

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



2012

SOMALIA





The Appeal for Somalia 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.

Photographs courtesy of:
Cover: FAO/Somalia Field Team;
Page 7: FAO/Somalia Field Team

Information for this brochure mostly originates from OCHA's '2012 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. The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of FAO.

FOREWORD

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

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

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

Stepping up to the challenge

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

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

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

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

Adapting programming to best fit needs

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Building on local institutions

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

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

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

Thinking about outcomes

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

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

Short-term funding leads to short-term results

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Laurent Thomas', 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

SOMALIA

SOMALIA

An unprecedented food emergency has left 4 million Somalis – about half of the country’s population – in crisis. A devastating drought, exacerbated by ongoing conflict, caused the humanitarian situation to deteriorate throughout 2011, leading to a famine in parts of southern Somalia. Years of violence, natural disasters (drought and floods) and consequent displacement have contributed to extreme levels of hunger and poverty. As a result, nearly 1.5 million people are displaced within Somalia and a further 930 000 have fled.

Challenges facing livelihoods and food security

Farmers and herders in southern Somalia have been hit hardest by the crisis. The near failure of two rainy seasons – the 2010 *Deyr* rains (second season) and 2011 *Gu* rains (main season) – led to a deepening drought crisis and the worst crop harvests in 17 years. The decline in staple crops (maize and sorghum) caused a 200 percent hike in local cereal prices and seriously eroded families’ purchasing power. The poor rains also increased the already high rate of livestock deaths and reduced the market value of surviving livestock.

Many Somalis were unable to cope with these shocks. A famine was declared in July 2011 and by early September had spread to six areas of southern Somalia. Continued fighting and restrictions on humanitarian access hampered efforts to reach those most in need and forced over 500 000 people to flee their homes in search of food. By mid-November, largely due to substantial humanitarian assistance, three of the six areas had been downgraded from famine to emergency status, and the number of people facing imminent starvation fell from 750 000 to 250 000. However, these improvements will only be sustained if the current level of assistance continues.

Long-lasting conflict and recurrent natural disasters have weakened the population’s ability to cope with new shocks. Even with average crop harvests in January 2012, cereal prices are likely to remain high, as local production continues to be insufficient. Farmers need support, such as drought-tolerant seeds and fertilizers, to restore and significantly improve production. Pastoralists, who lost a large number of their most valuable assets – their animals – need feed, water and veterinary care to protect their remaining livestock, and to help rebuild their herds.

With expected good rains in 2012, the return of drought-affected IDPs and refugees is likely. They will need production inputs, such as animals, seeds and tools, to reintegrate into their communities and rebuild their livelihoods. Women and children are disproportionately affected by shocks and are less able to recover. A sustained effort is therefore needed to ensure a gender-appropriate response to crises in Somalia.

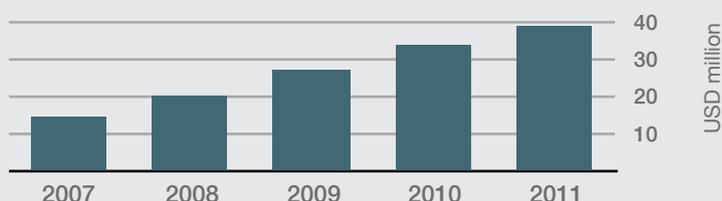
KEY FACTS

- Population: 9 330 872
- Human Development Index Rank: n/a
- Workforce in agriculture: n/a
- Recent emergencies: floods, drought, famine.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



FAO response

With the impact of the drought and severe food emergency likely to extend well into 2012, FAO is aiming to provide immediate life-saving support to the most vulnerable people. FAO's drought response activities in Somalia during 2012 will be implemented through an integrated programme that covers all sectors and areas of intervention throughout the affected regions.

Through a comprehensive cash-for-work programme, families' purchasing power will be increased and vital agricultural infrastructure (e.g. feeder roads, canals and water catchments) will be rehabilitated.

