

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



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2012

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Information for this brochure mostly originates from OCHA's '2012 Humanitarian Appeals' documentation.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------------|---|
| AIDS | Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome |
| CAP | Consolidated Appeals Process |
| CBO | Community-based organization |
| DAP | Diammonium phosphate |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations |
| FSNAU | Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia |
| HIV | Human immunodeficiency virus |
| IDP | Internally displaced person |
| NGO | Non-governmental Organization |
| SWALIM | Somalia Water and Land Information Management |
| SWIMS | Somalia Water Sources Information Management System |
| UN | United Nations |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNHCR | Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund |
| WASH | Water, Sanitation and Hygiene |
| WFP | World Food Programme |

FOREWORD

Every year, the plight and needs of many of the world's most vulnerable people are described in the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). This year's CAP spans 18 countries¹ and outlines needs across key sectors.

The 2012 CAP clearly highlights that food insecurity continues to be compounded by protracted crisis situations, more frequent natural disasters, conflict, volatile food prices, harsh economic conditions and climate change.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to reduce food insecurity through improved preparedness for and effective response to food and agricultural threats and emergencies.

Stepping up to the challenge

To rise to this challenge and improve effectiveness in a climate of reduced funding and increased need, FAO's emergency response focuses on protecting both lives and livelihoods. Rebuilding livelihoods and decreasing dependency on external aid ensures a quicker return to normalcy for affected people, restoring their self-sufficiency and sense of dignity.

Beyond immediate support to ensure food security in protracted or sudden-onset crisis situations, FAO implements programmes that build the resilience of households in the face of future shocks. Families that have been affected by crises, and often divested of their assets, are even more vulnerable to the potential impacts of future shocks – restoring livelihoods and strengthening resilience can mitigate the effects and reduce risk.

FAO's components of the CAP fit within broader planning and programming strategies at country and subregional levels, which look into longer-term measures to address the root causes of vulnerability and increase resilience through disaster risk management. These include FAO Plans of Action, which have been developed together with national counterparts in Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, the Niger, Somalia, South Sudan, the Sudan, the West Bank and Gaza Strip and Zimbabwe, among other countries.

Another way that FAO has stepped up to the ever increasing challenges of today's world is in our closer collaboration with international and local partners and counterparts. In 2011, the global Food Security Cluster was established to improve the coordination of food security responses in humanitarian crises, under the co-leadership of FAO and the World Food Programme. At country level, Food Security Clusters are increasingly reflected in CAP documents. FAO's work in development provides an important link with national authorities and community-based organizations that can often be built upon in times of crisis.

Adapting programming to best fit needs

Achieving food security for all is at the heart of FAO's efforts, and achieving food security in emergencies requires a specific understanding and analysis of livelihoods.

FAO programming places people at the centre of its actions, identifying the most effective and efficient ways to assist those most vulnerable. Emergency response programmes are adapted to the needs of

¹ The present brochure only features the 16 countries that will be included in the global launch of the CAP on 14 December 2011. The CAP for Liberia and Sri Lanka will be launched at a later date.

women, men and their families, whether they are fishers, pastoralists, farmers or foresters. Diversifying livelihoods and intensifying agricultural production are some of FAO's key strategies. To be effective, analysis of household, community and national systems is needed. The individual CAP strategies reflect this livelihood analysis. In many contexts, addressing needs at the household level must be done hand in hand with strengthening community and social support systems.

In Somalia, in addition to providing immediate life-saving assistance, the strategic priorities for humanitarian assistance include stabilizing and preventing the deterioration of people's way of life through the protection and restoration of livelihood assets and through early recovery, resilience building, emergency preparedness, disaster risk reduction and social/productive networks.

This is a twin-track approach that combines immediate assistance to improve access to food with addressing the root causes of the problems and building longer-term coping capacity in the face of protracted crises and new shocks. FAO is supplying inputs like drought-tolerant seeds while improving pastoral techniques, water harvesting, irrigation and soil conservation. In situations of high unemployment or where access to food is constrained, cash and seed voucher schemes in exchange for labour are being established.

In the Horn of Africa, FAO has set up irrigation schemes so that some communities have been able to keep producing food despite the drought. FAO is also distributing seeds that can tolerate drought, and assisting farmers to produce more quality seeds and sell them to other farmers. These efforts are ensuring that more and more people can cope with drought in the future.

Building on local institutions

We have much to learn from our partners. In the past, the international community spoke of "capacity building", often as a "top-down" system of knowledge transfer, but experience has shown that most of the learning and best approaches to strengthen resilience are found at the local and national levels, within communities and institutions.

Building on and supporting local institutions can provide a sustainable basis for addressing the drivers of a crisis, for rebuilding livelihoods after a crisis and for strengthening resilience and coping mechanisms.

In South Sudan, FAO has and will continue in 2012 to work with the nascent government to establish a sound institutional framework for food security, which is resulting in increased levels of public investment in agriculture and food security.

Thinking about outcomes

Humanitarian response is life-saving, but it also aims to protect and restore the lives and livelihoods of people that have been hit by crisis. Dignity, food and nutrition security, self-sufficiency and resilience are cornerstones of what FAO aims to achieve in emergency response; there are also further positive outcomes across a variety of sectors that can be achieved through food- and agriculture-based approaches. For example, collaboration with the Department of Education in school gardening projects in the Philippines will enhance the nutritional value and variety of meals prepared in schools, and ensure that children attend school.

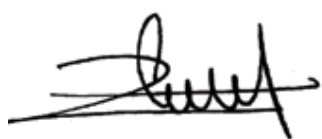
In Afghanistan, steps have already been taken to link food assistance, cash-based and agriculture support activities with a nutrition response to ensure that adequate household dietary intake and food consumption levels are met. Food security and agricultural interventions are closely aligned with programmes to increase water access for herders, whose livelihoods are impacted by natural disasters and conflict.

Short-term funding leads to short-term results

Humanitarian donors are at work to support the needs of the most vulnerable; however, despite generous short-term aid, which has been successful in addressing immediate needs, vulnerability persists in many countries facing humanitarian crises. If lasting solutions are not found, after each shock families are less able to cope, take longer to rebuild their lives and livelihoods, and remain dependent on external aid for longer periods of time.

In some parts of the Sudan, for example, vulnerability remains acute as underlying conditions are left unaddressed. As a result, large segments of internally displaced persons residing in camps have to various degrees become dependent on external aid. The comparative lack of parallel support for durable solutions within a humanitarian framework in the Sudan is one of the key contributors to persistent vulnerability in the country.

FAO's component of the 2012 CAP reflects how we in FAO are taking on new challenges. We appeal to our donors and partners to help us take on the challenge and work together to address not only the life-saving needs of vulnerable communities today, but to restore lives and livelihoods for tomorrow.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Laurent Thomas', with a long horizontal line extending from the left.

Laurent Thomas
Assistant Director-General
Technical Cooperation Department

2011 IN REVIEW

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) received USD 200 million in contributions for emergency programming in response to the 2011 Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP) and other humanitarian appeals launched in 2011. Although this represented a USD 50 million decline in appeal-related funding as compared with 2010, the coverage of requirements has remained steady at just over 50 percent.

The international community responded generously to agricultural needs in Afghanistan (94 percent met), Somalia (90 percent met) and Sri Lanka (77 percent met). These countries accounted for more than one-third of FAO's programming needs under the 2011 appeals.

2011 also included the continuation of appeals launched in 2010, such as the Pakistan Floods Relief and Early Recovery Response Plan, which remained active until July 2011. With almost USD 107 million in requirements and over USD 97 million in funding, it was FAO's largest appeal ever, and one of its most successful. The current appeal for Pakistan, launched in response to the devastating monsoon floods of 2011, will last until March 2012 and has received almost 56 percent of required funding. Over the past two years, FAO has implemented over USD 126 million in emergency agricultural programming in Pakistan.

The situation across the Horn of Africa deteriorated significantly in 2011. The region faced one of its driest years since 1950/51. Conditions were particularly dire in Somalia, where the food crisis escalated into famine in parts of the country. Although the Somalia 2011 CAP is well funded, funding for the rest of the region has been low. So far, out of total needs of more than USD 161 million for the whole region, almost USD 80 million, or 49 percent, has been contributed. FAO has a significant presence in the region, with active programming in every country affected by the crisis.

As of 30 November, total funding for FAO's Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme in 2011 amounted to over USD 333 million.

FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

1 January to 30 November 2011

| FUNDING BY COUNTRY/REGION | (USD) |
|---------------------------|------------|
| Somalia | 78 801 904 |
| Sudan | 45 786 639 |
| Pakistan | 18 537 881 |
| Afghanistan | 15 308 239 |
| Kenya | 13 486 406 |
| Regional Africa | 11 708 090 |
| Sri Lanka | 10 787 258 |
| DR Congo | 10 532 563 |
| West Bank and Gaza Strip | 10 292 629 |
| Uganda | 10 247 365 |
| Indonesia | 9 660 056 |
| Ethiopia | 6 402 099 |
| Zambia | 5 219 997 |
| Niger | 5 013 939 |
| Chad | 4 622 600 |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 4 520 742 |
| Regional Latin America | 3 815 808 |
| Guatemala | 3 681 897 |
| Zimbabwe | 3 639 010 |
| Liberia | 3 595 190 |

| MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS | (USD) |
|--------------------------|------------|
| European Union | 57 396 448 |
| United States of America | 56 291 682 |
| Canada | 36 241 276 |
| OCHA/CERF | 35 497 782 |
| Sweden | 16 380 547 |
| Belgium | 13 847 977 |
| Australia | 12 266 908 |
| Japan | 11 197 420 |
| Spain | 10 428 230 |
| World Bank | 8 770 000 |
| UN Trust Fund - Sudan | 7 020 257 |
| United Kingdom | 7 008 322 |
| UN Trust Fund - DR Congo | 5 966 903 |
| Switzerland | 4 557 886 |
| France | 4 431 766 |
| UN Trust Fund - Somalia | 4 401 244 |
| Italy | 3 800 941 |
| Unilateral Trust Fund | 2 938 565 |
| United Kingdom | 2 019 902 |
| Netherlands | 1 875 000 |

THE FAO COMPONENT 2012
OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



AFGHANISTAN

AFGHANISTAN

People in Afghanistan face immense humanitarian needs due to a decade-long conflict, regularly occurring natural disasters, profound gender and social inequities and underdeveloped livelihood systems and infrastructure. The country has endured eight droughts in the past 11 years, with the drought of 2011 leaving an additional 2.6 million people severely food insecure. Other natural hazards, such as floods and extreme weather conditions, affect an estimated 400 000 people each year. Around 42 percent of Afghans live on less than USD 1 per day, 68 percent lack sustainable access to improved water sources and almost 95 percent lack access to improved sanitation. Over 5.7 million refugees have returned to Afghanistan since 2002 – more than 40 percent have been unable to reintegrate successfully. The transition of security and peacekeeping responsibilities from international to Afghan control presents a risk of increased civil unrest and internal displacement.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The majority of people suffering the effects of conflict, drought and other natural disasters are pastoralists and farmers. Four out of five people in Afghanistan rely on agriculture for their livelihood. Decades of human-induced and natural shocks have significantly reduced agricultural production, increased food insecurity and diminished the ability of families to provide for themselves and cope with further hardship.

Regions experiencing conflict are particularly vulnerable to food insecurity due to limited production capacities, reduced access to markets, as well as limited access by the humanitarian community. Households headed by women are particularly at risk of food insecurity, as they have reduced access to productive assets and higher dependency on markets. Food price hikes – estimated at over 80 percent for wheat and 90 percent for wheat flour – are placing staples beyond the reach of vulnerable populations. To cope, families are contracting substantial debts and selling their livelihood assets.

In 2011, the culmination of failed rains and slow-onset drought led to significant losses of cereal crops and reduced grazing resources. Unable to harvest sufficient staple crops such as wheat, farming households face decreased food stocks, lower wage rates and fewer opportunities to generate income. Due to increased seed prices, farmers are unable to procure sufficient seed for the 2011/12 farming season.

Pastoralists' purchasing power has likewise been reduced by high food prices coupled with low livestock market prices. Water resources for livestock are estimated to be insufficient in 18 districts in and around the drought-affected area. Insufficient fodder and water resources are expected to further impact the country's livestock herd. Over one-quarter of livestock in drought-affected provinces had already perished as of mid-2011. As a last resort, many pastoralists have sold their remaining livestock, a key source of nutrition and their primary household asset.

Addressing critical needs in the agriculture sector is vital to increase affected populations' access to sufficient food and income in a sustainable way, and to build their self-sufficiency and resilience.

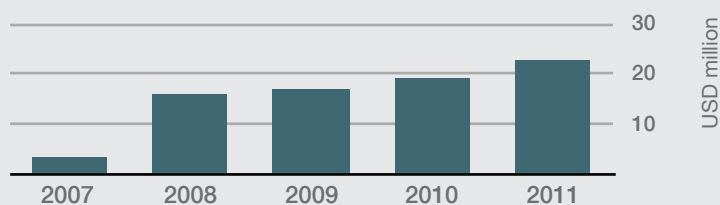
KEY FACTS

- Population: 34 385 068
- Human Development Index Rank: 172/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 60%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, drought, floods, heavy snow, earthquakes, avalanches.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



FAO response

FAO aims to build the resilience of the most vulnerable populations in disaster-affected areas of Afghanistan by improving local availability of food, nutritional intake and ability to generate income.

With donor funding, FAO will equip farmers for upcoming planting seasons by providing vital agricultural inputs, such as wheat seeds, vegetable garden kits and fertilizers through direct distribution, as well as seed fairs and voucher schemes, to the extent possible. To preserve the livestock assets of pastoralists severely affected by drought, the programme will also provide animal feed and veterinary services as well as rehabilitate water sources.

Livelihood input packages tailored to women-headed households will focus on food processing, small animal breeding and small-scale gardening. Additional activities will help to strengthen the technical skills of women and girls, and increase their access to credit and markets.

