

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



REGIONAL FARMING
PILIPINAS CO-OP
VEGETABLES
PLANT
JOJO

2013

PHILIPPINES





The Appeal for the Philippines was launched globally on the 14th December 2012 as part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP).

For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2013 CAP, please go to www.fao.org/emergencies.

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

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FOREWORD

This year's Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) draws attention to acute humanitarian needs in 16 countries, calling for financial support to help save the lives and livelihoods of some of the world's poorest and most vulnerable people.

The 2013 CAP shows that conflict, natural disasters, climate change and volatile food prices continue to undermine food and nutrition security around the world – hitting hard those who rely on farming, fishing, herding or forest resources for their food and income.

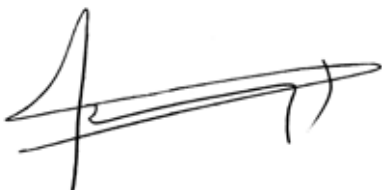
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

FAO's first priority is to help crisis-affected farming families – many of whom have lost all of their productive assets such as seeds, fishing gear and livestock – produce their own food and rebuild their lives and livelihoods as quickly as possible. At the same time, FAO's emergency assistance increasingly supports and feeds into longer-term efforts to reduce risks due to multiple hazards.

The frequency, complexity and scale of crises affecting food and agriculture make it increasingly difficult for smallholder producers to cope and recover each time. That is why disaster risk reduction and resilience – from protecting and strengthening sustainable livelihood systems to bolstering monitoring and early warning to developing institutional capacity to manage risks – figure so prominently in FAO's strategies and programmes. To build a world without hunger, we need to ensure that vulnerable farmers, fishers, foresters and other at-risk groups are better able to withstand and bounce back from these shocks so they can provide for themselves and their families.

FAO's close collaboration with international and local partners and counterparts responds to the ever increasing challenges faced by poor farming households affected by crises. Accordingly, we have substantially increased our focus on gender and accountability to affected populations. In co-leading the global Food Security Cluster, FAO, along with the World Food Programme (WFP), is also working with partners to ensure that the humanitarian response is well-coordinated, timely, efficient and effective. The FAO Component of the 2013 CAP is mainly the result of this coordination at country level.

Humanitarian assistance – from prevention and preparedness to response and rehabilitation – is more pressing than ever before. Natural disasters, food price volatility, conflict and displacement continue to prevent many from meeting their most basic needs. Together, we can meet these challenges head-on. With your support, we can help save lives today and build more resilient and food-secure communities for tomorrow.



Dominique Burgeon
Director
Emergency and Rehabilitation Division

2012 IN REVIEW

As of 30 November, FAO had received USD 222 million in contributions for emergency response programming under Humanitarian Appeals launched in 2012, representing a USD 22 million increase from 2011. However, the overall coverage ratio of FAO requirements has slightly decreased from just over 50 percent in 2011 to 47 percent in 2012, still far below the average coverage ratio of 59 percent for all agencies.

Agriculture and food security funding requirements submitted by FAO as part of the Consolidated Appeals were well covered for the Philippines and the Sudan (82 percent), as well as for Côte d'Ivoire (71 percent) and Kenya (67 percent) and to a lesser extent for Somalia (59 percent) and the West Bank and Gaza Strip (56 percent).

The 2012 Consolidated Appeal for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and for Zimbabwe presented funding requirements at the cluster level, rather than including agency-specific targets. Both appeals were well funded, including requirements of the Food Security Cluster in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (75 percent) and the Agriculture Cluster in Zimbabwe (65 percent).

Altogether, these eight countries accounted for almost 80 percent of the total funding received by FAO under the 2012 Appeals.

However, food security and agricultural needs were again critically underfunded within some appeals. FAO received no funding under the Yemen appeal in 2012 and very little under the Liberia (11 percent), Central African Republic (14 percent) and Syria (16 percent) appeals, even though FAO requirements represented only a small portion of the overall requirements (from 2 to 8 percent). It is important to note that these appeals are otherwise relatively well funded considering all sectors'/clusters' requirements at 56 percent for Yemen, 62 percent for the Central African Republic, 50 percent for Syria and 38 percent for Liberia.