Efforts to rebuild rural livelihoods will include providing improved cereal seeds, tools and fertilizers to farmers, along with training on conservation agriculture. Women will be the main recipients of vegetable seeds (e.g. tomato, onion and watermelon) and training on improved nutrition, honey production and food processing. For fisher households, FAO's programme will provide fishing gear and processing equipment, together with training on fish handling, processing and marketing. Livestock owners will benefit from animal health campaigns, including vaccination and treatment, as well as improved local disease surveillance, reporting and control capacities. Water vouchers will be provided to increase access to water for human and livestock populations, and herd sizes will be rebuilt through animal restocking.

FAO seeks to maintain and further improve food security analysis and monitoring activities through the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU). Without the crucial data generated by the FSNAU, humanitarian partners would lack the evidence needed to design and implement effective interventions. Through continued support to the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM), FAO aims to increase access to drought and flood information and improve early warning systems.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 180 834 782

Capacity building project for effective implementation and coordination of Cluster activities

Objectives:	To strengthen the Cluster's capacity to effectively coordinate the implementation of the Cluster strategic plan in an effective, gender appropriate and timely manner; improve the monitoring capacity of Cluster members to enhance timely remedial action and accurate reporting, including attention to gender; and build on the existing skills of partners in proposal conceptualization and writing, implementation, monitoring and reporting to effectively and efficiently administer humanitarian programmes.
Activities:	Collect and disseminate information from stakeholders to benefit Cluster partners and other humanitarian actors through regular coordination meetings at Nairobi and field levels; mainstream gender in data collection; provide technical support to partners (e.g. applying minimum standards for agriculture and livelihood interventions); develop periodic Cluster strategies (e.g. preparedness and contingency plans, needs and gap analysis) to plan and implement sectoral activities; assess the Cluster's existing capacities and identify gaps in programming and project processes to identify training needs (e.g. gender); conduct training on needs assessments, project cycle management and monitoring for partners; promote organizational capacity to apply acquired knowledge and tools through small grants for interventions; conduct training on monitoring gender aspects in project planning and implementation; and follow up on the application of acquired knowledge and tools by monitoring interventions funded through the Cluster.
Beneficiaries:	100 beneficiaries (including 30 women).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 984 500

Emergency crisis response – livelihood support to fishing coastal communities in crisis in Somalia

Objectives:	To protect and enhance the productive capacity and resource base of fishing communities.
Activities:	Organize cash-for-work activities (e.g. mangrove reforestation, rehabilitating sand dunes, water catchments and canals, clearing feeder roads and cleaning fish landing points) during the low fishing season; conduct awareness campaigns and train communities on good fishing practices, use of inputs (e.g. fishing and processing) and cash-for-work activities that benefit the marine environment, local livelihoods and the economy; provide livelihood recovery inputs, including fishing gear (avoiding lobster nets and traps, shark hooks and drift nets), and processing equipment focused on women-headed households; raise awareness about untapped fisheries resources off the coast of Somalia and their market potential, benefits of fish consumption and simple post-harvest fish processing and preservation (salting, drying and smoking); and organize training on general hygiene and that related to proper handling of fish and fish products (with demonstrations on how to prepare simple fish dishes) and marketing of fish products.
Beneficiaries:	25 500 beneficiaries (including 7 650 women).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 4 291 832

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit

Objectives:	To strengthen coordination to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable Somalis.
Activities:	Conduct national biannual seasonal assessments and representative nutrition surveys, with data targeting children under five, women of reproductive age, vulnerable communities and livelihoods, and gender-specific information on access to resources; undertake a national analysis of the integrated food security, nutrition and livelihood situation for biannual Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification, population numbers in crisis, information on women's vulnerability to food and livelihood insecurity and analysis of mortality rates among women and children; disseminate findings (disaggregated by gender), highlighting specific vulnerabilities of women and children; identify and conduct a study on knowledge, attitude and practices, and two key research studies on infant and young child feeding practices and chronic food and livelihood crises with Cluster members and sector specialists; produce information, education and communication materials for Breastfeeding Week with stakeholders; disseminate key messages and recommendations; continue to implement the capacity development strategy of government institutions in Somaliland and Puntland, focusing on early warning and food security assessments and analysis surveillance; support development of government-led early warning analysis and bulletins in Somaliland and Puntland, based on joint assessments conducted by FSNAU and government focal points; and train local NGOs in food security assessment methodology during the <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i> seasonal assessments and/or baseline assessments.
Beneficiaries:	Agriculture sector stakeholders and other humanitarian actors.
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 3 000 000

