

# THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



# 2012

## CÔTE D'IVOIRE





The Appeal for Côte d'Ivoire was launched globally on the 14th December 2011 as part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP).

For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2012 CAP, please go to [www.fao.org/emergencies](http://www.fao.org/emergencies).

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# FOREWORD

Every year, the plight and needs of many of the world's most vulnerable people are described in the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). This year's CAP spans 18 countries<sup>1</sup> and outlines needs across key sectors.

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

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

## Stepping up to the challenge

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

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

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

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

## Adapting programming to best fit needs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **Building on local institutions**

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

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

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

### **Thinking about outcomes**

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

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

## Short-term funding leads to short-term results

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

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

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

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

Laurent Thomas  
Assistant Director-General  
Technical Cooperation Department

# 2011 IN REVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

## FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

1 January to 30 November 2011

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

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

**THE FAO COMPONENT** 2012  
OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

**CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

# CÔTE D'IVOIRE

**Côte d'Ivoire is in a fragile state of recovery, following a decade of political instability and social unrest.** In 2011, the post-electoral crisis caused escalations in violence and displacement. Approximately 187 000 people are internally displaced and nearly 184 000 have fled to neighbouring countries. The political crisis has exacerbated already high levels of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. Humanitarian needs are most acute in western, central-western and southwestern areas of the country.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**Lack of access to land, seeds and other agricultural inputs continues to severely constrain agricultural production.** Years of insecurity have depleted the means of rural families to provide for themselves. Food insecurity affects nearly one in three rural households. In particular, 66 percent have decreased their food intake, 59 percent have reduced their number of meals per day, and 14 percent have gone several days without eating. Acute malnutrition affects around 19 000 of Côte d'Ivoire's children.

Poor households are spending nearly three-quarters of their income on food. A 35 percent increase in food prices since July 2011 has furthered the hardship of these families. Price hikes have pushed agricultural inputs beyond the reach of farmers – including a 20 percent rise in the cost of fertilizer.

Access to land and markets has also been a major challenge due to conflict. During the 2011 rainy season, farmers cultivated reduced plots because they were unable to access seeds (of the appropriate quantity and quality). This affected 62 percent of farmers and decreased their crop production. In 2011, the lean season began earlier than usual, which left people with less food for longer period of time.

## FAO response

**In 2012, FAO seeks to restore the agriculture-based livelihoods of people affected by conflict, and will focus nutrition activities on households with malnourished children.**

Planned livelihood recovery activities include the provision of agricultural kits (e.g. rice, maize and vegetable seeds, fertilizers and farming tools), combined with training in improved production practices.

Efforts to improve the diet of malnourished families and to prevent malnutrition relapse include food diversification, small-scale vegetable production, as well as training on horticulture, good nutrition practices and the use of fresh produce in cooking. These activities will target feeding centres, community health workers, mothers of malnourished children, and pregnant and nursing women.

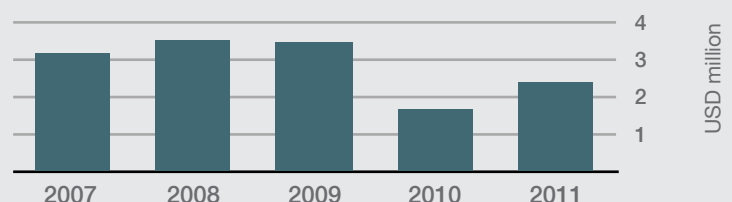
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 19 737 800
- Human Development Index Rank: 170/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 38%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



Additional support will be channeled through unconditional cash transfers for the poorest families, as well as cash-for-work opportunities. FAO will also help to strengthen income generation in areas such as animal husbandry, agroprocessing and marketing, focusing on youth and households headed by women.

As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster with WFP, FAO seeks funding to improve the coordination of nutrition and food security interventions and strengthen the technical capacity of partners in the sector. Early warning and analysis tools – such as the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification and Dynamic Atlas surveys – will be used to strengthen analysis of needs, including comprehensive information focusing on gender.



## PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 6 617 321

### Strengthening support mechanisms for coordination and the collection, analysis and dissemination of food security information during the post-crisis reconstruction period

Objectives:	To ensure greater coordination of actors involved in food and nutrition security interventions in the most vulnerable areas through use of analysis and early warning tools (e.g. the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification, the Dynamic Atlas, surveys and assessments); and to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders to sustainably manage these tools.
Activities:	Organize meetings of the Food Security Cluster and Sectoral Group on Food and Nutrition Security; organize ad hoc rapid surveys, joint monitoring missions, and crop and needs assessments; organize training workshops on the use of the Dynamic Atlas; participate in joint assessments of food and nutrition security; coordinate updating of the Strategic and Operational Response Plan on Food and Nutrition Security initiated by the government and partners; launch and disseminate early warning notes and documents for advocacy; organize capacity development workshops/sessions for the sustainable management of the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification and the Dynamic Atlas, promoting gender awareness in food security and disaster risk management among national partners.
Beneficiaries:	45 organizations, members of the Food Security Cluster, the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification and the Dynamic Atlas.
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 563 001</b>

### Support the sustainable food security, livelihoods and reintegration of rural households affected by the post-election crisis in Côte d'Ivoire

Objectives:	To improve the food security and rebuild the livelihoods of rural populations made vulnerable by the post-election crisis.
Activities:	Distribute crop and vegetable kits (e.g. seeds, fertilizer and tools); train vulnerable households on good farming practices, managing farmers' organizations and marketing; rehabilitate lowland areas; and develop income-generating activities (livestock, agroprocessing and farming) and cash-for-work activities.
Beneficiaries:	348 000 vulnerable people (including 209 000 women).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 5 396 966</b>

## Support the prevention of malnutrition and implementation of integrated nutrition education programmes in western and northern Côte d'Ivoire

Objectives:	To improve the diet of vulnerable households affected by malnutrition and prevent malnutrition relapse through training in nutrition education, food hygiene, cooking and production techniques for home gardening.
Activities:	Identify beneficiaries according to defined vulnerability criteria; train staff of nutrition and coaching centres; establish income-generating activities at the centres; establish demonstration gardens; support women's groups to create their own home gardens; train women's groups on cooking techniques, food hygiene and nutrition education; distribute agricultural inputs (e.g. vegetable seeds, tools and sprayers); conduct outreach activities on nutrition for men and fathers of malnourished children; and conduct monitoring and evaluation.
Beneficiaries:	4 350 vulnerable people.
Gender marker:	2b - The project is designed to advance gender equality (including 4 000 women).
Funds requested:	<b>USD 657 354</b>



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