

A woman in a rural setting, wearing a patterned headscarf and a beaded necklace, carries a large, heavy bundle of harvested grain (likely sorghum or millet) on her back. She is walking through a field of tall grass and green plants. The background is a lush, green landscape with more vegetation.

The **FAO** Component
of the **2009**
Consolidated Appeals



The FAO Component of the 2009 Consolidated Appeals

Published by
Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Rome 2008

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pg.20 FAO/Giulio Napolitano; pg.22 FAO/Giulio Napolitano; pg.24 FAO/21757/R. Messori; pg. 26 FAO/21760/R. Messori; pg.28 FAO/A.Vitale;
pg.30 FAO/A.Vitale; pg.32 FAO/11773/W. Gartung; pg.34 FAO/8044/P. Johnson; pg.38 FAO/J. Cendon; pg.40 FAO/J. Cendon; pg.54 FAO/22958/J. Koelen;
pg.56 FAO/19318/R. Faidutti; pg.60 FAO/A. Benedetti; pg.64 FAO/A. Benedetti; pg.70 FAO/WBGS field team; pg.72 FAO/WBGS field team;
pg.78 FAO/21667/J. Spaul; pg.80 FAO/21652/J. Spaul.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ACAD	Abyei Community Action for Development
ACDA	Agence centrafricaine de développement agricole (Central African Republic)
ACF	Action contre la faim
ACF-E	Action contre la faim – Espagne
ACMVD	African cassava mosaic virus disease
ACORD	Agency for Cooperation and Research in Development
ADRA	Adventist Development and Relief Agency
AI	Avian influenza
AIDS	Acquired Immuno-Deficiency Syndrome
AMURT	Ananda Marga Universal Relief Team
AP-FFS	Agropastoralist Farmer Field School
AREX	Department of Agricultural Research and Extension (Zimbabwe)
ARS	Agricultural Research Service
ASAL	Arid and semi-arid land
ASB	Arbeiter-Smariter-Bund
BYDA	Bahr el Ghazal Youth Development Agency
CA	Conservation agriculture
CAHW	Community animal health worker
CAP	Consolidated Appeals Process
CBO	Community-based organization
CBPP	Contagious bovine pleuropneumonia
CCF	Christian Children's Fellowship
CCPP	Contagious caprine pleuropneumonia
CESVI	Cooperazione e sviluppo
CFCI	Child-Friendly Community Initiative
CMA	Christian Mission Aid
COOPI	Cooperazione Internazionale
COU	Church of Uganda
CPA	Comprehensive Peace Agreement (the Sudan)
CRD	Rural development communities
CRS	Catholic Relief Services
CTDT	Community Technology Development Trust (Zimbabwe)
CVL	Central Veterinary Laboratory (Zimbabwe)
DVS	Department of Veterinary Services
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FAR	Fellowship for African Relief
FFS	Farmer Field School
FHI	Food for the Hungry International
FIDA	Federation of Uganda Women Lawyers
FMARF	Federal Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (the Sudan)
FMD	Foot-and-mouth disease
FNC	Food and Nutrition Council (Zimbabwe)
FNC	Forests National Corporation (the Sudan)

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

FSAL	Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods cluster (Uganda)
FSL	Food security and livelihoods
FSMS	Food Security Monitoring System
FSNAU	Somalia Food Security Analysis Unit
GAA	German AgroAction
GB	Great Britain
GBV	Gender-based violence
GMFS	Global Monitoring for Food Security (Zimbabwe)
GNI	Gross National Income
GNU	Government of National Unity (the Sudan)
GoSS	Government of Southern Sudan
HAI	HelpAge International
HIV	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IASC	Interagency Standing Committee
ICAT	Institut de conseil et d'appui technique (Togo)
ICRA	Institut centrafricain de recherche agronomique
ICRD	Integrated Community-based Recovery and Development
IDP	Internally displaced person
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IITA	International Institute of Tropical Agriculture
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPC	Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification
IRC	International Rescue Committee
IRD	International Relief and Development
IRW	Islamic Relief Worldwide
KODI	Kamma Organization for Development Initiatives
LWF	Lutheran World Federation
M&E	Monitoring and evaluation
MAAIF	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (Uganda)
MDR	Ministère du développement rural (Mauritania)
MoAARI	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Irrigation (the Sudan)
MoAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (the Sudan)
MoARF	Ministry of Animal Resources and Fisheries (the Sudan)
MoHCW	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare (Zimbabwe)
NARO	National Agricultural Research Organization (Uganda)
NCA	Norwegian Church Aid
NDO	National Development Organization (the Sudan)
NFN	National Farming Network of Zimbabwe
NGO	Non-governmental organization
NIDAA	Sudanese Development Call Organization
NMIAD	Nuba Mountains International Association for Development
NPA	Norwegian People's Aid

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NRC	Norwegian Refugee Council
NRRDO	Nuba Relief, Rehabilitation and Development Organization
OCADES	Organisation catholique pour le développement et la solidarité
OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
ONDR	Office national de développement rural – Chad
OPM	Office of the Prime Minister (Uganda)
PA	Palestinian Authority
P4P	Purchase for progress
PCBS	Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics (the WBGS)
PDS	Public Distribution Systems
PPR	Peste des petits ruminants
RVF	Rift Valley fever
SCDC	Strategic Community Development Centre
SCF	Save the Children Fund
SCiUg	Save the Children in Uganda
SCOPE	Sustainable Community Outreach Programmes for Empowerment
SECS	Sudanese Environment Conservation Society
SMoA	State Ministry of Agriculture (the Sudan)
SMoAR&F	State Ministry of Animal Resources and Forestry
SRC	Strategic Reserve Corporation
SRCS	Sudanese Red Crescent Society
SRRC	Sudan Relief and Rehabilitation Committee
SSL	South Sudan Law Society
ToT	Training of trainers
TPO	Transcultural Psychosocial Organization
UN	United Nations
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children’s Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency
WARDS	War Affected Rehabilitation and Development in Sudan
WBGS	The West Bank and Gaza Strip
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Working Group
WHO	World Health Organization
WVI	World Vision International
YARDSS	Youth Agency for Relief, Rehabilitation and Development for South Sudan
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee

FOREWORD

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Emergency and rehabilitation programmes under the 2009 Consolidated Appeals

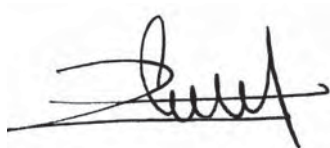
Natural disasters and conflicts affect millions of people every year, destroying communities and devastating livelihoods. Most of the men, women and children who suffer from these calamities depend on agriculture for their way of life. In addition, recent increases in food and fuel prices have further reduced their ability to access food and other basic commodities.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with governments and humanitarian partners to help those worst affected to recover from crises and build back stronger and more resilient agricultural livelihoods.

The 2009 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) brings humanitarian partners and governments together to plan, coordinate, implement and monitor the response to humanitarian crises, and to appeal for funds collectively.

This document summarizes FAO's contributions to the twelve appeals prepared in close consultation with partners for the 2009 CAP. It includes a brief overview of the agriculture and food security requirements, together with highlights of FAO's responses and funding needs for: the Central African Republic; Chad; Côte d'Ivoire; the Democratic Republic of the Congo; Iraq; Kenya; Somalia; the Sudan; Uganda; West Africa; the West Bank and Gaza Strip; and Zimbabwe. Conflicts and disasters have severely disrupted agricultural production and markets in these countries and many households are no longer able to meet their basic food needs.

Interventions to restore and protect the livelihoods of populations affected by crisis are as important as immediate life-saving efforts. They not only prevent situations from getting worse, but also lay the foundations for sustainable recovery and development.



Laurent Thomas
Director
FAO Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division

Introduction

FAO's role in emergencies

Some 75 percent of the poorest people in the developing world depend on agriculture for their way of life. They rely on farming, fishing, livestock-raising and forest-based resources to feed themselves, their families and their communities. It is a precarious existence. During conflict or when a disaster strikes, these people are often the worst affected. Supporting agriculture is therefore an integral part of overall humanitarian assistance.

Major donors from Nov 2007 to Oct 2008

FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

USD (million)

European Commission	61.6
United States	59.8
UN Central Emergency Response Fund (OCHA)	43.9
Sweden	29.5
UN Trust Fund – Sudan	16.2
Spain	13.9
UN Trust Fund – Iraq	12.4
Italy	11.5
Netherlands	11.1
Belgium	10.6
Haiti (Unilateral Trust Fund – IFAD loan)	10.2
United Kingdom	9.2
World Bank	8.8
Norway	8.5
UN Trust Fund – the Democratic Republic of the Congo	7.1
Tajikistan (Unilateral Trust Fund – World Bank grant)	5.0
France	4.0
Switzerland	3.2

Note: UN contributions represent multi-donor pooled funding.

Within the United Nations (UN) system, FAO is the lead agency for agriculture and promotes a sustainable approach to food security. In response to emergencies, FAO protects and rebuilds agricultural livelihoods with the aim of restoring local food production and bolstering self-reliance. This approach provides an exit from food aid and other forms of costly assistance and reduces the adoption of harmful coping strategies such as selling assets, migration and forced and/or abusive labour.

In concert with other UN agencies, humanitarian partners and governments, FAO undertakes rapid needs assessments, formulates response strategies, and manages agricultural protection and recovery programmes.

FAO's emergency activities include the distribution of material assets, such as seeds, fishing equipment, veterinary medicines, livestock and tools, as well as repairs to vital agricultural infrastructure such as irrigation systems.

FAO also offers more specialized assistance such as emergency seed multiplication, training of community animal health workers (CAHWs) to save livestock and control diseases, educating AIDS orphans in farming techniques and other initiatives to foster resilience and improve food security. These programmes build on the knowledge and skills of vulnerable people so they are able to cope better with future shocks. The goal is to increase self-reliance and lay the foundation for recovery.

FAO is also a trusted source of information on agriculture, food security and nutrition and provides partners with technical and coordination assistance.



Central African Republic

Background

During 2008, tentative but positive progress was made towards peace in the Central African Republic. Following a national inclusive political dialogue, a global peace accord was signed between the Government and two key militant groups in July. Although one group suspended its participation in the process and there was a new outbreak of violence, they had re-entered negotiations by mid-September. As a result of improved security, an estimated 85 000 internally displaced persons (IDPs) have returned to their homes, predominantly in the northeast of the country, only to find their houses destroyed and their fields overgrown.

Banditry and incursions by armed groups from neighbouring countries have forced thousands more from their homes in 2008. There are an estimated 108 000 IDPs remaining, most in the northwest. A further 104 000 Central Africans continue to live as refugees in Cameroon, Chad and the Sudan's Darfur region, too scared to return to their villages.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 4.39 million
- GNI per capita (USD): 380
- Population below poverty line: 66.6%
- Life expectancy: 42.7 years
- Total arable land: 3.1%
- Population in agriculture: 74%,
- Population undernourished: 44%
- Total land area: 622 984 sq km
- Human Development Index: 171/177

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

It is expected that this pattern of return in one area and displacement in another will continue in 2009. The Central African Republic is one of the poorest countries in the world, ranking 171 out of 177 countries on the United Nations Humanitarian Development Index. Should political dialogue fail and violence increase in the coming year, the humanitarian crisis will deepen, threatening the lives of millions.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Globally rising food prices have had a direct impact on food availability in the Central African Republic, which relies heavily on imports. Between January and June 2008, the price of basic foodstuffs rose 25 percent. Armed conflict in northern Central African Republic, accompanied by forced displacement and looting, has resulted in a decrease in agricultural production within the country. Farmers remaining on their land in northwestern areas have limited access to their fields because of insecurity, while those returning to their homes in the northeast lack key assets – tools, seeds and livestock – that are essential for rebuilding their livelihoods.

Reduced production of cassava, the population's main staple food crop, due to a lack of planting materials and outbreaks of African mosaic disease has further reduced access to food, particularly among the poorest sections of the population.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

As families lower their food intake they become more vulnerable to disease. At present, more than one in ten children suffers from acute malnutrition. Those most affected are the two-thirds of the population living on less than USD 1 per day.

During 2009, the food security cluster in the Central African Republic will aim to mitigate the impact of rising food prices and support access to productive resources by providing basic inputs and training, strengthening community safety nets and developing new techniques and technologies to increase production.

FAO response

In order to improve planning, humanitarian organizations need more accurate information on the food security situation in the Central African Republic. During 2008, FAO and its partners established the foundation for a national food security data collection system and prepared the first Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification (IPC) analysis for the country. In 2009, FAO will seek to reinforce and refine methodology for data collection, train technicians and collect, analyse and share information with partners. Strengthening the IPC working group will provide a clearer understanding of the food security situation.

A key part of FAO's efforts to improve food security and agriculture-based livelihoods in the Central African Republic will involve the distribution and/or multiplication of key agricultural inputs. HIV/AIDS-affected households will be provided with vegetable seeds and gardening tools, as well as with training in better production practices, to improve their nutritional status. Goats will be provided to groups of households, together with training and building materials for livestock shelters. These initial beneficiaries will then distribute the offspring to other households in their groups. In addition, school gardening will be promoted through the provision of seeds, tools and training to improve nutrition at school level and support the rebuilding of the national school system.

Given the importance of cassava in the daily diet of Central Africans, FAO will identify and introduce mosaic-resistant varieties, multiply these in a secure environment and train national counterparts on new varieties and multiplication techniques.

“More than one in ten children suffers from acute malnutrition”

PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding requested: USD 2 957 325

Improving the food security of families affected by HIV/AIDS	
Objectives:	To strengthen the food security of households affected by HIV/AIDS.
Activities:	Identify vulnerable households affected by HIV/AIDS; procure and distribute vegetable seeds and gardening tools to vulnerable families; provide training on agricultural techniques to improve productivity and cultivation practices; provide technical assistance; and carry out monitoring and evaluation.
Beneficiaries:	75 000 people.
Implementing partners:	National Council to Fight Against AIDS.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 723 000.

Improving food security through cassava multiplication	
Objectives:	To strengthen household food security by reintroducing mosaic-resistant cassava.
Activities:	Introduce and screen ACMVD-resistant cassava varieties; procure initial vegetative material of selected varieties from research institutes (IITA, Cameroon research station and others); set up a safe, rapid mass multiplication system; train counterparts on rapid mass multiplication; provide technical assistance; and carry out monitoring and evaluation.
Beneficiaries:	320 farmers and 16 000 indirect beneficiaries.
Implementing partners:	ACDA, ICRA and NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 377 600.