Livelihood support for agropastoral communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis in Somalia

Objectives:	To ensure enhanced access to life-saving resources through increased purchasing power and support production through rehabilitated agriculture infrastructure; and to stabilize livelihoods and increase agricultural productivity through support to physical assets and human resources in target households and communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis zones.
Activities:	Rehabilitate productive assets for agropastoral households through cash-for-work; in close coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF's) unconditional cash programme, provide two weeks of unconditional cash (depending on the severity of the crisis) to the most vulnerable households to build their capacity prior to cash-for-work activities, with focus on women- and youth-headed households; distribute water vouchers (worth USD 80 per household/month – sufficient for domestic use and 40 sheep and goats) for four months; provide inputs for crop and fodder production (e.g. seeds, fertilizer, tools, pumps and fuel) to agropastoral households; train communities in good agricultural practices and use of inputs, ensuring that training addresses the specific needs of women; conduct emergency veterinary treatment and vaccination (8 million animals); and establish disease surveillance and reporting systems for 11 regional veterinary offices.
Beneficiaries:	1 470 000 beneficiaries (including 514 500 women and 441 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 94 765 000

Information and tools for early warning and emergency preparedness

Objectives:	To strengthen the capacity of local and international organizations and community-based organizations (CBOs) for emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction.
Activities:	Strengthen the Somalia water sources database collected by SWALIM and partners, including preparing a list of functionality with a numbering system, developing a live user-friendly map of water sources based on the Somalia Water Sources Information Management System (SWIMS), showing the locations of strategic sources and their functionality and updating SWIMS with all other data; train partners on live SWIMS mapping and Google Earth to improve strategic planning for disaster risk reduction; monitor the impact of training and tools developed for use by the WASH Cluster and other agencies; continue developing the flood risk and response management information system for other emergencies, including drought; establish a data collection network and set up a network of partners to develop and use emergency contingency plans to improve response; develop the capacity of partners to use the emergency information management system, and track and monitor the impact of the training and use of the tools; improve methods for drought and flash flood monitoring and early warning, as part of the evolving Somali Early Warning System, including data collection and analysis; develop partners' capacity to use drought and flash flood information for preparedness and response, including continuous monitoring of the impact of the training and systems developed; and establish a network of partners and develop and use drought and flash flood contingency plans to improve response.
Beneficiaries:	Local and international organizations and CBOs.
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 750 200

Integrated approach to protecting the livelihood assets of pastoral communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis zones in Somalia

Objectives:	To ensure enhanced access to life-saving resources through increased purchasing power and support production through rehabilitated agricultural infrastructure; to provide, protect and increase the productive capacity of livelihood assets and reduce exposure to the effects of natural shocks for 625 000 pastoralists (104 167 households), including female-headed households, in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis; and to increase access to basic livelihood support packages for households to counter negative coping mechanisms for populations in transit and in camps.
Activities:	Rehabilitate productive assets for pastoral households through cash-for-work; in close coordination with UNICEF's unconditional cash programme, provide two weeks of unconditional cash (depending on the severity of the prevailing crisis) to the most vulnerable households to build their capacity prior to cash-for-work activities, with focus on women- and youth-headed households; provide households in Famine and Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis zones with livestock; carry out emergency veterinary treatment and vaccination of 3.5 million animals; equip eight regional laboratories to support disease control activities; train female and male diagnosticians and community animal health workers on disease diagnosis, reporting and surveillance data management; train women pastoralists on safe milk production, meat hygiene and honey production; and train groups in areas with slaughterhouses on bone craft, processing and marketing of bone products.
Beneficiaries:	625 000 beneficiaries (including 218 750 women and 187 500 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 26 400 000

Livelihood, nutrition and food security support for agricultural communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis in Somalia

