

# THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

2013



# THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

# 2013

Photographs courtesy of:

Cover: FAO/Riccardo Gangale

Pages 2 and 5, top: FAO/Giulio Napolitano - Page 5, bottom: FAO/Afghanistan Field Team;

Pages 6 and 8: FAO/Ahmed Ouoba;

Pages 12, 14 and 17: FAO/Riccardo Gangale;

Pages 18 and 23: FAO/Sia Kambou - Page 20: FAO/Sia Kambou;

Page 24: FAO/Olivier Asselin - Page 27: FAO/Giulio Napolitano;

Page 28: FAO/Simon Maina;

Pages 34 and 36: FAO/John Issac;

Pages 38 and 43, top: FAO/ Giampiero Diana - Page 40: FAO/Jeanette Van Acker - Page 43, bottom: FAO/L. Callerholm;

Pages 44 and 46: FAO/Issouf Sanogo;

Page 48: FAO/Bahag - Page 50: FAO/Bahag;

Pages 52 and 54: FAO/Simon Maina;

Pages 58 and 60: FAO/Jose Cendon - Page 63: FAO/Jean Di Marino;

Pages 64 and 69: FAO/Zoie Jones - Page 66: FAO/Raphy Favre;

Pages 70 and 72: FAO/Marco Longari;

Page 76: FAO/Rosetta Messori - Page 78: FAO/Franco Mattioli.

Information for this brochure mostly originates from OCHA's '2013 Humanitarian Appeals' documentation.

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s)  
and do not necessarily reflect the views of FAO.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS .....	iv
FOREWORD .....	v
2012 IN REVIEW .....	vi

## THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS 2013

Afghanistan .....	2
Burkina Faso .....	6
Central African Republic .....	12
Chad .....	18
Democratic Republic of the Congo .....	24
Kenya .....	28
Mali .....	34
Mauritania .....	38
Niger .....	44
Philippines .....	48
Somalia .....	52
South Sudan .....	58
Sudan .....	64
West Bank and Gaza Strip .....	70
Yemen .....	76

# ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

<b>AIDS</b>	Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome
<b>CAP</b>	Consolidated Appeals Process
<b>CERF</b>	Central Emergency Response Fund
<b>DRC</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
<b>FSNAU</b>	Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia
<b>HIV</b>	Human immunodeficiency virus
<b>IDP</b>	Internally displaced person
<b>IPC</b>	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organization
<b>OCHA</b>	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
<b>SWALIM</b>	Somalia Water and Land Information Management
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNHCR</b>	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
<b>WASH</b>	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
<b>WFP</b>	World Food Programme

# 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.

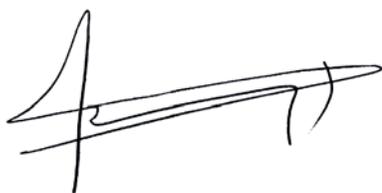
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

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



**AFGHANISTAN**

# AFGHANISTAN

**Afghanistan's 34-year conflict has worsened over the last five years and the humanitarian crisis continues unabated.** Nearly 450 000 people are internally displaced as a result of conflict, which has uprooted three out of four Afghans at least once in their lifetime. Afghanistan faces the largest and most protracted refugee crisis in history – 5.7 million refugees have returned while 2.7 million remain in neighbouring Iran and Pakistan. In addition, recurrent natural disasters and hazards – earthquakes, drought, flooding and harsh winters – affect an estimated 250 000 people each year. In 2013, insecurity will be an especially important factor in determining humanitarian access, as the country continues its transition to national security control.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**One-third of Afghanistan's 27 million people suffer from food insecurity, including 2.1 million who are severely food insecure.** The vast majority of people unable to access sufficient food are farmers and pastoralists. Agriculture – the livelihood of around four out of five Afghans – is continually threatened by conflict and seasonal natural hazards that inflict damage throughout the year and reduce options for income and food access.

Challenges arising from armed conflict and displacement are immense and likely to increase in 2013. Within the first nine months of 2012, nearly 152 700 people fled their homes from conflict, leaving behind their livelihood base, including their land, farming inputs and animals. Furthermore, the resources of host communities are long overstretched, while people remaining in severely conflict-affected areas experience poor market access, reduced economic opportunities and frequent damage or losses of their crops, herds and other productive assets. Returning to Afghanistan is often unsustainable, as millions of returnees struggle to obtain livelihoods, land and basic services. The ability to integrate these returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), in addition to those expected in 2013, will depend greatly on restoring livelihoods and food production.

Excluding the continual risk of earthquakes, Afghanistan is prone to at least one type of natural hazard per month for ten months of the year – all of which threaten agriculture. For example, cyclical drought, as experienced in 2011, reduces crop yields and pasture available for livestock feeding, while seasonal flash floods occur in spring when winter grains (wheat and barley) approach harvest and spring wheat is sown. Between January and August 2012, more than 251 000 people were affected by natural disasters, such as floods, harsh winter weather, landslides, avalanches and riverbank erosion. In the 177 affected districts, such shocks led to livelihood loss, and with it reduced access to food and income. There is also serious concern over natural resource degradation and depletion, including surface and groundwater scarcity, contamination, deforestation, soil erosion and desertification. Despite these constraints, a good harvest in 2012 has contributed to a drop in the price of wheat, increasing access to food for many.

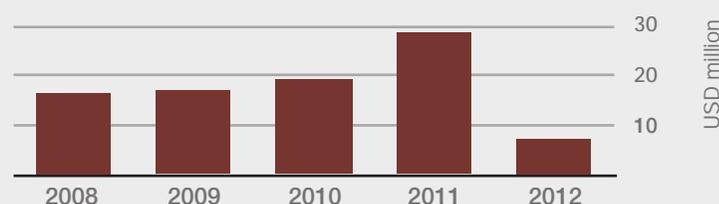
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 35 320 445
- Human Development Index Rank: 172/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 60%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, earthquakes, heavy snowfall, floods, avalanches, landslides and measles outbreak.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



Without sufficient resources and support to recover from these crises, rural families are becoming less resilient. To cope, many are contracting substantial debts and selling their productive assets, including livestock. While addressing immediate needs, these coping strategies deteriorate livelihoods, deepen poverty and reduce nutritional intake. Some population groups are deemed at greater risk of acute food insecurity than the general population, such as IDPs and returnees, families living in insecure areas, households with disabled and aged members and those headed by widows. Women-headed households are especially at risk of food and livelihood insecurity owing to their higher dependence on markets for food and limited access to productive assets, property ownership, income, education and information.

## Food Security and Agriculture Cluster response

**Within the Common Humanitarian Action Plan for Afghanistan, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster’s main objectives are to provide life- and livelihood-saving assistance to populations in need of emergency response and to support livelihood recovery.** With donor funding, Cluster partners will deliver food assistance through activities such as general food distribution and cash or voucher transfers, and provide emergency livelihood support to protect and restore crop and livestock production.

The Cluster, co-led by FAO and WFP, will contribute to improving existing systems of emergency preparedness (including early warning systems and contingency planning), allowing for more rapid, effective decision-making and response to crises. The Cluster will also continue to support the Emergency Preparedness Subworking Group of the Humanitarian Country Team. While some aspects of early warning are in place (e.g. Famine Early Warning Systems Network and the Early Warning Group), funding will also be sought to strengthen the linkages between local, regional, provincial and national levels in terms of information gathering, monitoring and analysis.

This range of complementary interventions – from addressing immediate food needs to restoring self-reliance – will focus on people worst affected by natural disasters, those displaced by conflict or natural disasters and populations classified to be “in crisis” (Level 3) by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. The latter includes people affected by harsh winter weather and flooding, IDPs, deportees and host communities, particularly in Badakhshan, Nuristan, Ghor, Khost and Sar-e-Pul provinces.

FAO’s response efforts within the Appeal will help the most crisis-affected farmers and pastoralists to restore and strengthen their livelihoods, including displaced populations and host communities. All activities are geared to help families build more resilient lives and livelihoods, and will be responsive to the different situations, needs and abilities of women, men, girls and boys. Livestock support will include distributing animals to families whose herds have been reduced, as well as feed and veterinary supplies that will safeguard livestock health and productivity. FAO will also help small-scale farmers quickly resume crop production – including home gardening activities focused on women – by providing quality seeds, fertilizers, tools and technical support. Collectively, these activities will play an important role in facilitating the return, resettlement and reintegration of displaced populations – a major challenge anticipated in 2013.



## PROPOSALS – Food Security and Agriculture Cluster assistance

Total funding requested: USD 103 428 067

FAO funding requested: USD 22 700 000 (estimate)

Within the framework of the 2013 Appeal, the Common Humanitarian Action Plan for Afghanistan focuses on strategic planning and, unlike previous years, there is no overview of planned project profiles. Funding requirements are based on average cost per beneficiary. The 2013 approach encourages humanitarian partners to present projects that respond to anticipated and actual emergencies, rather than a more static generation of project proposals once a year (end of 2012). When project proposals are presented for funding during the course of 2013, they will be vetted by the Cluster to ensure assistance and support the implementation of the common humanitarian strategy.





**BURKINA FASO**

# BURKINA FASO

**Almost half of the people in Burkina Faso live in extreme poverty and have little access to social services.** Nearly one-third of the country is acutely malnourished and child malnutrition rates are among the highest in the world. The combination of climatic shocks, soaring food prices and regional political insecurity continues to strain the ability of vulnerable households to cope. An influx of refugees fleeing conflict in Mali and the lasting effects of the Sahel food and nutrition crisis led the Government to declare a national emergency in early 2012.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**Around 73 percent of the population of Burkina Faso relies on agriculture for their food and income.** Agriculture is central to reducing malnutrition and food insecurity, which currently affect more than 2.8 million people. However, the sector faces numerous threats, such as repeated drought and flooding.

In 2012, cereal production fell by 20 percent compared to the previous year due to drought, resulting in a 154 462-tonne cereal deficit. With insufficient food production, many farming families have resorted to consuming their seed stocks of cereals and beans, leaving them with fewer seeds to plant during the next season. In addition, localized flooding has affected nearly 150 000 people, destroying crops and killing livestock. Although forecasts for the 2012 harvest are favourable, households have exhausted their savings and food reserves, and will need assistance to recover.

More than half of rural households are poor, do not own land and have few animals, which are a crucial source of nutrition and income. The lack of pasture and water – as a result of drought – has weakened livestock and made them more susceptible to disease, leading to lower milk and meat production. In times of crisis, many families are forced to sell their animals, such as goats and sheep, in order to buy food.