Consolidation of the national food security monitoring system

Objectives:	To improve the food security of the population by better identifying their needs; and, using the IPC tool, analyse the food security situation and share the results with the humanitarian community.
Activities:	Refine and strengthen questionnaires and methodology for data collection; train technicians to collect data; collect and analyse primary data and publish information for partners; and strengthen the national IPC working group, train technicians on methodology and continue analysis based on food security data and information from other sectors.
Beneficiaries:	Humanitarian community.
Implementing partners:	Local and international NGOs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 310 000.

Promotion of school gardening

Objectives:	To improve the nutritional status of children at school.
Activities:	Identify schools and their needs; procure key inputs (vegetable seeds, tools, etc.); train representatives of parent associations and teachers; set up school gardens; provide technical assistance; and conduct monitoring and evaluation.
Beneficiaries:	3 000 children.
Implementing partners:	ACDA and NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 459 600.

Improving food security and household income with small animal breeding	
Objectives:	To improve food security through small animal breeding.
Activities:	Organize groups composed of 20 households; distribute ten goats (nine females and one male) to ten households per group and begin breeding activities; ensure veterinary follow up; distribute the animals bred by the initial ten households to the remaining ten households in each group to reach a total of 7 500 households; train all beneficiaries on herd management, local fodder production/conservation, etc.; distribute basic materials to enable beneficiaries to build animal shelters; and strengthen the technical and institutional capacity of the Government counterpart.
Beneficiaries:	37 500 people.
Implementing partners:	Fédération nationale des éleveurs Centrafricains, Agence nationale pour le développement de l'élevage and Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 087 125.



Chad

Background

The Government of the Republic of Chad has been struggling with endemic poverty and civil unrest for decades. Since 2001, the country has faced a humanitarian crisis resulting from the spillover of the conflict in Darfur, continued insecurity in northern Central African Republic, ongoing friction with opposition armed groups, as well as ethnic clashes in the east. The number of Sudanese that have sought refuge between 2003 and 2008 has steadily increased in eastern Chad, and now amount to some 300 000 people, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Further, southern Chad is now host to over 53 300 refugees from the Central African Republic.

Tensions between the Governments of Chad and the Sudan have also increased in the past year. Violence continues in the east of the country and accounts for the displacement of 150 000 people. However, it is estimated that some 30 000 IDPs from eastern Chad have spontaneously returned home. The long-term presence of refugees and IDPs has added pressure on the availability of food and scarce natural resources, including water and firewood, hence increasing tensions with host communities.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 10.3 million
- GNI per capita (USD): 540
- Population below poverty line: 55%
- Life expectancy: 44 years
- Total arable land: 2.8%
- Population in agriculture: 80%
- Population undernourished: 35%
- Total land area: 1.259 million sq km
- Human Development Index: 170/177

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The livelihoods of 80 percent of the population are derived directly from agricultural and livestock production, predominantly at a subsistence level. Global acute malnutrition has worsened since 2006 and the nutritional status of refugee camp dwellers has deteriorated throughout 2007 and 2008. The levels of insecurity and vulnerability remain very high in most areas hosting IDPs and refugees and may worsen if internal conflicts continue to proliferate.

Urgent efforts are needed to reinforce activities enabling refugees and IDPs to supplement their food basket and strengthen their livelihoods. Given the shortage of land around the camps, only a small percentage of these households have access to a plot for cultivation. In 2008, a number of them received agricultural inputs and assistance from FAO and other agencies, enabling them to produce their own food. As a result of a good rainy season, the October 2008 harvest is forecasted to provide people that had access to land with self-sufficiency in grain for three to four months. However, as land has acquired a premium value, refugees and IDPs are being charged for rent, often paid with a part of their harvest.

C H A D

Less than 22 percent of refugees and IDPs own livestock and still need to heavily rely on other activities to secure their livelihoods. The high prevalence of refugees and IDPs has altered the trade environment in the areas around the camps. Traders from the host population have been outnumbered and markets have thrived inside the refugee and IDP camps, causing local markets to dwindle. Therefore, host communities must be included in relief efforts with the aim of lessening existing tensions and competition for access to natural resources.

Other parts of the country have been subject to torrential rains, destroying crops, livelihoods and basic infrastructure. This has brought about severe shortages in local food supply and may cause serious health hazards in the longer term.

FAO response

In 2009, FAO will focus on reinforcing food security and nutrition as well as restoring basic livelihoods for IDPs, refugees and vulnerable host-community members in eastern and southern Chad.

Proposed interventions include providing vulnerable households affected by conflicts and floods with farming inputs and training in improved agricultural and livestock practices to increase and diversify their productive capacity. Improved access to markets will be ensured by the rehabilitation of local roads. FAO will also seek to promote income-generating activities for landless IDPs, returnees and host-community women's groups through agricultural processing and small-livestock activities.

To bring about more sustainable agricultural production and strengthen previous interventions, FAO will support farmers in eastern Chad in revitalizing the seed multiplication sector by providing them with adapted inputs and training.

FAO will also create working groups in collaboration with its partners at all levels to strengthen the cohesiveness of interventions and ensure that they are in line with the priorities of the Government and other humanitarian organizations.

“Global acute malnutrition has worsened since 2006”

PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding required: USD 6 597 836

Support to the coordination of agricultural emergency activities	
Objectives:	To enhance coordination among humanitarian actors to improve sustainability of action.
Activities:	Create working groups (WGs) at national, district and field levels in collaboration with all actors involved in the return, reintegration and resettlement process of IDPs in eastern Chad: (i) the national WG in N'Djamena, working closely with the IASC, national authorities and clusters, will ensure that planned activities in areas where returnees are settling are consistent with the Government's strategic framework, interventions are elaborated with the support of technical agencies, such as FAO, and that follow up and evaluation of these activities are undertaken; (ii) the district WG in Abeche will develop operational plans for reintegration and development; and (iii) two field-level WGs will cover the Assoungha and Dar Sila, Farchana and Goz Beida/Koukou departments and implement the operational plans elaborated by the district WG.
Beneficiaries:	Population affected by the crisis and humanitarian actors.
Implementing partners:	UN agencies, NGOs (local, national and international), Red Cross/Crescent Movement, relevant national ministries and institutional actors.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 675 000.

Emergency supply of farming inputs to vulnerable households affected by conflict and floods in eastern and southern Chad	
Objectives:	To improve the food security of households affected by conflict and floods through providing direct support to their food production.
Activities:	Identify beneficiary farmers and organize them into groups to ensure better access to project inputs, extension programmes and marketing support; supply rainy-season seeds to 30 000 vulnerable households (including refugees, IDPs, returnees and host-community members) with access to land; supply gardening kits (vegetable seeds, tools and related inputs) to approximately 20 000 of these households; and provide training and technical support to beneficiaries to maximize project impact and profitability and ensure the sustainability of project results.
Beneficiaries:	30 000 households (IDPs, refugees, returnees and host-community members).
Implementing partners:	National agricultural bodies (Ministry, ONDR), UNHCR, WFP, AFRICARE, African Concern, CARE, IRD, etc.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 903 000.

Support to agricultural and pastoral production for households affected by the crisis in eastern Chad through improved access to land and water, and protection of gardening perimeters

Objectives:	To increase the productive capacity of host communities, IDPs, refugees and returnees by constructing and/or rehabilitating small hydro-agricultural structures (pastoral or vegetable cultivation wells, artificial ponds, vegetable perimeters for protection against animals, etc.); and promote access to markets through the rehabilitation of roads and market places.
Activities:	Create/rehabilitate gardening and pastoral wells, artificial ponds and micro-dams for irrigation purposes; create/rehabilitate gardening perimeters to protect vegetable production against animals; improve water availability/management through increased pumping capacity (pumps and tubes); reinforce group-based resource management; and rehabilitate market places and roads.
Beneficiaries:	30 000 households (IDPs, refugees, returnees and host populations).
Implementing partners:	National agricultural bodies (Ministries of water and environment, agriculture, animal production, ONDR), UNHCR, WFP, AFRICARE, African Concern, CARE, IRD, etc.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 576 300.

Promotion of income-generating activities, such as agricultural processing and livestock activities, to assist women who are displaced, resettling or members of the host community without access to natural resources in eastern and southern Chad

Objectives:	To enable women's groups (comprising displaced, resettling and host-community populations) without access to natural resources to generate income through small agricultural-processing and livestock activities.
Activities:	Procure and distribute key inputs (including grinders for cereals, oil presses for peanut oil and meal, fruit conservation, processing and packaging kits, chickens for egg production and small ruminants for fattening); provide a working-capital fund in the form of raw materials to ensure the effective use of distributed equipment/inputs (cereals, peanuts, fruits, and cottonseed meal and cereals for the chickens and small ruminants); provide technical support to strengthen the production and marketing capacity of beneficiary groups; and ensure market promotion of agricultural produce on the basis of existing, local commercial practices.
Beneficiaries:	5 000 households of displaced, resettled or host-community women.
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 277 000.

Seed multiplication and supply of agricultural inputs in support of displaced, resettling and host-community households in Ouaddai region and Northern Salamat

Objectives:	To improve food security through the enhancement of community seed production with a view to increasing local capacity to meet the needs of displaced persons, returnees and host populations.
Activities:	Distribute adapted crop seeds for multiplication to experienced farmers, who will subsequently benefit from training sessions on seed multiplication technologies and cultivation follow up; crop seed multiplication by families that have received assistance through previous projects; procure the produced seeds and redistribute them to other vulnerable households (priority given first to displaced and resettling households and secondly to host populations); re-organize the seed production chain, from multipliers to final seed users; and provide training on community-based supply and/or on produce marketing.
Beneficiaries:	16 100 vulnerable households (including displaced persons, returnees and host-community members).
Implementing partners:	Specialized services of the Ministry of Agriculture, local and international NGOs (IRD, ACF) and community-based organizations.
Duration:	February 2009 – June 2010.
Funds requested:	USD 1 166 536.



Côte d'Ivoire

Background

Over the last six years, Côte d'Ivoire has experienced growing instability as a result of a complex socio-political crisis that erupted in 2002. However, following the signing of the Ouagadougou Political Agreement in March 2007, there has been a considerable improvement in the security situation. This has facilitated the voluntary return of an estimated 69 000 IDPs to their places of origin in western parts of the country during 2007 and 2008, while further returns are anticipated in 2009.

Security remains fragile as the global rise in food and fuel prices has led to violent street demonstrations during 2008 and high unemployment among young men coupled with growing tensions between resident communities and returnees threaten further unrest.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 15.36 million
- GNI per capita (USD): 910
- Population below poverty line: 55%
- Life expectancy: 44 years
- Total arable land: 10.23%
- Population in agriculture: 68%
- Population undernourished: 13%
- Total land area: 318 000 sq km
- Human Development Index: 164/177

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

Although the country is beginning to move towards social and political stability, continued humanitarian and early recovery assistance is essential to enable returnee households in western regions to rebuild their livelihoods and to improve the food security and nutrition situation of vulnerable families in northern parts of Côte d'Ivoire.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Soaring global food prices had a significant impact on household-level food security across the country, considerably decreasing purchasing power and forcing families to reduce the quality and quantity of food consumed. The average price of imported rice, which is an essential foodstuff for much of the population, rose by up to 38 percent compared with 2007. In May/June 2008, FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP) conducted the first round of the Food Security Monitoring System (FSMS) survey, which indicated that 24 percent of households in the north of the country were food insecure and 3 percent were severely food insecure. By the second round of FSMS in August 2008, this had risen to 27 percent of households food insecure and 12 percent severely food insecure.

In western parts of the country, IDPs that have returned require urgent assistance to resume agricultural production as quickly as possible. Support is also essential to ensure that tensions between resident and returning households do not result in outbreaks of violence. The distribution of basic agricultural inputs, training and the development of income-generating opportunities for the most vulnerable households in both groups will improve social cohesion and prevent further unrest.

FAO response

In order to improve the relevance and effectiveness of agriculture-based emergency and early recovery interventions in Côte d'Ivoire, FAO plans to support data collection on agriculture and food security, coordinate and facilitate interventions in the agriculture sector, exchange and disseminate food security and nutrition information through the Dynamic Atlas, organize further food security and harvest evaluation missions with the Government and WFP and enhance consensus-building among all stakeholders through the validation of the IPC.

FAO also proposes to improve the food security and nutrition situation of the most vulnerable households by distributing cereal, vegetable and pulse seeds, as well as tools and fertilizers, to smallholder farmers; developing income-generating activities; and providing training for improved agricultural production. Demonstration vegetable gardens will be established in or near selected nutrition/feeding centres and vegetable seeds and tools will be provided for the caretakers of malnourished children being treated at these centres.



“Security remains fragile as the global rise in food and fuel prices has led to violent street demonstrations during 2008”

PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding required: USD 3 060 394

Support to the coordination of emergency agricultural operations in Côte d'Ivoire	
Objectives:	To strengthen emergency coordination through food security analysis, evaluation and mapping, thereby improving the effectiveness and relevance of agricultural relief operations and enhancing food security monitoring capacities.
Activities:	Support agricultural and food security information collection in coordination with all actors in the sector; coordinate and facilitate humanitarian interventions in the agriculture sector; exchange and disseminate food security and nutrition information through the Dynamic Atlas; enhance collaboration among humanitarian actors through developing IPC; recommend interventions most likely to be effective, drawing on lessons learned, best practices, etc.; and conduct food security and harvest evaluation missions, food price studies and others in collaboration with WFP and the Government.
Beneficiaries:	6 000 households (30 000 beneficiaries).
Implementing partners:	Government, WFP, UNICEF, OCHA, NGOs, etc.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 303 134.

Provision of agricultural inputs and establishment of income-generating activities for returnees and host communities in the west and poor households affected by soaring food prices in the north of Côte d'Ivoire

Objectives:	To reinforce the agricultural production capacity of returnees and vulnerable farmers in order to support the establishment of sustainable livelihoods in areas affected by crises.
Activities:	Distribute inputs (cereal, vegetable and pulse seeds, tools and fertilizers) to beneficiaries identified based on strict humanitarian criteria (mainly returnees in the west); develop and implement income-generating activities for returnees, host communities and vulnerable people; rehabilitate lowland rice production areas; and train beneficiaries.
Beneficiaries:	21 500 vulnerable farmers (including IDPs and returnees) and malnutrition-affected households (including those affected by HIV/AIDS).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Animal Production and Halieutic Resources, WFP and international and national NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 461 360.

