

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



2013

SUDAN





The Appeal for the Sudan 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.

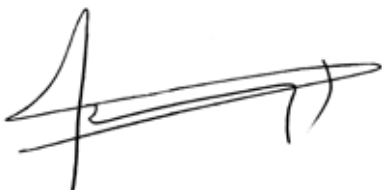
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

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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Over 6.9 million Sudanese are currently in need of humanitarian assistance. Recurrent natural disasters, continued conflict and low levels of domestic food production, combined with a weakening economy, have rendered people more vulnerable. In 2012, losses in oil revenue linked to the ongoing dispute with South Sudan forced the Government to reduce spending on basic services, while the devaluation of the Sudanese pound significantly reduced the purchasing power of the population.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

An estimated 3.2 to 3.5 million people in the Sudan will face acute food insecurity from October 2012 to March 2013. Persistent insecurity, rising food and agricultural input prices and heavy flooding prevent the most vulnerable farmers from producing enough food to meet their household needs.

Although good weather conditions in 2012 are predicted to improve agricultural production in many areas, this is not the case for all farming families. A proliferation of crop pests in parts of Darfur and Kordofan (mainly in low-lying areas), heavy flooding, along with high input prices and insecurity, will reduce yields for the 2012 harvest, thus worsening the general food security situation in the affected areas.

The Sudan's reliance on importing key food items makes the country vulnerable to price fluctuations in the global food market. This, compounded by low levels of domestic production, the removal of government subsidies on key inputs and a devalued currency, has resulted in a considerable rise in food prices. In some states, prices of staple foods have doubled since 2011. With the poorest people spending more than two-thirds of their income on food, rising prices, combined with weak purchasing power, are expected to further reduce access to food in 2013.

Insecurity in parts of Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile States has displaced hundreds of thousands of people, with over 240 000 refugees fleeing into neighbouring South Sudan and Ethiopia. For the second year in a row, massive displacement and ongoing conflict have forced many farmers from their fields at critical stages of cultivation.

Seasonal migratory routes have been restricted by the closure of border points between the Sudan and South Sudan, meaning herders are unable to bring their livestock to traditional pasture and water points. Flash floods have killed livestock and damaged key livestock water points. The lack of grazing areas has caused the concentration of a large number of animals in areas ill equipped to cope with the additional pressure on natural resources. This has increased localized conflict between farmers and pastoralists, and heightened the risk of livestock disease outbreaks. It is critical that such diseases do not spread from state to state and into neighbouring countries.

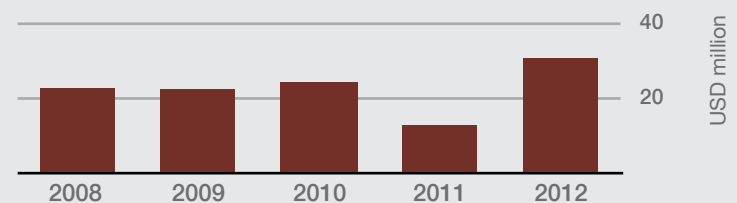
KEY FACTS

- Population: 34 318 385
- Human Development Index Rank: 169/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 52%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, floods and yellow fever outbreak.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



FAO Response

The Food Security and Livelihoods Sector aims to assist approximately 5.1 million vulnerable people in the Sudan, mainly through reducing food insecurity, restoring livelihoods and improving the availability and management of natural resources.

By providing farmers displaced by conflict or unable to access inputs following poor production in 2011 with improved agricultural inputs, FAO plans to help the most vulnerable quickly resume and increase their food production. At the same time, FAO will support community-based seed production initiatives and strengthen local extension services.

Cash-for-work activities will enable the poorest farmers to meet their most immediate needs and diversify their livelihoods. Training on improved storage methods, agrofood processing and marketing techniques will help farmers conserve and sell the surplus food they produce.

FAO also plans to help pastoral and agropastoral households to safeguard their existing herds by rehabilitating damaged water points, protecting pastures and distributing animal feed. Animals, such as small ruminants, donkeys and poultry will be provided to start rebuilding herds and generate income. Through vaccination and treatment campaigns, and by training community members to provide basic animal health services, FAO seeks to help prevent and control animal disease outbreaks, reducing livestock losses across the country.

