

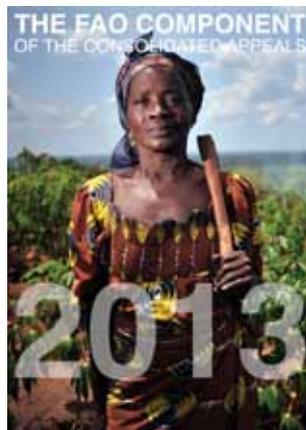
# THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



# 2013

**MALI**





The Appeal for Mali 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](http://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.

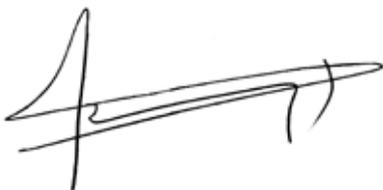
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

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  
OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

**MALI**

# MALI

**Mali has been suffering from the devastating effects of the food and nutrition crisis in the Sahel region over the last year.** The situation has deteriorated further since April 2012, as internal conflict in the north has displaced over 400 000 people and access to food has become more limited. The impact of these shocks is affecting almost five million people. Food security is a major concern for 2013, with cereal production threatened by localized flooding and a potential locust infestation, as well as the ongoing security and political crisis.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**Over 4.6 million people in Mali are at risk of food insecurity as a result of climatic hazards and insecurity.** Long periods of drought in 2011 led to very low yields – with an estimated 41 percent decline in cereal production for 2011/12. Many families have exhausted their food reserves and are adopting negative coping strategies, such as reducing their number of meals or selling their productive assets in order to buy food.

Massive displacement of the population – over 200 000 IDPs across the country and 200 000 refugees in neighbouring countries – is putting enormous pressure on the meagre resources of host communities already weakened by drought. Although some IDPs have started to return home and resume farming activities, many have not been able to cultivate their land as they have little or no access to the tools, seeds and animals necessary to begin production.

The conflict in the north has hampered the provision of humanitarian aid, leaving some of the most vulnerable people without assistance. Animal health services, markets and income-generating activities are being disrupted in insecure areas, affecting the livelihoods of families that are predominately pastoral and agropastoral. Locust swarms have remained in the north and have not damaged main cereal cropping areas in the rest of the country.

Three-quarters of the Malian population is dependent on agriculture for their livelihoods. However, lack of access to quality seeds, agricultural inputs and equipment, recurrent natural disasters and limited knowledge of innovative farming techniques, such as conservation agriculture, hinder production and sustainability. Furthermore, inadequate storage and conservation conditions often lead to high crop losses. Pastoralists also lack basic inputs such as water, feed and veterinary supplies to keep their animals alive and productive. The continued loss of their most important assets is making it increasingly difficult for farmers and pastoralists to withstand repeated shocks and maintain their livelihoods.

## FAO response

**In 2013, FAO seeks to help 490 000 crisis-affected families in Mali build stronger livelihoods through a wide range of farming and livestock support.** Pastoralist and agropastoralist families will receive small animals - such as goats and other small ruminants - to begin rebuilding their herds, together with feed, supplies, veterinary kits and training in good husbandry practices geared to increase production.

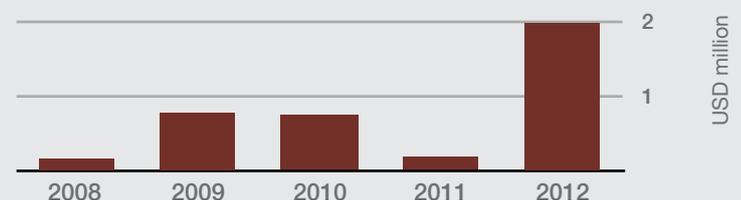
### KEY FACTS

- Population: 15 835 389
- Human Development Index Rank: 175/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 75%
- Recent emergencies: Sahel Crisis, conflict, locust and floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

### FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



FAO will support or restore existing surveillance systems, such as the epidemiological surveillance network, to ensure disease prevention by monitoring livestock health and preparing for emerging health threats.

In addition to quality seeds and farming tools, FAO aims to strengthen the resilience of the vulnerable population by providing farmers with the means to better process, conserve, diversify and restore their production. This includes the construction of storage facilities, protection of water points and agricultural sites and provision of related equipment. Farmers' groups, including both men and women, will learn improved farming methods and better conservation techniques to reduce post-harvest losses. Additional training will be provided to women's groups to increase knowledge of improved nutrition, poultry production and gardening techniques to help families achieve a more diversified diet.

The complex operational environment resulting from widespread insecurity in the north calls for stronger coordination and joint planning among the humanitarian partners. To facilitate this process as part of its role in the Food Security Cluster, FAO will regularly collect, analyse and disseminate food security information to support decision-making. Strengthened coordination will also allow Cluster partners to leverage their respective advantages, in terms of access and expertise, to ensure timely and effective action. Additionally, FAO will carry out monitoring and evaluations of the locust infestation threat.



## PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 11 785 072

### Effective coordination and leadership of the Food Security Cluster in Mali (joint project with WFP)

Objectives:	To ensure strong and effective cluster leadership and coordination of the humanitarian food and agriculture response, including support to coordinated food security situation and response framework analysis.
Activities:	Establish and maintain effective Food Security Cluster coordination mechanisms and build the capacity of members to adopt a standardized language; assign responsibilities among Cluster members; reinforce the use of the emergency food security situation and response analysis toolkit; regularly collect, collate, analyse and disseminate relevant Cluster-specific information to all stakeholders; promote and support sector contingency and disaster preparedness planning; and ensure full integration of cross-cutting issues.
Beneficiaries:	4 600 000 beneficiaries of food security interventions.
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 282 000</b>

### Building the resilience capacity of vulnerable farming and pastoral households affected by the food, nutrition and humanitarian crisis in six regions of Mali

Objectives:	To contribute to strengthening the resilience of populations affected by the effects of the food, nutrition and humanitarian crisis in Mali.
Activities:	Support agriculture activities by distributing seeds, tools and equipment, as well as strengthening production, processing and marketing; distribute nutritional kits to women's groups and support them in poultry production through training and input provision; support livestock production through restocking and distributing animal feed, fodder and veterinary kits; construct storage warehouses and distribute conservation and processing equipment; promote and build the capacity of aquaculture farming; and train beneficiaries on farming, livestock breeding and agricultural conservation techniques and nutrition education.
Beneficiaries:	490 000 farming and pastoral households (including 245 000 women and 100 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 11 503 072</b>

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Additional information on FAO's emergency activities is available at:  
[www.fao.org/emergencies](http://www.fao.org/emergencies)



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

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