

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



2013

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO





The Appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo was launched globally on the 14th December 2012 as part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP).

For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2013 CAP, please go to www.fao.org/emergencies.

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Information for this brochure mostly originates from OCHA's '2013 Humanitarian Appeals' documentation.

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FOREWORD

This year's Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) draws attention to acute humanitarian needs in 16 countries, calling for financial support to help save the lives and livelihoods of some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people.

The 2013 CAP shows that conflict, natural disasters, climate change and volatile food prices continue to undermine food and nutrition security around the world – hitting hard those who rely on farming, fishing, herding or forest resources for their food and income.

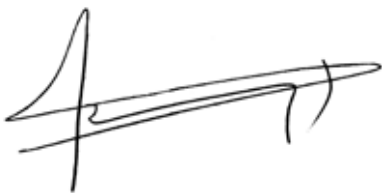
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

FAO's first priority is to help crisis-affected farming families – many of whom have lost all of their productive assets such as seeds, fishing gear and livestock – produce their own food and rebuild their lives and livelihoods as quickly as possible. At the same time, FAO's emergency assistance increasingly supports and feeds into longer-term efforts to reduce risks due to multiple hazards.

The frequency, complexity and scale of crises affecting food and agriculture make it increasingly difficult for smallholder producers to cope and recover each time. That is why disaster risk reduction and resilience – from protecting and strengthening sustainable livelihood systems to bolstering monitoring and early warning to developing institutional capacity to manage risks – figure so prominently in FAO's strategies and programmes. To build a world without hunger, we need to ensure that vulnerable farmers, fishers, foresters and other at-risk groups are better able to withstand and bounce back from these shocks so they can provide for themselves and their families.

FAO's close collaboration with international and local partners and counterparts responds to the ever increasing challenges faced by poor farming households affected by crises. Accordingly, we have substantially increased our focus on gender and accountability to affected populations. In co-leading the global Food Security Cluster, FAO, along with the World Food Programme (WFP), is also working with partners to ensure that the humanitarian response is well-coordinated, timely, efficient and effective. The FAO Component of the 2013 CAP is mainly the result of this coordination at country level.

Humanitarian assistance – from prevention and preparedness to response and rehabilitation – is more pressing than ever before. Natural disasters, food price volatility, conflict and displacement continue to prevent many from meeting their most basic needs. Together, we can meet these challenges head-on. With your support, we can help save lives today and build more resilient and food-secure communities for tomorrow.



Dominique Burgeon
Director
Emergency and Rehabilitation Division

2012 IN REVIEW

As of 30 November, FAO had received USD 222 million in contributions for emergency response programming under Humanitarian Appeals launched in 2012, representing a USD 22 million increase from 2011. However, the overall coverage ratio of FAO requirements has slightly decreased from just over 50 percent in 2011 to 47 percent in 2012, still far below the average coverage ratio of 59 percent for all agencies.

Agriculture and food security funding requirements submitted by FAO as part of the Consolidated Appeals were well covered for the Philippines and the Sudan (82 percent), as well as for Côte d'Ivoire (71 percent) and Kenya (67 percent) and to a lesser extent for Somalia (59 percent) and the West Bank and Gaza Strip (56 percent).

The 2012 Consolidated Appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and for Zimbabwe presented funding requirements at the cluster level, rather than including agency-specific targets. Both appeals were well funded, including requirements of the Food Security Cluster in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (75 percent) and the Agriculture Cluster in Zimbabwe (65 percent).

Altogether, these eight countries accounted for almost 80 percent of the total funding received by FAO under the 2012 Appeals.

However, food security and agricultural needs were again critically underfunded within some appeals. FAO received no funding under the Yemen appeal in 2012 and very little under the Liberia (11 percent), Central African Republic (14 percent) and Syria (16 percent) appeals, even though FAO requirements represented only a small portion of the overall requirements (from 2 to 8 percent). It is important to note that these appeals are otherwise relatively well funded considering all sectors'/clusters' requirements at 56 percent for Yemen, 62 percent for the Central African Republic, 50 percent for Syria and 38 percent for Liberia.

