

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

A man with a beard, wearing a purple hoodie and light-colored pants, stands in the center of a flock of sheep. The sheep are of various colors, including white, brown, and black. The background shows a hilly, arid landscape with a wire fence in the foreground. The overall scene is set in a rural, possibly conflict-affected area.

2013

WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP





The Appeal for the West Bank and Gaza Strip 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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FAO/Marco Longari.

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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.

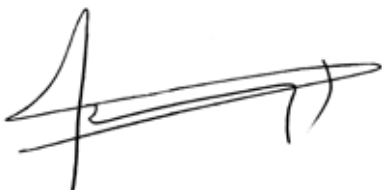
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

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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OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

**WEST BANK AND
GAZA STRIP**

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The prolonged stalemate in the Middle East peace process, ongoing conflict, destruction of property and restricted access to land, water, goods and services make it increasingly difficult for families in the West Bank and Gaza Strip to provide for themselves. An estimated 1.3 million people are food insecure. With limited employment opportunities and dwindling incomes – coupled with high food prices – this figure could rise further.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Farmers, fishers and herders in the West Bank and Gaza Strip face numerous obstacles to producing food and earning a living, not least of which are restrictions keeping them from their fields, grazing lands and the sea. Many farmers with land near settlements or behind the Separation Barrier either are completely barred from their fields or cannot reach them because of violence, extended closures and land confiscation. In the Gaza Strip, more than one-third of the land that could be used to grow crops is off limits, while fishers are now confined to a very small zone of about 3 nautical miles. Gaza is periodically subjected to military operations, with serious economic and infrastructural consequences.

The past year has witnessed a twofold increase in the destruction of agricultural assets, such as olive and fruit trees and cisterns – and with it, lost income. This has happened mainly in Area C of the West Bank – the only place with enough space to expand Palestinian agricultural and grazing land – and generally to the most vulnerable farming families, including those that have been displaced many times. Threats of violence against fishers are also on the rise. In 2012, there was a marked increase in incidents in which fishers in Gaza were fired at or had their boats and gear confiscated.

In addition to the high cost of production inputs, the scarcity of water makes growing crops and raising livestock very challenging. Many families not served by water networks are forced to buy water at a high cost. As food prices rise and incomes drop, some families are selling productive assets to make ends meet. Others are cutting back on meals, eating poorer quality, less nutritious food or potentially not sending their children, especially girls, to school.

Palestinian women play a significant role in growing crops, raising livestock and processing and selling agricultural products. Many have become increasingly responsible for ensuring their families' income, food, water and shelter even though employment options for women outside the home are few. When agricultural assets are destroyed or sold it becomes more difficult for women to resume farming activities at a later stage – and more difficult to feed their families.

Together these challenges are chipping away at families' ability to cope, leaving almost one in three Palestinians food insecure. Agriculture plays a fundamental role in reducing their reliance on imported food, increasing their incomes and helping to keep them on their land – and in turn, building their resilience to shocks.

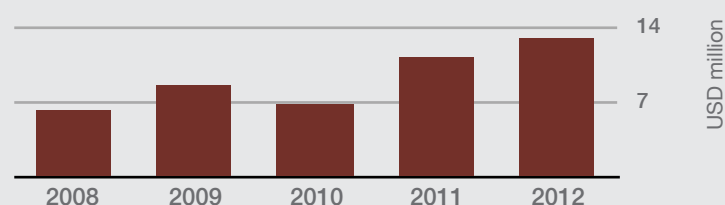
KEY FACTS

- Population: 4 019 433
- Human Development Index Rank: 114/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 8%
- Recent emergencies: conflict and floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



FAO response

Within the Appeal, FAO seeks to help vulnerable families safeguard their assets, produce more and nutritionally varied food and secure the means to buy the food they need.

With vegetable seeds and fertilizers from FAO, families with limited or no access to land will be able to set up backyard or rooftop gardens. Likewise, the distribution of beehives, animals (ewes, goats, rabbits and chickens) and fish farming materials will contribute to ensuring that families have steady access to fresh, nutritious food. Training in improved backyard farming, cottage industries and marketing will help families take household food production to another level to earn much-needed income.

The provision of inputs, technical support and training to herding families, especially those in Area C, will help improve livestock production and productivity, increase fodder and supplementary feed production, and ensure the health and hygiene of their animals. Technical assistance will enable dairy producers, particularly women, to process milk and cheese under hygienic conditions, ensuring the availability of quality products for their families and local markets, as well as earnings.

With inputs, such as plastic sheeting, mulch, seeds, fertilizers, tools and insect traps from FAO, farmers will be able to continue producing food on protected farmland and in open fields and orchards. Likewise, technical support will help farmers manage plant diseases and pests. To counter water shortages, FAO aims to repair or set up cisterns to collect rainwater as well as irrigation networks and grey wastewater treatment units to recycle water. Much of the training – from managing cottage industries to detecting plant pests to engaging in safe food practices – will be focused on women.

Training farmers and fishers in their legal rights, how best to document violations, how to minimize exposure to risk and how to carry out basic first aid is another important component of the Appeal. With donor funding, farmers and fishers will also receive legal assistance to file claims and pursue compensation.

As the lead agency for the Agriculture Sector, FAO will continue to work with partners towards a more coordinated, effective and efficient response to food security needs that builds the resilience of the most vulnerable people. This means strengthening partnerships and capacity, and improving information flows and lessons sharing. It also involves providing timely analyses and ensuring evidence-based responses to natural, economic and political shocks that prevent rural and urban families from earning a living.



PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 12 283 386

Emergency support to vulnerable herding communities in Area C of the West Bank

Objectives:	To prevent the erosion of herders' productive assets, reduce the risk of herders becoming dependent on aid and minimize the negative effects of external shocks on marginalized herding communities in Area C of the West Bank.
Activities:	Repair and set up water cisterns to ensure water availability for livestock; provide veterinary inputs, services and support to vaccination campaigns in areas where services from the Palestinian Authority are not accessible; support female dairy producers to ensure food products are processed under hygienic conditions; support the role of livestock holder associations in protecting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable herders; provide inputs, technical support and training to livestock holders to improve productivity and best practices in livestock management, health and hygiene, fodder and supplementary/alternative feed production.
Beneficiaries:	1 500 households in the West Bank (including 1 500 women and 6 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 3 000 000

Emergency backyard food production activities in vulnerable and marginalized areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip

Objectives:	To mitigate household food insecurity in vulnerable and marginalized areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip (families that lost access to sea and land in the buffer zones in the Gaza Strip, Area C, the Seam Zone and Jerusalem Governorates).
Activities:	Distribute productive inputs (e.g. vegetable seeds and seedlings, fertilizers, small livestock, rooftop gardens for urban homes, aquaculture units, beehives and kitchen tools for processing food) to 2 600 families to enable them to continue or establish backyard food production; repair or set up cisterns to collect rainwater and grey wastewater treatment units to help families meet their basic water requirements, strengthen their resilience to water shortages and enhance backyard farming and cottage industry production; and provide technical training in backyard farming, cottage industry and marketing to improve access to local food markets.
Beneficiaries:	2 600 households in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (including 2 600 women and 10 400 children).
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 3 900 000

Improving protection for fishers and farmers in access-restricted border areas in the Gaza Strip

Objectives:	To remedy, mitigate and avert violence conducted against farmers and fishers close to terrestrial and maritime areas patrolled by Israel, and to stabilize basic agriculture and fishing capacities of farmers and fishers through emergency assistance.
Activities:	Train 200 civil society leaders (140 farmers and 60 fishers) in their legal rights, how best to document violations, how to minimize exposure to risk and basic first aid techniques; support monitoring, documentation and reporting of incidents and damage assessments of agricultural and fishing assets, providing monthly reports to the protection cluster; carry out human rights reporting on the protection crisis for fishers and farmers in the border areas; provide legal assistance to pursue compensation and file claims; and replace or repair certain agricultural and fishing assets up to a limited value, including water infrastructure, greenhouses, tools, equipment, nets, motors and plants.
Beneficiaries:	19 200 households in the Gaza Strip (including 19 200 women and 766 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 – The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 939 999

Restoring damaged agricultural assets and productive capacities of farmers and herders affected by external shocks and demolitions

Objectives:	To strengthen the post-90-day response to demolitions of and damage to livelihood assets and settler violence.
Activities:	Assess needs of households affected by damaged livelihood structures using a standardized assessment form to collect sex- and age-disaggregated information; verify and validate technical information on needs and response to identify gaps, monitor progress and contribute to ongoing advocacy efforts; avoid duplication by referring cases, where relevant, to other clusters dealing specifically with psychosocial, education or water, sanitation and hygiene needs of women, men, girls and boys; and rehabilitate agricultural structures affected by external shocks and demolitions.
Beneficiaries:	670 households in the West Bank (including 670 women and 2 345 children).
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 2 083 072

Strengthening the food security coordination platform in the occupied Palestinian territory (joint project with WFP and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East)

Objectives:	To increase the effectiveness, coherence and efficiency of food security interventions (agriculture, food assistance and cash-for-work).
Activities:	Jointly conduct food security needs assessments; enhance shared analysis and fill key information gaps; provide timely analyses and recommend evidence-based responses to natural, economic and political shocks that disrupt the livelihoods of rural and urban populations; enhance partnerships with affected populations and stakeholders in the identification, design, implementation and monitoring of food security programmes to ensure collective accountability; establish and follow up linkages between food security emergency and development interventions; disseminate food security information and updates through workshops, briefings, meetings and publications; strengthen collective capacity of food security actors, with a special focus on local partners; advocate for the rights and entitlements of affected populations and voice concerns of food security actors; and document and disseminate best practices and lessons learned.
Beneficiaries:	West Bank and Gaza Strip population.
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 400 000

Quick impact emergency interventions to protect the endangered livelihoods of poor and small-scale farmers in Area C, the Seam Zone and Gaza Strip against external shocks

Objectives:	To protect the endangered livelihoods of small-scale farmers in Area C, the Seam Zone and the Gaza Strip.
Activities:	Repair or establish 80 water harvesting and storage units for farming households whose livelihoods are threatened due to restricted access to productive assets and Palestinian Authority services; repair irrigation networks; develop 80 grey wastewater treatment units to alleviate water scarcity at household level; provide technical support in disease and pest management and food safety practices, giving priority to women to ensure their active engagement in decision-making; distribute inputs to poor farming households to enable them to continue cultivating protected farm land and open fields; and repair orchards and greenhouses.
Beneficiaries:	2 240 households in the West Bank and Gaza Strip (including 2 240 women and 8 960 children).
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 960 315

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www.fao.org/emergencies



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

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