

# THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

2012

LIBERIA





The Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) was launched globally on the 14th December 2011.  
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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Information for this brochure mostly originates from OCHA's '2012 Humanitarian Appeals' documentation.

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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 stylized flourish at the end.

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

**LIBERIA**

# LIBERIA

**The influx of refugees fleeing violence in Côte d'Ivoire continues to impact the lives and livelihoods of some of Liberia's most vulnerable populations.** An estimated 64 percent of Liberians live below the absolute poverty line and, among the extremely poor, 73 percent of households are headed by women. Most of the refugees – 50 000 of whom arrived between April and August 2011 alone – came without any belongings and relied entirely on the support of Liberian host communities to meet their basic needs. The improving socio-political and security situation in Côte d'Ivoire in the second half of 2011 prompted the return of an estimated 131 000 refugees to their homes. However, many remain in Liberia – about 34 000 in local communities and over 35 000 in camps and relocation villages.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**Chronic malnutrition in Liberia remains among the highest in the world at almost 42 percent.** The four counties receiving the refugees were already among the most food insecure in Liberia prior to the refugee influx, with worryingly high food insecurity levels (82.5 percent in River Gee, 72.5 percent in Maryland, 32 percent in Nimba and 42 percent in Grand Gedah).

Despite the importance of agriculture to the livelihoods of most Liberians, the sector is constrained by poor road infrastructure, lack of access to quality inputs (seeds and tools), weak market linkages, ongoing ethno-political tension and cross-border population movements, land conflicts and poor farming techniques.

Women play a critical role in agriculture in both Liberia and Côte d'Ivoire – in 2010, 68.8 percent of all economically-active women in Liberia were farmers and 45 percent in Côte d'Ivoire. However, a wide productivity gap exists between male and female farmers, with women lacking equal access to farming inputs, technology and training, which significantly affects their yields. There is a real need to better integrate women in efforts to build food security among host and refugee communities, particularly as 50–60 percent of the Ivoirian refugee families are headed by women.

Households in refugee-hosting areas have borne the full brunt of the refugee influx, forcing them to activate negative coping strategies, such as reducing consumption, borrowing, and consuming seed stocks. This has severely affected their food production capacity and led to an early entry into the “lean period” (one to two months earlier than usual). At the same time, the presence of refugees increased competition over daily labour opportunities and reportedly lowering the daily wage rate.

Liberia is heavily reliant on imports of rice (the staple food) –over 60 percent of the country's rice needs are met through imports. Continued high international rice prices have been passed on to domestic markets, which, combined with a drop in purchasing power, have directly affected access to food. Food prices rose even further in refugee-hosting areas owing to heightened demand – prices of basic commodities rose by 50–180 percent in these communities compared with 30–70 percent in non-refugee-hosting areas.

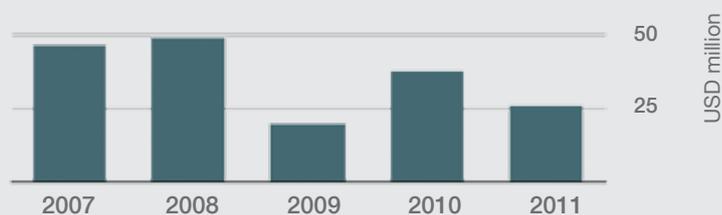
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 3 994 122
- Human Development Index Rank: 182/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 62%
- Recent emergencies: floods, insect infestations.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



## FAO response

**In 2012, agriculture must receive significantly more attention as the humanitarian community moves from emergency to recovery interventions.** Investing in agriculture and in the capacity of both host and refugee families to produce food empowers beneficiaries – every USD 1 invested in rice production has a multiplier effect, translating into USD 1.75 for the beneficiary.

Agricultural assistance ensures higher sustainability of interventions, reduces the risk of adopting harming coping mechanisms, and reduces dependence on external assistance and food aid. With donor support, food security programmes under the 2012 Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) for Liberia will follow a dual approach: (i) emergency/short-term assistance to refugees and hosts to improve their immediate food and livelihood security; and (ii) recovery assistance to host families, with more emphasis on training, extension support, value addition and market linkages.

In 2011, a strong agriculture coordination mechanism helped to prevent overlaps in assistance and reduce gaps. As the response moves from emergency to recovery the number of stakeholders in the agriculture sector continues to rise. FAO will, therefore, seek to reshape coordination mechanisms to meet new requirements, i.e. placing greater emphasis on linking emergency projects to ongoing development assistance to ensure a smooth transition. This will involve continuing to keep the sector and other relevant actors informed about sector needs, priorities, strategies and activities; ensuring a strong link to the food sector; and developing the capacity of humanitarian actors to incorporate gender issues into their programming to empower women in agriculture.

Support will continue to be provided to augment rice production among host communities through the provision of tools, inputs and extension support, including training to improve crop management skills and reduce post-harvest losses. Home gardens will also be strengthened through input and extension support for vegetable, legume and cassava production.

