

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

2012

YEMEN





The Appeal for Yemen 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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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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In 2011, Yemen experienced an upsurge in localized conflicts, civil unrest, political instability and humanitarian needs across the country. The population also faced rising food costs, drought and increasingly limited resources, including land, water and energy. Around 400 000 Yemenis are internally displaced, both due to protracted conflict in the north and fighting triggered in mid-2011 in the south. The country also hosts over 230 000 refugees, most fleeing violence and famine in the Horn of Africa. Combined, these factors leave millions at risk of falling deeper into poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Yemen has the highest poverty rate in the Middle East – one in five people lives on less than USD 1 per day.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Yemen's deteriorating humanitarian situation is leaving many families in a poverty and hunger trap. Two out of three people in Yemen depend on agriculture for income and food. Protracted and recent conflict and drought have resulted in extensive crop and livestock losses and destroyed inputs needed to recover food production, such as seeds, farming tools and animal feed. IDPs were especially affected by livelihood losses: over 80 percent are farmers, sharecroppers or agricultural labourers, and almost one-third own livestock.

Farmers are becoming increasingly destitute. The steep rise in the cost of agricultural inputs, such as fertilizer and seed, is increasing production costs and reducing cultivation. Potential sources of income have decreased dramatically due to the loss of standing crops and related revenue. Conflict and high fuel prices have curtailed the processing, movement and marketing of produce, reducing income opportunities for both farmers and labourers. Yemen also faces a serious water shortage, with a rapidly expanding population and current agricultural practices depleting water tables at an alarming rate.

Livestock are pro-poor, pro-gender assets, provide a vital source of nutrition and income, and act as a lifeline in times of crisis. For many vulnerable families, livestock are the most important – if not sole – income source. IDPs and drought-affected farmers are at high risk of losing further livestock assets. Amid the struggle to escape conflict zones, approximately 30 percent of IDPs fled with their animals – around one in four of these animals died. Both groups are struggling to keep their livestock alive, and lack veterinary supplies, animal feed and adequate grazing pasture.

Yemen relies heavily on food imports – 90 percent of wheat and 100 percent of rice requirements are imported – and is thus extremely vulnerable to global price hikes. Since January 2011, staple food costs increased by an average of 46 percent. Rural households have been hardest hit, with prices 7 percent higher than in urban centres.

IDPs, women and children are especially vulnerable to these shocks. Yemen has the highest gender gap – disparity in opportunities available for men and women – in the world, and female-headed households are among the most food insecure.

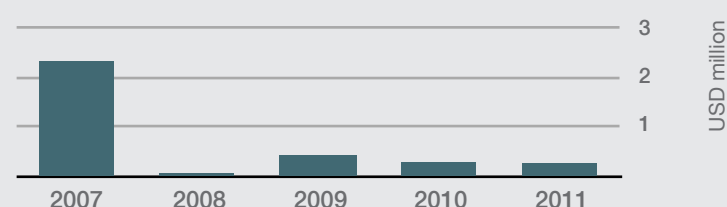
KEY FACTS

- Population: 24 052 514
- Human Development Index Rank: 154/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 39%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, drought, floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



FAO response

Food insecurity and hunger will continue to grow in Yemen, unless agricultural assistance is provided to sustain and strengthen food production. FAO seeks donor funding to restore and diversify the livelihoods of affected populations unable to resume production without assistance, with particular focus on women, IDPs and hosting communities.

Farmers urgently need improved cereal and vegetable seeds, fertilizers, on-farm storage and water availability. Related activities will increase access to staple foods, fresh produce and income for farmers, including IDPs through sharecropping arrangements. Restoring farming terraces and water-harvesting systems will help farmers improve yields in light of drought and soil erosion.

FAO also seeks to prevent further livestock losses by providing animal feed and necessary supplements, shelters and veterinary supplies, and also through vaccination campaigns. The programme will provide training to women on improved dairy production and to female community animal health workers on basic animal care. Support to honey beekeeping will also restore a vital source of income and nutrition for women, who have little or no land ownership and very limited access to alternative livelihood opportunities.

