

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

2012

SUDAN





The Appeal for the Sudan 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.

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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 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.

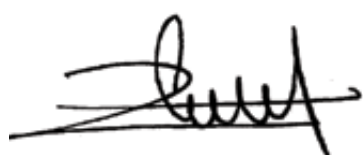
In Afghanistan, steps have already been taken to link food assistance, cash-based and agriculture support activities with a nutrition response to ensure that adequate household dietary intake and food consumption levels are met. Food security and agricultural interventions are closely aligned with programmes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

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Protracted conflict and a weakening economy in the Sudan have left millions in need of humanitarian assistance. 2011 was marked by the independence of South Sudan, and a surge in refugees and IDPs returning to their places of origin. The most vulnerable and insecure areas continue to be Darfur, Khartoum State and the Three Protocol Areas (Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States) that border South Sudan. High inflation, depreciation of the Sudanese pound and the loss of access to oil reserves in South Sudan have placed significant strain on Government programmes. Political turmoil in parts of the Middle East and North Africa has reduced remittances from Sudanese migrants and reinforced chronic poverty.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The Sudan is a net importer of food and essential agricultural inputs. This, along with conflict, displacement and reliance on irregular rainfall for domestic crop production, has left the country in a state of chronic food insecurity.

During summer 2011, the country witnessed a 35 percent reduction in land under cultivation. Poor rains – including long dry spells in June and July – affected crop production. The violence in the Three Protocol Areas forced farmers from their fields either at the early stages of planting or as the crops began to mature. Much of the displacement occurred when household food stocks were at their lowest.

Low production levels led to hikes in food prices. In the first half of 2011, prices of staple foods rose by over 20 percent, hitting the poor hardest. This comes a year after the elimination of federal subsidies on key food and fuel items. The poorest fifth of the country spends almost three-quarters of household income on food.

More than 2.7 million people are currently displaced by conflict in the Sudan; the vast majority are IDPs unable to return to their homes and resume agricultural activities. Those with access to land are constrained by insufficient irrigation and high input prices.

Almost 4 million head of livestock were without pastures in summer 2011. Restrictions on livestock migrations to South Sudan led to herds being concentrated in already fragile grazing areas, increasing the risk of animal disease outbreaks. Competition over access to land and water has led to conflict between pastoralists and farmers. These factors have contributed to an overall decline in the livestock sector.

Insecurity and economic hardship are expected to continue in 2012. Disputes over the status of territories, such as Abyei, remain unresolved. As the number of returnee farmers increases in more stable parts of the Sudan, the timely resumption of agricultural production will be vital for restoring national food security.

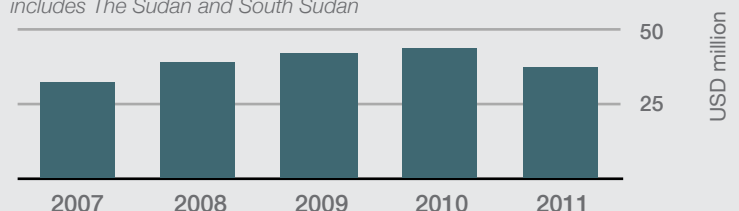
KEY FACTS

- Population: 40 472 941
- Human Development Index Rank: 169/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 51%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures includes The Sudan and South Sudan



FAO response

FAO seeks to restore agricultural production and access to food for almost 3.5 million people, mostly IDPs and returnees. In Darfur, Eastern Sudan, Khartoum and the Three Protocol Areas, FAO will provide crop and vegetable seeds and training on irrigation, veterinary care and post-harvest processing. More than 10 million head of livestock will be targeted for vaccination and treatment. Particular attention will be paid to rehabilitating and protecting degraded pastures and livestock water points.

As co-lead of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, FAO will work to improve local capacity, especially that of the Government and civil society partners, to respond to agricultural threats and emergencies. FAO will assist the Government in producing foundation seeds to enable domestic multiplication for crop cultivation. Furthermore, training will increase the number and capacity of community animal health workers to deliver essential veterinary extension services to herders and enable over 1 000 national NGOs and CBOs to incorporate gender when formulating and carrying out emergency response activities.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 41 685 000

Support to the restoration and maintenance of the food and livelihood security of vulnerable households (IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities) in Darfur