As co-lead of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster with the World Food Programme (WFP), FAO seeks to continue to improve coordination and food security situation monitoring. Funding is also sought to carry out a Detailed Livelihoods Assessment, which will allow for in-depth understanding of needs and vulnerabilities, and thus enable a more coordinated, targeted response effort.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 32 892 714

| Effective coordination and leadership of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster in Afghanistan | |
|---|--|
| Objectives: | To ensure strong and effective Cluster leadership and coordination of humanitarian food and agriculture response, including support to coordinated food security situation and response framework analysis (e.g. needs assessment), information management and advocacy, drawing on common food security information and monitoring systems. |
| Activities: | Establish and maintain effective Cluster coordination mechanisms (e.g. working groups at national and regional levels); facilitate efficient division of labour and assignment of responsibilities among partners, based on comparative advantages and complementarities; introduce, develop and implement an emergency food security situation and response analysis toolkit for transparent evidence-based decision-making; develop the capacity of Cluster members and increase outreach to national Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs); advocate for and ensure timely, effective and coordinated food security and agricultural response, with community-based approaches; ensure regular collection, analysis and dissemination of updated information; promote and support sector contingency and disaster preparedness planning; advocate for disaster prevention, risk reduction and management; ensure full integration of cross-cutting issues (i.e. human rights, HIV/AIDS, age, gender and environment); and ensure collection of disaggregated food security data (e.g. by sex, age or disabilities). |
| Beneficiaries: | Food Security and Agriculture Cluster partners. |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 1 170 214 |

| Emergency support for the protection of the livestock assets of vulnerable populations in drought-affected areas of Afghanistan | |
|---|--|
| Objectives: | To support the livelihoods and improve the food security of vulnerable populations, especially women and children, by saving livestock assets. |
| Activities: | Complete a livestock emergency survey, based on data collected during the rapid appraisal in drought-affected provinces (August 2011), preparing a more detailed questionnaire (the assessment may include other provinces, depending on the situation in winter and spring 2012); select beneficiaries based on the updated survey; distribute animal feed or vouchers to livestock-keepers as part of an emergency package (feed likely to be distributed with relief actions of partners to optimize costs/logistics); implement livestock-related activities involving women and girls (e.g. fodder preparation and storage, cleaning of sheds, milking and preparing by-products, collecting water and animal maintenance); provide basic veterinary services (e.g. animal disease surveillance, veterinary drug administration and de-worming) enhancing and in close collaboration with the existing epidemio-surveillance system; collaborate with community animal health workers; improve water availability for animal use by evaluating the need to repair existing water sources (e.g. boreholes and rainwater reservoirs) with partners and field veterinary units through an intercluster approach; restock animals based on the results of the livestock emergency survey; and train beneficiaries on animal husbandry, with focus on women. |
| Beneficiaries: | 60 000 vulnerable households that rely on pastoral livelihoods for income and subsistence (including women-headed households, youth, the elderly and permanently ill or disabled people). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 11 231 000 |

Support to vulnerable populations affected by disasters in food-insecure areas of Afghanistan by improving access to agricultural inputs

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To support the production capacity of drought-affected and food-insecure communities by facilitating their access to agricultural inputs for the 2012/13 season. |
| Activities: | Increase access to agricultural inputs for food-insecure rural households during the 2012/13 planting season through direct distribution, seed fairs and vouchers; ensure access to certified wheat seeds and fertilizer for vulnerable farming households; distribute vegetable seed kits for kitchen gardening to diversify household diets and provide additional income, focusing on women; provide training on cultivation techniques, nutrition and marketing to strengthen income generation; and encourage communities to set up microprojects funded by pooled copayment reimbursement schemes to strengthen livelihoods and increase resilience. |
| Beneficiaries: | 420 000 beneficiaries (including women-headed households, orphans, the elderly, the disabled, returnees and internally displaced persons [IDPs]). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 18 000 000 |

Detailed Livelihood Assessment for disaster-affected areas in Afghanistan

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To complete a comprehensive assessment and analysis of the impact of the 2011 drought and other disasters on food and nutrition security and on rural livelihoods. |
| Activities: | Share information and plan sessions with Cluster members to define the target areas, level of statistical significance required and sample size, with emphasis on gender-disaggregated data; define target areas and geographical distribution of partners for data collection through rapid livelihood zoning activities; tender private consultancy services for data collection, cleaning, entry, analysis and reporting; define and formalize engagement modalities with partners; prepare and finalize questionnaires and checklists; assemble and train teams on data collection; collect primary data; perform data cleaning and analysis; disseminate survey results at regional and district level; use survey data for regional and district programming; and reporting. |
| Beneficiaries: | All Food Security and Agriculture Cluster stakeholders. |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 511 500 |

Emergency livelihood support for vulnerable rural households affected by human-induced and natural disasters in food-insecure areas of Afghanistan

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Objectives: | To contribute to the food security of the target population through support to rural income-generating activities. |
| Activities: | Identify and select vulnerable communities and beneficiaries, particularly women, in cooperation with local partners; help vulnerable households select viable activities within the local context by facilitating consultations, working sessions, awareness-raising and group formation (e.g. cooperatives); conduct surveys to identify market access constraints and opportunities; establish self-help groups; identify activities, and related inputs, equipment and training; provide inputs and training for beneficiaries' preferred activities, as well as basic bookkeeping and micro-enterprise management; facilitate training modules in areas such as nutrition and gender; and conduct monitoring and follow-up to ensure improved self-reliance and empowerment. |
| Beneficiaries: | 3 000 households. |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 1 980 000 |



**CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC**

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Decades of conflict and insecurity in the Central African Republic and neighbouring countries have led to large-scale displacement and undermined the economy. 2011 was marked by signs of progress – elections were held, a new Government was formed and a ceasefire was agreed between the Government and one of the last remaining rebel groups. Resettlement and reintegration – particularly of ex-combatants – are major challenges. Today, over 170 000 people remain displaced in the Central African Republic, and almost as many are refugees in neighbouring countries. Central Africans are among the world's poorest, with nearly two out of three people living on less than USD 1.25 per day.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Much of the conflict has played out in rural areas, forcing farmers off their land, destroying productive assets and bringing livelihoods to a halt. Food insecurity is rife – 30 percent of people are unable to meet their basic food needs. Most of them are, or were, farmers.

Lack of access to land, inputs and extension support have significantly affected crop production and livestock rearing. In spite of peace agreements with almost all opposition movements, the Lord's Resistance Army continues to pose a threat in the southeast of the country, preventing farmers from resuming productive activities. Soaring food prices have further placed staple foods beyond the reach of most families. In just one month, the price of cassava nearly tripled (from XAF 1 000 to XAF 2 800 for 15 kg). As a result, farming families have had great difficulty in accessing sufficient and diverse foods.

The ability of the Government and the private sector to support effective and efficient agricultural production remains low. Systems for organized harvest, food processing, conservation, commercialization and animal protection are either inadequate or non-existent.

The Central African Republic has tremendous agricultural potential, with one of the highest levels of rainfall in the world. One-quarter of the country's land area is arable (15 million hectares – almost four times the size of Switzerland), of which only 4 percent is under cultivation. To re-establish the agriculture sector, farmers must regain safe access to agropastoral lands. This must go hand in hand with improving local capacity to collect reliable data, conduct analysis and communicate the results to ensure that the most appropriate assistance reaches populations most in need.

FAO response

In 2011, FAO's response in the Central African Republic centres on a sustainable return to agriculture for IDPs and ex-combatants. Recent political progress presents a unique opportunity to capitalize on the country's immense agricultural potential and to build momentum in agricultural recovery.

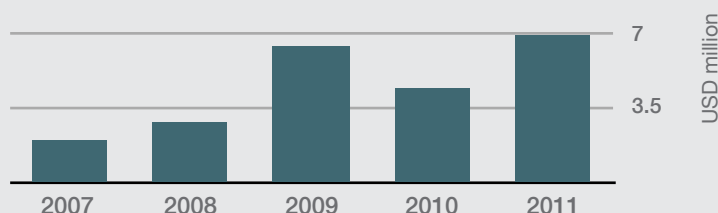
KEY FACTS

- Population: 4 401 051
- Human Development Index Rank: 179/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 63%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, floods, cholera outbreak, severe local storms.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



FAO aims to provide livelihood support to 22 500 households. Helping farmers access vital agricultural inputs, through direct distribution and agricultural fairs, will help restore food production. Training on cottage industries and food preservation will increase income opportunities. Livestock support will include the provision of healthy and productive animals, a systematic vaccination campaign and training on improved animal reproduction and rearing practices. FAO will also support the Government's disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process to match ex-combatants with appropriate livelihood opportunities, by providing agricultural inputs and training to help successfully reintegrate them into civil society.

As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster, FAO will work with partners to regularly assess the food security situation, promote gender equality and provide up-to-date information for timely and effective response.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 5 020 819

Improving the food security and income-generation capacity of affected people through the promotion of livestock production in the prefectures of Bamingui, Bangoran and Haute-Kotto in the Central African Republic

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To ensure that crisis-affected populations have access to safe and nutritious food; and to support community resilience to food security shocks through improved agricultural production and diversification. |
| Activities: | Use participatory rural appraisal to involve all people and define the role of women in the project; identify local technical capacity for livestock production; procure essential livestock supplies; provide refresher training to veterinary actors; identify beneficiaries according to gender equality principles; vaccinate small ruminants and poultry; provide healthy animals to beneficiaries and tools to build shelters; train veterinarians and animal health workers on production and rearing techniques (e.g. hygiene, housing, reproduction, feeding and diagnosis); sensitize pastoralists about pasture rehabilitation; manage migratory routes with respect to environmental protection; provide supplementary feed and veterinary care and establish a local drug store on a revolving basis; support veterinarians through initial and refresher training and distribution of materials (e.g. vaccines, drugs and related materials); train beneficiaries on good practices and herd management; reactivate livestock markets and facilitate trade; organize actors within the livestock sector value chain (pastoralists, agropastoralists, butchers, traders and consumers) into viable associations; and conduct monitoring missions. |
| Beneficiaries: | 10 000 IDPs/returnees and the affected local host communities (including 6 000 women and 2 000 affected host-community members whose assets have been stolen). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in a limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 830 369 |

Supporting the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants in the Central African Republic

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To ensure the food security and safety of demobilized ex-combatants. |
| Activities: | Support the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of ex-combatants through agriculture; promote sustainable livelihoods for peace building; identify ex-combatants and reinsertion locations; sensitize local leaders about the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process; establish local committees representing all stakeholders; provide counselling (such as on technical support, gender equality and geographical location for reintegration), based on the ex-combatants' areas of interest and their capacities to conduct the activity; sensitize ex-combatants about the chosen activity; procure the necessary agricultural inputs, involving local committees and based on beneficiaries' preferences, and local agro-ecological conditions; improve access to essential and quality agricultural inputs through direct distribution, vouchers and fairs; restock animals, particularly small ruminants and poultry; promote agroprocessing and conservation for income generation; and provide training and technical support. |
| Beneficiaries: | 2 500 identified and selected ex-combatants (including 300 women). |
| Gender marker: | 0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in project design. |
| Funds requested: | USD 2 585 000 |

Supporting food security and livelihood diversification in the prefectures of Bamingui Bangoran, Vakaga and Haute-Kotto

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Objectives: | To ensure that all crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food; and to support community resilience to achieve food security through agricultural production and diversification. |
| Activities: | Use participatory rural appraisal to involve all concerned people and clearly define the role of women in the project; in coordination with food distribution actors (e.g. WFP), ensure food aid is provided in support of food security and for seed protection; support access to essential and locally adapted agricultural inputs through vouchers or direct distribution; select crop varieties based on farmers' preference and adapted to local agro-ecological conditions and following government recommendations; train beneficiaries in conservation techniques and use of processing equipment (e.g. grinding mills, oil extractors and dryers), focusing on women's groups; ensure regular and timely information sharing by facilitating Cluster meetings, distributing bulletins and other communication tools; increase market access; organize periodic agricultural fairs; organize refresher training on good agricultural practices and provide essential materials to selected actors to improve their operational capacity; collect and analyse food security and livelihood data; and regularly disseminate information on food security and livelihoods to stakeholders and decision-makers (through reports and maps). |
| Beneficiaries: | 10 000 IDPs/returnees and affected vulnerable host populations (including 5 100 women). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 971 850 |

Support to the Food Security Cluster Coordination of the United Nations (UN) and partners in the Central African Republic

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To enhance the coordination capacity and expand the geographical coverage of the Food Security Cluster in order to ensure predictability and accountability of information on food security, as well as improved, more timely and efficient humanitarian assistance and targeting of beneficiaries. |
| Activities: | Facilitate meetings on the food security situation and share updates on interventions and activities; develop the Cluster's Terms of Reference based on the situation in the country; conduct regular needs assessments with Cluster partners, taking into account gender; implement the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification; produce food security maps and reports based on comprehensive food security data analysis; collect information from Cluster partners to produce information sheets and other materials for improved understanding of food insecurity in the country (including stakeholders, their roles and responsibilities); conduct gap analysis and recommend appropriate actions; facilitate effective partnership among Cluster partners and division of labour according to their capacity and comparative advantage; undertake contingency and early recovery planning for the Cluster to strengthen humanitarian response; identify training needs and organize training for partners and beneficiaries; organize and facilitate subgroups within the Cluster on specific technical areas; collect, analyse and disseminate updates on the food security situation; and ensure that Cluster-specific information is included in intercluster reports. |
| Beneficiaries: | 25 000 beneficiaries (including 10 000 women), as well as implementing partners, government counterparts and donors. |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 633 600 |



CHAD

CHAD

People in Chad face deepening levels of poverty and struggle to recover from years of conflict and recurrent natural disasters. Conflicts within and outside of Chad's borders have led to a severe displacement crisis. The country is currently hosting 250 000 refugees from Sudan and 75 000 from the Central African Republic. Although many IDPs have managed to return home, around 130 000 people remain internally displaced. A further 90 000 Chadians have recently returned, fleeing violence in Libya. The majority of these conflict-affected people lack basic social services and protection. Furthermore, drought, floods and plant pests regularly affect already vulnerable households whose livelihoods are based mainly on agriculture and livestock production.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Food deficits and high food prices are projected for 2012. Most households in Chad rely on crop and livestock production to ensure their food security. Erratic and insufficient rains in 2011 resulted in poor cereal and fodder production. During the 2011 rainy season, the total cultivated area dropped by about one-third, leaving many families dependent on markets for food.

Reduced production and income, combined with rising staple food (cereal) costs, are making it increasingly difficult for families to meet their most basic needs. Moreover, because of fodder deficits, pastoralist households face a high risk of further animal deaths and a depreciation in livestock value. This results in distress sales of animals, further depleting household assets and purchasing power.

Dietary diversity has decreased – diets consist mainly of cereals, with little consumption of fruits and vegetables. Children often lack the vitamins and nutrients they need to grow, which leads to high malnutrition rates in many regions of the Chad Sahelian zone. Risk of famine in 2012 is a major concern, which would impact 1.6 million people, mainly in the Sahelian belt, according to initial estimates.

Food insecurity is widespread among people affected by displacement: 69 percent of refugees, 47 percent of IDPs, 25 percent of returnees and 30 percent of host families. More than 55 000 displaced people are expected to return to their homes in 2012. They lack the livelihood assets necessary to resume agricultural activities and begin the recovery process.

Currently, the Government does not have an adequate food security information system to assess, respond to and monitor needs. Critical information gaps exist in terms of gender-disaggregated data, identifying the most vulnerable populations and early warning systems.

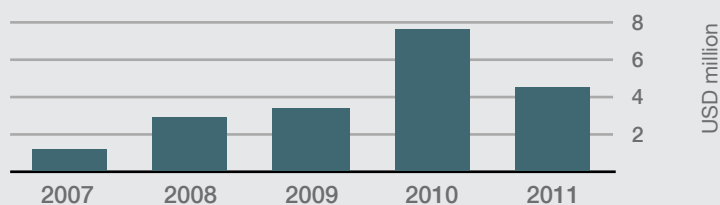
KEY FACTS

- Population: 11 227 208
- Human Development Index Rank: 183/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 66%
- Recent emergencies: floods, recurrent outbreaks of polio, cholera, measles and meningitis.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



FAO response

With donor support, FAO aims to strengthen the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable farmers and pastoralists. FAO will support vegetable and cereal cultivation to increase food production through improved access to quality seeds and tools, mainly for returnees during the rainy season.

Training on nutrition will reduce malnutrition rates by enabling families to improve the quality and diversity of their diets. Farming support will also include seeds and tools for vegetable gardening. Livestock production will be protected and improved through the distribution of healthy and productive animals, animal feed and animal health services.

