within Sa'ada and its neighbouring governorates.

Persons internally displaced by conflict in northern Yemen, as well as refugees from the Horn of Africa, continue to rely entirely on humanitarian agencies for survival. The dire situation is further compounded by climate change, water scarcity, population growth, gender disparities, widespread unemployment, low levels of education and general insecurity. These factors have resulted in a very vulnerable population with high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. According to the May 2010 WFP Comprehensive Food Security Survey (CFSS), 7.2 million Yemenis are food insecure.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

While a large majority of Yemen's mostly rural population relies on agriculture for their livelihoods, less than 3 percent of the country is arable land. The small fraction of arable land is becoming rapidly depleted due to over-use, land erosion and human expansion, which puts additional pressure on already impoverished and vulnerable communities.

The rural population in Yemen accounts for about 85 percent of the total population, of which the vast majority earn their livelihood from agriculture, including both crop and livestock production. Although agriculture contributes to only 15 percent of the national GDP, it employs over half the labour force and is the main source of livelihood for more than two-thirds of the population. Activities such as beekeeping, petty trading, including selling of qat, or even the sale of pump water by land owners are some other sources of income for rural communities.

Agricultural communities have suffered hardships, which have severely affected rural livelihoods. In the conflict-affected areas of the north, damage and destruction of agricultural equipment and crops have significantly impacted on the income of farming households. Although Yemen has received a good amount of rainfall in the past months, this will not be sufficient to ensure full recovery of harvest potential.

Yemen relies heavily on imported food items, importing 90 percent of wheat requirements and 100 percent of rice. As 97 percent of poor rural households are net food buyers, high food prices are one of the determining factors of

household food insecurity; for they continue to erode the purchasing power of poor households and contribute to a vicious cycle of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. All the while, the Government's ability to provide basic services has been challenged by declining oil production and prices.

FAO response

In 2011, FAO aims to protect livelihoods and reduce acute malnutrition by improving the food security status of refugees, IDPs and other vulnerable groups and communities whose food security has been adversely affected by shocks. Furthermore, emergency food and agricultural assistance will be provided to save essential agricultural assets and to maintain livelihoods, nutrition and food security in the rural communities.

Responding to these critical levels of food insecurity, the FAO co-led Food Security and Agriculture Cluster will provide emergency seasonal assistance to the more than 1.8 million severely food-insecure people in targeted districts in the 14 governorates where the CFSS highlights that over 10 percent of the population is suffering from severe food insecurity. In these areas, food assistance will supplement the Government's social safety net system.

With donor support, FAO will also provide emergency food and nutrition support and targeted seasonal food assistance to displaced populations, distribute seeds, fertilizers and agro-chemicals to crop farming families and ensure that emergency veterinary health care is provided to livestock-hosting families.



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 5 626 315

Emergency recovery and support to flood-affected farming households through provision of livestock feed, veterinary drugs and medicines	
Objectives:	To provide recovery support to help sustain the livelihoods of the affected rural farming households in Hadramout and to minimize dependency on food and other humanitarian assistance; and protect livestock from increased vulnerability to diseases and high mortality through the provision of primary veterinary services and supplementary animal feed and concentrates.
Activities:	Procure and distribute animal feed, concentrate feed (barley, wheat bran and salt) or feed blocks, necessary feed supplements, as well as veterinary drugs and medicine; and provide animal health care treatments, including internal and external parasite infection control and treatment of respiratory tract infection, digestive system diseases, scabies, <i>peste des petits ruminants</i> , smallpox, brucellosis, Old World screwworm.
Beneficiaries:	960 flood-affected vulnerable farming households (including 336 women and 288 children).
Implementing partners:	MoAI.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 770 000.

Support to displaced families willing to return and conflict affected communities in the south-western districts of Sa'ada Governorate

Objectives:	To support the process of revitalizing agricultural production in the conflict-affected area and ensure food security and creation of income for both returning displaced families and resource-poor farming families, that could not or chose not to escape from the combat zones.
Activities:	Provide agricultural inputs; provide beehives and bees; and assist in the restoration of farming terraces and water-harvesting systems.
Beneficiaries:	2 000 returnee IDP households and 1 000 non-IDP native farmers (including 1 050 women and 900 children) and veterinary assistance to 200 000 head of livestock.
Implementing partners:	MoAI, SFR.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 727 220.