Given that most refugees arrived with little or no livelihood assets, efforts will be made to provide them with alternative sources of food and income, such as through support to poultry production. For land-constrained refugees, small livestock husbandry offers an inexpensive and suitable solution to meet their needs. Under the 2012 CAP, FAO is seeking to strengthen existing poultry rearing initiatives among refugees and plans to provide them with building materials, live animals and feed along with training to help them generate an income, while improving their overall diets.



## PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 3 790 000

### Coordination of agriculture and food security activities for the Ivoirian refugee crisis

Objectives:	To provide the agriculture sector of the humanitarian community with appropriate coordination services to ensure consistency among interventions, including accurate, timely and independent information on agriculture and food security to be used as a basis for programming.
Activities:	Organize and chair the Agriculture Sector meetings, which serve as a forum for discussion and decision-making on agriculture and food security responses at the central and county levels; design, manage and implement gender-sensitive assessments, surveys and in-depth studies related to the agricultural season and impact of humanitarian assistance; design and implement a cross-border study on food security in the border region between Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia to inform emergency and recovery programming; develop capacity to incorporate gender tools into Agriculture Sector programming; facilitate consultations on key challenges facing recovery in agriculture (such as access to land, role of youth, etc.); liaise and communicate with other sectors to ensure agricultural emergency and recovery efforts link effectively to those of other sectors (including infrastructure, nutrition, food and logistics); manage and further develop the Agriculture Emergency Response Database to also include information on recovery and long-term development projects, as well as gender variables; produce summaries, presentations, updates, statistics and maps to ensure effective and timely delivery of information; and implement pilot projects to define the most innovative and efficient modes of assistance.
Beneficiaries:	Direct: All agricultural partners and stakeholders, including government departments, Non-governmental Organizations, United Nations and donor agencies. Indirect: All beneficiaries of agricultural activities
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Funds requested:	<b>USD 900 000</b>

### Agricultural assistance to Ivoirian refugees in the camps (and Liberian households living in the surrounding areas)

Objectives:	To improve the food security of refugees in the camps and Liberian households in surrounding communities through various agricultural activities; and generate income through the sale of surplus crop and livestock produce.
Activities:	All activities will take into account the distinct needs of both men and women. They will be coordinated closely with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and will include: procurement and distribution of agricultural inputs/items appropriately targeted at male and female farmers; provision of training and extension to male and female farmers; and continuous monitoring the programme final assessment.
Beneficiaries:	1 500 refugee and host community households (900 women and 600 men)
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Funds requested:	<b>USD 250 000</b>

## Asset (re)building through small livestock distribution and training in Nimba, Grand Gedah and Maryland

Objectives:	To provide an alternative source of livelihoods for land-constrained refugees in the camps through poultry distribution; and improve knowledge and skills on correct poultry husbandry.
Activities:	All activities will take into account the distinct needs of both men and women and will include: identification of the most appropriate poultry procurement options (from other farmers, in surrounding areas, etc.); distribution of small livestock to male and female beneficiaries; procurement and distribution of vaccines; training of para-veterinarians and provision of vaccines; training on livestock husbandry (including pest and disease control, feed formulation and housing); and continuous monitoring and a final assessment.
Beneficiaries:	2 000 refugee households (1 200 women- and 800 men-headed).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Funds requested:	<b>USD 250 000</b>

## Improving nutrition and dietary diversity for vulnerable households affected by the Ivorian refugee crisis through vegetable and garden-based activities in Nimba, Grand Gedah and Maryland

Objectives:	To provide an alternative source of livelihoods for land-constrained refugees in the camps through poultry distribution; and improve knowledge and skills on correct poultry husbandry.
Activities:	All activities will take into account the distinct needs of both men and women and will include: identification of the most appropriate poultry procurement options (from other farmers, in surrounding areas, etc.); distribution of small livestock to male and female beneficiaries; procurement and distribution of vaccines; training of para-veterinarians and provision of vaccines; training on livestock husbandry (including pest and disease control, feed formulation and housing); and continuous monitoring and a final assessment.
Beneficiaries:	8 000 refugee and host community households (4 800 women and 3 200 men).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Funds requested:	<b>USD 1 040 000</b>

## Increasing the food security of households affected by the Ivoirian refugee crisis in Nimba, Grand Gedah and Maryland by improving the availability of farming inputs and tools for rice production, increased crop management skills and reduction of post-harvest losses

Objectives:	To improve food security status through increased upland and lowland rice production; improve crop management skills; and reduce post-harvest losses through extension and training.
Activities:	All activities will take into account the distinct needs of both men and women and will include: procurement and distribution of inputs (tools, quality seeds and fertilizers); training on upland and lowland rice production; and monitor the programme and conduct an impact assessment.
Beneficiaries:	9 000 refugee and host community households (5 400 women and 3 600 men).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality
Funds requested:	<b>USD 1 350 000</b>

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Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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