All of FAO's activities are designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. Coordination and capacity-building activities of the Food Security Cluster will focus on collecting and using gender-disaggregated data and improving the early warning data collection system.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 17 898 223

| Strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable returnees and host populations | |
|--|---|
| Objectives: | To improve the food security of vulnerable returnees and host populations by supporting food production. |
| Activities: | Supply rainy season seeds (e.g. local sorghum, millet, bean, cowpea, rice and other seeds adapted to local agro-ecological conditions) to the most vulnerable displaced people, returnees and host-community households with access to land; distribute gardening kits (e.g. vegetable seeds [tomato, onion, garlic, chilli pepper], tools [buckets, watering cans, hoes] and pesticides) to vulnerable households, half of whom will be women-headed; provide goats and donkeys to vulnerable women-headed households, including those with no access to land and widows; distribute processing kits for vegetable conservation and marketing to women; provide training and technical support to beneficiaries to improve the profitability and sustainability of their livelihoods; and select crop varieties and animal species based on beneficiaries' preferences, local agro-ecological conditions and government/agricultural research institute recommendations. |
| Beneficiaries: | 49 000 returnees, and resettled and host populations (including 19 000 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 7 240 496 |

| Support to the Food Security Information System and to the FAO Emergency Rehabilitation and Coordination Unit for emergency activities and surveys | |
|--|--|
| Objectives: | To improve the availability of relevant, quality data for decision-makers and enhance coordination among humanitarian actors to improve the timeliness, quality and sustainability of interventions. |
| Activities: | Support the early warning system by collecting and analysing gender-disaggregated data; publish and share food security information; undertake assessment and evaluation missions, including gender-differentiated needs assessments; facilitate the coordination of food security interventions by discussing appropriate responses with partners and donors; collaborate with the government and its technical agencies to ensure coherent food security and agriculture interventions that align with national objectives and Cluster strategies; identify surveys to be conducted in order to generate relevant data, formulate strategies and implement national plans; develop district-level operational plans on food security, reintegration and development, based on field data; consult closely at national level with the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the government, national food security institutions (e.g. the Action Committee for Food Security and Disaster Management) and clusters, especially Nutrition and Early Recovery; ensure that planned activities are in line with the government's strategic framework; plan and collaborate with other technical agencies; and evaluate and follow up on programmes, focusing on the food security and reintegration of returnees. |
| Beneficiaries: | Crisis-affected populations, government and humanitarian actors. |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 1 477 080 |

Support to malnutrition reduction in the western Sahel belt of Chad

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Objectives: | To increase food availability and improve use of food for 14 100 vulnerable households in Kanem and Bahr el Gazal regions. |
| Activities: | Supply agricultural inputs (including vegetable seeds, wells with water pumps, drip kits and donkeys); select crop varieties based on beneficiaries' preferences, local agro-ecological conditions and government recommendations; establish controls to meet these criteria; establish gardening perimeters and home gardens for vegetable and fodder production by vulnerable women; provide vulnerable women with goats; train community animal health workers to provide animal health services to vulnerable pastoralists; support marketing capacity; and organize training on nutrition. |
| Beneficiaries: | 14 100 vulnerable households (including 7 300 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 5 477 797 |

Emergency assistance to drought-affected populations in Chad

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|------------------|---|
| Objectives: | To assist vulnerable populations affected by the 2011 drought to improve their food security through increased food availability. |
| Activities: | Distribute cereal seeds (e.g. millet, sorghum and maize) to vulnerable households; promote home gardening by distributing seeds to vulnerable households, with focus on women; distribute animal feed, particularly for small ruminants, to vulnerable women-headed households; coordinate with WFP to ensure proper distribution of seed rations; provide training and technical support to beneficiaries to improve their production; and select crop varieties based on beneficiaries' preferences, local agro-ecological conditions and government recommendations. |
| Beneficiaries: | 135 000 drought-affected households (including 40 500 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 3 402 850 |

Programme against HIV/AIDS within FAO Chad projects in the eastern, central, western and southern regions of Chad

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|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To guarantee access to HIV prevention, care and support for affected and vulnerable populations in rural areas, IDPs, refugees and FAO staff. |
| Activities: | Provide technical support to strengthen local capacity and response to HIV in N'djamena, eastern, central, western and southern Chad; encourage community participation through information, education and communication; provide technical support to intensify prevention, care and treatment services through the provision of condoms, voluntary counselling and testing, and post-exposure prophylaxis kits; train local peer educators and community leaders on HIV prevention, care and support; and advocate for the mobilization of religious and community leaders in the AIDS response. |
| Beneficiaries: | 240 000 refugees, IDPs and host populations (including 120 000 women and 60 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 300 000 |



CÔTE D'IVOIRE

CÔTE D'IVOIRE

Côte d'Ivoire is in a fragile state of recovery, following a decade of political instability and social unrest. In 2011, the post-electoral crisis caused escalations in violence and displacement. Approximately 187 000 people are internally displaced and nearly 184 000 have fled to neighbouring countries. The political crisis has exacerbated already high levels of poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. Humanitarian needs are most acute in western, central-western and southwestern areas of the country.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Lack of access to land, seeds and other agricultural inputs continues to severely constrain agricultural production. Years of insecurity have depleted the means of rural families to provide for themselves. Food insecurity affects nearly one in three rural households. In particular, 66 percent have decreased their food intake, 59 percent have reduced their number of meals per day, and 14 percent have gone several days without eating. Acute malnutrition affects around 19 000 of Côte d'Ivoire's children.

Poor households are spending nearly three-quarters of their income on food. A 35 percent increase in food prices since July 2011 has furthered the hardship of these families. Price hikes have pushed agricultural inputs beyond the reach of farmers – including a 20 percent rise in the cost of fertilizer.

Access to land and markets has also been a major challenge due to conflict. During the 2011 rainy season, farmers cultivated reduced plots because they were unable to access seeds (of the appropriate quantity and quality). This affected 62 percent of farmers and decreased their crop production. In 2011, the lean season began earlier than usual, which left people with less food for longer period of time.

FAO response

In 2012, FAO seeks to restore the agriculture-based livelihoods of people affected by conflict, and will focus nutrition activities on households with malnourished children.

Planned livelihood recovery activities include the provision of agricultural kits (e.g. rice, maize and vegetable seeds, fertilizers and farming tools), combined with training in improved production practices.

Efforts to improve the diet of malnourished families and to prevent malnutrition relapse include food diversification, small-scale vegetable production, as well as training on horticulture, good nutrition practices and the use of fresh produce in cooking. These activities will target feeding centres, community health workers, mothers of malnourished children, and pregnant and nursing women.

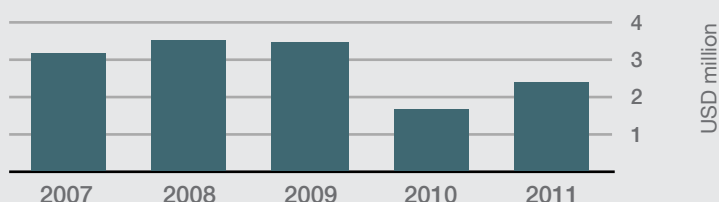
KEY FACTS

- Population: 19 737 800
- Human Development Index Rank: 170/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 38%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



Additional support will be channeled through unconditional cash transfers for the poorest families, as well as cash-for-work opportunities. FAO will also help to strengthen income generation in areas such as animal husbandry, agroprocessing and marketing, focusing on youth and households headed by women.

As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster with WFP, FAO seeks funding to improve the coordination of nutrition and food security interventions and strengthen the technical capacity of partners in the sector. Early warning and analysis tools – such as the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification and Dynamic Atlas surveys – will be used to strengthen analysis of needs, including comprehensive information focusing on gender.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 6 617 321

Strengthening support mechanisms for coordination and the collection, analysis and dissemination of food security information during the post-crisis reconstruction period

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| Objectives: | To ensure greater coordination of actors involved in food and nutrition security interventions in the most vulnerable areas through use of analysis and early warning tools (e.g. the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification, the Dynamic Atlas, surveys and assessments); and to strengthen the capacity of national stakeholders to sustainably manage these tools. |
| Activities: | Organize meetings of the Food Security Cluster and Sectoral Group on Food and Nutrition Security; organize ad hoc rapid surveys, joint monitoring missions, and crop and needs assessments; organize training workshops on the use of the Dynamic Atlas; participate in joint assessments of food and nutrition security; coordinate updating of the Strategic and Operational Response Plan on Food and Nutrition Security initiated by the government and partners; launch and disseminate early warning notes and documents for advocacy; organize capacity development workshops/sessions for the sustainable management of the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification and the Dynamic Atlas, promoting gender awareness in food security and disaster risk management among national partners. |
| Beneficiaries: | 45 organizations, members of the Food Security Cluster, the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification and the Dynamic Atlas. |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 563 001 |

Support the sustainable food security, livelihoods and reintegration of rural households affected by the post-election crisis in Côte d'Ivoire

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| Objectives: | To improve the food security and rebuild the livelihoods of rural populations made vulnerable by the post-election crisis. |
| Activities: | Distribute crop and vegetable kits (e.g. seeds, fertilizer and tools); train vulnerable households on good farming practices, managing farmers' organizations and marketing; rehabilitate lowland areas; and develop income-generating activities (livestock, agroprocessing and farming) and cash-for-work activities. |
| Beneficiaries: | 348 000 vulnerable people (including 209 000 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 5 396 966 |

Support the prevention of malnutrition and implementation of integrated nutrition education programmes in western and northern Côte d'Ivoire

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| Objectives: | To improve the diet of vulnerable households affected by malnutrition and prevent malnutrition relapse through training in nutrition education, food hygiene, cooking and production techniques for home gardening. |
| Activities: | Identify beneficiaries according to defined vulnerability criteria; train staff of nutrition and coaching centres; establish income-generating activities at the centres; establish demonstration gardens; support women's groups to create their own home gardens; train women's groups on cooking techniques, food hygiene and nutrition education; distribute agricultural inputs (e.g. vegetable seeds, tools and sprayers); conduct outreach activities on nutrition for men and fathers of malnourished children; and conduct monitoring and evaluation. |
| Beneficiaries: | 4 350 vulnerable people. |
| Gender marker: | 2b - The project is designed to advance gender equality (including 4 000 women). |
| Funds requested: | USD 657 354 |



**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO**

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

Continuous cycles of violence and insecurity in the Democratic Republic of the Congo have left millions of people vulnerable and struck by poverty. Attacks by armed groups, human rights violations, violence against women, looting and displacement affect day-to-day life in many areas of the country. Humanitarian indicators remain alarming – and services inadequate to meet basic needs – in areas such as health, water, sanitation, education, nutrition and food security. Over 70 percent of the population lives on less than USD 1 per day, and 1.65 million people remain displaced. The long-term nature of the crisis has left many families with little or no ability to face new shocks, as coping mechanisms have been eroding for decades.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Well over 4 million people are facing a severe food and livelihood crisis. Livelihoods have become extremely fragile due to declining agricultural productivity, low purchasing power, extremely volatile input prices, effects of climate change, natural resource degradation, land disputes and poor infrastructure.

Decreased levels of crop, livestock and fisheries production, made worse by high food prices, are taking a direct toll on family food baskets. In 2011, several provinces – Kasai Oriental, Kasai Occidental and the north of Province Orientale – have shown a deterioration in food security, despite a 2 percent improvement in national acute malnutrition rates between 2007 and 2010 (from 13.4 to 11.5 percent).

Farmers are missing major planting seasons due to displacement, or lack of access to seeds and other key production inputs. Forced population movement, repeated looting of livestock and animal diseases – such as Newcastle disease and *peste des petits ruminants* – have reduced herds. Food conservation, storage and processing are virtually non-existent, preventing families from diversifying and increasing their production and income opportunities. Good agricultural practices are being eroded, and access to markets is becoming increasingly difficult.

Plant and animal diseases pose major threats to household food production and food security. Cassava mosaic disease – affecting one of the country's most important staple foods – causes yield losses of up to 40 percent. Other plant diseases, such as Cassava Brown Streak and Banana Xanthomas Wilt, are emerging and intensifying particularly in eastern provinces.

Agriculture plays a fundamental role in the reintegration of former soldiers and marginalized groups, offering a return to an active social and professional life. It also creates employment opportunities for youth, the majority of whom find themselves trapped in a vicious cycle of violence, poverty, illiteracy and social exclusion.

Women's ability to recover from crisis and rebuild their resilience is more limited than that of men. They have less access to productive resources, rural employment, agricultural inputs and services. The promotion of gender equality is crucial for agricultural development and for society as a whole, as women are central to household food security.

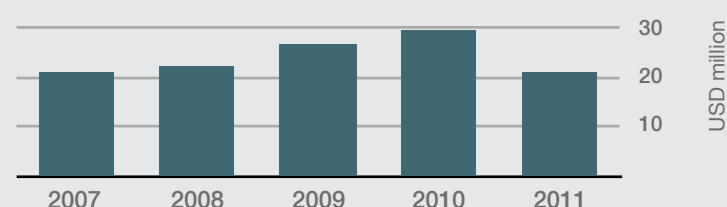
KEY FACTS

- Population: 65 965 795
- Human Development Index Rank: 187/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 57%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, cholera outbreak, floods, landslide.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



Food Security Cluster response

As co-lead of the Food Security Cluster with WFP, FAO will help vulnerable communities fight hunger by restoring their means to produce food and generate income. Restoring agriculture will strengthen livelihoods, promote peace building and increase people's resilience.

The 2012 Food Security Cluster Response Plan consists of two components: (i) food assistance through food distribution, cash transfers, food-for-work and food-for-training; and (ii) supporting the restoration of food production and livelihoods. The Response Plan will target vulnerable IDPs, returnees and host community members, focusing on women-headed households, the elderly and people affected by HIV/AIDS.

The Food Security Cluster will adapt its assistance to respond better to the needs of beneficiaries, moving away from direct distribution to more flexible types of response, such as cash-for-work and seed fairs. These types of activities assist individuals to restore their production capacity, while benefiting entire communities.

The Cluster also aims to improve coordination and strengthen the capacity of partners, as well as develop a common food security monitoring and impact assessment system. Resources dedicated to the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification will also enhance the information available to determine the extent of the crisis and identify agreed priority areas of intervention.

PROPOSALS - Food Security Cluster assistance

Total funding requested: USD 215 096 383

Due to the magnitude and complexity of humanitarian needs in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the Humanitarian Action Plan does not contain individual projects as in the remainder of the CAP.





DJIBOUTI

DJIBOUTI

Drought is nothing new in Djibouti – since 2007, rainfall levels have been less than 75 percent of the average. However, the impact of the 2010/11 drought has been particularly severe, directly threatening the lives of the country's most vulnerable people. Djibouti is experiencing its sixth consecutive year of rainfall deficit and fifth year of drought. Food and water resources are depleted, and household coping mechanisms are nearly exhausted. From June to September 2011, over 3 000 new refugees arrived from Somalia, bringing the total number in the country to over 20 000 people, and placing even more pressure on already limited resources.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The current drought has left almost one-quarter of Djibouti's population – around 210 000 people – in need of assistance. Over half live in rural areas.

Livestock rearing is the main livelihood activity for 80 percent of rural households. In recent years, herds have been decimated – in some areas, goat herds have been reduced to just 24 percent of their 2003/04 numbers, and milk yields have fallen to 45 percent of 2003/04 production levels. This is due mainly to depleted resources, such as water and pastures, as a result of insufficient rains.

Pastoral families are increasingly facing difficulty in feeding themselves, let alone their livestock, as staple food prices have risen by up to 200 percent in some areas, severely curtailing household purchasing power.

In the southeast of the country, above-normal *Heys/Dara* rains (October to March) are expected to have a positive effect on pasture and water availability. However, there is a risk that rains will increase outbreaks of livestock disease. Large-scale animal migrations to coastal grazing areas are likely, with resulting high concentrations of livestock that could contribute to the spread of disease. With veterinary services not widely available and animal health workers constrained by limited vaccines and equipment, livestock mortality rates may rise.