Somalia was the largest FAO emergency and rehabilitation programme again this year. The 2012 FAO component of the Consolidated Appeal for Somalia was also FAO's largest appeal ever, with original requirements of over USD 180 million.

As of 30 November, total funding for FAO's emergency and rehabilitation programmes in 2012 amounted to over USD 337 million, including funding both within and outside of the Humanitarian Appeal system.

FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

from 1 January to 30 November 2012

TOP PROGRAMMES	(USD million)
Somalia	108.5
Zimbabwe	21.5
DR Congo	21.0
Regional Africa	16.1
Afghanistan	13.3
Sudan	11.7
Global/Interregional	10.7
West Bank and Gaza Strip	10.3
Pakistan	10.0
Burkina Faso	9.4
Niger	6.5
Chad	6.2
South Sudan	6.1
Indonesia	6.1
Cambodia	5.5
DPR Korea	4.7
Regional Asia	4.7
Côte d'Ivoire	4.6
Ethiopia	4.5
Syria	4.4

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS	(USD million)
United States of America	87.7
European Union	52.8
OCHA/CERF	40.1
United Kingdom	36.9
Japan	16.6
Canada	10.7
Sweden	8.9
Care	7.5
Belgium	6.0
Switzerland	5.7
Australia	5.0
UN Trust Fund - DR Congo	4.8
Italy	4.5
UN Trust Fund - Sudan	4.2
Brazil	4.2
UN Trust Fund - Somalia	3.6
Finland	3.0
Unilateral Trust Fund	2.4
UN Trust Fund - South Sudan	2.0
Saudi Arabia	2.0

THE FAO COMPONENT 2013
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**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO**

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Decades of conflict and political instability have left the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in a precarious food and nutrition security situation. The ongoing violence has caused the displacement of 2.4 million people, which is expected to increase to 2.6 million in 2013. Public services have collapsed, leaving much of the country's basic infrastructures in disrepair. Many areas are partially cut off from services, humanitarian assistance and trade, thereby contributing to poverty and morbidity. Today, 70 percent of the population lives below the poverty line.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Food and nutrition security in DRC has deteriorated over the course of 2012 – today, 6.3 million people face a food security and livelihood crisis (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 8th cycle, October 2012) and 2.4 million children suffer global acute malnutrition.

As one of the largest countries in the world, DRC's fertile land has enormous agricultural potential, but its growth is inhibited by serious development obstacles. Agricultural production is hampered by local conflicts over natural resources, plant and pest diseases, displacement of people and climatic shocks. Basic production technologies, poor agricultural practices and the lack of investment also impact production negatively.

The agriculture sector represents a significant share of the country's gross domestic product. Yet the current level of agricultural production has decreased by 30 to 40 percent compared to 1997. Shortages of and/or lack of access to quality agricultural inputs and tools, inadequate storage facilities and insufficient agroprocessing mechanisms deter farmers and herders from increasing their production. As a result, small farmers generate poor quality products at low yields, and they cannot earn enough income to buy food at local markets, as prices remain very high.

Infectious human, animal and plant diseases continue to threaten the lives, health and livelihoods of millions of Congolese. *Peste des petits ruminants* and Cassava and Banana Wilt diseases continue to devastate livestock and crops. They have a profound impact on the livelihoods and food security of pastoral communities in affected areas. Small ruminants, for example, provide a steady source of protein and income for subsistence and commercial farmers. The deteriorating livestock conditions mean that families, especially those headed by women, have fewer avenues to earn money and feed their families.

The lack of access to improved agricultural and livestock techniques puts pressure on the environment. The inefficient use of water and fertilizer not only depletes resources and creates pollution, but also impairs productivity and hinders trade. Local conflicts over natural resources (land, fishing, gaming and mining) can quickly intensify, resulting in the displacement of populations. In some return areas, the sustainable reintegration of refugees and displaced people is hampered by the restitution of land and houses. Many refugees and displaced families are now living with host families, adding to the burden of already vulnerable host communities.

