

# THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

2013

YEMEN





The Appeal for Yemen 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.

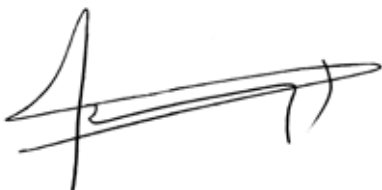
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

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

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**Despite positive political developments in Yemen, security is volatile in some parts of the country, especially in the south, and poverty, hunger and malnutrition are rife.** The combination of high food prices – Yemen imports more than 90 percent of its food – declining agricultural production and reduced incomes, makes it difficult for many Yemenis to make ends meet. Humanitarian needs are expected to increase in 2013, especially as migrants continue to arrive from the Horn of Africa and people become newly displaced by localized conflict.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**Some 10.5 million people in Yemen do not get enough to eat, nearly 1.5 million of whom are severely food insecure.** More than 250 000 children have severe acute malnutrition, which, if left untreated, could result in death. Yemen relies heavily on food imports, so when global commodity prices spike, which they have in recent years, local markets are affected. With nearly half of the population living on less than USD 1.25 a day – and incomes being squeezed by the lack of employment and remittances – many families cannot afford the food they need. As a result, they are eating smaller meals and getting less variety.

At the same time, agricultural production in Yemen has been declining over the years. Sorghum, maize and millet harvests in 2012 are expected to be 8 percent lower than the previous year and 10 percent below the average from the last five years. This is largely due to the lack of quality inputs, inefficient water management, degraded terraces – vital for conserving rainwater and protecting soil from erosion – climate change and insufficient agricultural investment and services.

The conflict forced thousands of people from their homes, most of whom rely on agriculture for part of their income, with goats and sheep providing much-needed food, milk, meat and cash. Yet fewer than one-third of those displaced managed to take their animals with them. Some lost their livestock after travelling days without much animal feed, while others sold their animals at a low price. In the host communities where the displaced are living, insufficient animal feed and grazing pastures are affecting the health of their animals and those of their host families.

Parts of Yemen have become more stable, paving the way for some families to return home. However, localized conflicts, especially in the south and parts of the north, are creating new waves of displacement and uneven humanitarian access. More than half of the Yemeni population does not have access to safe water and basic sanitation. Migrants, many of them coming from the Horn of Africa in search of safety and economic opportunities, and the newly displaced are straining limited resources and services.

Women are primarily responsible for household duties – including feeding their families – as well as agricultural work, from drying and grinding grain to processing and storing dairy products. Some women are the main providers for their families; however, most do not have access to agricultural services and training that would enable them to improve production, diet and household income.

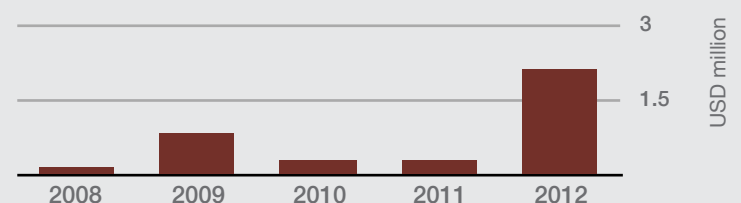
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 24 799 880
- Human Development Index Rank: 154/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 39%
- Recent emergencies: conflict and measles outbreak.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



## FAO response

**With donor funding, FAO seeks to protect and restore people's agricultural assets in Yemen so they can produce enough food – and in turn, reduce the number of people suffering from hunger and malnutrition.**

Improving income opportunities and the nutritional status of the displaced and their host families is an important part of the Appeal. Animal feed, shelters to protect animals from high temperatures and vaccination campaigns will help families keep their livestock healthy and productive. The training of community animal health workers, especially women, will improve access to animal health services and increase job opportunities for qualified workers. Support to women in growing vegetables and improving dairy and honey production will mean more fresh, nutritious food available – and income to meet household needs.

Efforts will also be made to expose more families to nutrition education. This will be done by training women on best feeding practices, including breast feeding, and educating men on the importance of increasing women's decision-making and management of food production assets and family nutrition. FAO will work closely with other partners involved in supplementary feeding, health, education, water and sanitation.

FAO aims to rehabilitate some of the country's agricultural terraces – most of which are in disrepair – and the water structures that feed them. This will involve improving spate irrigation systems that harvest flood waters, as well as canal controls and embankments, and training farmers on their repair and maintenance. Better water management coupled with the use of quality seeds and improved agricultural practices will go a long way toward boosting farmers' crop production.

In 2011, FAO introduced the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification in Yemen – a standardized tool to classify the nature and scale of food insecurity and malnutrition across the country. Donor funding will enable Integrated Food Security Phase Classification capacity to be strengthened at national and governorate level so that timely, relevant and reliable information can be fed to key decision-makers planning the country's humanitarian and early recovery response.

