

# THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

2012

DJIBOUTI







The Appeal for Djibouti 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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Page 7: FAO/Djibouti Field Team

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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.

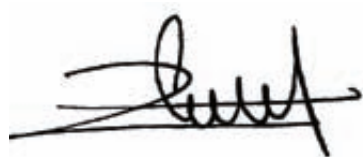
In Afghanistan, steps have already been taken to link food assistance, cash-based and agriculture support activities with a nutrition response to ensure that adequate household dietary intake and food consumption levels are met. Food security and agricultural interventions are closely aligned with programmes 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

**DJIBOUTI**

# DJIBOUTI

**Drought is nothing new in Djibouti – since 2007, rainfall levels have been less than 75 percent of the average.** However, the impact of the 2010/11 drought has been particularly severe, directly threatening the lives of the country's most vulnerable people. Djibouti is experiencing its sixth consecutive year of rainfall deficit and fifth year of drought. Food and water resources are depleted, and household coping mechanisms are nearly exhausted. From June to September 2011, over 3 000 new refugees arrived from Somalia, bringing the total number in the country to over 20 000 people, and placing even more pressure on already limited resources.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**The current drought has left almost one-quarter of Djibouti's population – around 210 000 people – in need of assistance.** Over half live in rural areas.

Livestock rearing is the main livelihood activity for 80 percent of rural households. In recent years, herds have been decimated – in some areas, goat herds have been reduced to just 24 percent of their 2003/04 numbers, and milk yields have fallen to 45 percent of 2003/04 production levels. This is due mainly to depleted resources, such as water and pastures, as a result of insufficient rains.

Pastoral families are increasingly facing difficulty in feeding themselves, let alone their livestock, as staple food prices have risen by up to 200 percent in some areas, severely curtailing household purchasing power.

In the southeast of the country, above-normal *Heys/Dara* rains (October to March) are expected to have a positive effect on pasture and water availability. However, there is a risk that rains will increase outbreaks of livestock disease. Large-scale animal migrations to coastal grazing areas are likely, with resulting high concentrations of livestock that could contribute to the spread of disease. With veterinary services not widely available and animal health workers constrained by limited vaccines and equipment, livestock mortality rates may rise.

Crop production is limited and meets only 3 percent of national food requirements. Erratic rains and limited access to agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizers and irrigation materials) have exacerbated already low production, and the number of cultivated plots has fallen significantly.

With over 90 percent of the country's food imported, Djibouti is extremely vulnerable to fluctuations in global markets. In 2011, increasing staple food prices undermined families' coping mechanisms. Prices are likely to continue to rise owing to export bans in Ethiopia as a result of the drought. A hike in the price of rice is also anticipated due to increased costs in exporting countries, such as Thailand.

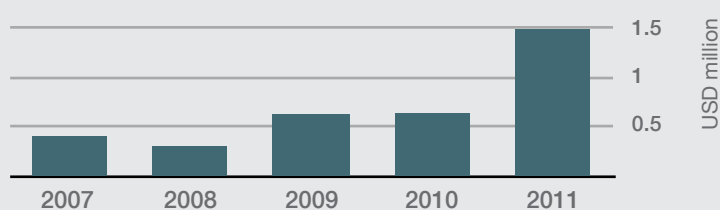
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 888 716
- Human Development Index Rank: 165/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 74%
- Recent emergencies: drought.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures





## FAO's response

### **Efforts to sustainably reduce chronic food insecurity and rebuild the livelihoods of rural households are central to the drought response in Djibouti.**

By rehabilitating water infrastructure and distributing irrigation equipment, FAO is seeking to improve access to water for human and livestock populations. Support to crop and fodder production will include the distribution of essential inputs, such as tools and drought-tolerant seeds, reinforced by training on conservation agriculture and irrigation. Cash-for-work activities will rapidly inject cash into drought-hit communities.

Refugee and host communities will also benefit from the establishment of small-scale fodder and vegetable gardens. Alternative livelihoods will be promoted through microfinance and poultry farming. FAO will also promote afforestation in Ali Sabehe region, particularly around the Ali-Addé refugee camp, through sustainable wood production for charcoal use to provide a reliable supply of fuel in the camp, as well as a source of income for camp residents and the host community. Urban gardening will be introduced to enhance the food security of pastoralists who have abandoned their livelihoods and migrated to urban centres. Women-headed households will receive particular attention as they represent 37 percent of food-insecure households in urban areas.