Burkina Faso hosts close to 35 750 refugees from northern Mali, who brought with them an estimated 50 000 animals. Many settled in areas severely affected by drought. This has placed pressure on limited pasture and water resources – already strained by high population growth – thereby increasing the risk of conflict with host communities. If the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate in Mali, the number of refugees could increase significantly.

Grain prices in the country have increased by up to 70 percent in September 2012, compared to the year before. Years of insufficient production, high food prices and continued food insecurity have led to high levels of acute and chronic malnutrition. About 450 430 children under five are at risk of global acute malnutrition, including 100 000 who already suffer from severe acute malnutrition.

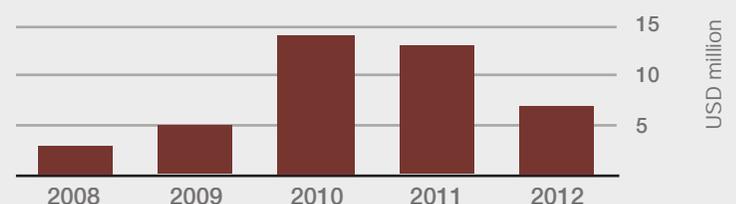
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 16 967 845
- Human Development Index Rank: 181/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 92%
- Recent emergencies: Sahel Crisis, floods, cholera and meningitis outbreaks.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



## FAO response

**Within the 2013 Appeal, FAO seeks to improve the food security of the most vulnerable pastoral, agropastoral and farming households in Burkina Faso.** With much-needed support to strengthen livelihoods, these families will have the means to increase their access to food, nutritional status and income.

The most vulnerable livestock owners – including refugees and host communities – will be provided with livestock (such as sheep and goats) to rebuild their herds, chickens, animal feed and veterinary supplies to increase productivity. Where necessary, destocking will provide meat and income to families with extremely weak animals. FAO will also distribute fodder seeds to increase the production and availability of feed for livestock. All of these activities will be accompanied by training to improve livelihood practices, including herd management and fodder conservation.

Vulnerable farmers will receive farming kits – composed of vegetable seeds, fertilizers, phytosanitary products, community sprayers and watering cans – to increase vegetable production. This will provide families with an effective means to cope with food shortages, particularly during the lean season. Nutrition education sessions will increase vegetable consumption and boost nutrition levels, particularly among children. In addition, FAO will facilitate the construction of wells and rainwater retention basins to increase the availability of water for crop and livestock production in the Sahelian region of Burkina Faso.

FAO is leading the Agriculture Cluster with the aim to improve coordination among key stakeholders. FAO will organize regular coordination meetings, support the development of reference material and implement a food basket monitoring system. Cluster efforts will also promote information sharing and training to build the capacity of partners in order to minimize the time between the outbreak of crisis and response.



## PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 14 416 166

### Addressing food and nutrition crises through support to livestock production and health in Burkina Faso

Objectives:	To rebuild the livestock production capacity of vulnerable households in Burkina Faso in the context of food insecurity and high food prices.
Activities:	Provide 3 400 vulnerable households in four regions of Burkina Faso each with three small ruminants (sheep or goats), comprising one male and two female animals for reproduction purposes; provide balanced animal feed to 6 800 vulnerable families to improve the feeding of small ruminants; provide chicken units (1 cock and 10 hens) and chicken feed to 6 000 vulnerable households to reconstitute chicken flocks, thereby increasing the availability of eggs, decreasing the cost of meat and improving food intake for vulnerable households; provide veterinary care to small ruminants (vaccinations against pasteurellosis and deworming) and other animals (cattle, donkeys, camels and poultry); provide technical support to selected vulnerable households for better livestock rearing; and regularly follow up on livestock flocks.
Beneficiaries:	210 000 people (including 109 200 women and 31 500 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 510 000</b>

### Support to protect agriculture-based livelihoods of food-insecure vulnerable farmers through vegetable production in Burkina Faso

Objectives:	To reduce vulnerability to malnutrition and potential incidences of climatic hazards, and to rehabilitate the production capacities of farming families at risk in rural communities.
Activities:	Provide 12 600 vulnerable farming families with kits containing vegetable seeds, fertilizers, phytosanitary products (including protection equipment), community sprayers and watering cans; train women and men on vegetable production and nutrition education; monitor post-input distribution and production; and evaluate outputs and overall project impact.
Beneficiaries:	88 200 people (including 45 864 women and 13 230 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 499 614</b>

## Construction of wells and rainwater retention basins for vegetable gardens and livestock to support food crisis-affected households in Burkina Faso

Objectives:	To restore livelihoods and reduce food insecurity in a context of high food prices by supporting vegetable and livestock production and income-generating activities for vulnerable farming families (vegetable and cattle farming) in the Sahel region of Burkina Faso.
Activities:	Build 100 wells and 30 rainwater retention basins for vegetable production and 60 wells and 10 drilling wells for livestock use, based on defined technical specifications; identify and raise awareness of 7 200 vulnerable farming households in rural areas; ensure technical monitoring of the construction and post-construction work by project engineer and staff; and evaluate outputs and overall project impact.
Beneficiaries:	50 400 people (including 26 208 women and 7 560 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 126 168</b>

## Strengthening the resilience of food-insecure cattle-keeping farmers in Burkina Faso through appropriate forage production and use

Objectives:	To reduce vulnerability to malnutrition of at-risk cattle farming households by supporting forage production to increase animal feed availability and improve household resilience.
Activities:	Supply forage seeds to 10 000 vulnerable cattle-keeping farming households to support forage production and use; provide technical support to selected households on better livestock production systems, including technologies to conserve and use forage crops; and monitor, evaluate and report on project progress.
Beneficiaries:	77 000 people (including 40 040 women and 11 550 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 864 996</b>

## Improvement of vulnerable households' resilience through appropriate support to livestock productivity in the context of food insecurity in the Sahel and malnutrition in Burkina Faso

Objectives:	To reduce vulnerability to malnutrition by maintaining livestock productivity, significantly increasing food availability for nutrition security.
Activities:	Provide 20 000 vulnerable livestock-keeping households with animal feed to increase their earnings through the improved nutritional status of their livestock and increased production of milk or meat; provide veterinary drugs and vaccines to improve livestock health and to prevent animal morbidity and deaths; provide technical support on better livestock rearing and raise awareness on animal destocking; and monitor, evaluate and report on project progress.
Beneficiaries:	140 000 people (including 72 800 women and 21 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 594 908</b>

## Emergency assistance for the livestock of Malian refugees and host communities in Burkina Faso

Objectives:	To reduce the vulnerability of Malian refugees and their host communities, maintain livestock productivity and improve household resilience.
Activities:	Provide 4 200 small ruminants, comprising one male and two female goats to 1 400 refugees who lost all their livestock and vulnerable host households; supply balanced animal feed to 8 000 Malian refugee households and Burkinabé host communities; provide drugs and vaccines for 150 000 animals (cattle, small ruminants, donkeys and camels) of 14 500 refugees and Burkinabé host households to prevent and treat animal diseases; destock at least 2 120 ruminants of selected beneficiaries (5 heads per beneficiary); raise awareness of refugees and host communities on animal destocking; and monitor and report on project progress.
Beneficiaries:	105 000 people (including 54 600 women and 15 750 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 3 000 000</b>

## Improving the Agriculture Humanitarian Coordination and Information Management System in Burkina Faso

Objectives:	To ensure a comprehensive coordination programme, involving all stakeholders, to gather food security information to effectively target areas and vulnerable populations in need.
Activities:	Convene and chair national and regional agriculture coordination meetings; support early warning food security and monitoring system indicators; support the creation of a reference book for household networks including female-headed households (monitoring of food security indicators such as household incomes, health and food rations); design and support a monitoring system for a food basket network; share information on current activities, identify gaps in geographic coverage and document best practices and lessons learned; and provide capacity building on methodologies for needs assessments, monitoring and evaluation of impact, project development and design and reporting.
Beneficiaries:	2 863 000 people (including 1 488 760 women and 429 450 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 760 480</b>



**CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC**

# CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

**Years of conflict have stifled agricultural production and economic growth, making the Central African Republic one of the poorest countries in the world.** Nearly two-thirds of the people earn less than USD 1.25 per day and basic services, including healthcare and sanitation, are lacking. The country is also home to a large number of refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries, such as the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, most of whom are living in camps or in the capital.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**The majority of people in the Central African Republic rely on agriculture for their food and income, yet conflict, displacement and flooding have prevented many from meeting their needs.** In the last two years conflict has uprooted more than 60 000 people. Farmers have had to abandon their fields, leaving assets like seeds, tools and livestock behind or losing them through looting. Most farmers in the country generally produce just enough to feed their families, so one missed planting season can have a disastrous impact on household food security and nutrition.

The brokering of new peace agreements has led to relative stability in parts of the country, which in turn has paved the way for the return of thousands of people. Progress has also been made in helping over 7 000 former soldiers support themselves through agriculture to keep them from returning to fighting.

However, the situation is still precarious. In certain areas, armed groups prevent people from getting to their fields, accessing markets or moving around freely. The number of attacks from the Lord's Resistance Army in the southeast has risen in 2012, and tensions among farmers and nomadic cattle breeders have forced more people from their homes. Many host families are barely making ends meet, while the influx of people into their communities is straining already limited resources and services.

Annual flooding is another challenge, damaging crops, destroying roads and bridges, and raising the risk of water-borne diseases like cholera. More than 97 percent of the country's roads are unpaved. During the rainy season, many communities are cut off from markets and humanitarian access as roads become impassable.

Bridging the humanitarian response in the country with longer-term development activities – from building feeder roads to ensuring rural market outlets to strengthening early warning systems – is vital in helping communities to rebuild their livelihoods, withstand shocks and lessen their reliance on aid.

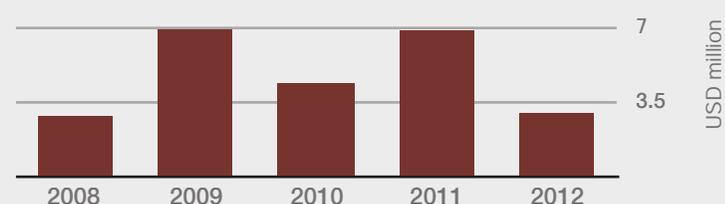
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 4 486 837
- Human Development Index Rank: 179/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 63%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, floods and severe local storms.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



## FAO response

**As an important step in the country's recovery, FAO seeks to help conflict-affected people in the Central African Republic produce their own food again, earn an income and become more self-reliant.**

With donor funding, 20 000 farmers, half of them women, will be supported in accessing quality seeds well suited to local conditions, livestock and technical training so they can produce more – and more nutritionally diverse – food.