Improving the nutritional status of children under five in northern and western Côte d'Ivoire through nutrition knowledge and improved feeding practices

Objectives:	To ensure that improvements in the nutritional status of children receiving treatment in therapeutic feeding centres in the north and west of Côte d'Ivoire are sustained after treatment by providing caretakers with increased nutrition knowledge, information on better child feeding practices and training on gardening techniques.
Activities:	Identify partners, nutrition/feeding centres and beneficiaries (caretakers of malnourished children); establish demonstration gardens in or near nutrition centres; provide inputs (vegetable seeds and tools), nutrition and hygiene education sessions, cooking demonstrations and gardening training to 3 000 caretakers of malnourished children; and conduct monitoring and evaluation.
Beneficiaries:	3 000 caretakers of children in nutrition centres.
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Health, Ministry of Agriculture, WFP, UNICEF and national and international NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 295 900.



Democratic Republic of the Congo

Background

The resumption of conflict in late-August 2008 in eastern areas of the Democratic Republic of the Congo intensified the humanitarian crisis that has affected the region for more than a decade. Approximately 1.35 million people remain displaced in the east and further population movements are foreseen as a result of overall insecurity, localized armed conflict, natural disasters and epidemics tied to the deterioration of public services and repeated violations of human rights. The extended presence of displaced populations has depleted the coping capacity of host communities and markedly increased levels of poverty.

These chronic and structural problems have also affected food security in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, which according to the IPC, remains precarious. Out of 154 territories, more than 117 are moderately food insecure and 28 others are

in a state of acute food insecurity and livelihood crisis. Some 1.7 million children suffer from acute malnutrition, while one out of every two children is chronically malnourished. It was necessary for the humanitarian community to adapt its intervention strategy to the continuation and impact of the crisis while addressing its causes in order to reduce the need for prolonged humanitarian aid.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 65.75 million
- GNI per capita (USD): 140
- Population below poverty line: 80%
- Life expectancy: 57.2 years
- Total arable land: 2.86%
- Population in agriculture: no data
- Population undernourished: 70%
- Total land area: 2.26 million sq km
- Human Development Index: 168/177

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The loss of assets in the agriculture sector has diminished production throughout the course of conflict and/or climatic hazards along with the lack of strategic food stocks and storage capacity. These factors have increased strain on the local market, which faces continuous demand for foodstuffs alongside the yearly rise in population rates.

The ongoing conflicts in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo have increased suffering among the civilian population, depriving them of basic means of subsistence, accelerating socio-economic deterioration and isolating entire communities. Mass displacement has notably decreased food availability and agricultural activities.

The extent of population movement has caused food insecurity and vulnerability to rise among host communities. An earthquake, the epicenter of which was situated in eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, caused severe damage and displaced thousands in the beginning of 2008. It is essential to continue humanitarian assistance while committing to a long-term strategy that takes into account the needs of vulnerable groups and aims to support and develop mechanisms that foster self-sufficiency.

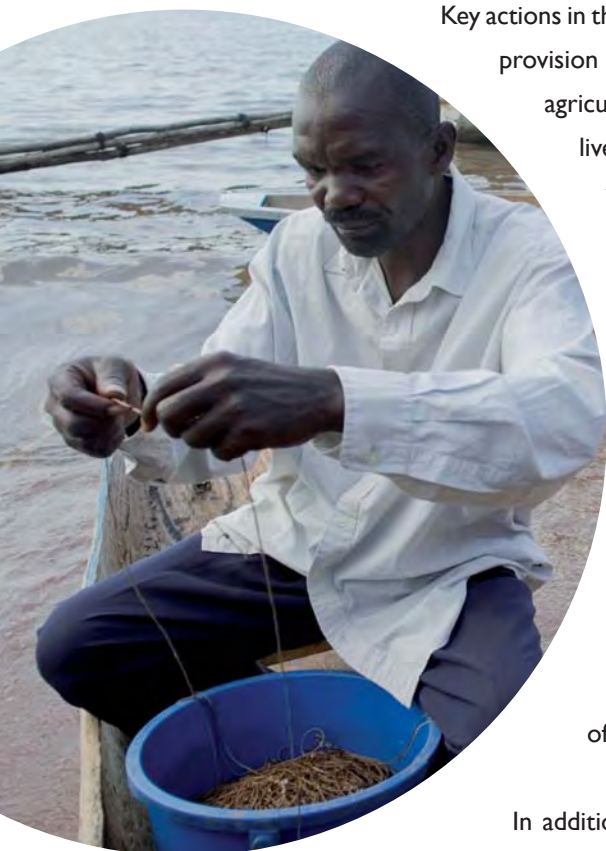
Key actions in the fight against food insecurity include the expansion of farming activities through the provision of inputs, such as vegetable seeds, agricultural tools and equipment, and increasing agricultural production. With the aim to reduce malnutrition rates and to strengthen the livelihoods of vulnerable households in 2009, it will be essential to strive for conditions that boost agricultural production, notably through adapted and improved techniques for crop and livestock production, conservation and marketing.

**Total funding required for the Food Security Cluster response:
USD 296 million**

Food Security Cluster response

Given the scope of the humanitarian operation and evolution of needs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Humanitarian Action Plan does not contain individual project profiles as in the traditional CAP. Since 2007, the international community has convened to present a humanitarian plan and budget based on strategic cross-cutting objectives that require the implementation of complementary humanitarian activities for multiple clusters.

In addition to its participation in the logistics cluster, FAO is the lead agency of the food security cluster together with WFP. In this capacity, FAO's assistance in 2009 seeks to improve food security among vulnerable populations through agricultural production, livestock-raising and income-generating activities. These initiatives will contribute to reducing malnutrition rates and improving the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable households, including IDPs and host communities.



Efforts of food security cluster members to boost agricultural production and livelihoods include the distribution of basic agricultural input kits with a view to ensuring household food availability and sale of surplus production. Vulnerable groups will also receive assistance to establish nurseries to produce grain and vegetable seeds as well as cassava cuttings, in collaboration with provincial government departments, which often supply seeds and cuttings for multiplication through their action-research centres. Planned activities also aim to support livestock production through the distribution of small ruminants. In order to strengthen beneficiaries' access to markets, efforts will aim to rehabilitate feeder roads, set up road maintenance teams among beneficiaries and provide them with basic tools.

To continue the activities carried out in 2008 and in collaboration with the UN system, food security cluster members will contribute to strengthening the early warning system for the prevention of malnutrition through use of IPC. The IPC is a tool for improving analysis and decision making in emergencies that integrates food security, nutrition and livelihood information into a clear statement about the severity of a crisis and its implications for humanitarian response. It is being used in 145 districts throughout the Democratic Republic of the Congo, for which FAO provides capacity building and support to decentralized government departments to monitor the food security situation, carry out regular mapping and produce situation analysis reports.

These activities aim to assist vulnerable rural households to rebuild, preserve and use their livelihood assets in a sustainable way.

“Some 1.7 million children suffer from acute malnutrition, while one out of every two children is chronically malnourished”



Iraq

Background

Iraq is in a phase of fragile transition following several years of crisis. The security situation has improved dramatically, with a 75 percent drop in both violent incidents and civilian casualties since mid-2007. However, as the dust of conflict settles, Iraq's humanitarian needs remain extensive and acute. Twenty-five years of sanctions and violence, compounded by the recent war, have led to widespread unemployment and left pockets of severe deprivation throughout the country. Moreover, militia activity, military operations and random outbreaks of violence continue to limit access to health services, food, sanitation and education, with particularly serious impacts on women and children.

While improvements in security are encouraging displaced Iraqi families to make their way home, the overall rate of return remains very low. Between January 2007 and September 2008, only 5 percent of Iraqi refugees and 7 percent of IDPs returned

to their areas of origin. Many are discouraged by the poor living conditions, lack of social services and continuing insecurity in areas of transit and return, while others have made the journey only to find their homes occupied or destroyed. With falling oil prices and reduced foreign aid cutting into Iraq's capital budget just as more investment is needed, careful prioritization of humanitarian assistance in 2009 will be key to reaching those most in need.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 28.4 million
- GNI per capita (USD): 1 224
- Population below poverty line: 42%
- Life expectancy: 69.2 years
- Total arable land: 13.12%
- Population in agriculture: 4.16%
- Population undernourished: no data
- Total land area: 439 000 sq km
- Human Development Index: no data

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Compared to other countries in the region, Iraq suffers from low cereal yields owing to shortages in improved seed and fertilizer, high soil salinity and degraded irrigation and drainage systems. Furthermore, soaring agricultural input prices and severe drought in 2007 and 2008 have seriously diminished the country's existing food production capacity. Yields of wheat and barley, two of Iraq's staple crops, have dropped by an estimated 35 and 55 percent respectively as a result of the drought, and many small-scale farmers are at risk of losing their livelihoods. Reduced production has in turn contributed to a 60 percent increase in food prices since 2005, pushing household coping mechanisms to the limit.

The price hike also presents challenges to the Iraqi Government's Public Distribution Systems (PDS) food aid programme, while PDS operations are further compromised by continuing insecurity in a number of governorates. With almost half of the population food insecure or dependent on Government food aid, such disruptions to the PDS could have serious consequences in terms of national food security. Recent reports indicate that poorer households in Iraq lack the purchasing power to supplement their PDS ration with fresh food and are equally unable to grow their own crops in the face of high input prices. The result is a lack of dietary diversity and widespread malnutrition among Iraq's most vulnerable communities.



FAO response

While joint UN efforts in 2009 will assist Iraq through a regional approach across neighbouring countries hosting Iraqi refugees, FAO will focus on in-country assistance. Specifically, FAO's proposed interventions aim to support rural households in establishing home gardens for year-round production of vegetables. In addition to high-quality vegetable seeds, fertilizers and hand tools, beneficiaries will receive training in vegetable cultivation to enable them to obtain the best possible results with the inputs provided. FAO also endeavours to assist landless rural families, among the most vulnerable in the country, by advocating for local councils to allocate land for communal farming.

These interventions will significantly enhance the dietary diversity and nutritional intake of beneficiaries and provide them with an occupation in the form of home gardening. In addition to producing fresh food for household consumption, beneficiaries will be able to sell surplus vegetables to generate income for other basic needs, such as education and healthcare. Moreover, increased food availability will have a positive impact on the nutritional status of surrounding communities.

“Iraq’s humanitarian needs remain extensive and acute”

PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding required: USD 3 000 000

Emergency support to food-insecure rural households through establishing home gardens in Iraq	
Objectives:	Mitigate the impact of rapidly rising food prices by supporting home gardens through the provision of vegetable seeds and other basic inputs. The assistance will benefit food-insecure households engaged in part-time agricultural activities either as marginal farmers, non-skilled labourers or agricultural wage earners.
Activities:	Distribute high quality vegetable seeds and other necessary inputs (fertilizers and tools) to selected beneficiaries for year-round production of fresh vegetables in home gardens; and train beneficiaries on best practices in the utilization of the inputs provided.
Beneficiaries:	32 000 farmers and their household members (including 13 000 children and 9 500 women).
Implementing partners:	Mercy Hands and the Ministry of Agriculture.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 3 000 000.



Kenya

Background

The contested presidential election in December 2007 fueled ethnic tensions throughout Kenya. Riots displaced half a million people and froze economic activity, access to basic services and the delivery of aid within and across national borders. Victimized on the basis of ethnicity or political affiliation, thousands of households lost their homes, livelihoods, assets and family members. Despite progress in political reconciliation, up to 138 000 IDPs remain in transit sites and many thousands more in need of assistance.

Drought, floods and soaring commodity and production costs throughout 2008 disrupted food production, livelihoods and families' overall capacity to meet basic needs. Precipitation dropped 75 percent below norm in arid and semi-arid land (ASAL) regions, comprising the country's grain basket and major milk producing areas. In June and October, flooding displaced thousands, destroyed crops and led to numerous livestock losses.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 36.5 million
- GNI per capita (USD): 680
- Population below poverty line: 46%
- Life expectancy: 52.1 years
- Total arable land: 8.01%
- Population in agriculture: 75%
- Population undernourished: 31%
- Total land area: 569 250 sq km
- Human Development Index: 158/177

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

Prior to the elections, IDPs already amounted to 350 000. Displacement is ongoing in Mount Elgon due to activity of the Sabao Land Defense Force militia and counterinsurgency efforts. Kenya also hosts 270 000 refugees, primarily from the Sudan and Somalia, placing additional strain on scarce resources – an escalating source of violent clashes. Influxes of refugees from Somalia are expected to continue to rise in 2009. Some refugee camps are already hosting well over twice their capacity.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Nearly 1.4 million people in Kenya are highly food insecure. The agriculture sector provides the livelihood and a main source of nourishment for over three-quarters of the population. However, 71 percent of pastoralists and 54 percent of marginal farmers are unable to meet daily emergency food requirements. National crop production has dropped 9 percent since 2007 and 27 percent below the five-year average.

Post-election violence affected over 66 500 farming families. Key agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizer and farm machinery, were burned or looted. In addition,

K E N Y A

an estimated 2.5 million bags (90 kg) of maize, Kenya's staple food, were lost. Livestock raids depleted the herds of pastoralists and 4 000 fishers lost basic gear and equipment.

Consecutive seasons of sporadic and poor rainfall have further reduced crop yields and livestock production in large portions of ASAL areas. Pastoralists, already contending with increased livestock disease outbreaks and consequent export bans, lack sufficient water and pasture for their animals. Competition over scarce resources has increased clashes between farmers and herders, forcing pastoralists onto drier lands.



Flooding in Tana River District, Mandera and Katilu Division displaced thousands of people and caused severe crop and livestock losses. A channel cut into the Tana River by a farmer in August for irrigation purposes is expected to cause extensive flooding along the diversion banks during upcoming rainy seasons. This would affect 250 000 people, of which a large portion are farmers, fishers and pastoralists.

FAO response

In response to the multiple causes that have increased food and livelihood insecurity in 2008, FAO seeks to provide farmers with quality agricultural inputs needed to restore food production and income generation. The provision of tools and yield-enhancing inputs, such as high-yielding seed varieties and fertilizer, will boost crop production and access to food. FAO's proposed livestock activities include animal health interventions, increasing fodder production and conservation practices, and support to livestock marketing initiatives.

The assistance will contribute to increasing the number of displaced persons able to resettle and resume their livelihoods. FAO's planned interventions will help to alleviate soaring household spending on staple foods, such as maize and beans, which has risen as high as 80 percent in the past six months, particularly in rural farming areas. Increased production will also contribute to stabilizing local food costs. Training in diversified farming methods and improved livestock practices will maximize output and increase resilience to future shocks.