Crop production is limited and meets only 3 percent of national food requirements. Erratic rains and limited access to agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds, fertilizers and irrigation materials) have exacerbated already low production, and the number of cultivated plots has fallen significantly.

With over 90 percent of the country's food imported, Djibouti is extremely vulnerable to fluctuations in global markets. In 2011, increasing staple food prices undermined families' coping mechanisms. Prices are likely to continue to rise owing to export bans in Ethiopia as a result of the drought. A hike in the price of rice is also anticipated due to increased costs in exporting countries, such as Thailand.

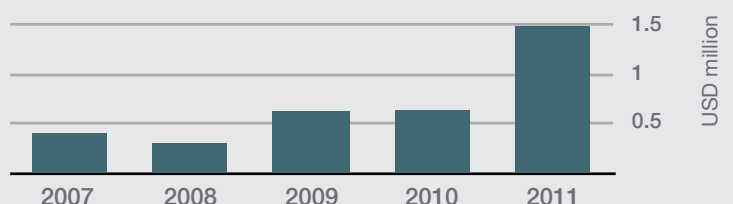
KEY FACTS

- Population: 888 716
- Human Development Index Rank: 165/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 74%
- Recent emergencies: drought.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



FAO's response

Efforts to sustainably reduce chronic food insecurity and rebuild the livelihoods of rural households are central to the drought response in Djibouti.

By rehabilitating water infrastructure and distributing irrigation equipment, FAO is seeking to improve access to water for human and livestock populations. Support to crop and fodder production will include the distribution of essential inputs, such as tools and drought-tolerant seeds, reinforced by training on conservation agriculture and irrigation. Cash-for-work activities will rapidly inject cash into drought-hit communities.

Refugee and host communities will also benefit from the establishment of small-scale fodder and vegetable gardens. Alternative livelihoods will be promoted through microfinance and poultry farming. FAO will also promote afforestation in Ali Sabeh region, particularly around the Ali-Addé refugee camp, through sustainable wood production for charcoal use to provide a reliable supply of fuel in the camp, as well as a source of income for camp residents and the host community. Urban gardening will be introduced to enhance the food security of pastoralists who have abandoned their livelihoods and migrated to urban centres. Women-headed households will receive particular attention as they represent 37 percent of food-insecure households in urban areas.

FAO also seeks to improve animal health through a nationwide vaccination campaign, as well as by providing community animal health workers and the Ministry of Agriculture with vital veterinary drugs. Community animal health workers and agropastoralists will be trained on animal health and enhanced livestock production. Destocking and restocking will target households whose herds were hit hardest by the drought.

As co-lead with WFP of the Food Security Cluster, FAO will continue to improve information collection and dissemination, as well as introduce the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification tool for food security monitoring and analysis.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 7 850 000

| Increasing agricultural production to combat food insecurity in Djibouti | |
|--|---|
| Objectives: | To achieve a sustainable increase in agricultural production by enhancing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in rural areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond to the effects of drought; and to strengthen coordination and implementation capacity in the agriculture sector for the drought response. |
| Activities: | Distribute agricultural inputs (e.g. drought-tolerant seeds and tools); train agropastoralists on improved dryland crop production (e.g. conservation agriculture and irrigation), livelihood diversification and resilience through farmer field schools; provide fodder to livestock affected by lack of pasture; rehabilitate and establish agricultural infrastructure to inject cash into rural economies through cash-for-work; promote urban gardening among pastoralists who have given up their livelihoods and migrated to urban centres, with focus on women-headed households; strengthen food security coordination mechanisms by establishing standards for assistance and technical support; promote nutrition and food security for refugees and host communities through small-scale vegetable and fodder production; provide seeds and planting materials adapted to the harsh conditions of refugee camps; promote afforestation through sustainable wood production for charcoal as a reliable source of fuel and income for refugees and host communities; develop agricultural and agropastoral infrastructure in refugee camps and host communities and protect the environment through cash-for-work; train refugees and host communities on conservation agriculture and irrigation through farmer/pastoral field schools; enhance women's active role in decision-making; and establish school gardens, with equal participation of girls and boys. |
| Beneficiaries: | 7 400 households (including 26 640 women and 31 080 children). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 2 650 000 |

Sustainable increase in livestock production by reinforcing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in pastoral areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of drought

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| Objectives: | To achieve a sustainable increase in livestock production by reinforcing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in pastoral areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of drought; and to strengthen coordination and implementation capacity in the livestock sector for the drought response. |
| Activities: | Conduct a livestock census and vaccinate livestock; support the community animal health workers' network by supplying their regional counterparts and the Ministry of Agriculture with veterinary micronutrients and medicines; train animal health workers to strengthen animal health systems; train pastoralists and agropastoralists on animal health and improved animal production techniques through pastoralist field schools; destock or restock animals, as necessary; strengthen food security coordination by establishing standards for assistance and technical support to Cluster partners; introduce livestock programmes in refugee camps through microfinance and other mechanisms, including diversifying livelihood opportunities (e.g. small livestock production [goats, poultry] and increasing milk production); develop agropastoral infrastructure in refugee camps and host communities through cash-for-work schemes to increase food security and stimulate micro-economies in camps and host communities; and organize training on small-scale livestock production through pastoralist field schools. |
| Beneficiaries: | 20 000 pastoralist households (including 72 000 women, the elderly, HIV/AIDS-affected households and 84 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 2 550 000 |

Strengthening national food security information systems for coordinated, informed action and increasing access to water for nomadic and agropastoral communities to promote food security and safeguard livelihood assets in response to the drought crisis

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| Objectives: | To increase access to water for drought-affected nomadic and agropastoral communities through improved water point management; improve water catchments in communities with no access to groundwater; strengthen the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification; support national and regional food security information collection, analysis and dissemination; and strengthen coordination and implementation capacity for pastoral programming and improved drought response. |
| Activities: | Rehabilitate water points and establish underground cisterns; establish and train water committees; sensitize communities about the planned training programme, in line with the strategy agreed by the WASH Cluster's Water Availability Subgroup; distribute irrigation and water harvesting equipment to increase access to safe water; consolidate and strengthen food security coordination mechanisms by reinforcing the secretariat and establishing an information management unit; support the design of a flexible and sustainable data collection and monitoring system (including gender-disaggregated data), feeding information to the Cluster and Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification; test the system using prioritized indicators; further institutionalize the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification; and build the capacity of government counterparts and partners engaged in food security and disaster risk reduction. |
| Beneficiaries: | 20 000 pastoralist and agropastoralist households (including 70 000 women and 80 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 2 650 000 |



HAITI

HAITI

Haiti continues to recover from the catastrophic earthquake of January 2010. Before the earthquake, communities were already extremely vulnerable, facing a succession of disasters ranging from hurricanes to drought. Although donors and humanitarian agencies have been extremely active in helping the people of Haiti to start rebuilding their lives, much more is needed. Overall, food insecurity in Haiti remains high in all departments, with particularly alarming levels in the Departments of Artibonite, Nord-Ouest, Sud-Est and Sud.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Almost one out of two people in Haiti's earthquake-affected areas is food insecure. After the earthquake, the country's local agricultural economies, which employ 70 percent of the rural population, nearly collapsed. Despite the efforts of local producers, Haiti's agriculture sector is very fragile and rebuilding it remains a priority.

During the early spring 2011 agricultural campaign, a drought-affected part of northern Haiti, contributing to a decline in major crop yields of over 20 percent. Farmers' incomes decreased dramatically, which will likely compromise their preparations for the upcoming winter 2011/12 planting season.

In early autumn 2011, heavy rains struck the Sud, Grand'Anse and Nippes Departments. The floods, compounded by rising food prices in local markets, significantly impacted the capacity of 30 000 farming families to produce and access food.

Weakened by recurrent crises, food insecure groups have very low levels of resilience to shocks and are in need of immediate support to prepare for the next planting season. Enabling rural communities to build healthy farming and food systems is key to food security.

Farmers in rural and peri-urban areas are among Haiti's poorest. They lack access to the basic materials and services needed to enhance food security, such as high-yielding seeds, fertilizers, livestock support, credit and knowledge of improved farming methods.

Women – the main producers of food in Haiti – are central to raising household food security levels. Recovery, however, has been especially difficult for women. For example, gender-based violence – already endemic – has become even more prevalent after the earthquake. FAO's programmes prioritize women-headed households and encourage policies and strategies that promote gender equality in smallholder agriculture.

FAO response

Increasing access to agricultural inputs and markets is fundamental to improving household food security and nutrition in rural and urban areas of Haiti. FAO's proposed assistance for 2012 seeks to address the needs of nearly 80 000 families struggling to recover livelihood activities as a result of natural hazards.

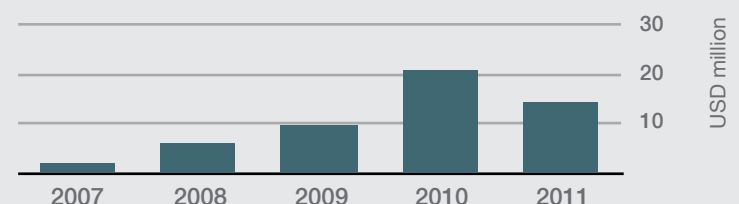
KEY FACTS

- Population: 9 993 247
- Human Development Index Rank: 158/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 59%
- Recent emergencies: floods, recurrent hurricanes and storms, cholera outbreak, mudslides, earthquakes.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



With donor funding, FAO will help to restore urban agricultural production – a crucial means to support displaced families living in camps and in areas affected by the earthquake in Ouest Department. Planned interventions combine the provision of quality agricultural inputs – focused on activities, such as gardening, recycling and composting – with training in food preservation techniques and nutrition, as well as support to strengthen marketing capacity.

In response to the 2011 floods and drought, FAO seeks to help severely affected families resume crop and livestock production. Farming activities will focus on facilitating access to seeds and tools for short-cycle crop production (maize, beans, rice and vegetables), coupled with training on improved agriculture and market gardening techniques. Efforts to strengthen livestock production include providing families with animals (e.g. goats, sheep and poultry), basic veterinary care and planting materials for improved pasture and forage production. Training on disaster preparedness measures will help to mitigate the loss of livestock and agricultural production from future shocks.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 10 000 000

Emergency response in the livestock and agriculture sectors to the October 2011 floods in Sud Department and the drought in Centre Department

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|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To ensure food and nutrition security for vulnerable households through the rehabilitation of agricultural production, including market gardening, and small livestock activities. |
| Activities: | Support access to quality seeds and planting materials for improved pasture and forage production; facilitate access to agricultural inputs, including seeds of short-season crops (e.g. maize, beans, rice, vegetable seeds) and tools/agricultural equipment; train beneficiaries on agricultural production, including market gardening, and small livestock production; provide livestock (e.g. goats, sheep, poultry) to families affected by floods; improve livestock production by providing basic animal health care; provide training on disaster preparedness to mitigate the loss of livestock and agricultural production; and monitor and evaluate activities. |
| Beneficiaries: | 50 000 rural households (including 180 000 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 8 000 000 |

Urban agriculture production as a means of support to displaced families living in camps and in areas affected by the earthquake in Ouest Department

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To strengthen the food and nutrition security of households affected by the earthquake of 12 January 2010 through urban agricultural production. |
| Activities: | Distribute agricultural inputs to beneficiary families; provide training on food preparation and preservation, as well as urban agriculture (e.g. gardening, recycling, composting); support marketing; and monitor and evaluate activities. |
| Beneficiaries: | 28 000 households from urban and suburban areas (including 114 000 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 2 000 000 |



KENYA

KENYA

Kenya is severely affected by the crisis in the Horn of Africa – 3.75 million people are food insecure and in need of assistance. Decades of political instability in the region and recurrent natural disasters have made Kenyans increasingly vulnerable to poverty and hunger. These shocks – including post-election violence in 2008 – have generated over 300 000 IDPs. On top of this, Kenya hosts one of the largest refugee populations in the world – 585 000 refugees and asylum seekers – most fleeing violence and famine in neighbouring Somalia.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Small-scale farmers and pastoralists must be placed at the centre of recovery efforts to increase and protect food availability at household level, and beyond. Approximately 75 percent of food in Kenya is produced by small-scale farmers, cultivating mostly rainfed crops. They have little or no access to production inputs, machinery or capital.

Pastoral, agropastoral and marginal agricultural areas of Kenya are in a state of crisis following three to four successive seasons of failed rains. Crop production has been insufficient to meet food needs. The little food produced is inadequately stored. Post-harvest grain losses are as high as 50 percent due to pest damage and contamination by fungus (aflatoxin). These are major contributors to food insecurity and market deterioration in the country. The drought has led to overgrazing, lack of water in pastoral areas and animal disease outbreaks, due also to flooding in some areas. Pastoralists are losing animals and many families are becoming destitute.

Women and children have been significantly affected – 385 000 children under age five and 90 000 pregnant and lactating women are estimated to suffer from acute malnutrition. Over the past five years, food commodity prices have nearly tripled, especially for cereals, pulses and sugar. Maize rose from KES 15–40 per kg, leaving Kenya's poorest income group (lowest quartile) spending up to 28 percent of income on this staple food.

FAO response

The main focus of FAO's drought response in Kenya during 2012 will be to help pastoral communities living in arid and semi-arid lands to counter the effects of the ongoing drought and food security crisis, and better prepare for drought in the future.

Donor funding is needed to increase disease surveillance and control through vaccination and treatment to keep animals alive, healthy and productive. Training on improved milk production will be organized. Fodder and water will be distributed to the most vulnerable pastoralists for their animals, alongside efforts to regenerate rangelands and expand irrigated fodder production. Furthermore, satellite monitoring of water-hole levels will facilitate early drought warning for pastoralists.

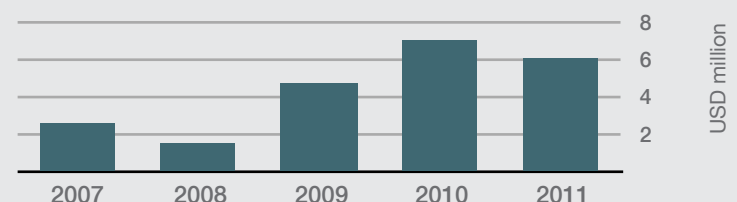
KEY FACTS

- Population: 40 512 682
- Human Development Index Rank: 143/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 71%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, floods, drought, measles outbreak.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



Farmers will benefit from the provision of tools and drought-tolerant seeds, as well as access to much-needed irrigation. Training on soil and water conservation, water harvesting and conservation agriculture will contribute to better natural resource management. Vulnerable families, orphaned children homes and schools will receive storage silos to prevent post-harvest losses, while farmer field schools will disseminate good practices on post-harvest handling.