Storage facilities will be rehabilitated to stem post-harvest losses, while training on good agricultural practices will help improve farmers' skills, so they can get the most from their land and keep their livestock healthy and properly fed. Women's groups and associations will be trained on cottage industries to open up more income-earning opportunities. Information on markets, such as the best time to sell and buy, will be made more readily available, and agriculture fairs will be organized at least twice a year to ensure better access to inputs and technical advice.

Assisting former soldiers to reintegrate into communities is another important component of the Appeal. Depending on their interests, 2 500 former soldiers will be supported in accessing quality seeds and tools to plant 1.5 hectares of land or four small animals and animal feed. Technical training will help them to improve production, so they can supply their households and local markets with fresh, nutritious food, while also earning much-needed income.

Having a clear picture of risks to food security and livelihoods in the Central African Republic is essential, which is why FAO will focus on strengthening early warning systems. As lead for the Food Security Cluster, FAO will continue working with partners to improve the humanitarian response to those most in need. This means having up-to-date, reliable information on food and livelihood needs as well as a better understanding of who is doing what and where to avoid duplication and gaps. It also entails building the capacity of partners to collect and analyse data, using such tools as vulnerability assessments and mapping, self-reliance monitoring and emergency food security assessments.



## PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 5 509 930

<b>Support to the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster coordination of the United Nations and partners in the Central African Republic</b>	
Objectives:	To improve Food Security and Livelihood Cluster coordination to ensure predictability, accountability and equitable coverage of assistance; ensure that harmonized food security analyses are used to improve decision-making and strategic response planning; and initiate a self-reliance monitoring system to update information on the country's food security situation.
Activities:	Organize and facilitate thematic groups to support technical areas within Cluster interventions; identify partnerships and collaboration modalities; design, test and finalize appropriate data collection methodology and tools; build the capacity of partners in vulnerability assessment and mapping, self-reliance monitoring and emergency food security assessment data collection and analysis; conduct regular needs assessments with Cluster partners; conduct the food security and livelihood humanitarian phase analysis; prepare a plan of action integrating other clusters' activities; regularly update and analyse "who does what and where"; identify needs and organize training sessions for partners and beneficiaries; and collect, analyse and disseminate food security situation updates to all stakeholders.
Beneficiaries:	25 000 (all stakeholders including government, donors and humanitarian actors interested in food security data updates for decision-making, planning and programming).
Gender marker:	0 – No signs that gender issues were considered in the project design.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 881 430</b>

<b>Supporting the reinsertion and reintegration of ex-combatants in the Central African Republic</b>	
Objectives:	To enhance the livelihoods of affected rural populations (pastoralists and agropastoralists) through wealth creation, income generation and other support to build and/or increase self-reliance.
Activities:	Provide ex-combatants with agricultural inputs (seeds and hand tools) sufficient to plant 1.5 hectares of land, or four small animals, comprising three females and one male, animal feed and technical training; consult with former soldiers on where they would like to reintegrate and their preferred areas of interest; raise awareness among local leaders on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process; set up local committees with representation from all stakeholders; and monitor and evaluate the entire process.
Beneficiaries:	2 500 ex-combatants (including 300 women).
Gender marker:	1 – The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 970 000</b>

**Restoring food security and income generation through the promotion of livestock and agricultural production in the affected “prefectures” of Bamingui Bangoran, Ouham, Haute Kotto and Vakaga in Central African Republic**

Objectives:	To enhance the livelihoods of affected rural populations (pastoralists and agropastoralists) through wealth creation, income generation and other support to build and/or increase self-reliance.
Activities:	Support 20 000 people to access essential and locally adapted agricultural inputs through agricultural voucher/cash systems or direct distributions for crop and animal production; carry out training of trainers for 150 beneficiaries (including 60 percent women) on good agricultural practices, and organize refresher courses; rehabilitate storage facilities; train women’s groups and associations on cottage industries; ensure regular and timely information to increase opportunities for market access; organize agriculture fairs at least twice a year; and raise awareness among livestock herders on the benefits of pasture rehabilitation, supplementary feeding, veterinary care and the setting up of a local drugstore on a revolving fund basis.
Beneficiaries:	20 000 IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host populations (including 10 000 women).
Gender marker:	1 – The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 1 658 500</b>





CHAD

# CHAD

**People in Chad struggle to overcome the effects of years of conflict and recurrent climatic events – from severe drought in the Sahel that triggered a major food and nutrition crisis in 2011/12 to localized flooding in the South.** Displacement is a major driver of the humanitarian crisis, affecting around 622 000 people across the country. This includes almost 350 000 refugees from the Sudan and Central African Republic, 131 000 people displaced by internal conflict and 141 000 returnees primarily from Libya.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**Around 1.2 million people in Chad are food insecure.** Two-thirds of households rely on crop and livestock production. However, a high proportion of families cannot meet their food needs, as displacement, drought and floods have disrupted production, while high prices continue to place food on markets beyond their reach. Supporting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people is imperative to reinforce their resilience.

Migration flows and population displacement have been a challenge for the past decade. Following the crisis in Libya, more than 90 000 Chadian migrant workers have returned home – primarily to food-insecure areas. Returnees, IDPs and refugees in Chad strain already scarce natural resources, causing tensions with host communities.

Climatic shocks in 2012 have also adversely impacted livelihoods and agricultural production. Drought across the Sahel region in 2011/12 led to low cereal and fodder yields, reduced pasture availability and increased animal losses. While a good 2012 rainy season has resulted in better yields, many parts of Chad have been hit by severe localized flooding. An estimated 560 000 people have been affected and up to 25 percent of cultivated land has been damaged in some areas. As the bulk of food production is carried out during the rainy season and provides food and income for the coming year, the floods will have serious repercussions on food security in these areas.

Even during good harvest years, many households do not produce enough to cover their needs. Once food stocks run out, families are forced to rely more on markets; but, with food prices remaining high and employment opportunities few, they cannot afford to buy the food they need. This contributes to poor dietary intake. Diets consist mainly of cereals, with little consumption of fruits and vegetables. Children often lack the vitamins and nutrients needed to grow. In the Sahel belt of Chad, an estimated 127 000 children under five are at risk of severe acute malnutrition, and 300 000 are at risk of moderate acute malnutrition.

Women are particularly at risk of food insecurity, mainly because they do not always have access to land for agricultural activities. They also gather wood and water, prepare meals and take care of children, among other tasks. In times of crisis, many women must sell their few productive assets – such as small ruminants – to make ends meet in the immediate term, further diminishing their livelihood base and leaving them more vulnerable each time.

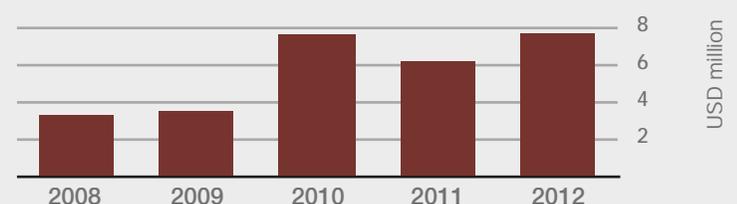
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 11 525 496
- Human Development Index Rank: 183/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 66%
- Recent emergencies: Sahel Crisis, locust, floods and meningitis outbreak.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



## FAO response

**In 2013, FAO plans to support the most vulnerable households that have been affected by climatic shocks and the displacement crisis in Chad, by providing farmers with good quality cereal and vegetable seeds and agricultural tools, so they can produce the food they need for 2013 and well into 2014.** FAO will increase access to water by helping communities to improve and build wells and irrigation systems, including providing water pumps.

FAO will provide women with gardening kits (including vegetable seeds and tools) and assist them to build fencing that protects their gardens from animals. Families will also receive support to better process, store and market their produce, including the construction of storage facilities and distribution of vegetable conservation and marketing kits. Training on better food utilization and nutrition will help families achieve more balanced diets, particularly for children.

Women without access to land will receive goats to rebuild their livestock herds. This will also provide their families with a source of food and additional income. In addition, FAO will train community animal health workers to ensure that livestock owners can access these vital services.

Timely and accurate information is necessary to assess the impact of shocks and develop rapid and relevant responses. The food security monitoring system in Chad is not fully operational, and the few isolated and decentralized information systems are not well coordinated. These critical information gaps must be filled in a country that faces cyclical shocks. FAO will continue to participate in needs assessments and food security monitoring, and strengthen contingency planning, risk analysis and early warning systems. More importantly, FAO will support the Action Committee for Food Security and Disaster Management in transitioning to a national food security coordination system.



## PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 16 393 539

<b>Improving Food Security Sector coordination and performance</b>	
Objectives:	To improve coordination of the Food Security Sector through enhanced Cluster performance.
Activities:	Plan and participate in needs assessment activities; support and train on food security monitoring, assessments and analysis, including mainstreaming gender dimensions; develop periodic Cluster strategy documents such as preparedness and contingency plans; monitor the implementation of response projects; organize technical trainings for national and international partners; forge closer ties with food security coordination groups; enhance the capacity to produce thematic and analytical products, including “who does what and where” action mapping; strengthen Cluster information-sharing and monitor Cluster performance; and train national stakeholders on coordination and information management skills.
Beneficiaries:	30 humanitarian actors (United Nations agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations [NGOs] and government bodies).
Gender marker:	0 – No signs that gender issues were considered in the project design.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 1 100 000</b>