“Nearly 1.4 million people in Kenya are highly food insecure”

PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding required: USD 2 150 000

Assistance to farming households affected by soaring food prices and drought	
Objectives:	To provide quality and appropriate inputs to contribute to the food security of up to 20 000 vulnerable farming households (120 000 persons) through crop and livestock production during the long rains of March and the short rains of October 2009.
Activities:	Identify project areas and key stakeholders; identify and sensitize vulnerable households; procure and distribute agricultural inputs; carry out strategic animal-health interventions; provide support to fodder production and conservation, and livestock marketing initiatives; build capacity in milk production and processing; monitor project activities; and conduct impact assessments.
Beneficiaries:	120 000 people (20 000 households), including 39 600 children, 60 000 women and 20 400 people affected by diseases (HIV/AIDS).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs, Ministry of Water and Kenya Agriculture Research Institute.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 150 000.



Somalia

Background

The humanitarian crisis in Somalia continues to escalate at an alarming rate, as confirmed by the Food Security Analysis Unit's survey completed in August 2008. Increasing civil insecurity has intensified human suffering in terms of killings, violence, human rights abuses and population displacement. The number of Somalis currently in need of humanitarian assistance exceeds 3.2 million, representing approximately 43 percent of the population and a 77 percent increase since January 2008.

The country's dependence on imported commodities, combined with the high devaluation of the Somali Shilling and increasing food and fuel prices, have created an economic crisis with widening effects on the broader population, with particularly strong impacts in urban areas. The country also continues to suffer from recurrent drought and floods. Several regions throughout Somalia have been affected by below-average rainfall for four consecutive seasons. Further humanitarian interventions are needed to sustain existing natural resource-based livelihoods, as well as to assist families to regain productive assets and return progressively to sustainable livelihoods.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 7.5 million
- GNI per capita (USD): 130
- Population below poverty line: 43.2%
- Life expectancy: 47 years
- Total arable land: 1.64%
- Population in agriculture: 71%
- Population undernourished: 36%
- Total land area: 637 327 sq km
- Human Development Index: no data

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

In 2008, humanitarian workers have been confronted with increasing threats to their security and safety, particularly in central and southern Somalia, as well as in Puntland. Between January and September, 129 security incidents were reported involving humanitarian workers and assets, which were often direct targets of the aggression. Furthermore, piracy has affected critical supply routes to central and southern Somalia. The naval escorts recently provided by the Governments of France, Denmark, the Netherlands and Canada have facilitated secure passage for humanitarian aid.

Approximately 80 percent of the Somali population depends on agricultural or pastoral livelihoods. Rural households are unable to produce food to cover their requirements and rely heavily on commercial or food-aid imports. Decreasing household production and purchasing power have deepened the prolonged crisis. Rates of malnutrition in most of southern and central Somalia have surpassed emergency thresholds of 15 percent, exceeding 20 percent in some areas.

S O M A L I A

The major grain production regions of Middle and Lower Shabeelle produced approximately half of the long-term cereal production average owing to drought during the recent Gu (April–June) season. Production shortfalls in Middle and Lower Shabeelle consequently affect other regions which normally depend on this area’s cereal surplus. In the north, where malnutrition rates are normally low and stable, there is an emerging crisis as pastoralists struggle to cope with decreased rainfall, deteriorated water and pasture conditions and increases in commodity costs. Immediate efforts are needed to reduce crop failure and restore production capacity in response to urgent humanitarian needs.

FAO response

The Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster recognizes and stresses the need for humanitarian interventions which facilitate long-term recovery. The strategy aims to prevent further deterioration of livelihoods by assisting vulnerable families in resuming agricultural and pastoral activities, regaining productive assets and returning progressively to sustainable livelihoods. Overall, the Cluster is determined to reach at least 50 percent of the 3.2 million people in need of assistance, with a particular emphasis on marginalized populations, women and female-headed households.

In 2009, FAO aims to mitigate the negative effects of soaring food prices through the provision of assistance to increase crop, livestock and fisheries production. Interventions also aim to improve techniques for harvesting and processing of local produce. Project activities will also include the improvement of storage systems and the rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure. Pastoral communities will benefit from an integrated approach that combines protection of livestock assets, improvement of animal health and enhancement of capacities to cope with shocks. Assistance to fishing communities will include the provision of assets and small-scale infrastructure, as well as training in improved processing techniques.

“The number of Somalis in need of humanitarian assistance exceeds 3.2 million”

PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding required: USD 20 869 580

Integrated livelihoods programme	
Objectives:	To restore, protect and improve household food security through the provision of livelihood-enabling assets and training to vulnerable households.
Activities:	Select beneficiaries; provide agricultural inputs, livestock assets, fisheries inputs and small business assets; harvest, process, market and distribute products in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner; train selected households in dietary diversification; and provide nutritional education.
Beneficiaries:	18 000 households, of which 3 600 are female-headed, 7 850 are IDPs and 150 are HIV-affected.
Implementing partners:	National and international NGOs with a presence in the area of implementation, line ministries and emergency coordination structures.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 5 817 240.

Strengthening agriculture-based livelihoods and food security of the most vulnerable farming households	
Objectives:	To strengthen and enhance sustainable rural livelihoods by increasing agricultural production and decreasing post-harvest losses in north, central and south Somalia.
Activities:	Distribute packages of seeds, fertilizers and farm implements; train farmers on improved agronomic practices, diet diversification and post-harvest techniques; train artisans on installation and use of metal silos and facilitate their local construction; and provide equipment for threshing/shelling and drying under hygienic conditions.
Beneficiaries:	35 000 vulnerable farmers.
Implementing partners:	International and national NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 4 032 600.

Strengthening the livelihoods of pastoral communities

Objectives:	To improve the health status of livestock assets of vulnerable pastoral households by improving access to water and protecting animals against diseases, thus improving food security and the capacity to cope with future shocks.
Activities:	Improve public water infrastructure through cash-for-work schemes; support fodder production; increase operational capacity for livestock professionals and community-based animal health workers; conduct vaccinations, surveillance, sero-monitoring and awareness raising on diseases; enhance laboratory capacity; purchase small ruminants for distribution of meat to selected households; equip women to process sun-dried meat; and provide nutritional education.
Beneficiaries:	40 000 households.
Implementing partners:	International and national NGOs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (regional offices).
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 4 841 980.

Support to fishing communities to enhance fishing livelihoods and resilience to cope with current and future shocks

Objectives:	To support livelihoods' establishment and improve the nutritional and financial situation for poor households through the sustainable harvesting, processing, marketing and distribution of marine products for domestic consumption.
Activities:	Distribute fishing units with gear and basic safety and communication equipment; provide equipment for handling and processing of fish; raise awareness on safety at sea; construct a small-scale handling and processing centre; organize fisherfolk and fish trader associations; and educate beneficiaries on the nutritional value of fish.
Beneficiaries:	750 fishing households for sustainable fishing livelihoods and 200 female-headed households for fish marketing and fish waste processing livelihoods.
Implementing partners:	International and national NGOs and the Ministry of Fisheries (regional offices).
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 345 200.

Strengthen emergency coordination mechanisms and effective rapid response

Objectives:	To maximize access and response to vulnerable groups in need of assistance.
Activities:	Identify beneficiary communities and households; train and support Somali partners; sensitize partners on constraints and solutions for HIV/AIDS and gender mainstreaming in emergency planning; and conduct monthly coordination meetings.
Beneficiaries:	All beneficiaries of interventions and stakeholders in the IASC Agriculture and Livelihoods Cluster.
Implementing partners:	International and national NGOs, line ministries and emergency coordination structures in Somaliland, Puntland and south-central Somalia.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 132 560.

Somalia Food Security Analysis Unit (FSNAU) 2009

Objectives:	To ensure that the FSNAU continues to deliver timely and relevant food security, livelihood and nutrition information and analysis on emergency situations to inform emergency response activities during a 12-month project phase.
Activities:	Conduct monthly briefings to partners; collect data on nutrition, health and food security to monitor livelihoods; conduct two cycles of representative nutrition surveys in crisis-prone areas; conduct two inter-agency Seasonal Field Assessments and Analysis Workshops; produce and disseminate monthly food security and nutrition publications; conduct rapid emergency assessments as needed; and continue processing, analysis and management of data.
Beneficiaries:	Populations identified from FSNAU's assessments and all stakeholders in Somalia that use FSNAU's information.
Implementing partners:	No direct implementing partners, but international and national NGOs, local authorities and line ministries will participate in assessments and surveys.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 700 000.



Sudan

Background

Over the past few years, the Sudan has experienced considerable change. In eastern and Southern Sudan, peace accords have led to greater stability and encouraged the return of millions of IDPs and refugees to their places of origin. In the Greater Darfur region, continued violence and unrest have caused the displacement of many more people. Humanitarian and recovery needs thus vary greatly throughout the Sudan. Vulnerable households, already struggling with displacement or resettlement and coping with increased population pressures, have also faced natural disasters, disease outbreaks, soaring costs and lack of vital services in 2008.

The humanitarian crisis in Darfur, which houses the largest aid operation in the world, has intensified markedly in 2008. With a total population of six million, one-quarter of Darfuris have been displaced and three-quarters require relief or recovery assistance. The violence has killed hundreds of thousands and destroyed property, infrastructure and access to basic services. Despite volatile insecurity, humanitarian indicators have improved to some degree owing to the concentration and perseverance of aid efforts.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 36.9 million
- GNI per capita (USD): 960
- Population below poverty line: 40%
- Life expectancy: 57.4 years
- Total arable land: 6.78%
- Population in agriculture: 80%
- Population undernourished: 26%
- Total land area: 2 505 810 sq km
- Human Development Index: 147/177

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

In 2005, the signing of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA) between northern and southern factions formally ended over two decades of war that claimed two million lives and uprooted four million people. Relative stability has enabled half of the displaced population to return since 2004, far exceeding the south's absorptive capacity after decades of structural and economic decline. Pockets of insecurity remain within and surrounding the region's confines due to border disputes, tribal clashes and the proliferation of small arms.

Following the outbreak of violence between the Sudan Armed Forces and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement in May 2008, some 50 000 people fled Abyei to Southern Sudan. Abyei's borders remain long disputed as they fall between the Sudan's north-south boundary and the region is rich in natural resources. The elections scheduled in 2009 bear on the area's administration and may heighten tensions. Unexploded ordnance, loss of homes and limited access to vital services, such as water and healthcare, have increased vulnerability in the area.

Needs remain high in Blue Nile, where life-expectancy for women is the lowest (51.2 years) in the Sudan. Southern areas had been cut off from humanitarian assistance prior to the signing of the CPA, such as Kumuk, which remains difficult to access and in a state of humanitarian emergency. Despite progress towards political unification of Southern Kordofan since the signing of the CPA, the dividends of peace remain obscure in some regions. Prospects of a failed harvest following extended drought have sounded the alarm of an imminent food crisis.



Security and disarmament have improved markedly in Gedaref, Kassala and Red Sea States since the signing of the Eastern Sudan Peace Agreement in 2006. However, Kassala and Red Sea have the highest chronic malnutrition rates in the country. The problems of food insecurity, inadequate harvests and poverty are exacerbated by elevated influxes of IDPs and refugees through porous borders with Ethiopia and Eritrea.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Decades of war, insecurity, natural disasters, land disputes and displacement have devastated the livelihoods of millions across the Sudan. Approximately 87 percent of the population depends on agriculture as a means to generate income and supplement household food requirements. Agricultural land, seeds, tools and equipment were damaged or lost during conflict, leaving rural households without the necessary means to resume their way of life or even subsistence.

In Darfur, crop production already lies below household subsistence levels. Mass population movements caused by conflict combined with poor rainfall have caused a reduction in yields and the overexploitation of the natural resources upon which rural livelihoods depend. Coping strategies to mobilize capital related to brick-making, charcoal production, firewood and grass collection rely on scarce and unsustainable resources. These activities also place women at greater risk of gender-based violence.

Lack of veterinary support has increased livestock morbidity, as herders in transit with their animals pass through disease-prevalent corridors. Flooding during July and August in Southern Sudan triggered animal diseases, and reduced livestock and crop productivity. In drought-afflicted and resource-depleted areas, access to grazing land and water remains a flashpoint for clashes.

Restoring the livelihoods and food production capacity of vulnerable households across the Sudan will be paramount to increasing their food security, nutritional status and resilience to future shocks.

FAO response

In 2009, FAO will address the region- and context-specific needs of households across the Sudan, with the aim to restore, improve and stabilize their food security and livelihoods.

Crop-based farming interventions will include the distribution of seeds, agricultural tools, animal-drawn implements and training in improved farming practices. FAO will help vulnerable communities to create homestead vegetable gardens and rehabilitate community nurseries producing fruit and local tree seedlings. FAO also aims to strengthen livelihoods by promoting alternative income-generation activities, such as beekeeping, food processing and blacksmithing.

Planned activities to promote sustainable resource management will focus on high-risk areas and will include: the establishment of nurseries for community reforestation; production and use of fuel-efficient stoves to mitigate deforestation; establishment of fodder banks to improve grazing and pasture protection during the dry season; and community-based negotiation and mediation mechanisms to address natural resource management and land use.

To safeguard the livelihoods of herders, FAO interventions also seek to improve livestock disease surveillance, conduct vaccination campaigns, provide training to CAHWs, establish veterinary community centres and to support the preparation of a Rift Valley Fever preparedness and control plan. The provision of livestock and cold chain infrastructure will add value to the livelihoods of herders. Planned activities also aim to equip fishers with basic gear and equipment.

Coordination remains an important aspect of FAO's proposed response in the Sudan. It is essential to strengthen the impact of interventions by the various humanitarian and recovery actors in the fields of food security and livelihoods, by avoiding gaps and duplication of interventions, increasing advocacy and promoting the dissemination of information on food security.

“Decades of insecurity, natural disasters, land disputes and displacement have devastated the livelihoods of millions across the Sudan”

PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding required: USD 56 879 778

Supporting household food security, agricultural production and livestock husbandry of crisis-affected and vulnerable people in eastern Sudan	
Objectives:	To protect livestock assets and increase animal productivity by improving animal health, diversifying breeds and promoting good livestock husbandry practices; and intensify and diversify agricultural production through good agricultural practices.
Activities:	Support formal and community-based veterinary services through training and provision of drugs and supplies; promote improved animal breeding, feeding and husbandry practices through training and community pilot projects; support formal and community-based agricultural extension services and networks, including para-agriculturalist practices through ToT; train farmers in improved agricultural practices to intensify and diversify cropping practices; distribute agricultural inputs; promote pilot community-based seed banks and seed fairs, and build capacities of government and private seed subsector; conduct or support food security, needs and harvest assessments; and promote the planting of trees, of which the leaves and smaller branches can be used as fodder for feeding animals in confinement.
Beneficiaries:	66 000 households (IDPs, refugees, flood-affected people, and vulnerable resident communities).
Implementing partners:	SRCS, Practical Action, ACORD, Goal, Plan Sudan, SCDC, SECS, SOS-Aalsahel, IRC, Oxfam, HAI and CBOs.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 3 500 000.

