

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

2013

KENYA





The Appeal for Kenya 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.

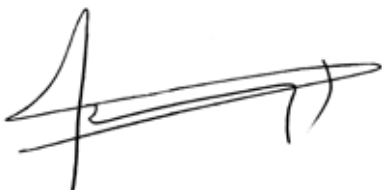
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

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

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Humanitarian needs remain in Kenya as a result of conflict, natural hazards (drought and flooding), instability in neighbouring countries and outbreaks of human and livestock diseases.

Violence linked to competition over scarce resources, the March 2013 election and the country's military involvement in Somalia has heightened insecurity in communities still recovering from the 2010/11 drought that affected much of the Horn of Africa. A massive influx of refugees from Somalia and South Sudan has exacerbated existing tensions – Kenya currently hosts over 660 000 refugees with tens of thousands more expected in the first half of 2013. Despite this, the country has made considerable progress in consolidating the gains made by humanitarian investment over the last decade. However, an increased focus on building resilience is critical to ensure that relatively minor shocks do not lead to major emergencies.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Between October 2011 and October 2012, the number of food-insecure people in Kenya declined from 3.75 million to 2.1 million, largely as a result of improved food production. While this may drop to 1.8 million people by December, many challenges remain. The lasting effects of the drought, high post-harvest losses and potential market disruptions in the run-up to the elections could seriously affect food production and access in 2013. Persistently high maize prices and localized flooding during the 2012 short rains (October to December) could further reduce food security.

Kenya is particularly vulnerable to recurrent natural hazards, which have increased in intensity and frequency over the last two decades, mainly due to the effects of climate change. The 2011 drought across the Horn of Africa left many people unable to rebuild following crop failure and livestock deaths. A third successive failed or poor season following erratic rains during the 2012 long rains season resulted in a nearly 25 percent rise in food insecurity in southeastern and coastal marginal agricultural areas. The 2012 short rains are expected to be good across the country, which will help boost production. However, localized flooding in some areas could disrupt markets.

Post-harvest losses are a major contributor to food insecurity in Kenya. In recent years, traditional grain storage structures have disappeared from many parts of the marginal agricultural regions as drought and other disasters left farmers with little grain to store. Massive losses have been recorded – up to 50 percent of grains – owing to pest damage and contamination by the aflatoxin fungus, which poses a serious health risk. Given that high humidity and warm conditions during harvesting are particularly favourable to the development of the aflatoxin fungus, expected enhanced rains and flooding in late 2012 could result in substantial crop losses. A new disease – Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease – is also threatening the production of maize (particularly in high and medium potential areas), a staple food crop.

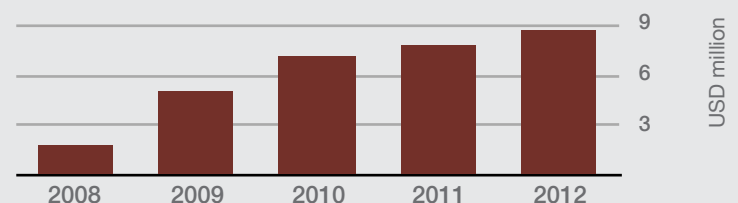
KEY FACTS

- Population: 41 609 728
- Human Development Index Rank: 143/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 71%
- Recent emergencies: Horn of Africa Crisis, conflicts and floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



In the past three years, Kenya's pastoral regions have experienced two successive poor rainy seasons, which seriously affected livestock herds. Water points have dried up and, since January, pastoralists have had to travel twice as far (from 20 to 50 km on average) to reach remaining water sources. The concentration of herds around limited water points has led to overgrazing, land degradation, the spread of livestock diseases, livestock rustling and intercommunal violence.

Poor livestock-grain terms of trade and high food prices meant many herders were unable to meet their most basic needs, forcing some to adopt negative coping mechanisms – like charcoal burning – which undermine the already degraded resource base. While good 2012 long rains have meant a decline of about 20 percent in the food-insecure population in pastoral areas and will likely considerably replenish water sources and grazing areas, pastoralists continue to face significant challenges rebuilding their livelihoods.

Kenya's urban populations – particularly those living in informal settlements – are also affected by high levels of food insecurity and malnutrition. Maize prices – although declining – remain above the five-year average and any continued decline could be slowed by potential maize hoarding as families prepare for uncertainty during the election period. Vulnerable urban families spend nearly 50 percent of their income on food meaning that high prices, combined with limited and unstable employment opportunities, force many to skip meals, forgo non-food expenditures or enter into child labour or prostitution.

FAO response

With donor support, FAO will continue linking emergency response with longer-term development assistance, enabling vulnerable families to quickly restart food production while building their resilience to future crises.

FAO proposes to use cash-, voucher- or food-for-work interventions to help vulnerable families meet their immediate needs (food, health, education, etc.), while building or rehabilitating vital agricultural infrastructure, such as soil and water conservation structures, water harvesting facilities and community-based agroforestry and seedling nurseries.

In marginal agricultural areas, where erratic rains, crop disease and post-harvest losses have severely constrained food availability, FAO intends to promote crop diversification and improved post-harvest storage. Farmers will receive essential inputs (drought-tolerant seeds, fertilizer, tools, etc.) alongside training on cultivation techniques and linking to markets. Government and NGO extension agents will be trained as trainers on post-harvest handling and on raising community awareness of the dangers posed by aflatoxin. Surveillance studies will also be conducted to determine the impact and coverage of Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease. Metal silos will be promoted as a means to protect harvested grains at household and community levels, and local artisans will be trained in their production.