Objectives:	To improve household food security through enhanced availability of and access to food, resulting from increased access to quality inputs and services for agriculture and livestock production by vulnerable households, and from the protection of vulnerable livestock assets through grazing and water interventions, restoration of migration routes and other means to mitigate the adverse consequences of overconcentration of livestock populations; to improve household food security through increased access to food, resulting from diversified livelihood strategies and expanded income-generating opportunities, including for female-headed households; to protect and restore the natural resource base in highly deforested/degraded areas by promoting integrated, environmentally sound interventions, non-wood house building techniques and resource-based conflict resolution; and to increase household income through promotion of agrofood processing technologies and initiatives to strengthen value chains.
Activities:	Provide improved staple crop and vegetable seeds, quality hand tools and small-scale irrigation equipment to vulnerable households, especially women, through seed fairs, input vouchers and direct distribution; facilitate training on improved crop production and irrigation; train and provide start-up kits to vulnerable female-headed households on agrofood processing; conduct seasonal pre-/post-harvest and ad hoc joint assessments; produce and distribute foundation and certified crop seeds to the Agriculture Research Station and contracted farmers; support the Ministry of Agriculture's Plant Protection Department to control crop pests and plan contingency funds for pest and disease outbreaks; increase access to cash through cash-for-work activities; determine and map strategies for livelihood diversification and income generation; conduct livestock vaccination and treatment campaigns; support cost recovery systems to control diseases, including community-based veterinary centres; train community animal health workers, ensuring a 25 percent increase in the number of women trained; rehabilitate state-based veterinary laboratories and train public veterinarians on disease surveillance; raise awareness of livestock diseases and control; establish serosurveillance and disease mapping; facilitate participatory epidemiological assessments; monitor unusual patterns of livestock movement due to blocked migratory routes through remote sensing and support affected communities; rehabilitate and protect degraded pastures through seed broadcasting and establishing fire breaks; preserve livestock through a pilot voucher-for-service scheme, with particular focus on IDPs; establish and rehabilitate livestock water points in communities hosting IDPs, return areas and along routes affected by a loss of traditional grazing areas; provide feed supplements and mineral blocks for livestock; provide women's and youth groups with donkeys and increased access to draught implements (e.g. carts, water) through vouchers and linking women's and youth groups with blacksmiths; rehabilitate and establish community nurseries to increase seedling production; organize training on alternative energy-saving technologies (e.g. fuel-efficient stoves) and construction, and community-based natural resource management, focusing on women's and youth groups; and promote the resolution of resource-based conflict.
Beneficiaries:	2 120 000 resident communities, pastoralists and agropastoralists, IDPs, returnees (including 975 200 women and 212 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 24 400 000

Coordination of interventions and capacity building of Food Security and Livelihoods Sector partners in crisis-affected areas of the Sudan

Objectives:	To enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian Food Security and Livelihoods Sector strategies and interventions through strengthened coordination of interventions and capacity of partners.
Activities:	Conduct monthly and bimonthly Sector meetings to share information and report on achievements, challenges, assessments and lessons learned, as well as reach consensus on approaches to increase effectiveness, address constraints and improve impact; organize training for partners on programmatic issues for food and livelihood security (e.g. assessments, monitoring and evaluation, disaster risk reduction/management, market-based interventions [cash-for-work, seed fairs, vouchers, etc.], gender mainstreaming and community-based climate change adaptation); organize routine rapid food security and livelihood assessments (e.g. pre- and post-harvest assessments, Crop and Food Supply Assessment, food security monitoring); promote the collection, analysis and use of sex- and age-disaggregated information; coordinate partners to collect data and conduct gap analysis to avoid gaps, limit duplication and enhance synergies; coordinate and lead the development, adaptation and use of existing guidelines, tools and standards (e.g. the Sphere Project and the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards) to support Sector coordination; support the establishment and maintenance of a food security and livelihoods database in each state; coordinate emergency preparedness, development of Sector plans, priorities and response strategies and ensure they are reflected in the Humanitarian Work Plan; strengthen monitoring and evaluation; and provide technical support in crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resource management to Sector partners.
Beneficiaries:	1 000 staff from government and local NGOs and 180 Food Security and Livelihoods Sector partners (including 578 women).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 430 000

Emergency and early recovery support to restore and improve the food and livelihood security of vulnerable households in the Three Protocol Areas and Eastern Sudan

Objectives:	To improve the food security of vulnerable households through increased availability of and access to quality inputs and technically-sound services for the intensification of agricultural and livestock production, protection against diseases and pests, diversification of livelihood strategies for greater income generation and reduction of risks, and restoration of migration routes and other means to mitigate the adverse consequences of overconcentration of livestock; to protect and restore the natural resource base in camps, settlements and hosting areas and along migratory routes by addressing environmental degradation, increasing efficiency and promoting conservation of soil, water and biomass resources, and improving construction techniques; and to protect livelihoods through strengthened emergency preparedness and response to food security and livelihood threats.
Activities:	Provide agricultural inputs and services; conduct a seed security and pre-/post-harvest assessments; organize training on crop production; support peri-urban agriculture; support the production of foundation seeds by the Agriculture Research Station; organize cash-for-work; plan contingency funds for pest and disease outbreaks; identify and map strategies for livelihood diversification and income generation; carry out a livestock vaccination and treatment campaign; train community animal health workers; establish and rehabilitate water points; provide livestock feed supplements and mineral blocks; establish serosurveillance and disease mapping; promote and expand the use of innovative technologies for livestock disease reporting by community animal health workers through SMS and digital pen technology; monitor and analyse unusual patterns of livestock concentration through remote sensing and support communities affected by blocked migratory routes; rehabilitate pastureland; train women on energy-saving technologies; promote the planting of tree seedlings, focusing on women and youth; establish at least one pilot water scheme in each of the Three Protocol Areas, Kassala and North Kordofan states; and support the formation of women's groups for (i) collecting and processing mesquite seeds for animal feed and to control invasive species, and (ii) income generation through beekeeping, cheese-making, fisheries, food processing and livestock rearing.
Beneficiaries:	1 315 168 vulnerable displaced people (including 450 470 women and 259 098 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 15 855 000

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

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00153 Rome, Italy

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Preparing for, and responding to,
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