Objectives:	To ensure enhanced access to life-saving resources through increased purchasing power and support production through rehabilitated agricultural infrastructure; and to stabilize livelihoods and increase agricultural productivity through support to physical assets and human resources in target households and communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis zones.
Activities:	Rehabilitate productive assets for pastoral households in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis zones through cash-for-work; in close coordination with UNICEF's unconditional cash programme, provide two weeks of unconditional cash (depending on the severity of the prevailing crisis) to the most vulnerable households to build their capacity prior to cash-for-work activities, with focus on women- and youth-headed households; provide households in Famine and Humanitarian Emergency zones with agricultural inputs (e.g. maize seed, tools, fertilizer, tractor hours and fuel vouchers); provide households in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis with cereal and vegetable seeds, tools and fertilizers; train targeted communities in good agricultural practices and use of inputs, ensuring that training meets the specific needs of women; distribute vegetable seeds (e.g. tomato, onion and watermelon), with a specific focus on women as the main producers and marketers of vegetables; and train households in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis on improved nutrition and hygiene practices, use and conservation of vegetables – with training extended to the largest possible number of family members.
Beneficiaries:	335 000 beneficiaries (including 117 250 women and 100 500 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 46 640 000

Support to communities and institutions in disaster risk reduction, resilience building and emergency preparedness

Objectives:	To strengthen the capacity of local and international organizations and CBOs for resilience building, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction.
Activities:	Assess the use of rainwater harvesting by women, men and children in different regions; recommend areas for developing strategic rainwater harvesting infrastructure, based on previous SWALIM studies and other information; identify suitable rainwater harvesting technologies for each region and develop guidelines for implementing gender-balanced rainwater harvesting interventions; train partners on the guidelines; develop a dynamic river embankment geographic information system database using remote-sensing data and a mechanism for information validation and dissemination; develop guidelines and best practices for river embankment rehabilitation, including specific roles for men and women; support partners in training communities on river embankment rehabilitation; improve methods for drought and flood monitoring (including data collection network and systems) and analysis; develop communication channels for drought and flood information dissemination to affected communities, targeting men, women and children; and develop partners' capacity to use drought and flood information for preparedness and response, taking into account the specific needs of men, women and children.
Beneficiaries:	200 beneficiaries (including 100 women).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 196 250

**Integrated assistance to voluntary returns in south and central Somalia
(joint project with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR])**

Objectives:	To identify IDP women, girls, boys and men willing to return to their places of origin and provide them with relevant information to make a decision; to support the transportation of those willing to return to their places of origin; and to facilitate the reintegration of returning IDPs at their places of origin through the provision of domestic items, agricultural tools and shelter options.
Activities:	In collaboration with UNHCR, identify return trends, disaggregated by age and gender, in coordination with the Population Movement Tracking system managed by the Protection Cluster, including continuous updates and analysis on regions of origin; carry out information campaigns aimed at potential returnees, including the most up-to-date information on security, access to land, available assistance and services; conduct interviews with potential returnees to assess the voluntary nature of their return and identify protection risks (female staff will conduct interviews with women, and separated and unaccompanied boys and girls will be referred to services provided by local authorities, UNHCR or NGOs); identify suitable transportation providers and negotiate a transport voucher system; distribute transport vouchers to IDPs returning voluntarily; monitor voluntary returns; distribute return packages; provide shelter for returnees following participatory assessments with the community and analysis of the most suitable alternative based on the terrain, weather and overall conditions at returning villages, taking into consideration the privacy and security needs of returnees; distribute livelihood kits according to returning IDPs' livelihoods, including animals, agricultural inputs (e.g. maize, sesame and sorghum seeds, fertilizers, tractor hours and fuel) and fishing kits, to men- and women-headed households; provide training and technical support on good agricultural practices, use of inputs, use and conservation of vegetables, safe milk production, meat hygiene, honey production and fish processing and preservation; and ensure training addresses the information needs of returning IDPs, and particularly women.
Beneficiaries:	30 000 beneficiaries (including 9 000 women and 12 200 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 2 807 000

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

All rights reserved.

FAO encourages the reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product.

Non-commercial uses will be authorized free of charge, upon request. Reproduction for resale or other commercial purposes, including educational purposes, may incur fees. Applications for permission to reproduce or disseminate FAO copyright materials, and all queries concerning rights and licences, should be addressed by e-mail to copyright@fao.org or to the:

Chief, Publishing Policy and Support Branch
Office of Knowledge Exchange, Research and Extension
FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy

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



Preparing for, and responding to,
food and agriculture threats and emergencies

www.fao.org/emergencies