Emergency and recovery support to flood-affected farming households through the provision of seeds and fertilizers

Objectives:	To mitigate the impact of floods in Hadramout Governorate; to support the recovery of the crop production cycle; and sustain the livelihoods of flood-affected rural farming households.
Activities:	Purchase and distribute cereal, locally produced vegetable seeds of suitable varieties and fertilizers to vulnerable farming households and in flood-affected areas of Hadramout Governorate.
Beneficiaries:	2 832 flood-affected vulnerable farming households (including 990 women and 850 children).
Implementing partners:	MoAI.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 795 000.

Support to displaced livestock keeping families and their host communities in Hajjah Governorate to sustain food security and for facilitating the return process

Objectives:	To improve food security and the creation of income for livestock-keeping IDPs and respective host communities; support the safeguarding of IDP's productive assets as a means to facilitate the return process.
Activities:	Provide and distribute animal feed; carry out preventive vaccination and treatments; provide shadow shelters to the most vulnerable IDPs, considering the high temperatures during summer in project locations due to their low elevation.
Beneficiaries:	2 000 most vulnerable IDPs and 1 000 host-community families owning livestock (including 1 050 women and 900 children) and veterinary assistance to 200 000 head of livestock.
Implementing partners:	MoAI, Directorate of Agriculture/Animal Health and Veterinary Services.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 900 630.

Support to crop production and income generation for displaced families and their host communities in Hajjah Governorate to sustain food security and for facilitating the return process

Objectives:	To enhance crop production and the income-generation capacity of IDPs and their host communities and strengthen household food security by providing emergency agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers and basic farm tools for crop production; and facilitate capacity of IDP families to return to their places of origin.
Activities:	Procure and distribute agricultural inputs and other production-related implements for 2 000 beneficiaries; procure and distribute honey beehives and bees (for 400 IDP and host farming households); and provide demonstrations on improved water-harvesting techniques for rainfed cropping.
Beneficiaries:	2 400 IDP households and host farming communities (including 840 women and 720 children).
Implementing partners:	MoAI, Department of Agriculture Hajjah.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 658 845.

Support to conflict-affected and displaced livestock-keeping families in Amran Governorate to sustain food security and for facilitating the return process

Objectives:	To improve food security and income generation for livestock-keeping IDPs and respective host communities; and safeguard the productive assets of IDPs in order to facilitate their return to their places of origin.
Activities:	Procure and distribute animal feed, necessary feed supplements as well as veterinary drugs, medicines and consumables for 2 500 livestock-owning households; and carry out preventive vaccination and treatments for 150 000 head of livestock.
Beneficiaries:	2 500 most vulnerable IDP livestock households in ten target districts (including 875 women and 750 children) and veterinary assistance to 150 000 head of livestock.
Implementing partners:	DAHQ.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 774 620.



One in three children in Zimbabwe is chronically malnourished.

ZIMBABWE

Background

The recent stabilizing of the political situation in Zimbabwe, following post-election violence in 2008, has allowed for modest gains in humanitarian activities. Joint efforts between the Inclusive Government, formed in February 2009, and aid partners have resulted in improvements in food security, better delivery of social services and the prevention and containment of disease outbreaks.

Although there has been progress over the past two years, significant humanitarian needs remain. One in three children in Zimbabwe is chronically malnourished and nearly 12 000 die each year due to malnutrition-related illness. An estimated 1.7 million people will face severe food insecurity during the peak hunger period of January to March 2011. In addition, there are numerous challenges related to outbreaks of cholera, which killed over 4 000 people in 2008–2009, lack of safe drinking water for one-third of the country, an estimated unemployment rate of 60 percent, and increases in maternal and child mortality.

The introduction of foreign currencies as legal tender has contained the unprecedented levels of inflation that Zimbabwe experienced in 2008 and facilitated economic growth of between 2 and 4 percent in 2010.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The agriculture sector is the backbone of Zimbabwe's economy and provides a livelihood for the vast majority of its population. Since 2000, agricultural productivity and output have fallen significantly as a result of periodic droughts, economic and political constraints and diseases, particularly the HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Following a significant increase in the main cereal harvest from 0.5 million tonnes in 2008 to 1.5 million tonnes in 2009, recorded production stagnated in 2010, largely due to a prolonged dry spell and an uneven distribution of rainfall. Massive emigration has kept the population steady for the past decade in spite of natural growth, which has maintained the annual cereal requirement at approximately 2 million tonnes. Zimbabwe has experienced an average annual cereal deficit of 700 000 tonnes over the past five years. Although the total land area currently cultivated in the country has increased by more than 400 000 hectares (28 percent) since 2000, agricultural productivity has decreased significantly over the same period. The near collapse of the livestock industry has made it difficult to deliver animal health services to the estimated 52 percent of rural Zimbabweans who own cattle.