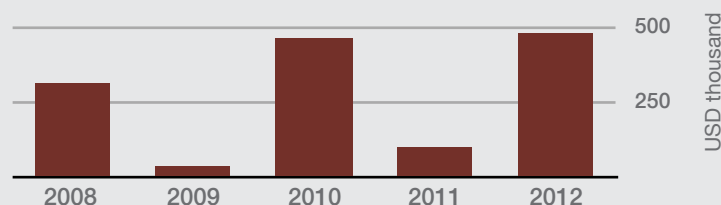
KEY FACTS

- Population: 67 757 577
- Human Development Index Rank: 187/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 57%
- Recent emergencies: conflict and Ebola outbreak.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



Throughout the year, natural disasters – floods along the Congo River during the rainy season, lack of rain in other regions and landslides – cause serious damages in areas that are already relatively inaccessible. They lead to reduced crop yields, lowering food availability and raising prices. They also increase the risk of livestock disease outbreaks and mortality.

Agriculture is the main source of income for many Congolese families. At the same time, it is a high risk sector as far as displacement and conflict are concerned. Strengthening the agricultural capacities of Congolese could significantly help to alleviate poverty, improve the resilience of communities and contribute to peacebuilding.

Food Security Cluster response

FAO will continue to fulfill its role as co-lead of the Food Security Cluster with WFP. The Food Security Cluster's general objective is to help break the cycle of food insecurity by providing emergency food and agricultural assistance to the most vulnerable families, in particular female-headed households, IDPs and returnees. Overall, the Cluster plans to support more than 4.5 million people, of whom 1.5 million will receive assistance through WFP's emergency food aid programme.

The Cluster is aiming to strengthen people's ability to produce food and earn a living through the distribution of agricultural kits consisting of good quality short-cycle cereal and vegetable seeds, tools and technical training. Several methods of distribution will be used, such as direct distribution and seed fairs, depending on the situation at local level, targeted beneficiaries and available market and trade opportunities.

In addition, providing support to income-generating activities, such as lowland agriculture, small-scale processing, livestock and fishing, can contribute to increasing and diversifying incomes, thereby stimulating the local economy while helping vulnerable families to access food. The Food Security Cluster is also seeking to assist communities to have better access to markets by rehabilitating agricultural access routes, thereby increasing opportunities to sell their produce.

Through training on good nutritional practices and diversified food production, the Cluster will help mothers of malnourished children being treated in therapeutic feeding centres to fight malnutrition. Demonstration gardens will be established, production training provided and gardening kits distributed.

The Cluster is focusing efforts on expanding opportunities for women in agriculture, supporting them in areas such as processing, marketing and improved access to land, while also helping them to access more productive resources, technical assistance and financing. Farmer field and life schools have been an important means to help women affected by violence to reintegrate into their communities while improving their livelihood skills.

The distribution of vaccines and pesticides, vaccination campaigns and training on the use of veterinary products will enable farmers to better protect their crops and livestock against diseases. Good sanitary and husbandry practices are fundamental to sustain efficient productivity.

Further, joint needs assessments will allow humanitarian actors to better evaluate the level of emergency needs of Congolese families while taking into account their vulnerability and resilience to shocks. It will also enable better monitoring of food security indicators and support advocacy efforts. The Food Security Cluster will also conduct food security surveys and assessments, as part of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, analyse data and share the information with partners and the Government.

PROPOSALS - Food Security Cluster assistance

Total funding requested: USD 252 035 354

To better meet the evolving needs of DRC, the Humanitarian Action Plan does not set individual projects. Instead, the specific projects will be designed, launched and reported throughout the year.

Organizations design their projects on the basis of the most accurate data possible, and each Cluster also integrates the five cross-cutting themes in their response: gender, protection, HIV/AIDS, environment and early recovery.



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

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www.fao.org/emergencies



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

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