Somalia was the largest FAO emergency and rehabilitation programme again this year. The 2012 FAO component of the Consolidated Appeal for Somalia was also FAO's largest appeal ever, with original requirements of over USD 180 million.

As of 30 November, total funding for FAO's emergency and rehabilitation programmes in 2012 amounted to over USD 337 million, including funding both within and outside of the Humanitarian Appeal system.

FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

from 1 January to 30 November 2012

TOP PROGRAMMES	(USD million)
Somalia	108.5
Zimbabwe	21.5
DR Congo	21.0
Regional Africa	16.1
Afghanistan	13.3
Sudan	11.7
Global/Interregional	10.7
West Bank and Gaza Strip	10.3
Pakistan	10.0
Burkina Faso	9.4
Niger	6.5
Chad	6.2
South Sudan	6.1
Indonesia	6.1
Cambodia	5.5
DPR Korea	4.7
Regional Asia	4.7
Côte d'Ivoire	4.6
Ethiopia	4.5
Syria	4.4

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS	(USD million)
United States of America	87.7
European Union	52.8
OCHA/CERF	40.1
United Kingdom	36.9
Japan	16.6
Canada	10.7
Sweden	8.9
Care	7.5
Belgium	6.0
Switzerland	5.7
Australia	5.0
UN Trust Fund - DR Congo	4.8
Italy	4.5
UN Trust Fund - Sudan	4.2
Brazil	4.2
UN Trust Fund - Somalia	3.6
Finland	3.0
Unilateral Trust Fund	2.4
UN Trust Fund - South Sudan	2.0
Saudi Arabia	2.0

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

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

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

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

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

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

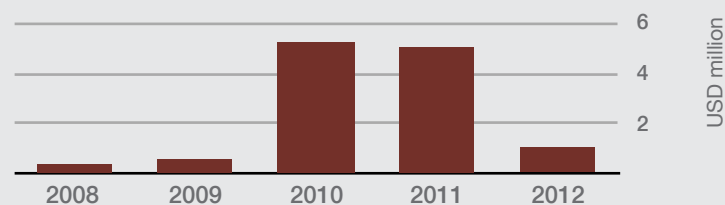
KEY FACTS

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

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



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

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

FAO response

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

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

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

Revision of the Philippines 2013 Consolidated Appeal

The devastation brought about by Typhoon Bopha, early December in Mindanao has led to the revision of the 2013 Philippines Appeal. Within this revision, FAO aims to support an early recovery from the loss of livelihoods caused by the Typhoon. FAO will distribute vegetable seeds, fertilizers, fruit trees, hand tools, chickens, pigs and feed to farmers in southern Mindanao who were hit hard by Typhoon Bopha. This support will enable them to engage in backyard gardening and livestock rearing as they wait to harvest their main coconut-based crops. Farmers will also benefit from technical support, including training and extensions services in sustainable coconut, vegetable and animal production.

PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 3 296 561

Restoring agricultural livelihoods in conflict- and flood-affected communities in Northern and Central Mindanao

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

Typhoon Bopha: Restoring agricultural livelihoods in typhoon-affected communities in Region XI

Objectives:	To support household resilience among resettled and returnee farm households by restoring their food and nutrition security and agriculture-based livelihoods.
Activities:	Provide assorted vegetable seeds, fertilizers, coconut and fruit tree seedlings, hand tools, chickens, piglets and ready-mixed hog starter feed to typhoon-affected people, targeting primarily women, boys and girls for backyard gardening and animal production; and provide technical support, including appropriate training and extension in sustainable coconut, vegetable and small livestock/poultry production.
Beneficiaries:	20 000 farmers (including 11 000 women).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 313 706

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

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

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