The agriculture sector continues to face many challenges for the coming years. Inputs are costly and in insufficient supply, making them inaccessible to most communal farmers. The Government's capacity for providing extension and training support is limited. There are also labour shortages in the smallholder agriculture sector as a result of emigration and the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Priority needs in the sector include: access to agricultural inputs and

extension services; improved productivity and diversification, coupled with improvements in market linkages; and the strengthening of coordination mechanisms and early warning systems.

Cluster response

The Zimbabwe CAP 2011 has adopted a cluster-based approach to provide the strategic focus and flexibility needed to identify adequate responses and build linkages with other activities in the country.

FAO aims to support increased food production and crop diversity through the provision of market-based assistance to vulnerable farmers in the form of inputs and extension services. Efforts will also be made to increase livestock productivity through the improvement of productive and marketing systems and the provision of animal health services.

FAO, as the lead agency of the agriculture sector, has positioned itself to assist national and international organizations and institutions working in Zimbabwe through the provision of a range of services relating to coordination and early warning systems that will include a comprehensive agriculture and food security monitoring system, the carrying out of national crop surveys and the implementation of small pilot projects throughout the country.



PROPOSALS: EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 25 297 088

Provision of basic agricultural inputs and extension support to smallholder farmers in the communal sector	
Objectives:	To increase the food security of smallholder farmers through the provision of inputs, extension support and the use of improved crop management practices.
Activities:	Target geographical areas (provinces, districts, wards), based on vulnerability assessments; identify, verify and register beneficiaries; design and implement an extension support programme for assisted farmers in collaboration with stakeholders, AGRITEX and farmers' unions; design and implement a market value chain support programme for farmers; monitor programme continuously, throughout the season, to both control implementation and assess impact at household level; and conduct harvest assessments for the assisted farmers.
Beneficiaries:	100 000 farming households.
Implementing partners:	AGRITEX, institutions of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, private sector stakeholders, and NGOs in the Agriculture Cluster.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 19 060 897.

Increasing livestock productivity through improved production systems, strengthened marketing systems, and the provision of animal health services aimed at reducing livestock mortality

Objectives:	To launch smallholder farmers into the cash economy and replenish lost disposable assets for vulnerable rural communities through the promotion of small livestock production (poultry, goats and rabbits) and the development of sustainable production models.
Activities:	Develop small stock production models; implement selected production models; implement a comprehensive animal health services programme in ten selected districts; procure veterinary care drugs/equipment and implement a general veterinary care programme; and produce and distribute extension materials.
Beneficiaries:	5 000 000 farmers (including 1 000 000 smallholder farmers).
Implementing partners:	AGRITEX, Department of Veterinary Services, and NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 2 808 397.

Strengthening coordination mechanisms and early warning systems

Objectives:	To provide the agriculture sector with appropriate coordination services to ensure consistency among interventions and produce and disseminate accurate, timely and independent information on agriculture and food security to be used as a basis for programming and inform policy.
Activities:	Upscale coverage of existing agriculture and food security monitoring system to cover all districts in the country; implement national surveys such as the first and second round of the National Crop Assessments and the Zimbabwe Vulnerable Assessment Committee; implement the IPC; and initiate small pilot projects in areas/ sectors identified by the technical working groups.
Beneficiaries:	150 institutions.
Implementing partners:	The Ministry of Agriculture, AGRITEX, UN agencies, NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 1 125 397.

Improving crop productivity and commercialization in the smallholder farming sector

Objectives:	To support farmers in achieving food and nutrition security through increased crop productivity; and improve their income base through the establishment of market linkages and the promotion of diversified crop production.
Activities:	Geographical and household targeting; development of specific crop production models; identification of implementing partners; procurement of materials and inputs; implementation of a training programme for extension officers and farmers; and implement selected production models.
Beneficiaries:	100 000 farming households.
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2011.
Funds requested:	USD 2 302 397.



**Preparing for, and responding to,
food and agricultural threats and emergencies**

www.fao.org/emergencies