FAO also seeks to improve animal health through a nationwide vaccination campaign, as well as by providing community animal health workers and the Ministry of Agriculture with vital veterinary drugs. Community animal health workers and agropastoralists will be trained on animal health and enhanced livestock production. Destocking and restocking will target households whose herds were hit hardest by the drought.

As co-lead with WFP of the Food Security Cluster, FAO will continue to improve information collection and dissemination, as well as introduce the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification tool for food security monitoring and analysis.



## PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 7 850 000

Increasing agricultural production to combat food insecurity in Djibouti	
Objectives:	To achieve a sustainable increase in agricultural production by enhancing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in rural areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond to the effects of drought; and to strengthen coordination and implementation capacity in the agriculture sector for the drought response.
Activities:	Distribute agricultural inputs (e.g. drought-tolerant seeds and tools); train agropastoralists on improved dryland crop production (e.g. conservation agriculture and irrigation), livelihood diversification and resilience through farmer field schools; provide fodder to livestock affected by lack of pasture; rehabilitate and establish agricultural infrastructure to inject cash into rural economies through cash-for-work; promote urban gardening among pastoralists who have given up their livelihoods and migrated to urban centres, with focus on women-headed households; strengthen food security coordination mechanisms by establishing standards for assistance and technical support; promote nutrition and food security for refugees and host communities through small-scale vegetable and fodder production; provide seeds and planting materials adapted to the harsh conditions of refugee camps; promote afforestation through sustainable wood production for charcoal as a reliable source of fuel and income for refugees and host communities; develop agricultural and agropastoral infrastructure in refugee camps and host communities and protect the environment through cash-for-work; train refugees and host communities on conservation agriculture and irrigation through farmer/pastoral field schools; enhance women's active role in decision-making; and establish school gardens, with equal participation of girls and boys.
Beneficiaries:	7 400 households (including 26 640 women and 31 080 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 650 000</b>

## Sustainable increase in livestock production by reinforcing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in pastoral areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of drought

Objectives:	To achieve a sustainable increase in livestock production by reinforcing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in pastoral areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of drought; and to strengthen coordination and implementation capacity in the livestock sector for the drought response.
Activities:	Conduct a livestock census and vaccinate livestock; support the community animal health workers' network by supplying their regional counterparts and the Ministry of Agriculture with veterinary micronutrients and medicines; train animal health workers to strengthen animal health systems; train pastoralists and agropastoralists on animal health and improved animal production techniques through pastoralist field schools; destock or restock animals, as necessary; strengthen food security coordination by establishing standards for assistance and technical support to Cluster partners; introduce livestock programmes in refugee camps through microfinance and other mechanisms, including diversifying livelihood opportunities (e.g. small livestock production [goats, poultry] and increasing milk production); develop agropastoral infrastructure in refugee camps and host communities through cash-for-work schemes to increase food security and stimulate micro-economies in camps and host communities; and organize training on small-scale livestock production through pastoralist field schools.
Beneficiaries:	20 000 pastoralist households (including 72 000 women, the elderly, HIV/AIDS-affected households and 84 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 550 000</b>

## Strengthening national food security information systems for coordinated, informed action and increasing access to water for nomadic and agropastoral communities to promote food security and safeguard livelihood assets in response to the drought crisis

Objectives:	To increase access to water for drought-affected nomadic and agropastoral communities through improved water point management; improve water catchments in communities with no access to groundwater; strengthen the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification; support national and regional food security information collection, analysis and dissemination; and strengthen coordination and implementation capacity for pastoral programming and improved drought response.
Activities:	Rehabilitate water points and establish underground cisterns; establish and train water committees; sensitize communities about the planned training programme, in line with the strategy agreed by the WASH Cluster's Water Availability Subgroup; distribute irrigation and water harvesting equipment to increase access to safe water; consolidate and strengthen food security coordination mechanisms by reinforcing the secretariat and establishing an information management unit; support the design of a flexible and sustainable data collection and monitoring system (including gender-disaggregated data), feeding information to the Cluster and Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification; test the system using prioritized indicators; further institutionalize the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification; and build the capacity of government counterparts and partners engaged in food security and disaster risk reduction.
Beneficiaries:	20 000 pastoralist and agropastoralist households (including 70 000 women and 80 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 650 000</b>





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