In late 2011, FAO introduced the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification in Yemen – a tool and protocol for food security situation analysis – and seeks funding to further this work with partners in 2012.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 11 000 000

Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification in Yemen – Phase Two

Objectives:	To implement Phase Two of the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification in Yemen to improve food security analysis in complex contexts (high chronic food insecurity combined with localized acute food insecurity, occurrence of climatic and human-induced shocks, armed conflict and population displacement).
Activities:	Raise awareness among key decision-makers and stakeholders; collect updated information for Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification analysis and continue building the capacity of technical officers from the government and agencies; conduct training-of-trainers and facilitator sessions to support the participation of the National Technical Working Group members; assess data gaps and carry out recommendations developed during Phase One (improvement of data collection systems), providing further guidance as necessary; conduct one or two cycles of Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification analysis, producing reports and maps; endorse results with the National Technical Working Group; disseminate results to stakeholders and decision-makers; apply quality monitoring tools for the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification process; and document lessons learned.
Beneficiaries:	Government, humanitarian and donor communities.
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 500 000

Emergency support and gender equity to displaced livestock-keeping families and their host communities in Hajjah Governorate to sustain food security and facilitate the return process

Objectives:	To improve the food security and income generation of livestock-keeping IDPs and host communities; safeguard the productive assets of IDPs and host community households to facilitate the return process; and provide equitable productive opportunities for women and men in agriculture to contribute to improved animal production and household food security.
Activities:	Distribute animal feed, including green or dry sorghum, depending on the production season; carry out livestock vaccinations and treatment; provide basic tools and veterinary supplies; provide animal shelter, taking into account high temperatures during summer; and provide training to female community animal health workers on basic animal health and to women on improved dairy production.
Beneficiaries:	3 000 IDPs and host communities (including 1 000 women).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 500 000

Emergency support and provision of gender equitable opportunities in crop and livestock production for IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected households in Sa'ada

Objectives:	To revitalize agricultural production in drought- and conflict-affected areas and ensure food security and income generation for returnees and resource-poor farming households, particularly women involved in agriculture.
Activities:	Provide agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds, tools, animal feed, veterinary medicines and vaccines); distribute beehives and bees; assist in restoring farming terraces and water-harvesting systems; and organize training on good agricultural practices and animal production.
Beneficiaries:	4 500 IDP households and livestock-keepers (including 2 200 women).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 3 000 000

Emergency food production support to women involved in agriculture, IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected host communities in Amran Governorate

Objectives:	To improve the livelihoods and nutrition of the most vulnerable, conflict-affected households in Amran Governorate through the provision of basic agricultural inputs.
Activities:	Provide IDP and host-community households with agricultural inputs (e.g. sorghum and tomato seeds, fertilizer, farming tools, storage containers and ridge-makers for water harvesting), with focus on female-headed households; distribute honeybees and beehives to IDPs and host-community households; and organize demonstrations on improved water-harvesting techniques for rainfed cropping.
Beneficiaries:	1 000 conflict-affected farming households (including 500 women).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 500 000

Emergency support to farming and livestock-rearing households aiming at gender equality through the provision of seeds, fertilizers, animal feed and veterinary supplies

Objectives:	To mitigate the impact of drought in Hadramout Governorate, support the recovery of the crop production cycle and sustain the livelihoods of affected rural farming households, with particular focus on women involved in agriculture.
Activities:	Distribute local variety seeds (cereal and vegetable), fertilizer, animal feed (barley, wheat bran and salt) or feed blocks, feed supplements and veterinary drugs; and carry out preventive and vaccination campaigns against parasitic and infectious diseases (e.g. internal and external parasites, enterotoxemia, <i>peste des petits ruminants</i> , sheep and goat pox, Brucella and Old World screwworm).
Beneficiaries:	2 500 drought-affected farming households (including 2 200 women).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 000 000

Emergency support and gender equity for the crop production and income generation of displaced families and their host communities in Hajjah Governorate to sustain food security and facilitate the return process

Objectives:	To strengthen household food security and improve the crop production and income generation of IDPs and their host communities through the provision of emergency agricultural inputs; and facilitate the return of IDPs.
Activities:	Provide IDP and host-community households with agricultural inputs (e.g. sorghum and tomato seeds, fertilizer, farming tools, storage containers and ridge-makers for water harvesting), with focus on female-headed households; distribute honeybees and beehives to IDPs and host community households, mainly women; and organize demonstrations on improved water harvesting techniques for rainfed cropping.
Beneficiaries:	2 400 IDP households and host families (including 1 200 women).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 500 000

Emergency support and gender equity to conflict-affected and displaced livestock-keeping families in Amran Governorate to sustain food security and facilitate the return process

Objectives:	To improve the food security and income generation of livestock-keeping IDPs and host communities; safeguard the productive assets of IDPs and host-community households to facilitate the return process; and provide equitable productive opportunities for women and men in agriculture to contribute to improved animal production and household food security.
Activities:	Distribute animal feed, including green or dry sorghum, depending on the production season; carry out livestock vaccinations and treatment; provide basic tools and veterinary supplies; provide animal shelter, taking into account high temperatures during summer; and provide training to female community animal health workers on basic animal health and to women on improved dairy production.
Beneficiaries:	2 500 IDP livestock-owning households (including 2 200 women).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 2 000 000

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