As co-lead of the Food and Agriculture Cluster in Yemen, FAO, along with WFP, will continue to ensure a more coordinated, effective and efficient humanitarian response – from improving the flow of information to developing contingency plans and preparedness activities in areas where disaster risks are high.



## PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 12 021 184

### Resilient livelihood improvement based on the rehabilitation and efficient use of water harvesting techniques

Objectives:	To improve livelihoods and increase the resilience of vulnerable farming households through the restoration of hill terraces and spate irrigation systems, the efficient use of water harvesting techniques and increased capacity.
Activities:	Visit communities to raise awareness, identify development priorities, conduct participatory rapid rural appraisals and collect baseline data; implement and supervise construction works, handing over rehabilitated facilities to farmers; strengthen the organization and management of water user associations and water user groups, providing training to both as well as government staff on crop and water management practices; provide technical training to farmers on such things as the use of environmentally-friendly cropping practices, water application, seed collection and storage, processing and marketing; provide improved seed varieties and other agricultural inputs to help families improve crop production; and promote research extension and crop diversification.
Beneficiaries:	17 122 vulnerable farmers (including 8 522 women).
Gender marker:	0 – No signs that gender issues were considered in the project design.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 4 680 000</b>

### Strengthening food security and agriculture coordination in Yemen (joint project with WFP)

Objectives:	To increase the effectiveness, coherence and efficiency of food security interventions (agriculture, food assistance and cash-for-work).
Activities:	Carry out monthly Food and Agriculture Cluster meetings and strengthen linkages with other clusters, food security-related groups in Yemen and the global Food Security Cluster; disseminate and encourage Cluster partner adherence to standards and guidelines; identify advocacy concerns and develop outreach; encourage and facilitate common needs assessment and gap analysis across sectors and within the food security sector; develop linkages with the Yemen Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC), using IPC analysis to guide cluster strategy development and modification; monitor and report on implementation of Cluster strategy and results; and develop contingency planning and preparedness activities as well as an exit strategy for the transition of the Cluster to non-emergency sectoral working groups.
Beneficiaries:	Food Security and Agriculture Cluster members.
Gender marker:	0 – No signs that gender issues were considered in the project design.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 754 864</b>



## Integrated Food Security Phase Classification in Yemen, Phase Two

Objectives:	To continue work done by the pilot Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) aimed at consolidating the effective impact of the food security response by strengthening the capacity of the Government and partners, standardizing and harmonizing methodologies, improving the communication system and decentralizing IPC capacity at governorate level.
Activities:	Set standardized food security monitoring indicators and conduct assessments to identify needs, improve geographic and livelihood thematic coverage and avoid duplication; harmonize IPC monitoring and interagency technical coordination and collaboration; roll out the IPC approach at national level with technical working groups established at governorate level; develop IPC products to support the humanitarian and early recovery response; and strengthen effective coordination, planning, information management and networking at national and pilot governorate levels.
Beneficiaries:	People producing and using food security information.
Gender marker:	0 – No signs that gender issues were considered in the project design.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 850 000</b>

## Protection and improvement of agricultural livelihood assets of displaced families and their host communities in Hajjah Governorate

Objectives:	To improve food security and income-generation of IDP and their host communities by safeguarding and improving their livelihood assets (livestock and crops).
Activities:	Provide and distribute animal feed; carry out preventive livestock vaccination campaigns and treatment and ensure the provision of basic supplies; provide animal shelters; distribute agricultural inputs and other production-related implements, with special attention given to female-headed households; train women in improved dairy and honey production; train female community animal health workers on basic animal health care; and provide training on crop management practices and water harvesting techniques.
Beneficiaries:	45 172 people (including 22 946 women).
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 230 000</b>

## Improving vulnerable households' food insecurity status in Hajjah Governorate through women-led backyard food production

Objectives:	To generate an integrated approach to home garden improvement through the promotion of low-cost, ecologically sound crop and small animal husbandry production systems as a strategy for enhancing the food security, nutritional status and incomes of families in Hajjah Governorate.
Activities:	Undertake a baseline survey of household food production, consumption and nutrition patterns; set up interdisciplinary working groups to develop training materials, extension messages and educational packages for sustainable household horticulture, nutrition improvement, water harvesting and small animal husbandry; develop and test simple non-chemical methods for home garden pest control; design and implement behavioural change interventions among men to improve their understanding of the importance of increasing women's decision-making in feeding practices and management of food production assets; provide inputs for home gardens, poultry rearing and beekeeping; and promote model gardens to demonstrate production methods.
Beneficiaries:	136 500 people (including 39 700 women and 57 815 children).
Gender marker:	2a – The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 3 506 320</b>

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