Promotion of income-generating activities and community capacity building for crisis-affected people

Objectives:	To increase income of vulnerable and marginalized households through diversified income-generation activities and improved productive skills; and improve livelihood support, based on reliable food security and livelihoods information and needs assessments.
Activities:	Train beneficiaries in sustainable income-generating activities, including basic business skills and, where appropriate, supported by food-for-training; provide start-up support to training graduates (equipment and/or small grants); support the formation of producers' groups and group marketing management; and conduct food security, livelihoods and needs assessments.
Beneficiaries:	20 000 households (IDPs, refugees, returnees, flood-affected persons and other vulnerable communities).
Implementing partners:	Practical Action, ACORD, Plan Sudan, SRCS, SECS, IRC, SOS, Oxfam, Goal, HAI, and CBOs.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 3 000 000.

Promoting sustainable natural resource management and rehabilitation

Objectives:	To improve natural resource rehabilitation and promote sustainable land use; enhance rangeland productivity; and promote collaborative natural resource management.
Activities:	Establish nurseries for community reforestation, including women's groups; promote production and use of fuel-efficient stoves to mitigate deforestation; support pasture restoration through training, enclosure establishment, seed collection and broadcasting and demarcation of rehabilitated areas; establish pilot fodder banks for improved grazing and pasture protection during the dry season; support earth-dam reconstruction and animal water points to reduce grazing pressure in over-used areas; and promote community-based negotiation and mediation for natural resource management, land use and peace building in places with high competition over natural resources.
Beneficiaries:	8 600 households (IDPs, refugees, returnees, flood-affected people and vulnerable resident communities).
Implementing partners:	Practical Action, ACORD, Plan Sudan, SRCS, SECS, IRC, ACORD, SOS, Oxfam, Goal and CBOs.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 000 000.

Providing food security and livelihoods support for IDPs, youth and school dropouts

Objectives:	To restore the agricultural and livestock production capacities of IDPs and vulnerable host communities in the selected states; support livelihood and coping mechanisms of IDPs and vulnerable host communities through provision of income-generating activities; and provide life-skills training to street youths and school dropouts.
Activities:	Procure and distribute improved agricultural inputs and veterinary supplies; provide training, start-up kits and veterinary equipment to CAHWs; provide street youths and school dropouts with skills; restock households with goats and poultry.
Beneficiaries:	34 695 households (IDPs, street youths and school dropouts).
Implementing partners:	FAR, TOYOK, NIDAA and SRC.
Duration:	January 2009 — December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 000 000.

Support for a Rift Valley Fever (RVF) Preparedness Control Plan in affected and at-risk states of the Sudan

Objectives:	To train veterinary staff on early recognition of RVF and appropriate action to avoid outbreaks; strengthen current surveillance systems to capture early warning events of an impending RVF outbreak; and monitor climatic changes that support the multiplication of flies and could result in disease outbreak.
Activities:	Conduct 11 training workshops for veterinarians in affected and at-risk states (five infected and six at-risk states); provide laboratory equipment and supplies to strengthen surveillance; monitor insects in areas affected and at risk; provide insect-trapping equipment and supplies; conduct one special training workshop for 22 staff (two from each state) of the Entomology Unit to conduct field surveys; and initiate and strengthen collaboration with the Meteorological Department to obtain meteorological data regularly.
Beneficiaries:	16 000 000 people (livestock owners).
Implementing partners:	FMARF, GNU, MoARF, GoSS and partners.
Duration:	January 2009 — December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 801 207.

Support to coordination of the food security and livelihoods sector in northern Sudan

Objectives:	To coordinate interventions and activities in the food security and livelihoods (FSL) sector in northern Sudan, promote geographic and thematic coverage and appropriate targeting; improve the programming, targeting, implementation and evaluation, analysis and other capacities of FSL partners; and support interagency FSL assessments and studies, complementing Government assessments.
Activities:	Conduct regular FSL sector coordination meetings at regional level and Khartoum level to exchange experiences, coordinate programming, targeting and implementation, and evaluate sector interventions; monitor FSL sector delivery and achievements throughout the year and report according to UNCT, OCHA and donor requirements, including Work Plan mid-year and end-of-year sector reports; support and facilitate intersectoral programming; issue monthly FSL sector bulletins for partners and donors; train partners in advanced management and implementation skills relevant to FSL assistance in post-conflict recovery and protracted conflict situations; and support and conduct FSL assessments.
Beneficiaries:	FSL sector partners and Government counterparts.
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January 2009 — December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 200 000.

Promoting sustainable natural resource management and rehabilitation

Objectives:	To improve natural resource rehabilitation and promote sustainable land use; and promote the participatory rehabilitation and management of natural resources at community level.
Activities:	Produce and plant forest tree seedlings; rehabilitate and establish hafirs for livestock consumption in resource-based conflict-prone areas; collect pasture seeds and broadcast seeds (Mohamed Abdalraheem variety); and establish community-based tree nurseries.
Beneficiaries:	20 000 households (livestock owners).
Implementing partners:	SMoA, contractors for hafir rehabilitation and NGOs.
Duration:	January 2009 — December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 852 500.

Restoring and maintaining household food security and promoting livelihood diversification for vulnerable populations	
Objectives:	To promote own food production through distribution of agricultural inputs and training in improved agricultural practices; protect livestock assets through provision of preventative and curative animal healthcare services; and promote alternative livelihood coping mechanisms through animal restocking and diversified income-generation activities.
Activities:	Provide locally suitable crop and vegetable seeds, animal-drawn implements and agricultural hand tools for summer and winter season planting; train village-level agricultural extension workers; provide technical support to all FSL sector partners to promote improved and environmentally-friendly agricultural and M&E practices; support local production of foundation seeds through ARS and certified seeds through contract farmers; provide technical support to SMOAR&F, partners and community-based para-veterinarians; provide veterinary supplies and services for vulnerable agropastoralists and pastoralists; support various income-generation activities through provision of small ruminants and donkeys, supplementary livestock feeding, fuel-efficient stoves, post-harvest handling and transformation, and animal product and by-product transformation; conduct regular FSL assessments and disseminate the findings among stakeholders; ensure coordination in the sector through regular meetings, joint planning and programming, and information exchange.
Beneficiaries:	500 000 households (35 to 50 percent women).
Implementing partners:	SMoA, SMOAR&F, local and international NGOs, SRC and UN agencies.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 18 000 000.

Supporting household food security, agricultural production and livestock husbandry

Objectives:	To improve crop and livestock production of conflict-affected communities; and increase the income of vulnerable and marginalized households through diversified income-generation activities and the transfer of improved production skills.
Activities:	Procure, pre-position and provide basic agricultural inputs, essential animal health inputs and cold chain facilities; organize and conduct livestock vaccination campaigns and provide treatment services; carry out restocking programmes; conduct pre- and post-harvest and livestock-disease assessments; procure, pre-position and provide fisheries inputs; conduct food security, livelihood and other coordination meetings; and train CAHWs, agricultural extension agents, blacksmiths and farming and pastoral CBOs.
Beneficiaries:	20 210 households (returnees, war-affected IDPs and vulnerable communities).
Implementing partners:	ACAD, NDO, WARDS, SRRC and CBOs.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 816 000.

Support to livelihoods and income-generating activities of the ICRD villages

Objectives:	To improve and promote productivity and livelihoods to sustain early reintegration and the transition to development; strengthen the capacity of the Government, village development institutions and beneficiaries to ensure sustainable production and livelihoods; and increase access to natural resources by the rural community through integrated watershed management activities.
Activities:	Establish, support and adopt income-generating activities; train staff and the community on best agricultural practices, income-generation activities and watershed management; undertake pest-control campaigns and livestock disease surveillance; establish veterinary community centres, train CAHWs and provide veterinary supplies; procure and introduce productivity-increasing machinery and equipment; develop water harvesting schemes; distribute seed and tools; establish seed and tool banks; and conduct assessments in coordination with stakeholders.
Beneficiaries:	8 000 households (20 selected ICRD villages).
Implementing partners:	GAA, SRC, NMIAD, NRRDO, Calendar, UAD and Goghan.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 200 000.

Support to livelihoods of returnees and vulnerable host populations through improved access to land for production and settlement in Southern Sudan

Objectives:	To ensure access to land for 10 000 returnee, IDP and vulnerable host-community households in three states to support livelihood recovery; and promote the mitigation of resource-based conflicts through supporting mechanisms for dispute resolution in high return areas.
Activities:	Promote mechanisms for access to land by returnees and vulnerable resident households, particularly those headed by women, in rural, peri-urban and urban areas; conduct training for civil and traditional leaders in land dispute resolution; assess the extent of competing land claims and develop guidelines for resolving disputes through traditional mechanisms; organize and conduct information dissemination workshops on land and property rights; organize and conduct ToT sessions in land and property rights; and support community dialogue to resolve territorial disputes.
Beneficiaries:	10 000 households (50 percent female, returnee and vulnerable populations).
Implementing partners:	UNHCR, NRC, PHO and Southern Sudan Land Commission.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 429 000.

Emergency agricultural and livestock support to the reintegration of returnees, IDPs and resident communities

Objectives:	To restore and maintain the household food security of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host populations; and help in developing the communities' capacity to organize and manage a sustainable animal healthcare system and secure their livestock production.
Activities:	Procure, pre-position and distribute basic agricultural inputs and essential veterinary supplies; organize and conduct livestock vaccination campaigns and provide treatment services; carry out small ruminant livestock restocking to vulnerable households; conduct pre- and post-harvest assessments and livestock disease survey assessments; and promote homestead vegetable gardens.
Beneficiaries:	42 450 households.
Implementing partners:	ADRA, IRW, WVI, CFCL, Mubadiroon, Turath, AHA, Ceas, SP, Mercy Corps and Blue Nile Consortium.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 200 000.

Promoting sustainable natural resource management in the Greater Darfur region

Objectives:	To prevent the degradation of natural resources in and around high-risk areas; promote the restoration of natural resources in degraded areas; and protect the environment from further degradation.
Activities:	Conduct a systematic comparative assessment of fuel-efficient stove performance, acceptability and needs; establish fuel-efficient stove training and production centres in each state to promote and disseminate appropriate stove design and type; establish and rehabilitate multi-purpose tree nurseries involving communities; support tree transplanting activities and establish woodlots surrounding and within IDP camps; rehabilitate and construct community-based water points for livestock; support the rehabilitation/establishment of pastures within pastoral nomadic communities; build the capacity of SMOA and communities through the “do no harm to the environment” training approach; provide material and equipment for data collection and response preparation; enhance information sharing, reporting and M&E with other projects in Darfur; and conduct environmental awareness campaigns to minimize environmental destruction.
Beneficiaries:	100 000 households (nomadic, pastoral, agropastoral and agricultural communities affected by conflict).
Implementing partners:	SMoA through the FNC, UNEP, and national and international NGOs.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 700 000.

Support to natural resource-based conflict management through alternative disputes resolution

Objectives:	To establish arbitration and mediation frameworks across communities, traditional institutions and authorities; and promote natural resource-based conflict prevention through capacity building in alternative disputes resolution.
Activities:	Assess and develop baseline information on resource-based conflicts in three states; provide training and technical assistance to authorities and communities in resource-based conflict prevention and management; facilitate resolution of territorial disputes through community dialogues in two states; research and test methodologies for action-oriented land use, natural resource management and mapping in two counties; establish three community-level dialogues on resolution of conflicts over land and resources; and develop guidelines for access to land and natural resources.
Beneficiaries:	150 civil and traditional administrators and 36 000 households (60 percent women, returnees and vulnerable groups).
Implementing partners:	UNHCR, SSLS and Judiciary.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 485 760.

Promotion of income-generating activities and community capacity building for crisis-affected people

Objectives:	To increase the income of vulnerable and marginalized households through diversified income-generating activities and improved productive skills; strengthen the capacity of local communities and beneficiaries to ensure sustainable production and livelihoods; and enhance the natural resource base of rural communities through integrated watershed management activities.
Activities:	Train beneficiaries in sustainable income-generating activities including basic business skills, using food-for-training where appropriate; provide training to CAHWs, crop protection workers and extension agents in improved practices; establish veterinary community centres and seed and tool banks; procure and introduce animal traction, treadle pumps, and equipment for milk processing, cheese-making and blacksmith units; provide training and support for small-scale irrigation and develop community-based water harvesting structures; and establish community-based tree seedling nurseries to support production and tree planting activities in degraded areas.
Beneficiaries:	21 000 households (returnee women, IDPs and vulnerable communities).
Implementing partners:	GAA, FAR, SRC, NMIAD, NIDAA, NRRDO, Calendar, Saraf Jamous Triangle, Ruy'a, UAD, Goghan, Mubadiroon, TOYOK, NORD, KODI, SCOPE, small group farmers of Nuba Mountains and GEPS.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 3 913 311.

Emergency agricultural and livestock support to the reintegration of returnees, IDPs and resident communities	
Objectives:	Improve household food and livestock production among returnee and vulnerable host-community households; support the reintegration of returnees and IDPs and enable their resumption of livelihood activities; and promote community-based activities to restore and protect the environment and prevent degradation.
Activities:	Procure, pre-position and distribute basic agricultural inputs and essential livestock inputs; organize and conduct livestock vaccination campaigns and provide treatment services; carry out restocking programmes; conduct pre- and post-harvest assessments and livestock disease survey assessments; promote homestead vegetable gardens; conduct livestock regional coordination meetings and other coordination meetings; establish a training centre, develop curriculum and train ex-combatants and conflict-affected children; support income-generating activities; establish and equip community nurseries; and rehabilitate animal health centres.
Beneficiaries:	63 250 households (returnees, IDPs, vulnerable communities, nomads and agropastoralists, including female-headed households).
Implementing partners:	GAA, FAR, SRC, NMIAD, NIDAA, NRRDO, Calendar, Saraf Jamous Triangle, Ruy'a, UAD, Goghan, Mubadiroon, TOYOK, NORD, KODI, SCOPE, small group farmers of Nuba Mountains and GEPS.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 4 066 000.