The FAO-led Agriculture and Livestock Working Group aims to help communities better prepare for, prevent and respond to the effects of climate change through improved information, early warning and analysis. This includes development of drought management plans in selected communities. FAO will document good practices and lessons learned, particularly to provide effective action for assisting women-headed households.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 20 380 000

Promote urban and peri-urban agriculture

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|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To improve the livelihood security of the most vulnerable urban informal settlement dwellers in Kenya, in response to increased food prices. |
| Activities: | Address the food emergency affecting women-, men- and youth-headed households in urban informal settlements by increasing their purchasing power and access to food; carry out awareness campaigns about small-scale urban agriculture, hygiene and nutrition to enable people residing in informal settlements to generate income to cope with rising food prices; involve women's and youth groups in improved sanitation facilities within the settlements and good hygiene and nutrition practices; promote small-scale vegetable gardens for youth and women's groups to increase availability of micronutrients at household level; provide women's and youth groups with seeds, tools and basic training to increase food production; involve community members in the hygiene and nutrition awareness campaign; and coordinate with other nutrition initiatives to refer malnourished children to the nearest treatment centres. |
| Beneficiaries: | 75 000 vulnerable urban households (including 50 000 women and 10 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 2 120 000 |

Enhanced food security through improved post-harvest handling and storage

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|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To enhance the food security of vulnerable women, men and children in marginal agricultural areas of eastern Kenya through the use of improved storage technologies. |
| Activities: | Build the technical capacity of government and NGO staff to carry out a sensitization campaign to reduce the impact of aflatoxin and pest damage in marginal agricultural areas; raise awareness about pest damage and the danger of consuming contaminated grains; train beneficiaries on the appropriate handling of grains and on pest damage from harvesting to shelling, drying, packaging and storage to reduce aflatoxin contamination; train beneficiaries on improved post-harvest technologies (e.g. metal silos) and integrated pest management through training-of-trainers and farmer field schools; train beneficiaries on metal silo fabrication and sale; procure and distribute metal silos to vulnerable households, orphaned children homes and schools in marginal agricultural areas; support the long-term monitoring of aflatoxin and pest damage (marketing channels, food outlets, moisture testers and rapid testing kits for aflatoxin); and conduct extension provider training. |
| Beneficiaries: | 15 000 vulnerable households (8 000 women and 5 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 926 000 |

Support early warning, food security information and coordination

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|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of climate change and related disasters. |
| Activities: | Train government and NGO staff, ensuring an equal gender ratio, on the collection, analysis, interpretation and dissemination of early warning and food security information; conduct short and long rains assessments and market studies; and build communities' capacity in disaster risk reduction. |
| Beneficiaries: | 3 500 000 food insecure households in arid and semi-arid lands (including 1 900 000 women and 950 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 2 610 000 |

Support to activities that enhance community resilience through water

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To achieve a sustainable increase in agricultural production by reinforcing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in marginal agricultural areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of climate change and related disasters. |
| Activities: | Enable the most vulnerable households to meet their most basic needs through cash-, voucher- and food-for-work activities such as construction of soil and water conservation structures, water harvesting, small-scale irrigation, agroforestry and seedling nurseries. |
| Beneficiaries: | 690 000 agropastoralist households in marginal agricultural areas (including 390 000 women and 115 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 4 600 000 |

Support to crop production activities, including provision of drought-tolerant crop seeds

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|------------------|---|
| Objectives: | To achieve a sustainable increase in agricultural production by reinforcing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in marginal agricultural areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the effects of drought. |
| Activities: | Distribute farming inputs for immediate use (improved seeds of suitable drought-tolerant crops, fertilizer, pesticides and farm tools) through input fairs; and train farmers on improved dryland crop production technologies, crop diversification, markets linkages and community-based seed bulking to ensure seed resilience and capacity building on post-harvest handling, including the timing of harvesting, drying and storage. |
| Beneficiaries: | 545 000 agropastoral households from marginal agricultural areas (including 272 500 women and 116 250 children). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 3 624 000 |

Support to the protecting and rebuilding of livestock assets (disease control and feed provision)

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To increase livestock production by reinforcing the capacity of the most vulnerable men and women in pastoral areas to prepare for, prevent, mitigate and respond effectively to the impact of drought. |
| Activities: | Protect and rebuild livestock assets through feed provision, water use management and disease control, etc.; rehabilitate and re-seed rangelands; provide seeds and training on feed production and storage to support feed production and management; strengthen surveillance and control of livestock diseases through curative and preventative care (e.g. vaccination and veterinary care); carry out destocking and restocking activities; and develop capacity building activities to promote livelihood diversification and increase the resilience of vulnerable pastoralists. |
| Beneficiaries: | 720 000 pastoralist households (including 432 000 women and 72 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 6 500 000 |



NIGER

NIGER

Each year, up to 3.5 million people in the Niger rely on humanitarian assistance. Two-thirds of the population – about 10 million people – lives on less than USD 1 per day. The country's already limited natural resources are increasingly affected by climate change. Sociopolitical upheaval in parts of North and West Africa have led to the return of over 240 000 migrants to the Niger between February and September 2011. Most returned to vulnerable communities that relied on their remittances as a key coping mechanism during times of crisis, thus increasing the burden on these communities and decreasing their income.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Climate change has left people in the Niger increasingly vulnerable to food and nutrition insecurity. Four out of five people live in rural areas.

In the last decade, the country faced three major food crises as a result of drought and/or locust outbreaks: 2000/01, 2004/05 and 2009/10. The combined efforts of the Government and partners prevented a humanitarian catastrophe in the wake of the most recent crisis in 2010. Despite a good 2010/11 agricultural season, many rural families are unable to access enough food, and over 2 million people still face chronic food insecurity.

Irregular and poorly distributed rains in July and August 2011 will likely affect crop (sorghum and millet) harvests in 2012. Crop and pasture production is further threatened by recent outbreaks of plant pests (rangeland grasshoppers). The country's cereal deficit stands at nearly 520 000 tonnes, which is almost 14 percent of national requirements. Low crop production and reliance on food imports are contributing to rising food prices, further eroding food security.

Poor fodder production – current levels meet only about 50 percent of animal needs – is threatening the livelihoods of herders, who are still recovering from the high levels of livestock mortality experienced during the 2009/10 season.

Food security in pastoral areas is determined by milk production, the sale of animal products and food prices in local markets. Increased cereal prices due to crop failures and low prices for livestock products will reduce household purchasing power, leaving herders and their families more food insecure in 2012.

Women have not benefited from economic and social progress to the same extent as men in the Niger and are less able to recover from crises, as they lack access to vital resources, such as land. Children were particularly affected by the 2009/10 crisis – half of children under age five suffer from chronic malnutrition.

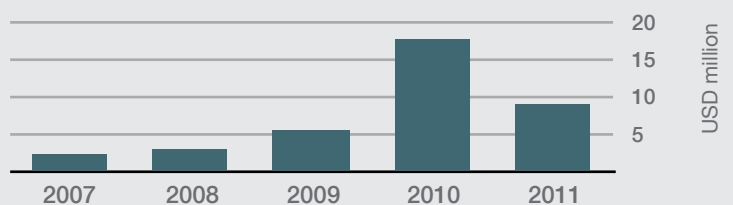
KEY FACTS

- Population: 15 511 953
- Human Development Index Rank: 186/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 83%
- Recent emergencies: cholera outbreak, floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



FAO response

In 2012, FAO seeks to link relief and development efforts in the Niger through a combination of humanitarian assistance and efforts to build the resilience of farmers and herders.

FAO aims to strengthen agricultural livelihoods and transition to development by rehabilitating cereal banks, supporting agricultural marketing and establishing school and home vegetable gardens. To restore and strengthen crop production, FAO will provide farmers with improved seed varieties that are better adapted to climate variability, as well as fertilizers and inputs for plant protection.

With donor funding, FAO will assist herders by protecting high fodder production areas and providing animal health support. Training on the preparation of multivitamin blocks, distributing animal feed and strategic destocking (selling weaker animals to protect herds) will help prevent animal losses due to starvation. Pastoralist field schools will be set up to promote awareness and introduce new animal production techniques, enabling herders to better cope with crises in the future.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 23 444 200

Emergency assistance to agricultural households affected by the 2011 food crisis

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|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To restore and strengthen the production capacity and livelihoods of vulnerable households. |
| Activities: | Provide agricultural inputs for the dry season (e.g. vegetable seeds, potato seeds and fertilizer) and the rainy season (e.g. improved short-cycle varieties of millet, sorghum and cowpea seeds and fertilizer); develop and rehabilitate vegetable gardens; construct and rehabilitate cereal banks in partnership with WFP; develop income-generating activities through cash-for-work; support the restoration of destroyed lands; and ensure the protection of natural resources. |
| Beneficiaries: | 1 761 000 people suffering from severe food insecurity (including 792 400 women and 352 200 children). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 13 371 500 |

Rapid assistance to vulnerable pastoralist households with livelihoods affected by the fodder deficit

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Objectives: | To secure herders' livelihoods and strengthen their resilience. |
| Activities: | Distribute animal feed; develop income-generating activities through cash-for-work; promote livestock destocking; support vaccination programmes; train farmers on the production of multivitamin blocks; establish pastoralist field schools to promote awareness and introduce good farming practices; and provide nutrition education. |
| Beneficiaries: | 333 000 vulnerable herders (including 171 600 women and 66 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 10 072 700 |



PHILIPPINES

PHILIPPINES

Over four decades of conflict, insecurity and recurrent natural disasters continue to prevent people of the southern Philippines island of Mindanao from meeting their basic food needs.

These shocks have left nearly 700 000 people in urgent need of assistance. This extremely vulnerable group includes 160 000 people who have suffered the long-lasting effects of conflict, and over half a million people struggling to recover from severe flooding in June 2011. Many families have been exposed to multiple crises as a large portion of disaster-prone areas of Mindanao are also conflict-affected. Each year, the Philippines is subject to an average of five destructive typhoons. More than one-third of the population in Mindanao is living below the poverty line, and around 70 percent of IDPs and returnees are food insecure.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Farmers, pastoralists and fishers have suffered the brunt of these crises – their recovery depends on having the productive means to start producing food and income again. Decades of conflict, displacement and recurrent natural disasters have caused continual losses to agriculture-based livelihoods.

IDPs have lost their draught animals, small livestock, farm tools, seeds and fishing gear. In particular, the floods destroyed 32 000 hectares of palay rice and maize in North Cotabato, Sultan Kudarat and Maguindanao, just as farmers were ready to harvest their crops. This has left communities in urgent need of food and livelihood support at least until the next harvest (March 2012).

Displaced populations have been gradually returning to their places of origin, but face significant challenges. Most cannot afford to replace lost livestock, resume fishing, prepare their land or purchase essential agricultural items, such as seeds, tools and fertilizer.

Other factors stunting smallholder agriculture in Mindanao are poor farm management practices resulting in low production and poor quality yields. Farmers also lack adequate farm equipment, post-harvest technologies and irrigation facilities, as well as supportive networks, such as farmers' organizations and cooperatives. Addressing these needs is central to increasing the food production and self-reliance of Mindanao's most vulnerable rural families.

FAO response

With donor support, FAO seeks to help 81 000 IDP and returnee farming families in Mindanao to produce their own food, begin rebuilding their lives, and thereby reduce their dependency on external aid. FAO will provide these conflict-affected and disaster-prone communities with quality fishing gear and farming inputs, such as hand tools, rice, maize and assorted vegetable seeds and fertilizer. The programme will establish and strengthen farmers' and women's groups, and improve agricultural practices through training in sustainable rice, maize and vegetable production.

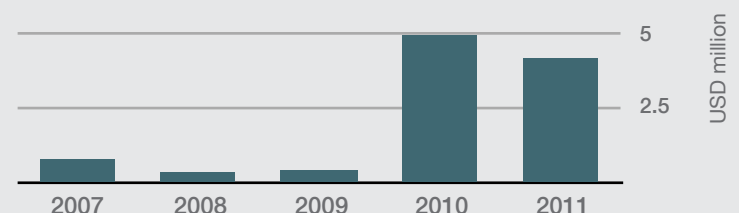
KEY FACTS

- Population: 93 260 798
- Human Development Index Rank: 112/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 34%
- Recent emergencies: recurrent typhoons and tropical storms, floods, volcanic eruption, landslides, conflict.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



Within the framework of the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster, planned activities will enable a holistic, two-pronged approach to food security, integrating food assistance with the agricultural livelihood recovery of the most vulnerable groups of IDPs and returnees. The Cluster will focus on the distinct needs of women through gender-responsive assessments, needs analysis, monitoring and evaluation, and by feeding lessons learned into policy development to better contribute to gender equality.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 1 996 225

Restoring agricultural livelihoods in conflict- and flood-affected communities in Maguindanao, North Cotabato and Sultan Kudarat of Central Mindanao

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|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To increase food production among resettled and returnee households by restoring their agriculture-based livelihoods. |
| Activities: | Identify and select priority areas, communities and beneficiaries, focusing on women-headed households, disabled and disadvantaged people, in collaboration with the Government, WFP, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and NGOs; create and strengthen formal and informal groups of farmers and women to provide technical support and to ensure maximized and sustained use of project inputs; procure and distribute sets of hand tools, seeds (rice, maize and vegetable), fertilizers and fishing gear; provide immediate technical support through the Department of Agriculture-Regional Field Unit and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries of the Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao, including training on sustainable rice, maize and vegetable production; and monitor and assess project activities and impacts on food security and rural livelihoods. |
| Beneficiaries: | 81 005 IDP farmers (including 41 338 women). |
| Gender marker: | 0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in project design. |
| Funds requested: | USD 1 996 225 |



SOMALIA

SOMALIA

An unprecedented food emergency has left 4 million Somalis – about half of the country's population – in crisis. A devastating drought, exacerbated by ongoing conflict, caused the humanitarian situation to deteriorate throughout 2011, leading to a famine in parts of southern Somalia. Years of violence, natural disasters (drought and floods) and consequent displacement have contributed to extreme levels of hunger and poverty. As a result, nearly 1.5 million people are displaced within Somalia and a further 930 000 have fled.

Challenges facing livelihoods and food security

Farmers and herders in southern Somalia have been hit hardest by the crisis. The near failure of two rainy seasons – the 2010 *Deyr* rains (second season) and 2011 *Gu* rains (main season) – led to a deepening drought crisis and the worst crop harvests in 17 years. The decline in staple crops (maize and sorghum) caused a 200 percent hike in local cereal prices and seriously eroded families' purchasing power. The poor rains also increased the already high rate of livestock deaths and reduced the market value of surviving livestock.

Many Somalis were unable to cope with these shocks. A famine was declared in July 2011 and by early September had spread to six areas of southern Somalia. Continued fighting and restrictions on humanitarian access hampered efforts to reach those most in need and forced over 500 000 people to flee their homes in search of food. By mid-November, largely due to substantial humanitarian assistance, three of the six areas had been downgraded from famine to emergency status, and the number of people facing imminent starvation fell from 750 000 to 250 000. However, these improvements will only be sustained if the current level of assistance continues.

Long-lasting conflict and recurrent natural disasters have weakened the population's ability to cope with new shocks. Even with average crop harvests in January 2012, cereal prices are likely to remain high, as local production continues to be insufficient. Farmers need support, such as drought-tolerant seeds and fertilizers, to restore and significantly improve production. Pastoralists, who lost a large number of their most valuable assets – their animals – need feed, water and veterinary care to protect their remaining livestock, and to help rebuild their herds.

With expected good rains in 2012, the return of drought-affected IDPs and refugees is likely. They will need production inputs, such as animals, seeds and tools, to reintegrate into their communities and rebuild their livelihoods. Women and children are disproportionately affected by shocks and are less able to recover. A sustained effort is therefore needed to ensure a gender-appropriate response to crises in Somalia.

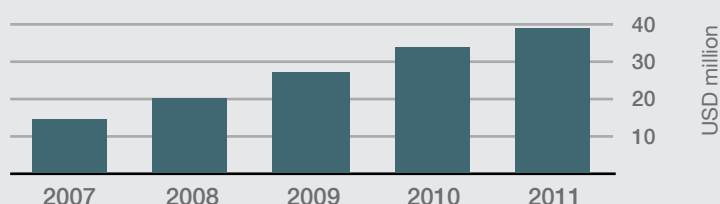
KEY FACTS

- Population: 9 330 872
- Human Development Index Rank: n/a
- Workforce in agriculture: n/a
- Recent emergencies: floods, drought, famine.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



FAO response

With the impact of the drought and severe food emergency likely to extend well into 2012, FAO is aiming to provide immediate life-saving support to the most vulnerable people. FAO's drought response activities in Somalia during 2012 will be implemented through an integrated programme that covers all sectors and areas of intervention throughout the affected regions.

