



The FAO Component of the 2007 Inter-agency Consolidated Appeals

Protecting and rebuilding livelihoods in crisis-affected countries



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Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACF	Action Contre la Faim
AFREC	Africa Rescue Committee
AFRICARE	International NGO
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
ANADER	Agence Nationale Pour le Développement Rurale
AREX	Department of Agricultural Research and Extension
ASEP	Advancement for Small Enterprises Programme
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CAR	Central African Republic
CBO	Community-based organization
CERF	Central Emergency Response Fund
CFA	Franc de la coopération financière d'Afrique centrale
CFU	Commercial Farmers' Union
CNCA	National Committee on Aid Coordination
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
CRS	Catholic Relief Service
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DRC	Democratic Republic of the Congo
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FMD	Foot-and-Mouth Disease
FSAU	Food Security Analysis Unit
FSNWG	Food Security and Nutrition Working Group
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GTZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IDP	Internally displaced persons
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPC	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
NAADS	National Agricultural Advisory Services
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organisation
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NRI	Natural Resources Institute
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONUCI	Opération des Nations Unies en Côte d'Ivoire
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister
OXFAM	International NGO
PA	Palestinian Authority
PNN	National Nutrition Programme
PPP	Purchase Power Parity
REOA	Regional Emergency Office for Africa
SMC	School Management Committees
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VSF	Vétérinaires sans frontière
WBGS	West Bank and Gaza Strip
WFP	World Food Programme
ZCFU	Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers' Union
ZFU	Zimbabwe Farmers' Union

FOREWORD

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Emergency and rehabilitation programmes under the 2007 Inter-agency Consolidated Appeals

Every year, the lives of millions are torn apart by disasters and conflict. Rural populations in the developing world are the most vulnerable and the least able to cope. Their plight is often forgotten and their voices go unheard.

For this reason, the United Nations (UN) Secretary-General calls upon the international community every year to help the millions of people affected by crises around the world. These appeals focus on countries and regions undergoing protracted and complex emergencies where assistance is required to save lives and livelihoods, to stop the situation from deteriorating and to set the stage for recovery and development.

The Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) is the international community's most important tool for raising resources for humanitarian action and early recovery. Working together, aid organizations develop strategies and appeals, which are then presented to donors. Bringing agencies together to plan, implement and monitor their activities minimizes gaps, duplication of effort and waste. It results in a more effective and efficient response, saving donor resources and, most importantly, optimizing impact.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is an important humanitarian and early recovery partner and works closely with other agencies in the appeals process and in responding to disasters and conflict. In developing countries, agriculture remains the core survival strategy for the rural poor. As the lead agency in agriculture and food security, FAO's role is therefore critical to bolster self-reliance, and reduce the need for relief and harmful coping strategies such as selling assets, forced migration and sex-working, which in turn can exacerbate the humanitarian situation and increase the risk of permanent destitution.

Presented in this compendium are 11 appeals, with a brief overview of the agriculture and food security requirements for each, together with highlights of FAO's response and funding needs. Africa continues to be the focus, where violence, displacement, and endemic poverty threaten the food security and livelihoods of millions. The situation is aggravated by recurrent disasters as well as HIV/AIDS. In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, restricted movement and unemployment have left half of the population food insecure.

In an era of reform and accountability, these annual appeals demonstrate the willingness of the UN and its partners to streamline their efforts to assist the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. They also remind the governments of donor countries that regular and predictable funding is often the difference between hope and despair for millions around the world. With the commitment of the international community, these appeals can provide a voice for those who would otherwise be left to suffer in silence and forgotten.



Anne M. Bauer
Director
FAO Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division

INTRODUCTION

PROTECT, RESTORE, ENHANCE: FAO IN EMERGENCIES

Emergencies can arise from a variety of causes – crop and livestock pests and diseases, hurricanes, floods, earthquakes, civil conflicts and war. Rural populations in the developing world are often the most vulnerable. With most communities dependent on agriculture and related enterprises for their food security and livelihoods, FAO's expertise in food security, farming, livestock, fisheries and forestry is crucial in emergency response and rehabilitation efforts.

NOT JUST SEEDS AND TOOLS

FAO's work in post-disaster and complex emergency situations emphasizes the protection and rehabilitation of agricultural livelihoods. FAO's assistance works to restore local food production and provide an exit from food aid, which is an essential part of the recovery process. Providing drought-resistant seeds to vulnerable farmers, training and equipping community animal health workers to save livestock, educating HIV/AIDS orphans in farming techniques and life skills and other such initiatives foster increased resilience and improved food security. These programmes focus not only on providing material assets but on building the knowledge and skills of vulnerable people.

INFORMATION FOR ACTION

As a leader in agriculture, FAO provides technical advice and coordination to emergency agricultural interventions undertaken by all partners. This keeps everyone informed on who is doing what and where. As a result, there are fewer gaps in the delivery of assistance, less duplication of efforts and fewer wasted resources.

FAO is also recognized as a key source of information on food security and nutrition issues. FAO aims to provide all stakeholders, including humanitarian partners and governments, timely information and analyses to optimize their policy, planning and programming decisions. In Somalia, for example, FAO has developed the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) system, a tool for improving analysis and decision-making in emergency situations. The IPC is a standardized scale that integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a clear statement about the severity of the crisis and implications for humanitarian response. The IPC advocates a balanced and appropriate response to emergencies by humanitarian partners and donors, thus optimizing the allocation of resources. Ultimately, the aim is for more coherent recovery assistance focused on exit strategies from food aid and other relief assistance, improved response mechanisms and disaster risk management and a better understanding of the root causes of vulnerability. With increasing support from donors, this approach is being rolled out in the Horn of Africa and Great Lakes Region.

Major bilateral donors 2005-2006

EC	US\$59 000 000
USA	US\$44 800 000
Sweden	US\$36 600 000
Belgium	US\$21 500 000
Norway	US\$21 400 000
Japan	US\$19 000 000
South Africa	US\$15 000 000
UK	US\$14 300 000
Italy	US\$13 800 000
Netherlands	US\$12 500 000
Germany	US\$11 400 000
France	US\$ 8 900 000

“FAO's expertise is crucial in emergency response and rehabilitation efforts”



FAO's ROLE IN EMERGENCIES

FAO's role in emergencies continues to grow, with over US\$400 million raised in 2005-2006 through consolidated and other appeals.

As of November 2006, FAO was operating over US\$500 million in emergency and rehabilitation operations concentrated in 35 crisis-affected countries.