Enhancing livelihood diversification, enterprise development and environmental rehabilitation

Objectives:	To enhance the capacity of returnee communities, increase the transfer of new skills and enhance pre-existing skills in relation to vegetable production, fisheries and food processing; and promote community-based environmental degradation prevention, restoration and protection activities.
Activities:	Train community groups in income-generation activities such as beekeeping, cheese making, handicraft, tailoring, blacksmithing, carpentry, small-scale irrigation and animal traction; provide inputs to support vegetable production income-generation activities; support food processing and non-food income-generation activities through the distribution of equipment; and rehabilitate community-level nurseries and produce fruit and indigenous tree seedlings.
Beneficiaries:	10 000 households (returnees and other vulnerable conflict-affected households).
Implementing partners:	Practical Action, Mubadiroon and ADRA.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 016 000.

Coordination of the food security and livelihoods sector in Southern Sudan

Objectives:	To establish and support coordination of FSL activities, especially at the state level; strengthen the capacity of Government partners to coordinate FSL activities; and promote access to food security information, creating visibility, synergies and coherency of UN support.
Activities:	Establish and implement effective coordination mechanisms at the GoSS and state levels; conduct consultations to fill gaps identified by partners; strengthen the capacity of Government partners to collect and manage information related to food security; promote information sharing and transparency among partners in discussions and analysis; promote access to food security information, creating visibility, synergies and coherency of UN support; coordinate assistance and develop an integrated strategy prioritizing populations in need of assistance; organize regular coordination meetings among sectoral partners at the GoSS and state levels; and promote and participate in interagency needs assessments and surveys.
Beneficiaries:	All partners of the sector.
Implementing partners:	MoAARI, MoAF, MoARF, WFP, UNHCR, IOM, UNIDO, ILO, OCHA, FAO, WVI, NPA, NCA, CESVI, COOPI, CRS, Tearfund, SCF, YARDSS, BYDA, FAR, Incode, Hard, FHI, ACE, Concern and ADRA, among others.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 200 000.

Support to the sustainable reintegration and improvement of basic food security for vulnerable populations in Southern Sudan

Objectives:	To ensure basic food security through provision of agricultural, livestock and fishery assistance to boost the food production and livelihoods of IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host populations; and enhance sustainable reintegration and household food production for IDPs, returnees, ex-combatants and vulnerable host populations, including households headed by women and HIV-affected households.
Activities:	Procure and distribute agricultural production inputs (crop and vegetable seeds and hand tools); encourage local, quality seed use and production; train beneficiaries on best farming practices; procure and distribute fishing equipment (hooks and twine); train beneficiaries on boatbuilding, sustainable fishing methods and fish processing techniques; provide essential veterinary drugs and vaccines, equipment and support to cold chain management; contribute to animal restocking and train CAHWs; support livestock disease outbreak reporting, investigation and disease surveillance; follow up, monitor and provide technical support; and evaluate overall assistance provided.
Beneficiaries:	100 000 households (60 percent women, returnees, IDPs, host communities, ex-combatants, female-headed households and vulnerable resident households).
Implementing partners:	MoAARI, MoAF, MoARF, UNHCR, IOM, UNIDO, OCHA, FAO, WVI, NPA, NCA, CESVI, COOPI, CRS, SCF, YARDSS, BYDA, AMURT, AAH-I, FAR, Incode, Hard, FHI, ACF, Concern, ADRA and CMA, among others.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 6 500 000.



Uganda

Background

Two decades of civil conflict between the Government of the Republic of Uganda and the Lord's Resistance Army displaced some 1.8 million people and left northern Uganda severely underdeveloped. Poverty and malnutrition are widespread among displaced and host communities alike, compounded by continuing insecurity and the cumulative impacts of drought and floods. While the Final Peace Agreement remains unsigned, ongoing negotiations have brought relative calm to northern Uganda and enabled three-quarters of the displaced population to return to their villages of origin or resettle in transit camps closer to home. Meanwhile, as tensions ease in neighbouring Kenya and the Sudan, Uganda's refugee population continues to decrease, relieving pressure on the country's limited resources.

Despite this progress, some 430 000 people remain in IDP camps in Acholi and Teso sub-regions, their return hindered by the lack of access to basic services and building materials in their home villages. Increasing numbers of land disputes and forced evictions, poor sanitary conditions and gender-based violence are further causes for concern in return areas. IDP communities will need assistance at every stage of the resettlement process, while returnees require timely support in accessing and cultivating land, rebuilding their livelihoods and ensuring their long-term food security. Over 1.6 million IDPs, refugees, returnees and host-community members are still in urgent need of assistance.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 28.3 million
- GNI per capita (USD): 340
- Population below poverty line: 31%
- Life expectancy: 46.2 years
- Total arable land: 21.57%
- Population in agriculture: 74.8%
- Population undernourished: 19%
- Total land area: 199 710 sq km
- Human Development Index: 154/177

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Underlying poverty and malnutrition in Uganda have long been exacerbated by conflict-induced displacement, lack of land access and frequent climatic shocks, while household coping mechanisms are now being further strained by soaring food and input prices. With almost 75 percent of the population dependent on crop cultivation and livestock for their livelihoods, region-specific agricultural support is essential to the overall recovery process.

More than 50 percent of Acholi's IDP population have resettled in their home villages or in transit camps, increasing access to land by over 30 percent. However, with limited access to inputs and markets continuing to undermine crop and livestock production, the rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure will be paramount to improving household food security in the area.

While high rates of IDP return and an improved security situation bring prospects for recovery in Teso, the region continues to struggle with the cumulative impacts of natural hazards. Some 300 000 people affected by flooding in 2007 still need assistance, while dry spells in 2008 have led to widespread crop failure. Meanwhile, pastoralist communities require urgent support to restock in the face of animal disease outbreaks spreading from the neighbouring Karamoja region.

Karamoja remains the most vulnerable and marginalized region of Uganda. Acute malnutrition and widespread dependence on food aid have been exacerbated by continuing insecurity and three consecutive years of drought and crop failure. Furthermore, tens of thousands of animals have been lost to disease outbreaks in 2007 and 2008, devastating the livestock sector. To be effective, efforts to rebuild pastoral and farming livelihoods will need to be accompanied by improvements in security and incorporate disaster risk management.

FAO response

In 2009, FAO aims to provide inputs and training to enable IDPs, returnees and host communities to resume crop and livestock production, boost food availability and strengthen self-reliance.

FAO's approach endeavours to restore assets lost to conflict, natural hazards and livestock disease, while rehabilitating agricultural infrastructure and promoting basic food production.



Building on the success of FAO's ongoing interventions in northern Uganda, the proposed activities aim to establish 550 Farmer Field Schools (FFS) and use these as a platform for cassava and sweet potato production, seed multiplication and seed and livestock fairs. By linking FFS with seed suppliers and local traders, FAO endeavours to improve market infrastructure and accessibility. Proposed activities also aim to boost household capacity to open up land using animal traction and inject cash into local markets through voucher schemes for the distribution of inputs. Livestock vaccination campaigns and the provision of veterinary services will give immediate assistance to vulnerable pastoralists, while training and support of CAHWs will reap longer-term benefits. Training on early warning systems and natural resource management will further help vulnerable communities to engage in sustainable livelihoods and prepare for future shocks.

Joint FAO-World Health Organization, FAO-United Nations Population Fund and FAO-United Nations Development Fund for Women projects aim to support victims of gender-based violence through a holistic approach encompassing agricultural skills development, medical services, legal assistance and awareness raising. Furthermore, as joint lead for the Food Security and Agricultural Livelihoods cluster, FAO will continue its efforts to ensure that emergency and rehabilitation projects in this sector are implemented in a coordinated, cost-effective and sustainable manner. This will enable humanitarian actors to assist those most in need and, ultimately, enhance the impact of food security interventions throughout Uganda.

“Over 1.6 million people are still in urgent need of assistance”

PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding required: USD 10 422 300

Kick-start of food production and enhancement of emerging rural markets in return areas (Acholi sub-region)	
Objectives:	To ensure household food production by facilitating access to basic agricultural inputs through voucher schemes linked to agricultural and productive infrastructure rehabilitation works.
Activities:	Promote consistent approaches in agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation and local fairs through voucher or cash-for-work schemes to improve access to agricultural inputs, focusing on: livestock (oxen for animal traction and small ruminants); agriculture (improved or local seed, hand tools, cassava and sweet potato materials); and agricultural rehabilitation (community/feeder roads, new marketplaces, woodlot establishment, water point protection and cattle crushes).
Beneficiaries:	50 000 vulnerable households.
Implementing partners:	OPM, MAAIF, UN agencies, NGOs, district/local authorities and NARO.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 500 000.

Agricultural livelihoods and safety nets for returnees in Acholi	
Objectives:	To stimulate agricultural livelihoods and household income by promoting the FFS approach.
Activities:	Establish 350 FFS to focus on: agricultural production (through farmer seed systems, production and dissemination of improved cassava and sweet potato cuttings and seed fairs); livestock production (through animal traction to increase land use/access, livestock fairs, animal restocking and community-level animal health activities); boost the local economy (by linking FFS with seed suppliers and commodity buyers, improving infrastructure/accessibility of input and output markets and, if possible, linking with activities such as village savings and loan associations); environmental protection (through CA, energy-saving stoves, woodlots, agroforestry and water management); training in agricultural and livestock production techniques; and disaster risk reduction through early warning systems and AI awareness.
Beneficiaries:	10 500 resettled households in 350 FFS groups.
Implementing partners:	FSAL cluster stakeholders (20 NGOs and the Government).
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 250 000.

Agricultural livelihoods and safety nets for returnees in Teso

Objectives:	To stimulate agricultural livelihoods and household economy by promoting FFS approach involving 6 000 resettled families.
Activities:	Establish 200 FFS to focus on: agricultural production (through farmer seed systems, production and dissemination of improved cassava and sweet potato cuttings and seed fairs); livestock production (through animal traction to increase land use/access, livestock fairs, animal restocking and community-level animal health activities); boost the local economy (by linking FFS with trader programmes such as micro-credit); environmental protection (through CA, energy-saving stoves, woodlots and water management); and disaster risk reduction through early warning systems and AI awareness.
Beneficiaries:	6 000 resettled households in 200 FFS groups.
Implementing partners:	FSAL cluster stakeholders (NGOs and the Government).
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 750 000.

Emergency control of livestock diseases in Amuria and Katakwi

Objectives:	To support surveillance, diagnosis and control of PPR, FMD, CBPP and CCPP.
Activities:	Mobilize and sensitize communities about and vaccinate goats, sheep and cattle against PPR, FMD, CBPP and CCPP; and support local authorities in terms of vaccination, diagnosis and laboratory equipment.
Beneficiaries:	40 000 vulnerable households.
Implementing partners:	FSAL stakeholders, including NGOs, the Government and district veterinary services.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 450 000.

Improvement of livestock capital and animal health in Karamoja

Objectives:	To strengthen the CAHW system and support surveillance, diagnosis and control of PPR, FMD, CBPP and CCPP.
Activities:	Mobilize and sensitize communities about PPR, FMD, CBPP and CCPP; undertake prophylactic measures against the spread of FMD; vaccinate goats, sheep and cattle against PPR, CCPP and CBPP respectively; collect data on participatory epidemiology and surveillance of disease outbreaks; support local authorities in terms of vaccination, diagnosis and laboratory equipment; and strengthen the CAHW system through training.
Beneficiaries:	FSAL cluster stakeholders (NGOs, UN and the Government).
Implementing partners:	CNLS and NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 000 000.

Diversification of agropastoral livelihoods in Karamoja

Objectives:	To stimulate and diversify livelihoods through the Agropastoralist Farmer Field School (AP-FFS) approach promoting the disaster risk management concept.
Activities:	Establish 350 AP-FFS to focus on: agricultural production (through farmer seed systems, production and dissemination of improved cassava and sweet potato cuttings, seed fairs, farm fish ponds and post-harvest handling); livestock production (through animal traction to increase land use/access, livestock fairs, animal restocking and community-level animal health activities, water infrastructure rehabilitation); boost the local economy (by linking AP-FFS with seed suppliers and commodity buyers, improving infrastructure/accessibility of input and output markets and, if possible, linking with activities such as village savings and loan associations); environmental protection (through CA, energy-saving stoves, woodlots, agroforestry and water management); training in agriculture and livestock production techniques; and disaster risk reduction through early warning systems and AI awareness.
Beneficiaries:	10 500 households (350 AP-FFS groups).
Implementing partners:	All food security cluster members (NGOs, UN agencies and the Government).
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 250 000.

Food security and agriculture livelihood (FSAL) cluster coordination

Objectives:	To strengthen the coordination of FSAL cluster stakeholders for emergency interventions and develop a responsible phasing-out strategy for recovery programmes.
Activities:	Organize monthly FSAL cluster meetings at Kampala and district levels; enhance the monitoring and evaluation system to capitalize on lessons learned/best practices; produce regular consultative updates of the FSAL cluster Plan of Action and adapt to phase out interventions; carry out seasonal mapping and dissemination of geographical coverage of FSAL cluster interventions; develop more innovative and appropriate phase-out oriented programmes; encourage concrete interactions between FSAL cluster members and Government programmes; promote the food security IPC; and develop technical notes and a video documentary to illustrate and disseminate best practices.
Beneficiaries:	All FSAL cluster stakeholders (30 NGOs, 3 UN agencies and the Government).
Implementing partners:	FAO coordinates the FSAL cluster in collaboration with WFP.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 500 000.

Preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV) in Teso region (joint project with UNFPA)

Objectives:	To provide and support GBV prevention and response interventions and coordination mechanisms.
Activities:	Expand medical and mental health services to survivors and supply post-exposure prophylaxis (HIV prevention)/rape kits; support psychosocial, protection and legal services for those affected by GBV; reduce community social tolerance of GBV through community awareness campaigns; support Government and civil society organizations in strengthening GBV coordination as well as expanding and improving referral and monitoring mechanisms at all levels; improve knowledge base on magnitude and nature of GBV in Teso; and implement skills development tailored to specific production and life skills and activities to restore incomes and asset bases through adapted Junior and FFS.
Beneficiaries:	5 500 direct beneficiaries (46 600 indirect beneficiaries).
Implementing partners:	COU, TPO, Action Aid, Self Help and ASB.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 577 600.

Preventing and responding to GBV in Karamoja region (joint project with WHO and UNFPA)

Objectives:	To provide and support GBV prevention and response interventions and coordination mechanisms.
Activities:	Expand medical and mental health services to survivors and supply post-exposure prophylaxis (HIV prevention)/rape kits; reduce social tolerance of GBV through community awareness campaigns linked to livelihoods; support Government and civil society organizations in strengthening GBV coordination as well as expanding and improving referral and monitoring mechanisms at all levels; implement skills development tailored to specific production and life skills, with appropriate income-generating activities to restore asset bases through adapted Junior and FFS; and improve the knowledge base on the magnitude, nature and scope of GBV in Karamoja.
Beneficiaries:	199 000 people in Morulem in Abim and Kotido sub-county in Kotido (190 000 indirect beneficiaries, 9 000 direct beneficiaries).
Implementing partners:	IRC, SCiUg, COU and Caritas.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 599 200.