Through a comprehensive cash-for-work programme, families' purchasing power will be increased and vital agricultural infrastructure (e.g. feeder roads, canals and water catchments) will be rehabilitated.

Efforts to rebuild rural livelihoods will include providing improved cereal seeds, tools and fertilizers to farmers, along with training on conservation agriculture. Women will be the main recipients of vegetable seeds (e.g. tomato, onion and watermelon) and training on improved nutrition, honey production and food processing. For fisher households, FAO's programme will provide fishing gear and processing equipment, together with training on fish handling, processing and marketing. Livestock owners will benefit from animal health campaigns, including vaccination and treatment, as well as improved local disease surveillance, reporting and control capacities. Water vouchers will be provided to increase access to water for human and livestock populations, and herd sizes will be rebuilt through animal restocking.

FAO seeks to maintain and further improve food security analysis and monitoring activities through the Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit for Somalia (FSNAU). Without the crucial data generated by the FSNAU, humanitarian partners would lack the evidence needed to design and implement effective interventions. Through continued support to the Somalia Water and Land Information Management (SWALIM), FAO aims to increase access to drought and flood information and improve early warning systems.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 180 834 782

Capacity building project for effective implementation and coordination of Cluster activities

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| Objectives: | To strengthen the Cluster's capacity to effectively coordinate the implementation of the Cluster strategic plan in an effective, gender appropriate and timely manner; improve the monitoring capacity of Cluster members to enhance timely remedial action and accurate reporting, including attention to gender; and build on the existing skills of partners in proposal conceptualization and writing, implementation, monitoring and reporting to effectively and efficiently administer humanitarian programmes. |
| Activities: | Collect and disseminate information from stakeholders to benefit Cluster partners and other humanitarian actors through regular coordination meetings at Nairobi and field levels; mainstream gender in data collection; provide technical support to partners (e.g. applying minimum standards for agriculture and livelihood interventions); develop periodic Cluster strategies (e.g. preparedness and contingency plans, needs and gap analysis) to plan and implement sectoral activities; assess the Cluster's existing capacities and identify gaps in programming and project processes to identify training needs (e.g. gender); conduct training on needs assessments, project cycle management and monitoring for partners; promote organizational capacity to apply acquired knowledge and tools through small grants for interventions; conduct training on monitoring gender aspects in project planning and implementation; and follow up on the application of acquired knowledge and tools by monitoring interventions funded through the Cluster. |
| Beneficiaries: | 100 beneficiaries (including 30 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 984 500 |

Emergency crisis response – livelihood support to fishing coastal communities in crisis in Somalia

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|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To protect and enhance the productive capacity and resource base of fishing communities. |
| Activities: | Organize cash-for-work activities (e.g. mangrove reforestation, rehabilitating sand dunes, water catchments and canals, clearing feeder roads and cleaning fish landing points) during the low fishing season; conduct awareness campaigns and train communities on good fishing practices, use of inputs (e.g. fishing and processing) and cash-for-work activities that benefit the marine environment, local livelihoods and the economy; provide livelihood recovery inputs, including fishing gear (avoiding lobster nets and traps, shark hooks and drift nets), and processing equipment focused on women-headed households; raise awareness about untapped fisheries resources off the coast of Somalia and their market potential, benefits of fish consumption and simple post-harvest fish processing and preservation (salting, drying and smoking); and organize training on general hygiene and that related to proper handling of fish and fish products (with demonstrations on how to prepare simple fish dishes) and marketing of fish products. |
| Beneficiaries: | 25 500 beneficiaries (including 7 650 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 4 291 832 |

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To strengthen coordination to support the delivery of humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable Somalis. |
| Activities: | Conduct national biannual seasonal assessments and representative nutrition surveys, with data targeting children under five, women of reproductive age, vulnerable communities and livelihoods, and gender-specific information on access to resources; undertake a national analysis of the integrated food security, nutrition and livelihood situation for biannual Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification, population numbers in crisis, information on women's vulnerability to food and livelihood insecurity and analysis of mortality rates among women and children; disseminate findings (disaggregated by gender), highlighting specific vulnerabilities of women and children; identify and conduct a study on knowledge, attitude and practices, and two key research studies on infant and young child feeding practices and chronic food and livelihood crises with Cluster members and sector specialists; produce information, education and communication materials for Breastfeeding Week with stakeholders; disseminate key messages and recommendations; continue to implement the capacity development strategy of government institutions in Somaliland and Puntland, focusing on early warning and food security assessments and analysis surveillance; support development of government-led early warning analysis and bulletins in Somaliland and Puntland, based on joint assessments conducted by FSNAU and government focal points; and train local NGOs in food security assessment methodology during the <i>Gu</i> and <i>Deyr</i> seasonal assessments and/or baseline assessments. |
| Beneficiaries: | Agriculture sector stakeholders and other humanitarian actors. |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 3 000 000 |

Livelihood support for agropastoral communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis in Somalia

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|------------------|---|
| Objectives: | To ensure enhanced access to life-saving resources through increased purchasing power and support production through rehabilitated agriculture infrastructure; and to stabilize livelihoods and increase agricultural productivity through support to physical assets and human resources in target households and communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis zones. |
| Activities: | Rehabilitate productive assets for agropastoral households through cash-for-work; in close coordination with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF's) unconditional cash programme, provide two weeks of unconditional cash (depending on the severity of the crisis) to the most vulnerable households to build their capacity prior to cash-for-work activities, with focus on women- and youth-headed households; distribute water vouchers (worth USD 80 per household/month – sufficient for domestic use and 40 sheep and goats) for four months; provide inputs for crop and fodder production (e.g. seeds, fertilizer, tools, pumps and fuel) to agropastoral households; train communities in good agricultural practices and use of inputs, ensuring that training addresses the specific needs of women; conduct emergency veterinary treatment and vaccination (8 million animals); and establish disease surveillance and reporting systems for 11 regional veterinary offices. |
| Beneficiaries: | 1 470 000 beneficiaries (including 514 500 women and 441 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 94 765 000 |

Information and tools for early warning and emergency preparedness

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| Objectives: | To strengthen the capacity of local and international organizations and community-based organizations (CBOs) for emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. |
| Activities: | Strengthen the Somalia water sources database collected by SWALIM and partners, including preparing a list of functionality with a numbering system, developing a live user-friendly map of water sources based on the Somalia Water Sources Information Management System (SWIMS), showing the locations of strategic sources and their functionality and updating SWIMS with all other data; train partners on live SWIMS mapping and Google Earth to improve strategic planning for disaster risk reduction; monitor the impact of training and tools developed for use by the WASH Cluster and other agencies; continue developing the flood risk and response management information system for other emergencies, including drought; establish a data collection network and set up a network of partners to develop and use emergency contingency plans to improve response; develop the capacity of partners to use the emergency information management system, and track and monitor the impact of the training and use of the tools; improve methods for drought and flash flood monitoring and early warning, as part of the evolving Somali Early Warning System, including data collection and analysis; develop partners' capacity to use drought and flash flood information for preparedness and response, including continuous monitoring of the impact of the training and systems developed; and establish a network of partners and develop and use drought and flash flood contingency plans to improve response. |
| Beneficiaries: | Local and international organizations and CBOs. |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 750 200 |

Integrated approach to protecting the livelihood assets of pastoral communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis zones in Somalia

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| Objectives: | To ensure enhanced access to life-saving resources through increased purchasing power and support production through rehabilitated agricultural infrastructure; to provide, protect and increase the productive capacity of livelihood assets and reduce exposure to the effects of natural shocks for 625 000 pastoralists (104 167 households), including female-headed households, in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis; and to increase access to basic livelihood support packages for households to counter negative coping mechanisms for populations in transit and in camps. |
| Activities: | Rehabilitate productive assets for pastoral households through cash-for-work; in close coordination with UNICEF's unconditional cash programme, provide two weeks of unconditional cash (depending on the severity of the prevailing crisis) to the most vulnerable households to build their capacity prior to cash-for-work activities, with focus on women- and youth-headed households; provide households in Famine and Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis zones with livestock; carry out emergency veterinary treatment and vaccination of 3.5 million animals; equip eight regional laboratories to support disease control activities; train female and male diagnosticians and community animal health workers on disease diagnosis, reporting and surveillance data management; train women pastoralists on safe milk production, meat hygiene and honey production; and train groups in areas with slaughterhouses on bone craft, processing and marketing of bone products. |
| Beneficiaries: | 625 000 beneficiaries (including 218 750 women and 187 500 children). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 26 400 000 |

Livelihood, nutrition and food security support for agricultural communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis in Somalia

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| Objectives: | To ensure enhanced access to life-saving resources through increased purchasing power and support production through rehabilitated agricultural infrastructure; and to stabilize livelihoods and increase agricultural productivity through support to physical assets and human resources in target households and communities in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis zones. |
| Activities: | Rehabilitate productive assets for pastoral households in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis zones through cash-for-work; in close coordination with UNICEF's unconditional cash programme, provide two weeks of unconditional cash (depending on the severity of the prevailing crisis) to the most vulnerable households to build their capacity prior to cash-for-work activities, with focus on women- and youth-headed households; provide households in Famine and Humanitarian Emergency zones with agricultural inputs (e.g. maize seed, tools, fertilizer, tractor hours and fuel vouchers); provide households in Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis with cereal and vegetable seeds, tools and fertilizers; train targeted communities in good agricultural practices and use of inputs, ensuring that training meets the specific needs of women; distribute vegetable seeds (e.g. tomato, onion and watermelon), with a specific focus on women as the main producers and marketers of vegetables; and train households in Famine, Humanitarian Emergency and Acute Food and Livelihood Crisis on improved nutrition and hygiene practices, use and conservation of vegetables – with training extended to the largest possible number of family members. |
| Beneficiaries: | 335 000 beneficiaries (including 117 250 women and 100 500 children). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 46 640 000 |

Support to communities and institutions in disaster risk reduction, resilience building and emergency preparedness

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| Objectives: | To strengthen the capacity of local and international organizations and CBOs for resilience building, emergency preparedness and disaster risk reduction. |
| Activities: | Assess the use of rainwater harvesting by women, men and children in different regions; recommend areas for developing strategic rainwater harvesting infrastructure, based on previous SWALIM studies and other information; identify suitable rainwater harvesting technologies for each region and develop guidelines for implementing gender-balanced rainwater harvesting interventions; train partners on the guidelines; develop a dynamic river embankment geographic information system database using remote-sensing data and a mechanism for information validation and dissemination; develop guidelines and best practices for river embankment rehabilitation, including specific roles for men and women; support partners in training communities on river embankment rehabilitation; improve methods for drought and flood monitoring (including data collection network and systems) and analysis; develop communication channels for drought and flood information dissemination to affected communities, targeting men, women and children; and develop partners' capacity to use drought and flood information for preparedness and response, taking into account the specific needs of men, women and children. |
| Beneficiaries: | 200 beneficiaries (including 100 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 1 196 250 |

Integrated assistance to voluntary returns in south and central Somalia
(joint project with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR])

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|------------------|---|
| Objectives: | To identify IDP women, girls, boys and men willing to return to their places of origin and provide them with relevant information to make a decision; to support the transportation of those willing to return to their places of origin; and to facilitate the reintegration of returning IDPs at their places of origin through the provision of domestic items, agricultural tools and shelter options. |
| Activities: | In collaboration with UNHCR, identify return trends, disaggregated by age and gender, in coordination with the Population Movement Tracking system managed by the Protection Cluster, including continuous updates and analysis on regions of origin; carry out information campaigns aimed at potential returnees, including the most up-to-date information on security, access to land, available assistance and services; conduct interviews with potential returnees to assess the voluntary nature of their return and identify protection risks (female staff will conduct interviews with women, and separated and unaccompanied boys and girls will be referred to services provided by local authorities, UNHCR or NGOs); identify suitable transportation providers and negotiate a transport voucher system; distribute transport vouchers to IDPs returning voluntarily; monitor voluntary returns; distribute return packages; provide shelter for returnees following participatory assessments with the community and analysis of the most suitable alternative based on the terrain, weather and overall conditions at returning villages, taking into consideration the privacy and security needs of returnees; distribute livelihood kits according to returning IDPs' livelihoods, including animals, agricultural inputs (e.g. maize, sesame and sorghum seeds, fertilizers, tractor hours and fuel) and fishing kits, to men- and women-headed households; provide training and technical support on good agricultural practices, use of inputs, use and conservation of vegetables, safe milk production, meat hygiene, honey production and fish processing and preservation; and ensure training addresses the information needs of returning IDPs, and particularly women. |
| Beneficiaries: | 30 000 beneficiaries (including 9 000 women and 12 200 children). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 2 807 000 |



SOUTH SUDAN

SOUTH SUDAN

On 9 July 2011, the Republic of South Sudan achieved independence, ending decades of conflict. While the referendum to separate from the Sudan and formal secession took place without major impediments, considerable issues, such as the status of the disputed area of Abyei, remain unresolved. Local authorities estimate that from January to October 2011, pockets of violence, especially along the northern border, had claimed 3 165 lives and displaced 325 723 people. In spite of this, the progress made in 2011 marks a significant milestone towards peace and stability after decades of conflict, displacement and natural disasters.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The food security situation continued to decline in 2011 as a result of low agricultural production, market volatility and high food and commodity prices. Scattered violence leading up to and following the referendum and secession has further reduced farmers' access to land and disrupted agricultural markets and trade.

Results of the June Food Security Monitoring Mission indicated that 11 percent of the country's households were severely food insecure and that 33 percent were moderately food insecure. As a result of late rains and widespread dry spells, a grain deficit of 30–40 percent is projected for 2012. These figures will increase as more IDPs and refugees return to their homes.

By October 2011, 347 375 refugees had returned to South Sudan from the North. The slow pace of land allocation to these returnees for residential and agricultural purposes has delayed the successful resumption of food production. Supporting vulnerable households with agricultural inputs, such as seeds, hand tools and fishing gear as well as targeted training, will be crucial for reintegrating families with access to land into the production cycle.

Violence has also reduced access to pastures and rendered livestock vulnerable to the many animal diseases prevalent in South Sudan. This vulnerability is further exacerbated by inadequate veterinary services. More than 70 percent of households in South Sudan rely significantly on livestock for their food security.

Most of the IDPs and refugees that returned in 2011 settled in and around urban areas, making them almost entirely dependent on markets for food. With more than 50 percent increases in food prices in some states, providing access to affordable food and agricultural support to peri-urban households will be essential to improve food security.

FAO response

FAO seeks to restore agricultural production and access to food for over 1.1 million people, mostly returnees and women. In rural areas, FAO will provide crop production inputs and livestock vaccinations, organize seed fairs and train farmers on animal traction, energy-saving stoves and conservation agriculture.

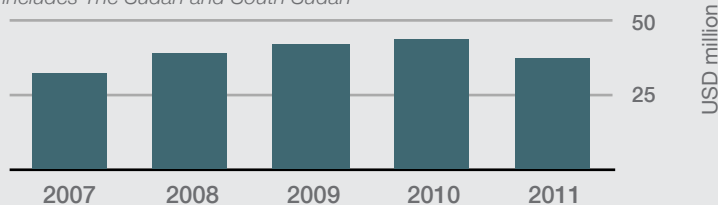
KEY FACTS

- Population: 8 079 000
- Human Development Index Rank: n/a
- Workforce in agriculture: n/a
- Recent emergencies: conflict, flash floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures includes The Sudan and South Sudan



The provision of fruit and vegetable seeds and seedlings, micro-irrigation foot pumps as well as poultry and small ruminants will increase food production in urban and peri-urban areas, especially during the dry season. FAO will also provide small grants for milk and milk-processing enterprises and the construction of vegetable stalls and hygienic animal slaughter facilities so as to connect producers with markets.