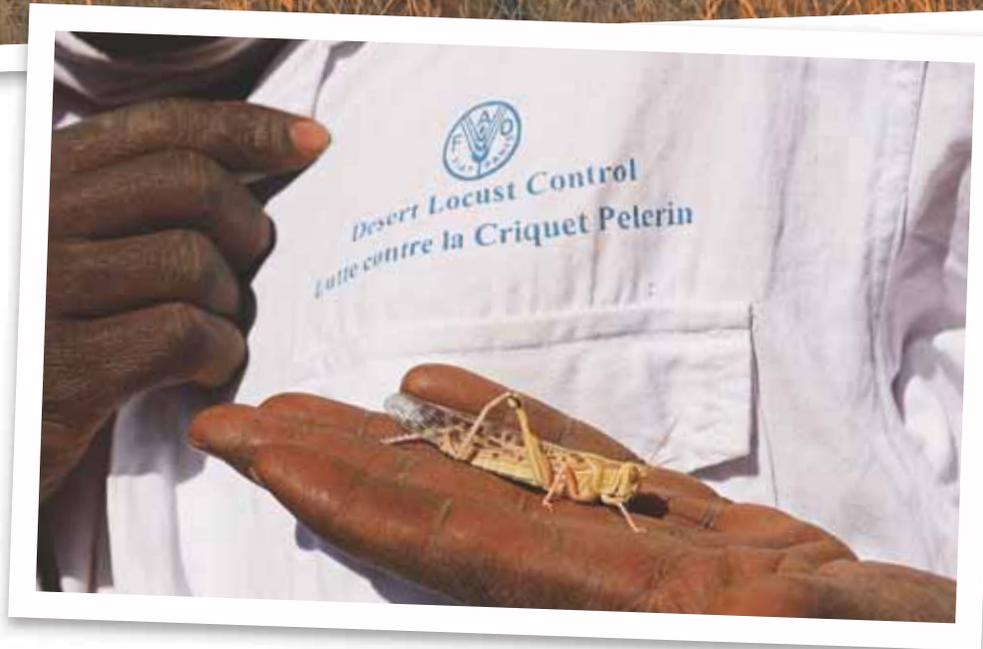
<b>Strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable returnees and host populations</b>	
Objectives:	To improve the food security status of vulnerable returnees and host populations through support to food production.
Activities:	Provide 600 tonnes of rainy season seed (sorghum, millet, bean, cowpea, rice, etc.) to 20 000 households; supply gardening kits comprising 3 tonnes of seed (tomato, onion, garlic and chilli pepper), tools and pesticides to 20 000 households; provide 16 500 goats (15 000 female goats and 1 500 male goats) to 3 000 women and 1 000 donkeys to 1 000 women; supply 5 000 processing kits to 5 000 women to increase vegetable conservation and marketing; and train and provide technical backup to ensure operational success.
Beneficiaries:	294 000 returnees, resettled and host households (including 114 000 women and 58 800 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 7 283 396</b>

## Support to malnutrition reduction in the western Sahel belt of Chad

Objectives:	To improve the availability and use of food for vulnerable households in the Kanem and Bahr el Gazal regions.
Activities:	Provide gardening inputs, including 975 kg of seed; supply 650 wells with water pumps and provide kits to set up locally adapted irrigation systems; landscape gardening perimeters; restock small ruminants (19 950 goats) for vulnerable women; train community animal health workers to provide animal health services; support transformation and marketing capacities; and organize nutritional training sessions.
Beneficiaries:	61 800 households (including 31 394 women and 12 730 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 4 723 477</b>

## Emergency assistance to flood-affected populations in Chad

Objectives:	To assist vulnerable populations affected by the 2012 floods to improve their food security status through increased food availability.
Activities:	Distribute 1 050 tonnes of cereal seed (sorghum, rice and <i>bérébéré</i> ) and bean seed to 60 000 households; distribute 18.6 tonnes of gardening seed (tomato, okra, onion, pepper, cabbage, eggplant, lettuce and garlic) to 30 000 households; and provide training and technical backup to ensure operational success.
Beneficiaries:	360 000 households (including 182 201 women and 75 851 children).
Gender marker:	0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in the project design.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 3 286 666</b>





DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC  
OF THE CONGO

# DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

**Decades of conflict and political instability have left the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) in a precarious food and nutrition security situation.** The ongoing violence has caused the displacement of 2.4 million people, which is expected to increase to 2.6 million in 2013. Public services have collapsed, leaving much of the country's basic infrastructures in disrepair. Many areas are partially cut off from services, humanitarian assistance and trade, thereby contributing to poverty and morbidity. Today, 70 percent of the population lives below the poverty line.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**Food and nutrition security in DRC has deteriorated over the course of 2012 – today, 6.3 million people face a food security and livelihood crisis (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, 8th cycle, October 2012) and 2.4 million children suffer global acute malnutrition.**

As one of the largest countries in the world, DRC's fertile land has enormous agricultural potential, but its growth is inhibited by serious development obstacles. Agricultural production is hampered by local conflicts over natural resources, plant and pest diseases, displacement of people and climatic shocks. Basic production technologies, poor agricultural practices and the lack of investment also impact production negatively.

The agriculture sector represents a significant share of the country's gross domestic product. Yet the current level of agricultural production has decreased by 30 to 40 percent compared to 1997. Shortages of and/or lack of access to quality agricultural inputs and tools, inadequate storage facilities and insufficient agroprocessing mechanisms deter farmers and herders from increasing their production. As a result, small farmers generate poor quality products at low yields, and they cannot earn enough income to buy food at local markets, as prices remain very high.

Infectious human, animal and plant diseases continue to threaten the lives, health and livelihoods of millions of Congolese. *Peste des petits ruminants* and Cassava and Banana Wilt diseases continue to devastate livestock and crops. They have a profound impact on the livelihoods and food security of pastoral communities in affected areas. Small ruminants, for example, provide a steady source of protein and income for subsistence and commercial farmers. The deteriorating livestock conditions mean that families, especially those headed by women, have fewer avenues to earn money and feed their families.

The lack of access to improved agricultural and livestock techniques puts pressure on the environment. The inefficient use of water and fertilizer not only depletes resources and creates pollution, but also impairs productivity and hinders trade. Local conflicts over natural resources (land, fishing, gaming and mining) can quickly intensify, resulting in the displacement of populations. In some return areas, the sustainable reintegration of refugees and displaced people is hampered by the restitution of land and houses. Many refugees and displaced families are now living with host families, adding to the burden of already vulnerable host communities.

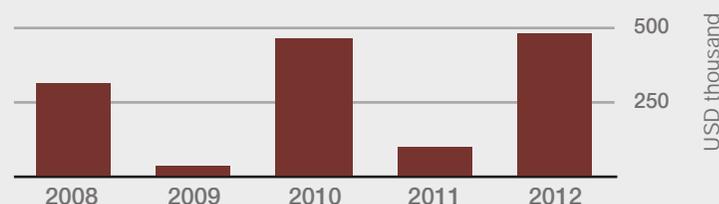
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 67 757 577
- Human Development Index Rank: 187/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 57%
- Recent emergencies: conflict and Ebola outbreak.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



Throughout the year, natural disasters – floods along the Congo River during the rainy season, lack of rain in other regions and landslides – cause serious damages in areas that are already relatively inaccessible. They lead to reduced crop yields, lowering food availability and raising prices. They also increase the risk of livestock disease outbreaks and mortality.

Agriculture is the main source of income for many Congolese families. At the same time, it is a high risk sector as far as displacement and conflict are concerned. Strengthening the agricultural capacities of Congolese could significantly help to alleviate poverty, improve the resilience of communities and contribute to peacebuilding.

## **Food Security Cluster response**

**FAO will continue to fulfill its role as co-lead of the Food Security Cluster with WFP.** The Food Security Cluster's general objective is to help break the cycle of food insecurity by providing emergency food and agricultural assistance to the most vulnerable families, in particular female-headed households, IDPs and returnees. Overall, the Cluster plans to support more than 4.5 million people, of whom 1.5 million will receive assistance through WFP's emergency food aid programme.

The Cluster is aiming to strengthen people's ability to produce food and earn a living through the distribution of agricultural kits consisting of good quality short-cycle cereal and vegetable seeds, tools and technical training. Several methods of distribution will be used, such as direct distribution and seed fairs, depending on the situation at local level, targeted beneficiaries and available market and trade opportunities.

In addition, providing support to income-generating activities, such as lowland agriculture, small-scale processing, livestock and fishing, can contribute to increasing and diversifying incomes, thereby stimulating the local economy while helping vulnerable families to access food. The Food Security Cluster is also seeking to assist communities to have better access to markets by rehabilitating agricultural access routes, thereby increasing opportunities to sell their produce.

Through training on good nutritional practices and diversified food production, the Cluster will help mothers of malnourished children being treated in therapeutic feeding centres to fight malnutrition. Demonstration gardens will be established, production training provided and gardening kits distributed.

The Cluster is focusing efforts on expanding opportunities for women in agriculture, supporting them in areas such as processing, marketing and improved access to land, while also helping them to access more productive resources, technical assistance and financing. Farmer field and life schools have been an important means to help women affected by violence to reintegrate into their communities while improving their livelihood skills.

The distribution of vaccines and pesticides, vaccination campaigns and training on the use of veterinary products will enable farmers to better protect their crops and livestock against diseases. Good sanitary and husbandry practices are fundamental to sustain efficient productivity.

Further, joint needs assessments will allow humanitarian actors to better evaluate the level of emergency needs of Congolese families while taking into account their vulnerability and resilience to shocks. It will also enable better monitoring of food security indicators and support advocacy efforts. The Food Security Cluster will also conduct food security surveys and assessments, as part of the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, analyse data and share the information with partners and the Government.