Preventing and responding to gender-based violence (GBV) in Acholi region (joint project with WHO, UNFPA and UNIFEM)

Objectives:	To provide and support GBV prevention and response interventions and coordination mechanisms.
Activities:	Support medical services for survivors and supply post-exposure prophylaxis kits (HIV prevention); support expansion of legal aid and legal literacy for women and men; support lower councils in developing and implementing context-specific bylaws for protection from GBV; build capacity of local government and civil society to provide GBV services and coordination systems; and carry out skills development for vulnerable individuals: production/life skills and appropriate activities to restore incomes and asset bases through adapted Junior and Farmer Field and Life Schools.
Beneficiaries:	355 000 people (25 000 direct beneficiaries and 330 000 indirect beneficiaries).
Implementing partners:	IRC, CARE, CCF, COOPI, World Vision Uganda, LWF, Caritas and FIDA.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 545 500.



West Africa

Background

Much of the population of West Africa suffers from poverty. Many people who are not officially classified as poor are only slightly above the absolute poverty line. In 2008, agricultural output was lower than anticipated for the second consecutive year. The agricultural livelihoods of many vulnerable households have also been impacted by rising commodity prices, displacement, disease epidemics and natural disasters.

Several West African nations are facing protracted refugee crises, though progress in reaching resolutions has been achieved in many cases. More than 200 000 refugees are currently being hosted throughout the region, most of whom are native to Côte d'Ivoire, Liberia, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Togo. Thousands of refugees have returned to their homelands in 2008, a trend which is expected to continue in 2009. Furthermore, the people of West Africa have recently been confronted with outbreaks of meningitis, sporadic yellow fever and cholera. Agricultural livelihoods have also been consistently affected by recurring floods and drought.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 250 million
- Countries covered in the West Africa CAP are:
Benin, Burkina Faso, Côte d'Ivoire,
Ghana, Gambia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau,
Liberia, Mali, Mauritania, the Niger,
Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Togo

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

According to regional estimates, cereal production for the 2007/08 agricultural season was 1.6 million tonnes lower than the previous year. Cash crop production, particularly cotton and groundnuts, was also less than in the previous season. These production deficits, coupled with the global trends of soaring prices of food and fuel in 2008, have led to sharp price increases for locally produced cereals and imported commodities.

As prices escalate beyond their reach, people who are dependent on markets for access to food face further reductions in purchasing power. Urban and peri-urban areas are particularly hard hit, as demonstrated by recent protests in several cities across West Africa. Coastal communities that are dependant on imports for the bulk of their cereal supply are also suffering negative impacts of increased grain prices. In particular, prices for imported rice have risen throughout the region, as older and cheaper stocks are consumed and available supplies are less able to fulfil local demands.

In many areas across West Africa, food security and nutrition will deteriorate as stocks will be depleted in the coming months and the crops are not yet ready to be harvested. Rural populations are expected to benefit from their upcoming harvests and milk production, though needs in urban areas may remain high for a longer period as people adapt their coping mechanisms to the context of higher prices. Damage to infrastructure caused by recurring floods has also disrupted the transportation of goods to markets, which may lead to further increases in prices at local levels.

FAO response

In 2009, FAO will reinforce support to food security analyses at national and regional levels. Regional-level assistance will include coordinated food security assessments, demand-driven support to methodological developments and the identification of action for rapid responses to severe food insecurity crises. Country-specific response plans will provide seeds, fertilizer, tools and animal production inputs to vulnerable households identified through the comprehensive assessments.

FAO aims to enhance crop production in the following year through the provision of agricultural inputs to selected beneficiaries in Burkina Faso, Guinea, Liberia, Mauritania, the Niger, Senegal and Togo. Project activities in Mauritania will also include the reactivation of seed banks and the provision of phytosanitary products. Additional agricultural assistance provided to the Niger will include the construction of wells and irrigation systems, as well as the development of fire breaks. Furthermore, training in improved crop production techniques will be provided through the proposed projects.

Livestock assistance will also be provided in selected areas. Beneficiaries in Burkina Faso will be assisted through the provision of ruminants for reproduction, as well as feed and sanitary products. In Togo, FAO's intervention will include the vaccination of birds against Newcastle disease, as well as training and awareness raising about the disease.

Anti-parasites, mineral additives and multivitamins will be distributed to livestock owners in Mauritania, whereas animal feed and veterinary supplies will be provided to beneficiaries in Senegal.

Project activities in Liberia will establish a small-scale pilot poultry feed production unit, as well as facilitate the construction of poultry shelters. Livestock owners in the Niger will benefit from small ruminant restocking, improved sanitation and the establishment of animal feed shops.

“Over 200 000 refugees are currently being hosted throughout the region”



PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding required: USD 37 790 794

BURKINA FASO – Emergency assistance to affected vulnerable farmers at risk of malnutrition and victims of high food prices and climatic hazards	
Objectives:	To assist rural and urban families at risk of malnutrition by improving the productive capacity of farmers and increasing food availability in the country.
Activities:	Provide quality potato and vegetable seeds, as well as related tools and fertilizers; distribute seed kits of maize, sorghum and millet, together with fertilizer and pesticides; supply small ruminants for reproduction, as well as feed and sanitary products; assess vulnerability throughout the country; and conduct training in agricultural production, processing, marketing and nutritional education.
Beneficiaries:	80 000 households.
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, Hydraulic and Fisheries Resources, WFP, UNICEF, Red Cross, OCADES, ACF, Christian Aid and Africare.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 7 986 000.

GUINEA – Emergency agricultural assistance to vulnerable populations affected by the food crisis and strengthening of FAO's emergency coordination and food security analysis capacity	
Objectives:	To improve household food security, nutrition and coordination of agricultural emergency response.
Activities:	Conduct needs assessments and identify beneficiaries; provide key agricultural inputs and technical assistance; train beneficiaries on improved and sustainable agricultural practices; chair the Food Security and Nutrition Cluster meetings; coordinate and monitor emergency interventions pertaining to the agriculture sector; and collect and disseminate information on the food security and vulnerability situation.
Beneficiaries:	75 000 small-scale vulnerable farming households.
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs and CRDs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 991 994.

LIBERIA – Emergency assistance to improve urban and peri-urban vegetable and egg production

Objectives:	To protect those most vulnerable to food price shocks from nutritional deprivation resulting in acute malnutrition and loss of livelihoods through improved vegetable and egg production for a better balanced diet.
Activities:	Identify implementing partners and beneficiaries; procure, transport and distribute inputs; set up small-scale pilot poultry feed production units; facilitate construction of poultry houses; provide technical support and training to implementing partners and women groups; carry out monitoring and evaluation activities; and coordinate with actors in the Food Security and Nutrition sector.
Beneficiaries:	12 500 vulnerable urban/peri-urban households, with an emphasis on female-headed households and children under the age of five.
Implementing partners:	NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 3 207 382.

LIBERIA – Emergency assistance to protect and increase rice production of food-insecure smallholder farmers

Objectives:	To protect those most vulnerable to food price shocks from nutritional deprivation, resulting in acute malnutrition and loss of livelihoods, by increasing rice production in uplands and swamps.
Activities:	Distribute improved seed varieties and fertilizers; provide enhanced crop husbandry techniques and improved pest management practices; and link with WFP's activities and P4P project.
Beneficiaries:	22 500 smallholder farmers with a particular emphasis on vulnerable female-headed households.
Implementing partners:	National and international NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 4 901 778.

MAURITANIA – Emergency assistance to vulnerable farmers and livestock breeders affected by the rising food prices and climatic hazards

Objectives:	To provide necessary inputs to enhance agricultural and livestock production and increase incomes of vulnerable farmers and livestock herders.
Activities:	Provide phytosanitary products and sorghum seeds to farmers; set up horticultural perimeters; reactivate seed banks in areas with limited infrastructure; distribute mineral additives, multivitamins and anti-parasites to herders; and reinforce operational monitoring and evaluation committees at national and local levels.
Beneficiaries:	25 000 households.
Implementing partners:	MDR and NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 962 500.

THE NIGER – Emergency assistance to reduce the impact of rising prices and strengthen sustainable livelihoods of food-insecure populations

Objectives:	To improve food supply and adjustment capacity of vulnerable households facing rising food and agricultural input prices in the most vulnerable areas of the Niger by supporting cereal production and family gardens.
Activities:	Provide seeds, fertilizers and pesticides; rehabilitate market gardens; construct borehole wells and irrigation networks; and train and advise field workers and beneficiaries.
Beneficiaries:	105 000 vulnerable households, including 404 250 women and 15 000 schoolchildren.
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, WFP, UNICEF, ACF-E, Oxfam GB, CRS, Africare, Goal, Save the Children-UK, AMURT International and national-level projects.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 3 844 500.

THE NIGER – Emergency assistance to the rehabilitation of sustainable livelihoods of vulnerable pastoralist households

Objectives:	To protect small stockbreeders' animals in order to consolidate household safety nets by creating animal feed shops, protecting pastures and establishing a community animal health system.
Activities:	Supply small ruminants for restocking; develop firebreaks to protect pastures; set up animal feed shops; and develop community animal health networks.
Beneficiaries:	306 000 pastoralist and agropastoralist households.
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Animal Resources, local and international NGOs and pastoralist associations.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 4 092 000.

SENEGAL – Emergency assistance to vulnerable households at risk of food insecurity and/or malnutrition affected by soaring food prices and climatic hazards

Objectives:	To protect, restore and strengthen the livelihoods of the most vulnerable rural, peri-urban and urban households by increasing revenue and improving production of farmers and herders.
Activities:	Expand dry-season gardening activities to increase revenues of women and youth vegetable producer groups; support livestock production for vulnerable households; and provide seeds and fertilizer to improve preparation for the rainfed agricultural campaign.
Beneficiaries:	75 000 households, including women who are in a state of food insecurity, pregnant or lactating, as well as youths and children who are malnourished or at risk of malnutrition.
Implementing partners:	Ministries of Agriculture, Livestock, Women, Family and Micro-enterprise, as well as international and local NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 4 400 000.

TOGO – Reduce the impact of rising prices and strengthen sustainable livelihoods of food-insecure populations

Objectives:	To improve food security of vulnerable households and increase food availability in Togo.
Activities:	Provide cowpea, soybean and cereal seeds and fertilizer to vulnerable households; and vaccinate birds against Newcastle disease, as well as conducting training and awareness raising on the disease.
Beneficiaries:	24 000 households.
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Breeding and Fisheries and ICAT.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 2 906 640.

REGIONAL – Strengthening regional-level food security assessment and coordination capacity and improving agricultural-based emergency responses to the high food price crisis

Objectives:	To improve emergency responses to the high food price crisis through better situation analysis and coordinated provision of agricultural inputs to vulnerable households.
Activities:	Conduct coordinated food security assessments; support methodological developments to better track the food security, nutrition and vulnerability situation; identify action for rapid response to severe food insecurity of vulnerable groups; and provide agricultural and animal production inputs to vulnerable households identified through assessments where gaps are identified in current programmes.
Beneficiaries:	Decision-makers in governments, donors, UN partners, NGOs and vulnerable rural households.
Implementing partners:	Governments, national and regional institutions and international and local NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 3 498 000.



West Bank and Gaza Strip

Background

Since the outbreak of the second Intifada in September 2000, the West Bank and Gaza Strip (WBGS) has continued to endure severe economic, humanitarian and social consequences. Following the escalation of hostilities in June 2007, the political landscape has evolved, with Hamas seizing control of the Gaza Strip and Fatah governing the West Bank.

The main driver of Palestinian food insecurity is of a political nature. Increases in West Bank checkpoints, frequent closures of the Karni crossing, restricted movement of people and goods, the expansion of settlements and lack of access to key resources are ongoing processes that perpetuate the livelihood crisis in the WBGS.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 3.9 million
- GNI per capita (USD): 1 230
- Population below poverty line:
Gaza Strip-80%, West Bank-46%
- Life expectancy: 72.9 years
- Total arable land:
Gaza Strip-29%, West Bank-16.9%
- Population in agriculture:
Gaza Strip-12%, West Bank-18%
- Population undernourished: 16%
- Total land area: 6 000 sq km
- Human Development Index: 106/177

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

Soaring food and commodity prices, falling incomes and widespread unemployment are jeopardizing the livelihoods of ordinary Palestinians, leading to debt and food insecurity. Previously self-reliant families are progressively falling into the poverty trap in the absence of job opportunities. Furthermore, those with work are confronted with unadjusted salaries, a degrading economic environment and increasing numbers of dependents to support.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The agriculture sector in the WBGS is a source of sustainable employment, income-generation and food security for many Palestinians and represents the main coping mechanism in rural areas. A joint FAO/WFP/UNRWA Rapid Food Security Survey, in April 2008, indicated that 59 percent of Palestinian households are relying on credit to buy food, while food insecurity affects 38 percent of the population. The combination of decreased incomes and increased food prices has forced poorer households to change their food consumption patterns, shifting to lower quantity and lesser quality of food.

Food security in the WBGS is heavily dependent on food imports with local production covering less than 5 percent of staple cereal and legume consumption. As a result of soaring food and input prices, a regional drought and a late frost in 2008, many poor farmers in the WBGS have incurred severe economic losses and become unable to reinvest in the 2009 agricultural production cycle. Small ruminant herders have already started to reduce their flock sizes in order to

generate sufficient income for family survival. Through the denial of permits, extended closures and persisting land confiscations, the local population of the Jordan Valley is isolated from basic services and the already fragile economy is being stifled.

Moreover, economic difficulties leave many women engaged in the cottage industry on the brink of selling their productive assets, thus endangering their livelihoods and the food security of their families. In addition, poor management and operation of agricultural wells in Gaza, which provide both drinking water and crop irrigation, have reduced water availability and further hampered food production. Although an important livelihood asset, fishing has become increasingly rare among Gazans, because of limited access to fishing grounds and the unavailability of fuel and spare parts.



FAO response

FAO's activities in the WBGS in 2009 will focus on providing a safety net for food-insecure households that can no longer rely on traditional sources of assistance. To this end, project proposals include the distribution of key agricultural inputs, including drought-tolerant seed varieties, organic and chemical fertilizers, animal feed, medicines and veterinary kits. Income generation through backyard food production and cottage industries will also be promoted, specifically aimed to assist female-headed households. With adequate funding, FAO seeks to optimize available water resources through the delivery of water cisterns, irrigation systems and plantlets, the rehabilitation and enlargement of existing wells and the provision of technical expertise to encourage water conservation. Other planned interventions include the training of women on farm management, milk processing and improved hygiene practices.