More than 60 percent of FAO's intended beneficiaries will be women. FAO will continue to use and promote gender-disaggregated baselines and vulnerability indicators for the analysis of activities carried out within the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 23 142 000

Enhancing the food security of returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities through the provision of appropriate production inputs, technologies and services

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| Objectives: | To enhance the food security of returnees, IDPs, vulnerable women and poor households in rural and urban area of South Sudan. |
| Activities: | Organize seed fairs using a voucher system to increase access to inputs for farmers (60 percent women or women-headed households); procure and distribute crop seeds and hand tools to farmers (60 percent women); conduct a seed security assessment to ensure only seed-deficit areas and vulnerable people are targeted; select crop varieties based on farmers' preferences, adaptation to local agro-ecological conditions and government recommendations; promote conservation agriculture; provide animal traction training (80 percent women-headed households); promote use of energy-saving stoves through training; promote good farming practices through farmer field schools (75 percent women-headed households); control livestock diseases, particularly East Coast fever through vaccination and veterinary treatment (vaccines and drugs); strengthen livestock disease surveillance by training community animal health workers on disease identification, vaccination and treatment; and facilitate access to fishing gear in five states. |
| Beneficiaries: | 1 020 000 beneficiaries (including women, children, the elderly, people living with HIV/AIDS and demobilized ex-combatants). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 15 542 000 |

Enhancing the income security of returnees, IDPs, women and demobilized ex-combatants through support to market-oriented agricultural production and processing

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| Objectives: | To improve the food and income security of returnees, IDPs, vulnerable women and demobilized ex-combatants in South Sudan. |
| Activities: | Provide vegetable and fruit seeds and seedlings, including short-cycle varieties; provide farming tools for land clearance, preparation and cultivation; support achievement of improved harvests, enabling income generation through surplus food stock and sale; train farmers on improved horticultural production and dry season vegetable cultivation; provide micro-irrigation equipment (e.g. foot pumps) to support dry season cultivation, facilitating year-round access to vegetables for sale in local markets and home consumption, particularly for women; construct vegetable market stalls in five major towns; provide microgrants for milk production and processing enterprises, and training on hygienic handling of milk, with focus on women-headed households; construct slaughter slabs and houses, and train butchers on hygienic meat handling to maintain public health by reducing the rate of food-borne poisoning and diseases; provide poultry and small ruminant production inputs and equipment, particularly to women-headed households; provide basic/foundation seeds and other seed multiplication inputs to seed producers; and provide training on enterprise management and marketing through training-of-trainers. |
| Beneficiaries: | 110 000 beneficiaries (including women, children, ex-combatants, people living with HIV/AIDS and the elderly). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 6 100 000 |

Food Security and Livelihood Cluster Coordination mechanism for effective emergency planning and response

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| Objectives: | To strengthen emergency response at state level through gender-disaggregated data collection, management, analysis and planning. |
| Activities: | Strengthen partnerships between UN agencies, NGO and Government counterparts at Juba and State levels by (i) conducting refresher training on leadership, information management, partnership and coordination for state-level cluster focal persons from NGOs, UN and government agencies, (ii) second coordination staff and cost-share coordination positions in NGOs and UN agencies, (iii) convene and facilitate cluster meetings at national and state levels, and (iv) facilitate joint planning and agreement on division of labour to ensure timely and effective humanitarian response and coverage of needs/gaps; strengthen vulnerability analysis, advocacy and progress monitoring of Cluster interventions by (i) collecting and analysing gender-disaggregated baselines on key Cluster vulnerability indicators (e.g. food availability, household food access, livestock terms of trade, livestock disease outbreaks and household food insecurity), (ii) developing a standard progress monitoring tool and indicators, and (iii) collecting, analysing, reporting and mapping gender-disaggregated information and partner activity progress against standardized indicators by county and state; and foster adherence of Cluster partner activities to standard technical specifications and principles through the development of technical booklets and training of partners in standards/specifications for crop production, seed multiplication, disaster risk reduction, etc. |
| Beneficiaries: | Cluster partners (including 35 national and international and other key humanitarian stakeholders). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 1 500 000 |



SUDAN

SUDAN

Protracted conflict and a weakening economy in the Sudan have left millions in need of humanitarian assistance. 2011 was marked by the independence of South Sudan, and a surge in refugees and IDPs returning to their places of origin. The most vulnerable and insecure areas continue to be Darfur, Khartoum State and the Three Protocol Areas (Abyei, Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile States) that border South Sudan. High inflation, depreciation of the Sudanese pound and the loss of access to oil reserves in South Sudan have placed significant strain on Government programmes. Political turmoil in parts of the Middle East and North Africa has reduced remittances from Sudanese migrants and reinforced chronic poverty.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The Sudan is a net importer of food and essential agricultural inputs. This, along with conflict, displacement and reliance on irregular rainfall for domestic crop production, has left the country in a state of chronic food insecurity.

During summer 2011, the country witnessed a 35 percent reduction in land under cultivation. Poor rains – including long dry spells in June and July – affected crop production. The violence in the Three Protocol Areas forced farmers from their fields either at the early stages of planting or as the crops began to mature. Much of the displacement occurred when household food stocks were at their lowest.

Low production levels led to hikes in food prices. In the first half of 2011, prices of staple foods rose by over 20 percent, hitting the poor hardest. This comes a year after the elimination of federal subsidies on key food and fuel items. The poorest fifth of the country spends almost three-quarters of household income on food.

More than 2.7 million people are currently displaced by conflict in the Sudan; the vast majority are IDPs unable to return to their homes and resume agricultural activities. Those with access to land are constrained by insufficient irrigation and high input prices.

Almost 4 million head of livestock were without pastures in summer 2011. Restrictions on livestock migrations to South Sudan led to herds being concentrated in already fragile grazing areas, increasing the risk of animal disease outbreaks. Competition over access to land and water has led to conflict between pastoralists and farmers. These factors have contributed to an overall decline in the livestock sector.

Insecurity and economic hardship are expected to continue in 2012. Disputes over the status of territories, such as Abyei, remain unresolved. As the number of returnee farmers increases in more stable parts of the Sudan, the timely resumption of agricultural production will be vital for restoring national food security.

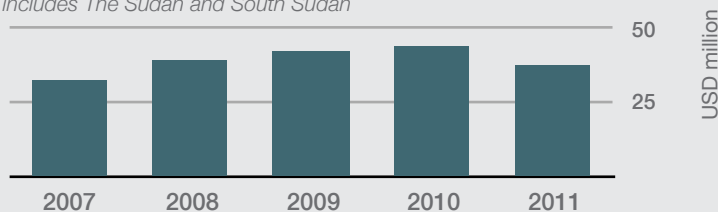
KEY FACTS

- Population: 40 472 941
- Human Development Index Rank: 169/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 51%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures includes The Sudan and South Sudan



FAO response

FAO seeks to restore agricultural production and access to food for almost 3.5 million people, mostly IDPs and returnees. In Darfur, Eastern Sudan, Khartoum and the Three Protocol Areas, FAO will provide crop and vegetable seeds and training on irrigation, veterinary care and post-harvest processing. More than 10 million head of livestock will be targeted for vaccination and treatment. Particular attention will be paid to rehabilitating and protecting degraded pastures and livestock water points.

As co-lead of the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster, FAO will work to improve local capacity, especially that of the Government and civil society partners, to respond to agricultural threats and emergencies. FAO will assist the Government in producing foundation seeds to enable domestic multiplication for crop cultivation. Furthermore, training will increase the number and capacity of community animal health workers to deliver essential veterinary extension services to herders and enable over 1 000 national NGOs and CBOs to incorporate gender when formulating and carrying out emergency response activities.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 41 685 000

Support to the restoration and maintenance of the food and livelihood security of vulnerable households (IDPs, refugees, returnees and host communities) in Darfur

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| Objectives: | To improve household food security through enhanced availability of and access to food, resulting from increased access to quality inputs and services for agriculture and livestock production by vulnerable households, and from the protection of vulnerable livestock assets through grazing and water interventions, restoration of migration routes and other means to mitigate the adverse consequences of overconcentration of livestock populations; to improve household food security through increased access to food, resulting from diversified livelihood strategies and expanded income-generating opportunities, including for female-headed households; to protect and restore the natural resource base in highly deforested/degraded areas by promoting integrated, environmentally sound interventions, non-wood house building techniques and resource-based conflict resolution; and to increase household income through promotion of agrofood processing technologies and initiatives to strengthen value chains. |
| Activities: | Provide improved staple crop and vegetable seeds, quality hand tools and small-scale irrigation equipment to vulnerable households, especially women, through seed fairs, input vouchers and direct distribution; facilitate training on improved crop production and irrigation; train and provide start-up kits to vulnerable female-headed households on agrofood processing; conduct seasonal pre-/post-harvest and ad hoc joint assessments; produce and distribute foundation and certified crop seeds to the Agriculture Research Station and contracted farmers; support the Ministry of Agriculture's Plant Protection Department to control crop pests and plan contingency funds for pest and disease outbreaks; increase access to cash through cash-for-work activities; determine and map strategies for livelihood diversification and income generation; conduct livestock vaccination and treatment campaigns; support cost recovery systems to control diseases, including community-based veterinary centres; train community animal health workers, ensuring a 25 percent increase in the number of women trained; rehabilitate state-based veterinary laboratories and train public veterinarians on disease surveillance; raise awareness of livestock diseases and control; establish serosurveillance and disease mapping; facilitate participatory epidemiological assessments; monitor unusual patterns of livestock movement due to blocked migratory routes through remote sensing and support affected communities; rehabilitate and protect degraded pastures through seed broadcasting and establishing fire breaks; preserve livestock through a pilot voucher-for-service scheme, with particular focus on IDPs; establish and rehabilitate livestock water points in communities hosting IDPs, return areas and along routes affected by a loss of traditional grazing areas; provide feed supplements and mineral blocks for livestock; provide women's and youth groups with donkeys and increased access to draught implements (e.g. carts, water) through vouchers and linking women's and youth groups with blacksmiths; rehabilitate and establish community nurseries to increase seedling production; organize training on alternative energy-saving technologies (e.g. fuel-efficient stoves) and construction, and community-based natural resource management, focusing on women's and youth groups; and promote the resolution of resource-based conflict. |
| Beneficiaries: | 2 120 000 resident communities, pastoralists and agropastoralists, IDPs, returnees (including 975 200 women and 212 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 24 400 000 |

Coordination of interventions and capacity building of Food Security and Livelihoods Sector partners in crisis-affected areas of the Sudan

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| Objectives: | To enhance the effectiveness of humanitarian Food Security and Livelihoods Sector strategies and interventions through strengthened coordination of interventions and capacity of partners. |
| Activities: | Conduct monthly and bimonthly Sector meetings to share information and report on achievements, challenges, assessments and lessons learned, as well as reach consensus on approaches to increase effectiveness, address constraints and improve impact; organize training for partners on programmatic issues for food and livelihood security (e.g. assessments, monitoring and evaluation, disaster risk reduction/management, market-based interventions [cash-for-work, seed fairs, vouchers, etc.], gender mainstreaming and community-based climate change adaptation); organize routine rapid food security and livelihood assessments (e.g. pre- and post-harvest assessments, Crop and Food Supply Assessment, food security monitoring); promote the collection, analysis and use of sex- and age-disaggregated information; coordinate partners to collect data and conduct gap analysis to avoid gaps, limit duplication and enhance synergies; coordinate and lead the development, adaptation and use of existing guidelines, tools and standards (e.g. the Sphere Project and the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards) to support Sector coordination; support the establishment and maintenance of a food security and livelihoods database in each state; coordinate emergency preparedness, development of Sector plans, priorities and response strategies and ensure they are reflected in the Humanitarian Work Plan; strengthen monitoring and evaluation; and provide technical support in crops, livestock, fisheries and natural resource management to Sector partners. |
| Beneficiaries: | 1 000 staff from government and local NGOs and 180 Food Security and Livelihoods Sector partners (including 578 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 1 430 000 |

Emergency and early recovery support to restore and improve the food and livelihood security of vulnerable households in the Three Protocol Areas and Eastern Sudan

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| Objectives: | To improve the food security of vulnerable households through increased availability of and access to quality inputs and technically-sound services for the intensification of agricultural and livestock production, protection against diseases and pests, diversification of livelihood strategies for greater income generation and reduction of risks, and restoration of migration routes and other means to mitigate the adverse consequences of overconcentration of livestock; to protect and restore the natural resource base in camps, settlements and hosting areas and along migratory routes by addressing environmental degradation, increasing efficiency and promoting conservation of soil, water and biomass resources, and improving construction techniques; and to protect livelihoods through strengthened emergency preparedness and response to food security and livelihood threats. |
| Activities: | Provide agricultural inputs and services; conduct a seed security and pre-/post-harvest assessments; organize training on crop production; support peri-urban agriculture; support the production of foundation seeds by the Agriculture Research Station; organize cash-for-work; plan contingency funds for pest and disease outbreaks; identify and map strategies for livelihood diversification and income generation; carry out a livestock vaccination and treatment campaign; train community animal health workers; establish and rehabilitate water points; provide livestock feed supplements and mineral blocks; establish serosurveillance and disease mapping; promote and expand the use of innovative technologies for livestock disease reporting by community animal health workers through SMS and digital pen technology; monitor and analyse unusual patterns of livestock concentration through remote sensing and support communities affected by blocked migratory routes; rehabilitate pastureland; train women on energy-saving technologies; promote the planting of tree seedlings, focusing on women and youth; establish at least one pilot water scheme in each of the Three Protocol Areas, Kassala and North Kordofan states; and support the formation of women's groups for (i) collecting and processing mesquite seeds for animal feed and to control invasive species, and (ii) income generation through beekeeping, cheese-making, fisheries, food processing and livestock rearing. |
| Beneficiaries: | 1 315 168 vulnerable displaced people (including 450 470 women and 259 098 children). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 15 855 000 |



**WEST BANK AND
GAZA STRIP**

WEST BANK AND GAZA STRIP

Humanitarian needs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip stem from decades of conflict, occupation and severely restricted access to natural resources, basic goods and services necessary for survival. 2011 was marked by significant developments, including a reconciliation agreement reached between Fatah and Hamas that has yet to be implemented, presentation of the Palestinian National Development Plan 2011–2013 and an application for full UN membership. At the same time, 2011 also saw rises in civilian casualties, settler attacks and displacement. The conditions of everyday life deny many Palestinians their basic human rights and increasingly erode their ability to cope.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The conflict continues to wipe out families' most basic means to engage in agriculture. Access restrictions separate farmers from their fields, fishers from sea and herders from pastures. In the West Bank, Palestinians with land near settlements or behind the Separation Barrier are constrained or barred from accessing their lands, while in the Gaza Strip severely restricted areas represent about 35 percent of remaining arable land, and fishing is limited to 3 nautical miles. In areas such as Jerusalem Governorate – where nine out of ten people depend on herding for at least part of their income – 97 percent of localities have lost access to land and grazing areas.

In the limited areas where production can take place, vulnerable families lack essential livelihood assets. In 2011, destruction of agricultural livelihood structures, such as animal sheds and cisterns, increased. Imposed restrictions continue to limit or cut off access to natural resources (e.g. land and water), inputs and markets. Outbreaks of plant and animal pests and diseases cause further production losses.