Efforts to address longstanding food insecurity and vulnerability in Kenya's arid and semi-arid lands require the availability of quality early warning and food security information. As co-lead of the Agriculture and Livestock Sector, FAO will support local and national food security information systems by training government and NGO staff on the collection, analysis and dissemination of information.

With donor funding, FAO will help drought-affected men and women to protect and rebuild their livestock assets by providing emergency animal feed and water, together with pasture seeds and training in fodder production and rangeland management. Increased disease surveillance and control will contribute to better livestock health, while destocking and restocking activities will enable herders to meet their immediate cash needs and rebuild their herds. Vulnerable pastoralists will also be encouraged to pursue alternative livelihoods through training.

By promoting small-scale urban agriculture, focusing mainly on women and young people in informal settlements, FAO intends to increase their access to nutritious food and new sources of income. Seeds, tools and training in vegetable production will be provided, along with awareness campaigns on hygiene and nutrition.

PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 12 096 000

Support to protecting and rebuilding of livestock assets (disease control and feed provision)

Objectives:	To sustainably increase livestock production by reinforcing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in pastoral areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of drought.
Activities:	Provide emergency fodder and water for breeding stocks; rehabilitate and reseed denuded rangelands; support feed production and management through provision of seeds and training in fodder production and storage; strengthen surveillance and control of livestock diseases through curative and preventative care, such as vaccination schemes and supportive veterinary care; carry out destocking and restocking activities; and develop capacity building activities to promote livelihood diversification and increase the resilience of vulnerable pastoralists.
Beneficiaries:	520 000 pastoralist households (including 332 000 women and 72 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 4 300 000

Enhanced food security through improved post-harvest handling and storage

Objectives:	To enhance the food security of vulnerable women, men and children in marginal agricultural areas of eastern Kenya during emergencies through the use of improved storage technologies.
Activities:	Build the technical capacity of governmental and NGO staff in marginal agricultural areas to raise awareness on the effects of aflatoxin and insect pest damage; raise awareness of the communities (including men, women and school children) on losses arising from insect pest damage and dangers of consuming grains contaminated by aflatoxin; train beneficiaries on the appropriate handling of grains, from the time of harvesting through shelling, drying, packaging and storage, to reduce aflatoxin contamination and pest damage; carry out training of trainers, using the farmer field school approach, on improved and appropriate post-harvest technologies, such as metal silos and innovative crop protection initiatives, including Integrated Pest Management; train beneficiaries on metal silo storage technology as a business, including its fabrication and sale; procure and distribute metal silos to vulnerable households, orphaned children's homes and schools in marginal agricultural areas; and support the long-term monitoring of aflatoxin and insect pest damage at household level and in markets and food outlets.
Beneficiaries:	10 000 vulnerable agropastoral households (including 6 000 women and 2 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 596 000

Support to crop production activities including provision of drought-tolerant seeds

Objectives:	To achieve a sustainable increase in agricultural production by strengthening the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in marginal agricultural areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of drought.
Activities:	Distribute farming inputs for immediate use (seeds of improved drought-tolerant crop varieties, fertilizer, pesticides and farm tools) through input fairs, if and when possible; train farmers (women and men) on improved dryland crop production technologies, crop diversification, market linkages and community-based seed bulking to ensure seed resilience and capacity building on post-harvest handling, including the time of harvesting, drying and storage; and conduct surveillance studies to determine the impact and coverage of Maize Lethal Necrosis Disease and promote control measures.
Beneficiaries:	400 000 agropastoral households from marginal agricultural areas (including 200 000 women and 100 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 2 690 000

Support to activities that enhance community resilience

Objectives:	To achieve a sustainable increase in agricultural production by strengthening the capacity of the most vulnerable women and men in marginal agricultural areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of climate change and related disasters.
Activities:	Promote cash-, voucher- and food-for-work activities to help vulnerable women and men access basic needs (food, health and education); activities include the construction of soil and water conservation structures as well as water harvesting structures for human, livestock and small-scale irrigation; and promote the use of community-based approaches for agroforestry and seedling nurseries to enhance crop and fodder production and water availability for livestock.
Beneficiaries:	400 000 agropastoralist households in marginal areas (including 290 000 women and 105 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 – The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 2 550 000

Promote urban and peri-urban agriculture

Objectives:	To improve livelihood security of the most vulnerable urban informal settlement dwellers in Kenya in response to the increase of food prices.
Activities:	Address the food emergency of women-, men- and youth-headed households in urban informal settlements by increasing their purchasing power and food access; carry out awareness campaigns on small-scale urban agriculture, hygiene and nutrition to allow those residing in informal settlements to generate income to cope with high food prices; involve women and youth groups in improving sanitation facilities and environmental conditions of the settlements and enhancing good practices in hygiene and nutrition; promote small-scale vegetable gardens for youth and women groups to increase access to and availability of nutritious food at household level; carry out demonstrations to provide women and youth groups with seeds and tools, as well as basic training to help increase food production at household level; involve those members of the community who are unable to carry out physically demanding tasks in hygiene and nutrition awareness campaign activities; and coordinate with other nutrition initiatives to refer malnourished children to the nearest treatment centres.
Beneficiaries:	30 000 vulnerable urban households (including 15 000 women and 5 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 750 000

Support early warning, food security information and coordination

Objectives:	To support early warning, food security information and coordination in pastoral, agropastoral and marginal agricultural areas and to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of climate change and related disasters.
Activities:	Train government and NGO staff, with an equal gender ratio of staff members, on collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of early warning and food security information, conducting short and long rains assessments and other market studies; and build capacities of the communities to better carry out disaster risk reduction activities.
Beneficiaries:	1 800 000 vulnerable households in arid and semi-arid lands (including 900 000 women and 300 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 – The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 210 000

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00153 Rome, Italy

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