In collaboration with partners, FAO will continue to bolster coordination among actors in the food security and livelihoods sector through improved information sharing, regular stakeholder consultations, and the institutionalization of food security monitoring systems. This, in turn, will pave the way for evidence-based and decentralized coordination to improve the impact of emergency and rehabilitation activities.

“Previously self-reliant families are progressively falling into the poverty trap in the absence of job opportunities”

PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding required: USD 6 163 750

Emergency support to vulnerable farmers in the West Bank to increase the availability of water for agricultural purposes	
Objectives:	To improve the food security of drought-affected farmers by optimizing existing water resources and increasing water storage capacity at the household level.
Activities:	Distribute plastic tanks, irrigation systems and plantlets to increase water storage capacity and reduce water run-off; rehabilitate and enlarge existing wells and related catchment areas; and assist small ruminant farmers through the provision of technical expertise and equipment on improved water conservation practices.
Beneficiaries:	5 400 individuals (1 800 children, 1 800 women and 1 800 male farmers).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs and farmers' associations.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 500 000.

Mitigating the impact of soaring food and input prices on vulnerable farmers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip by restoring agricultural production

Objectives:	To ensure the restoration of agricultural production in response to soaring food and input prices.
Activities:	Distribute and encourage the adoption of drought-tolerant seed varieties (wheat, barley, chickpea, lentil and broad bean); distribute production inputs (organic and chemical fertilizers); and introduce enhanced pest-control measures.
Beneficiaries:	6 000 individuals (2 000 children, 2 000 women and 2 000 farmers).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture and farmers' groups.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 452 000.

Emergency support and employment generation for female-headed households through backyard farming and cottage industry in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

Objectives:	To enable vulnerable female-headed households to improve their food security status, nutrition and income through backyard farming and cottage industry.
Activities:	Assist vulnerable female-headed households through the distribution of inputs (vegetable seedlings, fertilizers, ewes, goats and honey bee hives); provide tools and equipment to selected families (mainly female-headed) for the cottage processing of dairy products; and bolster the skills of female-headed households through awareness raising initiatives on improved nutrition practices.
Beneficiaries:	2 800 vulnerable female-headed households, including disabled persons and households lacking resources.
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture and women's groups.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 682 000.

Emergency support to small ruminant herders

Objectives:	To restore the livelihoods of small ruminant farmers through emergency interventions in animal hygiene, veterinary services, health and feeding.
Activities:	Distribute inputs (animal feed, medicines and veterinary kits) to improve the nutrition and health of livestock herds; and promote local feed production, conservation and storage techniques in order to reduce dependence on purchased inputs.
Beneficiaries:	900 herder families (including 1 800 children, 1 800 women and 900 youths engaged in agriculture-based activities as informal family labour).
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, NGOs and herders' associations.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 306 000.

Socio-economic and food security assessment in 2009 (joint project with WFP)

Objectives:	To improve evidence-based food security programming and policy-making.
Activities:	Conduct biannual food security assessments to gauge changing beneficiary needs and collect information on food acquisition and consumption levels; analyse socio-economic and food insecurity indicators, determinants and trends; ensure stakeholder consultations at central and decentralized levels; disseminate assessment findings through publications, workshops, briefings and meetings; and extend basic knowledge on food security among national and international actors through decentralized courses.
Beneficiaries:	PA ministries and food-insecure populations in the WBGS, including women and children.
Implementing partners:	PCBS.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 258 500.

Building the capacity of women farmers in the Jordan Valley (joint project with UNIFEM)	
Objectives:	To improve household income in beneficiary localities in the Jordan Valley through the provision of agricultural tools, awareness raising and training.
Activities:	Provide women with agricultural tools and equipment for the collection and processing of milk according to hygienic standards; train women on enhanced farm management practices and life skills; raise awareness among women on their role in agricultural production, nutrition and health; and facilitate farmers' access to local markets through the establishment of a network between women's cooperatives and marketing institutions and companies.
Beneficiaries:	2 800 individuals (2 400 vulnerable household members and 400 women).
Implementing partners:	CBOs.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 253 000.

Agriculture sector coordination and food security monitoring	
Objectives:	To improve evidence-based programming and decentralized coordination to enhance the effectiveness of interventions in the fields of agriculture and food security.
Activities:	Consolidate and institutionalize a socio-economic and food security monitoring system to identify gender-based needs and appropriate response options; strengthen local capacities in the area of evidence-based policy and programming; extend basic training in food security through decentralized courses; and expand sectoral coordination in partnership with UN agencies, NGOs and Palestinian counterparts, through decentralized stakeholder consultation forums.
Beneficiaries:	Poor farmers and food-insecure individuals in the WBGS, PA Ministries, PCBS, donors, NGOs and UN agencies.
Implementing partners:	N/A.
Duration:	January 2009 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 712 250.



Zimbabwe

Background

Numerous changes to the political landscape took place in Zimbabwe during 2008. Violence leading up to the March election affected an estimated 36 000 people, while the signing of an agreement between the main political parties in September was a positive step towards stability. However, an unpredictable policy environment, massive inflation – from 11.2 million percent in June to 231 million percent in July – and the continued decline in both formal and informal employment opportunities have negatively affected household food security across the country.

The prevailing severe economic crisis together with poor harvests, flooding in the southeast and northwest of the country in early-2008, the HIV/AIDS pandemic and the suspension of most humanitarian activities for several months have increased the vulnerability of the already struggling population.

KEY FACTS

- Population: 13.3 million
- GNI per capita (USD): 340
- Population below poverty line: 68%
- Life expectancy: 40.9 years
- Total arable land: 8.24%
- Population in agriculture: 66%
- Population undernourished: 47%
- Total land area: 386 670 sq km
- Human Development Index: 151/177

(Source: UN; World Bank; World Factbook)

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Since 2000, agricultural production has shifted from developed technological systems to more basic subsistence farming that is highly dependent on external conditions, such as weather patterns, and which has increased the risk of recurrent food insecurity.

In 2007/08, agricultural production in Zimbabwe hit an all-time low for most crops and the cereal harvest in April 2008 fell short of national consumption requirements. Adverse weather conditions, deteriorating farming infrastructure, a lack of access to agricultural inputs (including fertilizers and draught power), the impact of HIV/AIDS and the disincentive effect of controlled producer prices led to a decrease in area planted, average yields and overall production.

Preparations for the 2008/09 season were hampered by the limited availability of inputs, particularly of fertilizer and seeds, which are in seriously short supply. Continued fuel shortages affect farmers' ability to use mechanized tillage. Production levels in 2009 are likely to be low as large areas of arable land may remain idle and farming households struggle to access basic services and commodities.

Livestock play a central role in the livelihoods of rural people in Zimbabwe, providing a source of food and income and acting as a fallback asset for households

affected by drought. Dip tanks are the focal point of cattle and small ruminant disease prevention and control strategies. However, budgetary constraints and insufficient foreign currency have reduced the Department of Veterinary Services' capacity to procure appropriate chemicals and vaccines to ensure that animals remain healthy.

FAO response

Timely collection and provision of accurate information on the food security situation is essential for humanitarian organizations to plan future activities. In recent years, FAO has positioned itself as a provider of agricultural data and during 2009 will seek to further strengthen information sharing on food security in Zimbabwe by training agricultural extension workers to undertake data collection in 20 districts, organizing workshops and training activities on IPC and implementing national surveys.

FAO's proposed activities for 2009 include procuring and distributing essential agricultural inputs (fertilizers, seeds, etc.), designing and implementing an extension support system for communal farmers, training smallholders on improved land use and management practices (such as conservation agriculture) and promoting the production of small grain and legume seeds. Support will also be provided to improve the nutritional status of HIV/AIDS-affected households by supplying them with vegetable seeds and tools to establish family or community gardens.

In order to improve the health status of livestock, FAO will support veterinary services to combat tick-borne diseases and foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) in ruminants and Newcastle disease in poultry. Different ways of transferring the responsibility for managing dip tanks from the state to the communal sector will be tested in three districts, while vaccines will be procured and mass vaccinations carried out against FMD. The capacity of the Central Veterinary Laboratory to produce vaccines against tick-borne diseases and Newcastle disease will be improved. In addition, public awareness of Newcastle disease and avian influenza will be increased through a media campaign.

“The continued decline in both formal and informal employment opportunities have negatively affected household food security.”

PROPOSALS: FAO EMERGENCY AND REHABILITATION ASSISTANCE

Total funding required: USD 48 286 500

Provision of basic agricultural inputs and extension support to smallholder farmers (joint project with Sustainable Agriculture Trust, Help, Goal, Development Aid from People to People and Farm Community Trust of Zimbabwe)	
Objectives:	To increase productivity of smallholder farmers through input and extension support and training on improved crop management practices.
Activities:	Source and procure inputs (maize, sorghum/millet seed and fertilizers) in a timely manner; select intervention areas based on vulnerability assessments; select beneficiaries; distribute inputs; design and implement an extension support programme; train beneficiaries on improved farming techniques and promote crop diversification; and undertake harvest assessments and continuous monitoring and evaluation.
Beneficiaries:	200 000 households.
Implementing partners:	NGOs, Rural District Councils and farmers' unions.
Duration:	May 2009 – June 2010.
Funds requested:	USD 36 500 000.

Improved food security for rural households through conservation agriculture (joint project with Catholic Relief Services)

Objectives:	To increase the food security of rural households through improved land use and management practices.
Activities:	Select beneficiaries; procure and distribute agricultural inputs; train beneficiaries on CA, micro-dosing and improved land use and management practices and principles; provide extension support; and monitor and evaluate activities.
Beneficiaries:	1 500 households.
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture, AREX, CTDI, NFN, Zimbabwe Farmers' Union, Zimbabwe Commercial Farmers' Union and the Commercial Farmers' Union.
Duration:	April 2009 – May 2012.
Funds requested:	USD 1 284 000.

Production of essential seed for smallholder farmers

Objectives:	To support the production and distribution of legume and small grain seeds.
Activities:	Identify partners (NGOs, farmers' organizations, seed companies, Government services), areas and communities; develop a detailed plan with the roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder, including crops and varieties to be produced, area under production, training of farmers, farmer-seed producer contracts, supervision of production/field inspection and purchase and marketing arrangements; and implement seed production as outlined in the plans.
Beneficiaries:	NGOs.
Implementing partners:	NGOs, Ministry of Agriculture, AREX, Rural District Councils, farmers' unions and seed companies.
Duration:	September 2008 – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 775 000.

Coordination of information systems around agriculture and food security

Objectives:	To provide the agriculture sector with appropriate coordination services to ensure consistency among interventions; and produce and disseminate accurate, timely and independent information on agriculture and food security to be used as a basis for programming and to inform policy.
Activities:	Train agricultural extension workers to collect data; collect data on agriculture and food security indicators in 20 districts (80 sentinel sites); analyse data, write reports and disseminate information to all stakeholders; organize IPC training and dissemination workshops; create a partnership with GMFS and AREX for data capture and dissemination; and implement national surveys (including the ZimVAC and First and Second Round Crop Assessments).
Beneficiaries:	Government departments, humanitarian organizations, research institutes and UN agencies.
Implementing partners:	Ministry of Agriculture and members of the food security cluster.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 000 000.

Improving nutrition and dietary diversity for vulnerable households through vegetable and garden-based activities (joint project with Development Aid from People to People, Action contre la faim, CRS and Hlekweni Friends Rural Service)

Objectives:	To improve nutrition status through vegetable production; improve dietary diversity; and increase HIV and nutrition knowledge through training.
Activities:	Select beneficiaries according to defined vulnerability criteria; establish gardens; procure and distribute inputs; train beneficiaries on vegetable production and food preparation; conduct nutrition care and support for people living with HIV/AIDS based on the Health Harvest training manual; and monitor the programme and conduct impact assessments.
Beneficiaries:	50 000 vulnerable households.
Implementing partners:	AIDS service organizations, MoHCW, FNC, National AIDS Council, NGOs, AREX and UNAIDS.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 5 000 000.

Improving the food and nutrition security of urban and rural households in Zimbabwe through education and training

Objectives:	To increase the nutrition knowledge and practices of 50 000 urban and communal households in Zimbabwe through training, cooking demonstrations and production and distribution of information, education and communication (IEC) materials
Activities:	Spearhead the development and printing of community-friendly Healthy Harvest training tools; undertake a baseline survey and evaluation to assess the adequacy of the diet before and after the intervention; prepare simple handouts and nutrition education materials for beneficiary households; conduct training sessions in collaboration with MoHCW and FNC; design a Healthy Harvest national training calendar; and resuscitate Food and Nutrition Management Teams to continue monitoring activities.
Beneficiaries:	50 000 households.
Implementing partners:	NGOs, FNC, MoHCW, National AIDS Council and AREX.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 000 000.

Emergency control of epidemic foot-and-mouth disease in Zimbabwe

Objectives:	To enhance household food security through improved marketing opportunities and asset protection by controlling FMD in Matebeleland North and South and Masvingo provinces.
Activities:	Procure vaccines; undertake vaccination campaign and control buffalo-cattle contacts; organize training in surveillance, central data capture and animal movement and coordinate meetings to facilitate crossborder harmonization of FMD control activities; collect reports and samples, develop guidelines and carry out laboratory testing; analyse and produce reports and maps; and repair game fences.
Beneficiaries:	50 000 households.
Implementing partners:	DVS and Ministry of Agriculture.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 1 787 500.

Improving the welfare of rural households in Zimbabwe by controlling Newcastle disease through vaccinations, coupled with avian influenza (AI) awareness and surveillance

Objectives:	To protect assets, through DVS, by controlling Newcastle disease in communal areas of Zimbabwe.
Activities:	Support the production of thermostable vaccine by CVL; carry out mass vaccinations of chickens in rural areas of Zimbabwe (through already trained community-based vaccinators under the supervision of DVS); deliver vaccine to all districts; raise awareness of AI and Newcastle disease through literature, radio and TV programmes and by conducting community meetings; undertake sero-surveillance for Newcastle disease and AI after vaccination to prove progressive control of Newcastle disease and absence of AI; and conduct monitoring and evaluation.
Beneficiaries:	900 000 households (11 000 000 animals).
Implementing partners:	Department of Veterinary Field Services, Department of Veterinary Technical Services, Ministry of Agriculture and NGOs.
Duration:	January – December 2009.
Funds requested:	USD 940 000.



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