FAO will promote awareness on sustainable ways to manage natural resources, like using fuel-efficient stoves or constructing rainwater harvesting structures, to help vulnerable communities adapt better to climate change, reduce environmental degradation and ease conflict over the availability of natural resources.

The Food Security and Livelihoods Sector, co-led by FAO and WFP, will focus on strengthening national and local capacity to prepare for and respond to food- and agriculture-related threats and emergencies. This will be done by building the capacity of national institutions, community-based organizations, NGOs and government line ministries.



PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 28 850 000

Enhancement of food security and livelihoods of vulnerable households in South Kordofan, Blue Nile, Kassala, Red Sea, Gedaref, Sennar, White Nile and North Kordofan States in Sudan

Objectives:	To improve access of vulnerable farming households to agricultural productive assets, inputs and services; support disadvantaged vulnerable populations with diversified income-generating means and opportunities; and strengthen community awareness, knowledge and skills for environmental protection and sustainable natural resources management and use.
Activities:	Facilitate training on seed production techniques; provide foundation seeds of high-yielding crops and toolkits for production of hand tools; rehabilitate livestock water points and pastures; provide veterinary and animal resource development services; distribute animal feed; promote fodder and hay production; train community animal resources associates to prevent and control animal disease outbreaks; support agroforestry activities to ensure reforestation and restoration of tree coverage; construct rain water harvesting structures; establish community-managed environmental activities; promote improved storage, agrofood processing and marketing techniques; support small-scale irrigated vegetable production; support extension services to improve the skills and knowledge of farmers on best agricultural and livestock management practices; and provide fishing equipment and training in fisheries, net and boat making and fish preservation and marketing.
Beneficiaries:	900 000 IDPs, returnees, vulnerable host communities and pastoralists (including 429 462 women and 118 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 9 650 000

Strengthening of coordination of Food Security and Livelihoods Sector interventions in disaster-affected areas in Sudan

Objectives:	To improve preparedness, response and coverage of the needs of vulnerable households in disaster-affected areas in Sudan.
Activities:	Carry out an in-depth situation analysis in Darfur, the Three Protocol Areas and Eastern Sudan; develop an operational framework for 2013; conduct monthly Sector coordination meetings to share information and report on achievements, challenges, assessments and lessons learned; carry out a gap analysis of Sector partners and build their capacity through training; provide support to state and federal line ministries to conduct pre- and post-harvest assessments; coordinate partners to generate information and conduct gap analysis; guide partners in the development and application of sector-specific guidelines, tools and standards; coordinate the preparation of sector contingency and response plans and priorities; strengthen monitoring and evaluation; organize Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) workshops and conduct IPC analysis; and support the food security database of the Food Security Technical Secretariat.
Beneficiaries:	3 297 659 IDPs, returnees, refugees and vulnerable host communities (including 1 551 977 women).
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 200 000

Improving food security and livelihoods of vulnerable farming and pastoralist households in Darfur region in Sudan

Objectives:	To restore and improve household food security and livelihoods through the promotion of crop and livestock production and productivity; promote and strengthen livelihood coping mechanisms and strategies to promote sustainable community natural resource management and prevent natural resource-based disputes and conflicts; and improve income-generating activities through promotion of agrofood processing and livelihood diversification.
Activities:	Provide agricultural inputs and services through input distribution, seed production, inputs fairs and cash-for-work schemes; carry out livestock vaccination and treatment campaigns; deliver appropriate animal resources development services; rehabilitate livestock water points; facilitate refresher training courses for community animal resources associates; support the cost recovery of veterinary activities and animal resources development services; enhance livestock disease surveillance; rehabilitate veterinary centres and clinics; rehabilitate and protect pastures through seed broadcasting and fire line construction; distribute animal feed and mineral blocks; carry out fodder conservation training; demarcate migratory routes; identify grazing areas; produce and promote the planting of multipurpose tree seedlings; train women groups on the production and use of fuel-efficient stoves; support community-based peace building, natural resource-based conflict resolution, and crop and farm protection; provide income-generating activities, such as agroprocessing of cheese, yogurt and oil extraction, to women and youth groups; restock households with small ruminants, poultry and donkeys; support blacksmiths in agricultural tool production; and carry out market analysis and training on small-scale enterprises.
Beneficiaries:	2 220 000 IDPs, agropastoralists, pastoralists and vulnerable host communities (including 970 000 women and 330 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 18 000 000

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

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