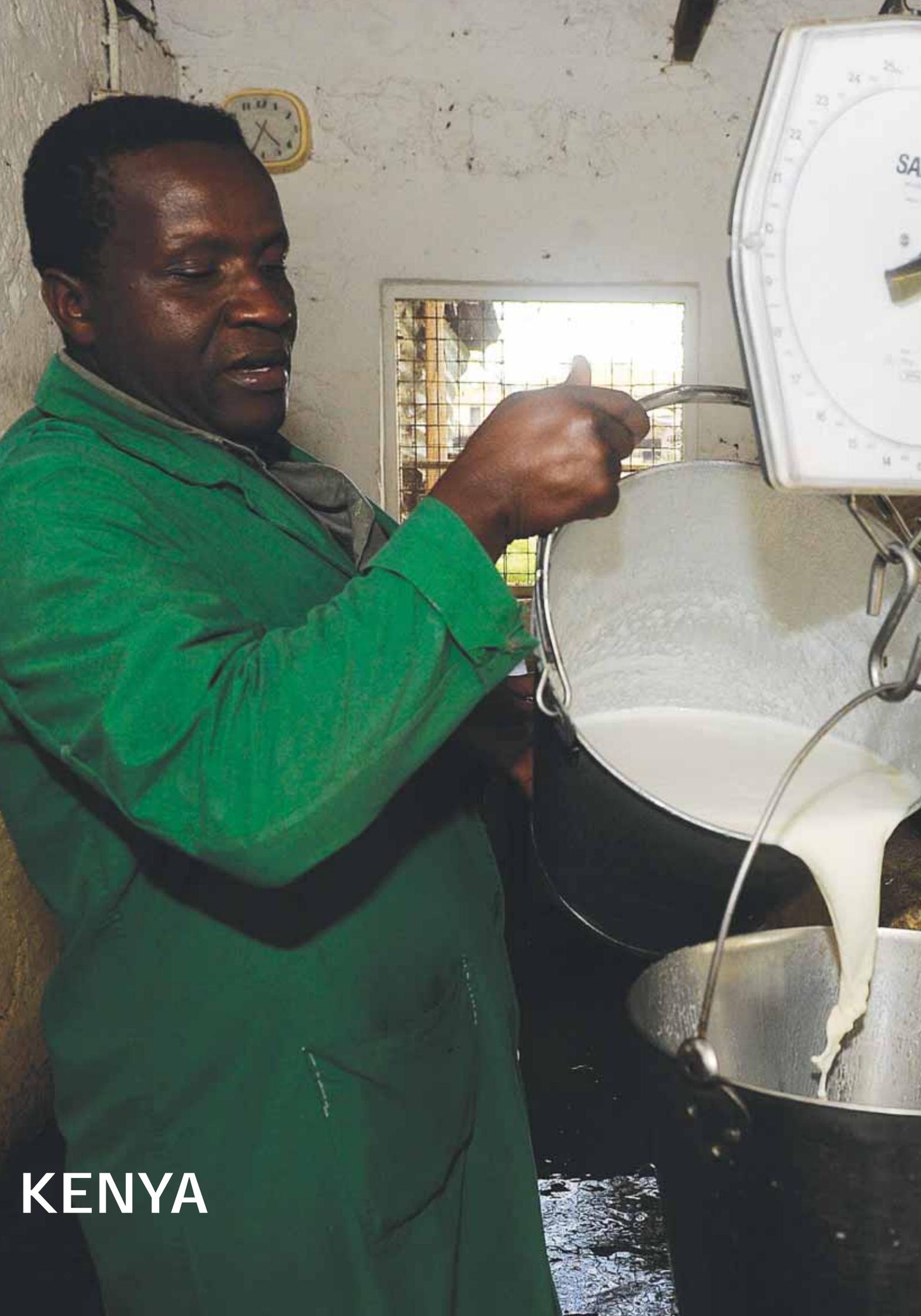
## **PROPOSALS - Food Security Cluster assistance**

Total funding requested: USD 892 643 970

To better meet the evolving needs of DRC, the Humanitarian Action Plan does not set individual projects. Instead, the specific projects will be designed, launched and reported throughout the year.

Organizations design their projects on the basis of the most accurate data possible, and each Cluster also integrates the five cross-cutting themes in their response: gender, protection, HIV/AIDS, environment and early recovery.





**KENYA**

# KENYA

## 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.

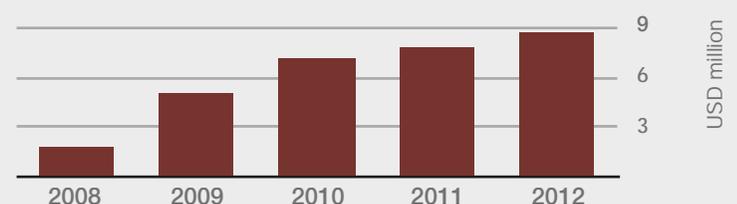
## KEY FACTS

- 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

<b>Support to protecting and rebuilding of livestock assets (disease control and feed provision)</b>	
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:	<b>USD 4 300 000</b>

<b>Enhanced food security through improved post-harvest handling and storage</b>	
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:	<b>USD 596 000</b>

## 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:	<b>USD 2 690 000</b>

## 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:	<b>USD 2 550 000</b>

## 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:	<b>USD 750 000</b>

## 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:	<b>USD 1 210 000</b>



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.

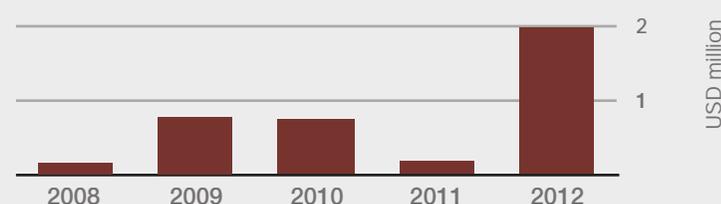
### KEY FACTS

- 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>



**MAURITANIA**

# MAURITANIA

**Mauritania has been seriously affected by the 2012 Sahel food and nutrition crisis, straining the resources and resilience of the rural poor.** A rapid increase in food prices has drastically weakened the purchasing power of most families, deepening poverty. Furthermore, thousands of families have found refuge in Mauritania since fighting erupted in northern Mali in January 2012. They are living in harsh conditions with limited resources and means to sustain themselves.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**Today, one million people in Mauritania are food insecure, and more than 105 000 children under five suffer from global acute malnutrition, compared to 90 000 in 2011.**

The lack of rain in the past years has left many wells dry, making water scarce for human and livestock consumption. As a consequence, pastoral families have lost between 30 and 60 percent of their livestock, and are struggling to re-establish their livelihoods. They have adopted negative coping mechanisms, such as reducing the number of meals, consuming poor quality food or selling key productive assets, such as livestock, further compromising their resilience to future shocks.

Animal diseases, such as *peste des petits ruminants*, Rift Valley fever and pasteurellosis, in addition to higher mortality rates and decreased animal reproduction, have led to a sharp decrease in milk production. This has contributed to higher rates of malnutrition among children in pastoral and agropastoral communities.

Many families in the southern and south-west regions of Mauritania have exhausted their food stocks, and are no longer able to feed themselves. Due to the 2011/2012 drought, households have been unable to produce sufficient food to cover their daily food requirements and have had to rely on commercial imports or food aid.

The rise in food prices since July 2012 is predicted to worsen the food security situation in the country in 2013. High food prices have already led to a decrease in the purchasing capacity of Mauritanian families, reducing their access to food and essential agricultural inputs. Many of them are now trapped in a downward spiral of weak production capacity and chronic food insecurity.

More than 80 000 Malian refugees fleeing hostilities in their country have settled in the eastern region of Hodh Ech Chargui. This large-scale and sudden displacement has rapidly depleted already scarce resources and degraded the environment. The resulting increase in population has generated a higher demand for food and goods, contributing to price increases which could lead to conflicts between local communities and refugees.

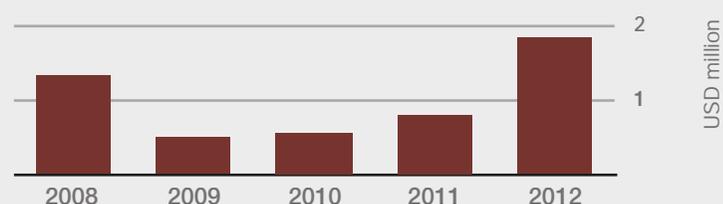
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 3 541 540
- Human Development Index Rank: 159/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 50%
- Recent emergencies: Sahel Crisis and locust.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



## FAO response

**As part of the 2013 CAP, FAO aims to strengthen and diversify the livelihoods of Mauritania's farming households affected by recurrent drought, especially helping the most vulnerable to cope better with ongoing and future shocks.**

The timely provision of agricultural inputs will help prevent the food and nutrition crisis from worsening, while also decreasing dependence on food aid and promoting self-reliance. FAO will help vulnerable farming families produce nutritious food within a few months by distributing vegetable seeds - more tolerant to climatic changes - fertilizers, tools, drainage and fencing material.

To help strengthen the resilience of pastoral communities, FAO seeks to establish pastoral field schools and support the management of local cooperatives. Additionally, efforts will be made to prevent and control the spread of animal diseases by strengthening animal disease monitoring systems and providing vaccines and other veterinary supplies to herders. FAO also aims to strengthen the national livestock services through training on the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards.

To assist Malian pastoral refugees to rebuild their herds and alleviate the burden on host communities, FAO will distribute animal feed and mineral and vitamin supplements, and train beneficiaries on the use of crop residues as animal feed.

FAO will continue to co-lead the activities of the Food Security Cluster with WFP, in close collaboration with the Government. The Cluster will collect and analyse food security data, participate in national and regional meetings and contribute to the development of food security strategies, programmes and projects with experts from local governments and international NGOs. These activities aim to improve the transition between emergency and development and ensure that the response of humanitarian partners is efficient and reaches the communities most in need.



## PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 4 730 381

### Restore and strengthen the food security of pastoral households in Mauritania

Objectives:	To increase the resilience of households engaged in small-scale livestock production by contributing to the development of diversified and sustainable livelihoods.
Activities:	Support the management of farmer cooperatives and train them on gardening techniques and the use of food supplements; establish vegetable gardens and distribute fodder production material; produce animal feed blocks with locally available materials; create, organize and manage pastoral field schools and provide support through training and coaching; strengthen and support the national livestock services through training on the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards; initiate crop residue treatments for enriched animal feed; set up a mechanism to make fodder stems and seeds regularly available; and support the research centre for the production and distribution of high quality seeds and plants.
Beneficiaries:	500 000 people (including 186 000 women and 167 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 048 141</b>

### Developing the capacities of vulnerable households to withstand shocks by strengthening and diversifying their livelihoods

Objectives:	To develop the capacities of the most vulnerable Mauritanian farming households to cope better with shocks by strengthening and diversifying their livelihoods.
Activities:	Distribute vegetable seeds, rice seeds, cuttings, fertilizers and tools; supply fencing and drainage material; provide technical support to farmers to improve their production; train women's groups on nutrition education; rehabilitate dams and train beneficiaries on dam maintenance; and support the processing of products that have good marketability.
Beneficiaries:	126 000 people (including 63 000 women and 42 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 1 651 072</b>

## Livestock protection assistance to Malian refugees and host populations in eastern Mauritania

Objectives:	To reduce the dependence of refugee households in targeted areas by contributing to the development of sustainable and diversified livelihoods linked to livestock.
Activities:	Distribute vaccines, antibiotics, pesticides, vitamins and mineral supplements and raise awareness on their proper use; provide briefings on commercial destocking; support and facilitate the sale of animals; teach farmers on the production and use of crop residues for enriched animal feed; and strengthen and support government livestock services through training, including on the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards.
Beneficiaries:	80 000 refugees and people in host communities (including 24 000 women and 27 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 595 816</b>

## Consolidate coordination of the food security and agriculture response and strengthen the information and analysis system

Objectives:	To coordinate work among all actors in the food security and agriculture sectors, improve data analysis on agriculture and food security, facilitate the transition from emergency to development through a consolidated disaster risk management approach and strengthen the resilience of the targeted populations.
Activities:	Collect baseline information on food security for analysis; participate in national and regional meetings on food security; contribute to the development of strategies, programmes and projects on food security; strengthen collaboration with food security experts and advisors from regional offices, governments and other international organizations; promote assessment and analysis tools such as Integrated Food Security Phase Classification and Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards; and strengthen collaboration with the Government.
Beneficiaries:	1 000 000 people (including 520 000 women and 480 000 children).
Gender marker:	0 – No signs that gender issues were considered in the project design.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 435 352</b>





NIGER

# NIGER

**The severe food and nutrition crisis affecting the Sahel region since late 2011 continues to impact millions of people in the Niger.** Climatic and economic shocks – coupled with the spillover effects of conflict in neighbouring countries – brought many challenges to rural communities in 2012. Flooding displaced more than 500 000 people, destroyed crops and increased the risk of disease outbreaks.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**Three major food crises in the last seven years have significantly weakened the livelihoods and resilience capacity of small-scale farmers in the Niger.** More than 3 million people are in a state of chronic food insecurity, and their ability to withstand shocks is exhausted. Malnutrition rates have worsened between 2011 and 2012, and are expected to rise further in 2013.

Agricultural and livestock production was poor and food prices increased significantly following the drought in 2011/12. This made the 2012 lean season (May/June to September) even more difficult for families. Pastoralists and agropastoralists continue to face numerous challenges, such as limited availability of animal feed in local markets, animal diseases and the absence of pastoral water points network. When livestock numbers decline, families lose their most important safety net, which provides quick access to food and income in times of crisis – and with it, their resilience.

Since fighting broke out in northern Mali in January 2012, more than 65 000 people have fled to the Niger, and are in need of assistance. Most refugees are agropastoralists, and some have travelled with their animals, increasing competition over access to limited grazing areas. Food has become more scarce and expensive in communities hosting refugees, which were already hard hit by the food and nutrition crisis.

In addition, 2012 saw unprecedented flooding, which affected more than 500 000 men and women, especially in the Tillabéry and Tahoua regions. It destroyed crops, particularly rice and vegetables, and forced thousands from their homes. The risk of disease outbreaks, including malaria, measles and cholera, also increased (5 000 cases reported in October 2012).

Extensive summer rainfall encouraged swarms of desert locusts to grow, threatening harvests. Poor access to some locust breeding areas due to insecurity in neighbouring countries – northern Mali, Libya and Algeria – has made it difficult to adequately monitor the locust situation. This could have a significant impact on food security in the Niger if emergency measures are not taken.

## FAO response

**FAO's proposed actions not only meet the immediate needs of vulnerable female and male-headed households affected by disasters but also lay the foundations for a sustainable recovery and transition to development.** They are in line with the Sahel Plan developed by FAO in 2012 and with the 3N initiative (*Les nigériens nourrissent les nigériens*) led by the Government.

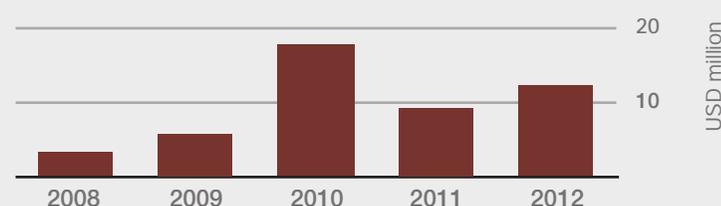
### KEY FACTS

- Population: 16 068 994
- Human Development Index Rank: 186/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 83%
- Recent emergencies: Sahel Crisis, locust, floods and cholera outbreak.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

### FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



Extensive livestock rearing is still the dominant production system in pastoral and agropastoral areas of the Niger, with animals exclusively fed on hay. However, given recurrent fodder deficits, this is not a sustainable practice. FAO aims to develop alternative sources of fodder and help herders better manage their livestock to draw additional revenue from their production. Other interventions to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities include the provision of goats and sheep and the implementation of cash-for-work activities to restore pastures as well as rehabilitate water points in pastoral areas.

To help the Niger better prepare for, prevent and mitigate the impact of disasters, FAO intends to reinforce the national seed systems and coordination capacities for disaster risk management. To this end, FAO will promote the marketing of improved seeds through seed fairs, the establishment of a national seed stock in regional centres and the building of storage facilities.

In collaboration with local and international NGOs, other United Nations agencies and the Government, FAO aims to provide vocational skills training to promote dietary diversification and good nutrition practices, with particular attention given to women-headed households and vulnerable youth, and to establish farmer field schools, focusing on adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management.



## PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 45 846 398

### Contribution to resilience capacity development for pastoralist and agropastoralist households

Objectives:	To restore and reinforce the capacities of pastoralist and agropastoralist households to anticipate, absorb and adapt to crises and catastrophes.
Activities:	Distribute more than 155 000 animals; implement pastoral field schools; create animal feed banks in at least 25 targeted areas and multi-nutritious block production units in at least 50 vulnerable villages; rehabilitate water points in pastoral areas; implement cash-for-work activities for the restoration of pastures; establish a livestock health and supplementary feeding monitoring system; promote improved community-managed veterinary services; and train beneficiaries on nutrition practices.
Beneficiaries:	575 000 people (including 242 250 women and 100 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 20 550 279</b>

### Improvement of the resilience of vulnerable households

Objectives:	To restore and reinforce the capacity of vulnerable households to anticipate, absorb and adapt to crises and catastrophes.
Activities:	Distribute improved seeds, kits and microdose fertilizers; establish farmer field schools focusing on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management; implement cash-for-work activities for the restoration of ecosystems and the creation of productive assets; strengthen the production of improved seeds of staple foods and build storage facilities; promote the marketing of improved seeds through agricultural input shops and seed fairs; promote national seed stocks; train beneficiaries on good nutrition practices; monitor agropastoral campaigns and markets; update food security database and information on implemented activities; and strengthen multi-sector and inter-cluster collaboration.
Beneficiaries:	1 166 667 people (including 476 000 women and 233 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 25 296 119</b>



PHILIPPINES

# PHILIPPINES

**After more than four decades of armed conflict, the framework of a peace agreement has been reached between the Government of the Republic of the Philippines and the Moro Islamic Liberation Front.** As the peace process moves forward, nearly one million people of the Autonomous Region in Muslim Mindanao remain severely affected by the long-lasting impacts of conflict and natural disasters. They are highly vulnerable as a result of repeated cycles of displacement, chronic poverty, disrupted livelihoods and limited access to basic services. Recovery is continually set back by frequent natural disasters, such as recurring floods, landslides, earthquakes and tsunamis. In fact, the Philippines ranks as the third most disaster-prone country in the world.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**Almost 70 percent of IDPs and returnees in Mindanao are food insecure.** The two provinces reporting the highest number of food-insecure families are Maguindanao (56 percent) and Lanao del Sur (40 percent), located in northern and central Mindanao. The vast majority are subsistence farmers and fishers who lack the means to resume productive livelihoods and cannot satisfy their minimum food requirements – let alone recover from decades of losses or withstand future shocks.

Displacement from conflict and natural disaster has had serious repercussions on food and livelihood security. In Maguindanao province, for example, nearly 90 percent of IDPs rely on farming, raising livestock and fishing. They have lost most of their productive assets, including their farm machinery, post-harvest storage facilities, animals and fishing gear. Very few IDPs have the skills to engage in alternative livelihoods during displacement. In fact, less than 20 percent of people in the affected areas have alternative sources of income in times of emergency. Also, there is immense strain on the resources of host families that were already living week-to-week to cover their own needs.

For returning IDPs, agriculture-based livelihoods are difficult to re-establish. Fields, farming assets and irrigation systems are often severely damaged or destroyed. As a result, farmers struggle to meet planting season deadlines and face food and income shortfalls when missed. The lead times between sowing and reaping crops are long if family food supplies are limited. Many farmers and fishers are forced to borrow money from relatives or from local traders on unfair terms, which they cannot pay back.

As a result of these challenges, local food production capacity has been drastically reduced. The consequent lack of availability and high cost of locally produced fresh, nutritious foods adversely affect the health and wellbeing of families. Moreover, families are increasingly separated as male heads of households seek work and children drop out of school in order to earn money. These hardships are immense and widespread, faced by people who are displaced, returning and hosts to unsettled populations.

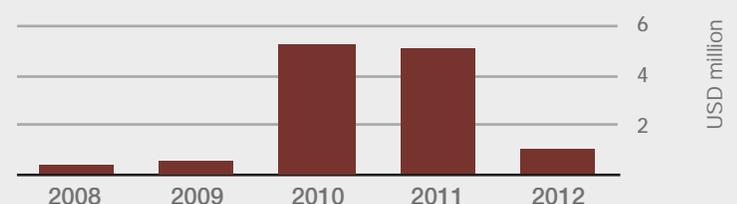
### KEY FACTS

- Population: 94 852 030
- Human Development Index Rank: 112/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 34%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, tropical storms, floods, earthquakes, landslides and typhoons.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

### FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



Women play an important role in ensuring the food and nutrition security of their households. In addition to daily familial obligations, women contribute to food production activities – seed sowing, planting, weeding, harvesting, post-harvest processing and animal raising – and are responsible for procuring and preparing the ingredients for each meal.

Thus, by focusing on women’s specific needs and challenges, food and nutrition security can be maximized at each stage of food production, preparation and consumption.

### FAO response

**With donor support, FAO seeks to restore the farming and fishing livelihoods of 15 300 IDP households in northern and central Mindanao, helping them to produce their own food and increase their resilience to shocks.** By providing quality fishing gear and farming inputs – such as rice, corn and assorted vegetable seeds, fertilizer, rice threshers, tractors and hand tools – FAO will help families produce more food, become more self-reliant and earn much-needed income.

In addition, FAO will provide training to more than 500 formal and informal groups of farmers and fishers. This will increase the knowledge of men and women in organic backyard vegetable production, fish processing and handling, as well as community-based disaster preparedness – most notably to participate in early warning systems. Women will also receive training in farm recordkeeping and the preparation of basic cost and return analysis of their farm enterprises.

Within the framework of the Food and Agriculture Cluster, FAO’s planned activities will enable an integrated approach to food security, considering the complementary roles of men and women in various farming and other income-generating activities, as well as community participation. Increasing national and local preparedness and information management during disasters is a key component of this plan. FAO will also continue to strengthen coordination among partners – at cluster, government and community levels – to ensure effective and efficient support reaches affected populations most in need.



## PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 1 982 855

<b>Restoring agricultural livelihoods in conflict- and flood-affected communities in Northern and Central Mindanao</b>	
Objectives:	To increase food production among resettled and returnee farm households by restoring their agriculture-based livelihoods.
Activities:	Identify, verify and select priority areas, communities and beneficiaries, focusing on women-headed households and disadvantaged people, in collaboration with the Government, WFP and United Nations Development Programme; create or strengthen an estimated 503 formal and informal groups of farmers (including men and women); procure and distribute through contracted NGOs and community-based organizations sets of hand tools, seeds (rice, corn and assorted vegetable seeds), fertilizers, hand tractors, drying pavement, fish cages, fingerlings and fishing gear; provide training and extension on sustainable agricultural production, value addition in food and fish processing, business skills and community-based preparedness; and monitor and assess project activities and immediate outcomes on food security and rural livelihoods.
Beneficiaries:	76 750 IDP farmers (including 46 050 women).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 1 982 855</b>



SOMALIA

# SOMALIA

**Around 3.8 million people in Somalia are in need of humanitarian assistance due to the lasting effects of the 2011 famine, climate-induced shocks, conflict and political instability, compounded by lack of access to basic social services.** Somalia is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world, with over 43 percent of people living on less than USD 1 per day. Over the past two decades, conflict and political instability have caused massive displacement – 1.1 million displaced internally and 1 million living as refugees in neighbouring countries. Most have lived as IDPs or refugees for decades.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**One and a half years on from the 2011 famine, 2.1 million Somalis face an acute food insecurity crisis.** An additional 1.7 million people are likely to slip into crisis if not assisted. Most are farmers, fishers and pastoralists.

Somalia is a food-deficit country – even good harvests meet only around 40 to 50 percent of national cereal requirements. The combined effects of low production and high global prices put food beyond the reach of the country's poorest. As a result, commercial food imports and food assistance have been largely relied upon to fill the gap. In recent years, around 25 percent of the population did not have access to sufficient food. Many Somalis remain extremely vulnerable and are only one productive season or harvest away from resorting to extreme coping strategies. Agriculture is fundamental to stopping this devastating and unsustainable trend.

Recurrent drought was a major cause of the famine. The crisis depleted households assets – livestock perished or were sold, crops failed and many families left their homes in search of food. The situation improved significantly following massive humanitarian assistance combined with good *Deyr* rains in late 2011, which contributed to an exceptional harvest in 2012 and a boost to food security. However, poor rains during the 2012 *Gu* season resulted in low yields and many families could not fully recover. Agropastoralists in south and central Somalia, for example, have been unable to rebuild their livestock herds or repay debts incurred during the crisis, leaving them extremely vulnerable to future shocks.

Rural families face a multitude of day-to-day constraints that must be addressed, such as limited access to quality inputs, pasture and water. Inadequate veterinary services, and lack of pest and disease management services continue to cause livestock losses, which could otherwise be prevented. Moreover, production is not maximized due to lack of knowledge of, or means to apply, improved agricultural technologies. Environmental degradation, including deforestation, overfishing, overgrazing and soil erosion, is of growing concern. These constraints not only affect farmers, fishers and pastoralists, but have considerable spillover effects onto the entire population.

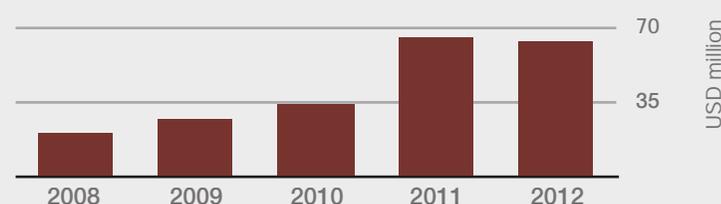
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 9 556 873
- Human Development Index Rank: n/a
- Workforce in agriculture: 66%
- Recent emergencies: Horn of Africa Crisis, conflict and floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



## FAO response

**Through a three-year strategy, the Food Security Cluster seeks to provide life-saving assistance and longer-term support to help food-insecure populations meet their immediate food needs, improve their livelihoods and build resilience to future shocks.** Ensuring the participation of both men and women, FAO seeks funding to help farmers, pastoralists and fishers enhance their production by establishing producer organizations, distributing quality production inputs, strengthening extension support and providing training on sustainable production techniques.

To restore livestock production, access to water points and pastures will be improved, herds restocked and animal disease surveillance systems put in place. FAO also seeks to help families destock their animals, when appropriate, providing them with cash and meat. Farmers will receive improved seeds, fertilizers, farming tools and agroprocessing equipment. Key infrastructure, such as irrigation schemes and feeder roads, will be constructed or rehabilitated through cash-for-work, which will provide short-term employment to poor families.

Through a joint project with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), FAO aims to assist voluntary returnees resume their livelihoods and thus better reintegrate into their communities. Both returnees and the local community will benefit from agricultural inputs and livestock packages, as well as quick impact projects at community level focused on restoring productive infrastructure or natural resources through cash-for-work.

The FAO Somali Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM) project has made considerable strides in restoring water and land monitoring networks destroyed during conflict. In 2013, FAO SWALIM seeks to continue to maintain and develop water and land data collection and monitoring networks, and analyse this information for improved decision-making. Other proposed activities include establishing remote-sensed systems to monitor rehabilitation interventions (e.g. irrigation, roads and livestock water points). An internet-based platform will also be set up to share the information generated with key stakeholders, and continued support will be provided to strengthen national information management capacity (e.g. developing and equipping ministry data centres).

With donor funding, FAO will support the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) Cluster efforts to develop multiple-use water systems by assessing the potential for rainwater harvesting and recommending areas for developing these systems. Rainwater harvesting technologies suitable for Somalia's different regions will be identified and guidelines developed for their use. In addition, a live map of water sources in Somalia – showing their location and functionality – will be developed and partners trained in its use.

The FAO-managed Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU) provides critical, updated and timely information on food security and nutrition in the country for improved emergency response and development planning. The FSNAU seeks to continue this crucial work in 2013 by conducting bi-annual seasonal assessments, monthly monitoring of the food security and nutrition situation, analysing trends and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, and integrating food security indicators into nutrition assessments.



## PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 145 064 232<sup>1</sup>

### Somalia Water and Land Information Management

Objectives:	To strengthen sustainable natural resource management, planning, investment, disaster preparedness/response and resilience building through the use of SWALIM and early warning; develop institutional capacity of SWALIM line ministries and share information.
Activities:	Develop and maintain the water and land data collection and monitoring networks; establish a land degradation and gully monitoring and assessment system in Puntland; complete land use assessments; establish remote-sensed systems for monitoring the rehabilitation of key water infrastructure and land degradation control; set up an internet-based platform to share information on intervention activities related to water and land resources; ensure access to data and information, maps, computers and other equipment for the Offices in Somaliland, Puntland and south and central Somalia and provide training and support; equip government offices to serve SWALIM; organize training of trainers on SWALIM and information communication technology for governments and other institutions, and on updated FAO information management products; develop the information/communication management strategy; prepare knowledge management material and train stakeholders; and engage in active marketing promotion and support of SWALIM information products and services.
Beneficiaries:	7 502 654 people (including 1 875 663 women and 3 751 327 children).
Gender marker:	0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in project design.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 2 000 000</b>

### Building community and household resilience

Objectives:	To assist households and communities to improve food security, income and livelihood options by supporting productive sectors and basic services to build their capacities to withstand shocks and adapt to changing conditions.
Activities:	Provide inputs and training on input use and production techniques, and set up producer organizations; support value chains for agricultural products; set up cash-for-work schemes to rehabilitate and construct productive infrastructure and market facilities; destock and restock animals; improve management of natural resource conservation; increase market opportunities to improve rural incomes and develop or strengthen linkages with the private sector; support rural producer organizations and fisher associations; establish and enhance market information systems; set up pest and appropriate disease management and surveillance systems; and establish extension networks.
Beneficiaries:	1 020 000 people (including 464 000 women and 306 000 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 125 719 003</b>

<sup>1</sup> Funding reflects first year needs of CAP (2013)

## Development of information management tools for enhanced monitoring, early warning, emergency preparedness and early response to humanitarian emergencies

Objectives:	To strengthen capacity of local, international and community-based organizations for emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction.
Activities:	Identify rainwater harvesting technologies and recommend areas for developing multiple water use systems; develop guidelines and train international, local and community-based organizations on gender-balanced rainwater harvesting best practices for better emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction; update the Somalia water sources database; organize workshops and consultations for clean water sources validation; and develop a map of water sources in Somalia and train key stakeholders on its use for improved strategic planning for drought risk reduction, mitigation and preparedness.
Beneficiaries:	7 502 654 people (including 1 875 663 women and 3 751 327 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 1 000 000</b>

## Facilitation of voluntary return and sustainable reintegration of IDPs at their place of origin in south and central Somalia (joint project with UNHCR)

Objectives:	To inform and facilitate the voluntary decision of households from displaced communities about returning to south and central Somalia in 2013; support a sustainable and durable reintegration of returnee households in their villages of origin in 2013; and adapt the return programme based on monitoring and evaluation inputs to mitigate shocks affecting the returning and destination communities.
Activities:	Survey IDPs to facilitate their reintegration; develop and carry out a gender-sensitive return plan; provide allowances, transit points, family tracing and reunification information to ensure a safe journey; provide return assistance, including access to food, water and other basic needs and livelihood inputs; rebuild the productive capacities of returnees and vulnerable members of host communities; identify and carry out community-based quick impact projects and other community-driven development initiatives; support skills training and creation of cooperatives and agricultural extension services, farmer field schools and pastoral field schools; promote information sharing with clusters and other partners; and advocate for equal access to basic services in health education and for resilient livelihoods.
Beneficiaries:	42 000 people (7 560 women and 29 400 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 10 048 500</b>

## Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit

Objectives:	To ensure access to food, nutrition and livelihood security information for improved emergency response, building of household resilience and development planning.
Activities:	Conduct biannual seasonal assessments; monitor the food security and nutrition situation on a monthly basis; consolidate information and analysis on trends and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition; conduct a gender stand-alone study and conflict analysis to identify conflict-related indicators for food security and early warning, and integrate food security indicators within nutrition assessments; improve methods and tools for analysis; conduct baseline livelihood analysis, including a baseline study to integrate nutrition information and gender analysis; and update livelihood maps.
Beneficiaries:	7 502 654 people (including 1 875 663 women and 3 751 327 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 6 296 729</b>



SOUTH SUDAN

# SOUTH SUDAN

**Despite positive developments in South Sudan in late 2012 – the signing of breakthrough agreements on oil, trade and security with the Sudan – humanitarian needs remain consistently high.** Throughout 2012, massive population movements within and into South Sudan posed enormous challenges. More than 170 000 South Sudanese were internally displaced by inter-communal violence, and 132 000 returned from the Sudan. In addition, the country is now hosting over 175 000 refugees who fled conflict in the Sudan's Blue Nile and South Kordofan States – four times the expected number. Austerity measures caused by the January shutdown in oil production (i.e. 98 percent of national budget) have severely constrained government capacity to support people in need, from displaced populations, to those recovering from decades of conflict and severe flooding in October 2012.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**The food security situation in South Sudan has been exacerbated by insecurity and related displacement, border closures, inflation, natural hazards, insufficient food availability and poor agricultural productivity.** As families are displaced, and lose assets and income as a result of these shocks, their resilience plummets and their livelihoods erode. Up to 4.6 million people are expected to be food insecure in 2013.

Challenges related to meeting food and other basic needs increased substantially in 2012 as a result of government austerity measures. This triggered inflation peaks of up to 75 percent, while the South Sudanese pound depreciated by as much as 40 percent. In mid-2012, consumer prices were nearly 75 percent higher than the previous year – the increase was as high as 170 percent in some northern states.

The cumulative effect has been devastating on household food security, as families spend on average 62 percent of their income on food. Access to food has been impeded by low levels of food production. Refugee and returnee arrivals are placing further strain on food availability.

Around 260 000 people were affected by floods in 2012 – three times more than the previous year. The floods hit all ten states and coincided with the main harvest of staple crops, such as millet and sorghum, significantly reducing yields and leading to complete harvest failure in some areas. They also severely threatened livestock production, limiting pasture availability and increasing the risk of livestock disease and death.

Animal diseases and livestock mortality erode the livelihoods, food security and coping capacity of over 70 percent of pastoral households and place over 2 million livestock at risk. Endemic diseases include contagious bovine pleuropneumonia, *peste des petits ruminants*, anthrax and haemorrhagic septicaemia, and can pose serious public health risks. The threat of disease is exacerbated by large-scale cross-border migration – over 300 000 animals are expected during the seasonal migration in 2013 – and weak veterinary infrastructure and services. Seasonal migrations also strain existing pasture and water resources, and often lead to tensions with local communities.

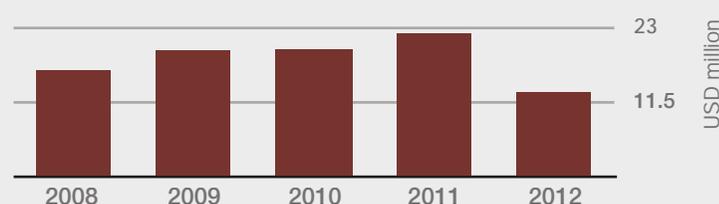
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 10 314 021
- Human Development Index Rank: n/a
- Workforce in agriculture: n/a
- Recent emergencies: conflict and floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



## FAO response

**In 2013, FAO seeks funding to help farmers, pastoralists and fishers to increase their food production and income through a wide range of activities.** Importantly, as co-lead of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, FAO will continue its work with partners towards a more evidence-based, effective and coordinated response to crises.

Availability and access to quality seeds remains a major constraint to production in South Sudan. In response, FAO aims to scale up seed multiplication at community level, while supporting the development of a national seed policy and the establishment of a national seed certification board. In addition, FAO activities promoting conservation agriculture will enable farmers to increase their production in ways that preserve the environment, particularly soil. Another important focus is boosting vegetable production – a key source of income and nutrition, particularly for female-headed households – by providing families with seeds, among other inputs and training.

FAO will also help families strengthen their fisheries activities, a crucial livelihood source and means to cope during the dry season. Women and men will receive training and supplies to improve production, from catch to processing to sale. This will include fishing gear and support in fish processing, preservation and marketing.

To safeguard livestock assets, FAO will help mitigate disease outbreaks by strengthening disease surveillance, early detection and response, training community animal health workers, carrying out vaccination and treatment campaigns and repairing cold chain facilities. By improving access to water points and pastures, FAO will help families increase livestock productivity, while reducing conflict over natural resources.

Delivery of quality assistance to families most in need lies at the core of Cluster efforts. In 2013, key activities of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster include strengthening coordination and collaboration with government counterparts in data analysis and vulnerability mapping, as well as establishing a Cluster Data Analysis Unit. To improve quality of assistance, FAO and Cluster partners will set up technical discussion fora and facilitate the development of minimal technical and operational standards for food security interventions. The progress of interventions will be better monitored through baselines and standardized tools.



## PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 40 045 000

### Empowering farming, fishing and pastoralist communities in South Sudan for resilient livelihoods through enhanced access to appropriate production, post-harvest technologies, and income-generating activities for food and nutrition security

Objectives:	To improve food and nutrition security through intensification of household production and diversification of income-generating opportunities, while safeguarding the environment with sustainable agriculture, fisheries and livestock practices, and the use of appropriate technologies.
Activities:	Participate in interagency assessments, project-based assessments and mappings; promote nutrition and income improvement activities; support livestock interventions in areas with frequent disease outbreaks; provide technical training, including on conservation agriculture, through farmer field schools and pastoral field schools, and train government and implementing partners on the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards; promote local seed production, establish community-based seed enterprises and provide support to the national seed industry; and provide cash transfers to increase access to food.
Beneficiaries:	Total: 527 000 people (including 151 000 women and 239 600 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 22 000 000</b>

### Improving food and livelihood security of vulnerable host community, returnee, IDP, refugee and pastoral households in South Sudan through increasing access to agricultural, fisheries and livestock inputs and services and strengthening purchasing power

Objectives:	To increase food and livelihood security through provision of inputs and services among vulnerable groups.
Activities:	Distribute seeds, tools, fishing inputs, drugs, vaccines, equipment and cold chain spares; facilitate training on sustainable production and post-harvest techniques; train fisheries and agriculture field officers, agricultural extension officers and community animal health workers/meat inspectors; repair and service cold chain facilities; carry out livestock vaccination and treatment campaigns; and construct slaughter slabs.
Beneficiaries:	1 200 000 IDPs, returnees, refugees and vulnerable host communities (including 343 800 women and 545 200 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 16 845 000</b>

## Strengthening Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster coordination for effective food security and livelihood response

Objectives:	To enhance food security and livelihood coordination, humanitarian response and technical support to Cluster partners.
Activities:	Conduct Cluster coordination meetings; establish Food Security Cluster subclusters; conduct refresher trainings on leadership, information management, partnership and coordination; establish technical discussion fora, involving key government stakeholders; activate a Cluster Data Analysis Unit to carry out regular state-by-state food security vulnerability analysis; collect and analyse gender-disaggregated standard baselines on key Cluster vulnerability indicators; develop standard progress monitoring tools and indicators within the food security and livelihood strategy; collect, analyse, report and map gender-disaggregated and partner activity progress; support national systems in food insecurity vulnerability analysis and monitoring; facilitate the development specific minimum technical and operational standards for delivery of Cluster response programmes in South Sudan; and train Cluster partners on defined technical and operational standards for delivery of Cluster response programmes.
Beneficiaries:	2 400 000 people (including 58 Cluster partners providing support).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	<b>USD 1 200 000</b>





SUDAN

# SUDAN

**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.

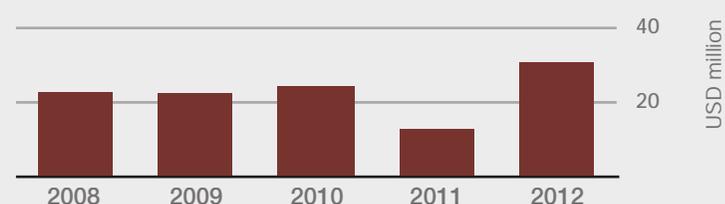
## KEY FACTS

- 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:	<b>USD 9 650 000</b>

### 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:	<b>USD 1 200 000</b>

## 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:	<b>USD 18 000 000</b>





**WEST BANK AND  
GAZA STRIP**

# WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

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.

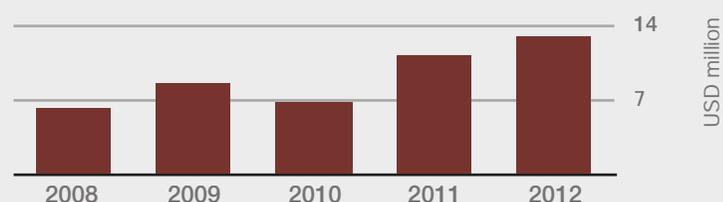
## KEY FACTS

- 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:	<b>USD 3 000 000</b>

### 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:	<b>USD 3 900 000</b>

## 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:	<b>USD 939 999</b>

## 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:	<b>USD 2 083 072</b>

## 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:	<b>USD 400 000</b>

## 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:	<b>USD 1 960 315</b>



YEMEN

# YEMEN

**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.

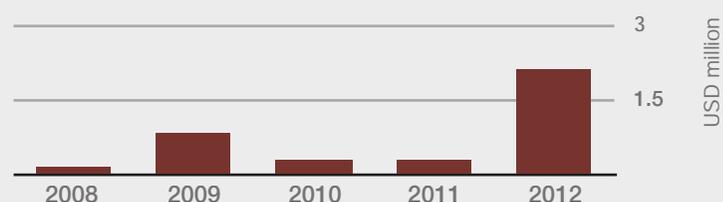
## KEY FACTS

- 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

<b>Resilient livelihood improvement based on the rehabilitation and efficient use of water harvesting techniques</b>	
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>

<b>Strengthening food security and agriculture coordination in Yemen (joint project with WFP)</b>	
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>

Published by  
Emergency and Rehabilitation Division  
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

All rights reserved.

FAO encourages the reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product. Non-commercial uses will be authorized free of charge, upon request. Reproduction for resale or other commercial purposes, including educational purposes, may incur fees. Applications for permission to reproduce or disseminate FAO copyright materials, and all queries concerning rights and licences, should be addressed by e-mail to [copyright@fao.org](mailto:copyright@fao.org) or to the:

Chief, Publishing Policy and Support Branch  
Office of Knowledge Exchange, Research and Extension  
FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla  
00153 Rome, Italy

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

[www.fao.org/emergencies](http://www.fao.org/emergencies)