The erosion of livelihoods leaves families unable to afford sufficient and nutritionally diverse food products. It has forced the poorest to adopt negative coping strategies, such as distress selling of productive assets and forgoing vital expenses, such as health and education, which increase their vulnerability. It is a vicious cycle, deepening poverty and diminishing self-sufficiency. Families employed in the agriculture sector face significantly higher than average levels of food insecurity: 32 versus 22 percent in the West Bank, and 75 versus 52 percent in the Gaza Strip. The average food-insecure household spends between 48 and 60 percent of its income on food.

Four continuous years of water scarcity and poor rainfall distribution in many areas (especially in the Gaza Strip, Hebron and Tubas) have further threatened livelihoods. Rains during the 2010/11 season were 28 percent lower than the historical average, and reached as low as 50 percent in many areas. Insufficient rains between September and November 2010 caused major losses in cereal production in 2011, including rainfed crops such as wheat and barley.

Women are among the groups disproportionately affected by the ongoing crisis and experience high unemployment rates (29 percent in the West Bank and 44 percent in the Gaza Strip). They play a key role in agricultural activities (from crop cultivation to livestock production and fish farming) and must often make sacrifices, such as skipping meals and selling personal assets, to keep their families nourished.

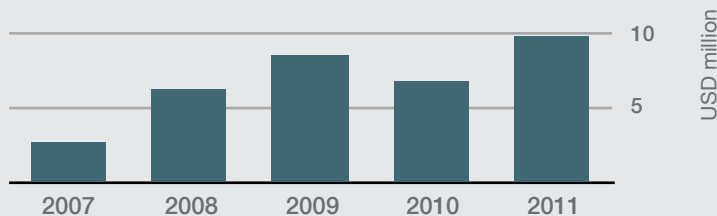
KEY FACTS

- Population: 4 152 102
- Human Development Index Rank: 114/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 8%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, drought, floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



FAO response

Within the CAP, FAO will focus its assistance on Palestinian families affected by recent shocks and requiring immediate support to replenish their production base, maximize and safeguard the use of their remaining assets, and expand their livelihood opportunities.

With donor support, FAO aims to provide vegetable seeds, seedlings and fertilizers to help families continue or establish backyard gardens and rooftop gardens (for urban homes). Distribution of production units such as beehives and animals (e.g. ewes, goats, rabbits and chickens) will increase sources of protein and disposable income.

Herders, especially those located in Area C, will receive emergency fodder, seeds and seedlings of drought-tolerant fodder crops/plants, as well as veterinary inputs to protect animal survival, health and productivity. Restoring small-scale aquaculture – through digging and stocking fishponds and related activities – will make available a source of highly nutritious food as well as benefit agriculture, with nutrient-rich water from fishponds and tanks used to irrigate and fertilize crops.

Agricultural inputs will also be delivered to ensure farmers' continued cultivation of protected farmland, open fields and orchards to mitigate further loss of land access. The repair (or establishment) of rainwater collection cisterns, grey wastewater treatment units and irrigation networks will help families meet their basic water requirements and enhance resilience to water shortages. All assets will be provided together with training on best practices, many of which will focus on women and youth.

As Agriculture Sector lead, FAO facilitates coordination for effective humanitarian response in the Sector. Dedicated resources are required to consolidate existing data, fill gaps in information gathering and analysis, improve information flow among agencies and ensure sex- and age-disaggregated data are collected efficiently.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 8 960 000

Support to sector coordination and risk monitoring information mechanisms in the West Bank and Gaza Strip

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| Objectives: | To increase the effectiveness and efficiency of emergency food security and agriculture interventions. |
| Activities: | Collect and analyse socio-economic, food security and agriculture data on a regular basis (including sex- and age-disaggregated data); enhance shared analysis and address key information gaps to inform priority areas of emergency livelihood protection interventions in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including resilience analysis for stakeholders to improve sector-level gender-responsive programming; enhance partnerships and ensure evidence-based stakeholder consultations at all levels to verify and complement findings, including consensus building on strategic and coordinated responses; disseminate findings through workshops, briefings, meetings and publications, and share updated knowledge of agriculture and food security with stakeholders; and provide timely and updated recommendations to policy-makers and programmers of national and international agencies responding to the crisis and recovery needs in relevant sectors, including CAP Agriculture, Food and Cash Assistance Sectors, Local Aid Coordination Secretariat Agriculture and Social Protection Sector Working Groups and Water Scarcity Task Force. |
| Beneficiaries: | West Bank and Gaza Strip population. |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 650 000 |

Rapid mitigation of the livelihood crisis affecting small-scale farmers, fishers and aquaculture producers in the Gaza Strip through emergency aquaculture interventions

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|------------------|---|
| Objectives: | To mitigate food insecurity and increase the resilience of impoverished fishers and farmers by providing alternative sources of food and income; optimize freshwater usage in crop production through the recycling of nutrient-rich water from fish ponds and tanks; increase the availability of affordable protein in the Gaza Strip; and improve knowledge of the impact and profitability of aquaculture on the livelihoods of fishers and farmers. |
| Activities: | Dig and stock 120 new fish ponds to be shared between one farming and one fishing household, of whom 120 will be women-headed households; provide related equipment and fish feed, training on aquaculture techniques and marketing and connect the fish ponds to irrigation networks of nearby fields; provide feed, fingerlings and basic training to existing aquaculture producers (of which 145 women-headed); provide in-kind support to strengthen the resilience of aquaculture livelihoods through aquafeed production and post-harvest activities; link domestic fish production to locally-purchased food distribution by food sector stakeholders; and produce case studies and lessons learned on the impact and profitability of aquaculture projects through livelihood profiling of a sample of fishing and farming households. |
| Beneficiaries: | 620 households (including 265 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 750 000 |

Emergency support to vulnerable herding communities in Area C of the West Bank

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| Objectives: | To prevent the erosion of herders' productive assets and minimize their risk of aid dependence; and mitigate the negative effects of external shocks on marginalized herding communities in Area C. |
| Activities: | Assist livestock-holding male- and women-headed households through emergency distribution of fodder, repair and construction of water cisterns and provision of other necessary inputs and technical support to ensure productivity, hygiene and health of flocks; increase supplementary and alternative feed production by training beneficiaries on improved flock management and distributing seeds and seedlings of grazing plants and fodder crops; provide veterinary inputs and services and support vaccination campaigns for herders who lack access to these basic services; support female dairy producers to ensure the hygiene of homemade products; support the role of livestock-holder associations in protecting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable herders; and provide training to livestock holders to ensure good production practices, including livestock management, health and hygiene of animals and their products, fodder production and management, and supplementary feeding. |
| Beneficiaries: | 1 500 livestock-holding families (including 1 500 women and 6 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 3 000 000 |

Quick impact emergency interventions to protect the endangered livelihoods of poor and small-scale farmers in Area C, Seam Zone and the Gaza Strip against external shocks

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Objectives: | To protect the endangered livelihoods of small-scale farmers in Area C, Seam Zone and the Gaza Strip. |
| Activities: | Repair and establish water harvesting and storage units for farming households whose livelihoods are threatened due to restricted access to their productive assets (northwest Jerusalem villages, Tubas area, Nablus and Jenin, Area C, Seam Zone and the Gaza Strip); repair irrigation networks; develop grey wastewater treatment units to alleviate water scarcity at household level; provide technical support in disease and pest management and food safety practices, prioritizing women to ensure their active engagement in decision-making; distribute agricultural inputs for farming households to continue cultivating 700 000 m ² of protected farming land (e.g. plastic sheeting, insect-proof nets and double door systems) and 750 000 m ² of open fields (e.g. plastic mulch, seeds, seedlings, fertilizer, insect traps, agricultural tools, and integrated pest management measures); emergency repair of 750 000 m ² of orchards through in-kind provision of, and technical support for, new varieties and rootstocks and/or grafting. |
| Beneficiaries: | 2 800 households (including 2 800 women and 11 200 children). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 2 560 000 |

Emergency backyard food production activities in vulnerable and marginalized areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip

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| Objectives: | To mitigate household food insecurity in vulnerable and marginalized areas of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, especially those families that have lost access to sea and land in the Buffer Zone in the Gaza Strip, Area C, Seam Zone and Jerusalem governorates. |
| Activities: | Provide inputs and technical support to vulnerable families to enable them to continue or establish backyard food production through provision of production inputs (e.g. vegetable seeds and seedlings, fertilizer, ewes and goats, rabbit units, chicken units, rooftop gardens for urban homes, beehives and kitchen tools for processing home-grown foods) – women will play a key role in this activity, as they are usually more involved and active in agricultural activities at the household level; support families to meet their basic water requirements and increase resilience to water shortages (i.e. rainwater collection cisterns and grey wastewater treatment units); and provide training and technical expertise on backyard farming, cottage industry and marketing to improve access to local food markets – women and youth will be particularly targeted by the training, which will be sensitive to socio-cultural conditions. |
| Beneficiaries: | 2 000 households (including 2 000 women and 8 000 children). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 2 000 000 |



YEMEN

YEMEN

In 2011, Yemen experienced an upsurge in localized conflicts, civil unrest, political instability and humanitarian needs across the country. The population also faced rising food costs, drought and increasingly limited resources, including land, water and energy. Around 400 000 Yemenis are internally displaced, both due to protracted conflict in the north and fighting triggered in mid-2011 in the south. The country also hosts over 230 000 refugees, most fleeing violence and famine in the Horn of Africa. Combined, these factors leave millions at risk of falling deeper into poverty, hunger and malnutrition. Yemen has the highest poverty rate in the Middle East – one in five people lives on less than USD 1 per day.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Yemen's deteriorating humanitarian situation is leaving many families in a poverty and hunger trap. Two out of three people in Yemen depend on agriculture for income and food. Protracted and recent conflict and drought have resulted in extensive crop and livestock losses and destroyed inputs needed to recover food production, such as seeds, farming tools and animal feed. IDPs were especially affected by livelihood losses: over 80 percent are farmers, sharecroppers or agricultural labourers, and almost one-third own livestock.

Farmers are becoming increasingly destitute. The steep rise in the cost of agricultural inputs, such as fertilizer and seed, is increasing production costs and reducing cultivation. Potential sources of income have decreased dramatically due to the loss of standing crops and related revenue. Conflict and high fuel prices have curtailed the processing, movement and marketing of produce, reducing income opportunities for both farmers and labourers. Yemen also faces a serious water shortage, with a rapidly expanding population and current agricultural practices depleting water tables at an alarming rate.

Livestock are pro-poor, pro-gender assets, provide a vital source of nutrition and income, and act as a lifeline in times of crisis. For many vulnerable families, livestock are the most important – if not sole – income source. IDPs and drought-affected farmers are at high risk of losing further livestock assets. Amid the struggle to escape conflict zones, approximately 30 percent of IDPs fled with their animals – around one in four of these animals died. Both groups are struggling to keep their livestock alive, and lack veterinary supplies, animal feed and adequate grazing pasture.

Yemen relies heavily on food imports – 90 percent of wheat and 100 percent of rice requirements are imported – and is thus extremely vulnerable to global price hikes. Since January 2011, staple food costs increased by an average of 46 percent. Rural households have been hardest hit, with prices 7 percent higher than in urban centres.

IDPs, women and children are especially vulnerable to these shocks. Yemen has the highest gender gap – disparity in opportunities available for men and women – in the world, and female-headed households are among the most food insecure.

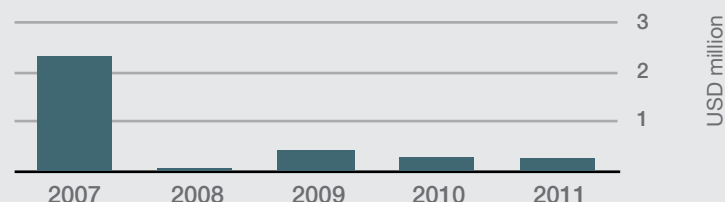
KEY FACTS

- Population: 24 052 514
- Human Development Index Rank: 154/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 39%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, drought, floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



FAO response

Food insecurity and hunger will continue to grow in Yemen, unless agricultural assistance is provided to sustain and strengthen food production. FAO seeks donor funding to restore and diversify the livelihoods of affected populations unable to resume production without assistance, with particular focus on women, IDPs and hosting communities.

Farmers urgently need improved cereal and vegetable seeds, fertilizers, on-farm storage and water availability. Related activities will increase access to staple foods, fresh produce and income for farmers, including IDPs through sharecropping arrangements. Restoring farming terraces and water-harvesting systems will help farmers improve yields in light of drought and soil erosion.

FAO also seeks to prevent further livestock losses by providing animal feed and necessary supplements, shelters and veterinary supplies, and also through vaccination campaigns. The programme will provide training to women on improved dairy production and to female community animal health workers on basic animal care. Support to honey beekeeping will also restore a vital source of income and nutrition for women, who have little or no land ownership and very limited access to alternative livelihood opportunities.

In late 2011, FAO introduced the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification in Yemen – a tool and protocol for food security situation analysis – and seeks funding to further this work with partners in 2012.



PROPOSALS - FAO Emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 11 000 000

Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification in Yemen – Phase Two

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| Objectives: | To implement Phase Two of the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification in Yemen to improve food security analysis in complex contexts (high chronic food insecurity combined with localized acute food insecurity, occurrence of climatic and human-induced shocks, armed conflict and population displacement). |
| Activities: | Raise awareness among key decision-makers and stakeholders; collect updated information for Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification analysis and continue building the capacity of technical officers from the government and agencies; conduct training-of-trainers and facilitator sessions to support the participation of the National Technical Working Group members; assess data gaps and carry out recommendations developed during Phase One (improvement of data collection systems), providing further guidance as necessary; conduct one or two cycles of Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification analysis, producing reports and maps; endorse results with the National Technical Working Group; disseminate results to stakeholders and decision-makers; apply quality monitoring tools for the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification process; and document lessons learned. |
| Beneficiaries: | Government, humanitarian and donor communities. |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 500 000 |

Emergency support and gender equity to displaced livestock-keeping families and their host communities in Hajjah Governorate to sustain food security and facilitate the return process

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| Objectives: | To improve the food security and income generation of livestock-keeping IDPs and host communities; safeguard the productive assets of IDPs and host community households to facilitate the return process; and provide equitable productive opportunities for women and men in agriculture to contribute to improved animal production and household food security. |
| Activities: | Distribute animal feed, including green or dry sorghum, depending on the production season; carry out livestock vaccinations and treatment; provide basic tools and veterinary supplies; provide animal shelter, taking into account high temperatures during summer; and provide training to female community animal health workers on basic animal health and to women on improved dairy production. |
| Beneficiaries: | 3 000 IDPs and host communities (including 1 000 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 1 500 000 |

Emergency support and provision of gender equitable opportunities in crop and livestock production for IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected households in Sa'ada

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|------------------|---|
| Objectives: | To revitalize agricultural production in drought- and conflict-affected areas and ensure food security and income generation for returnees and resource-poor farming households, particularly women involved in agriculture. |
| Activities: | Provide agricultural inputs (e.g. seeds, tools, animal feed, veterinary medicines and vaccines); distribute beehives and bees; assist in restoring farming terraces and water-harvesting systems; and organize training on good agricultural practices and animal production. |
| Beneficiaries: | 4 500 IDP households and livestock-keepers (including 2 200 women). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 3 000 000 |

Emergency food production support to women involved in agriculture, IDPs, returnees and conflict-affected host communities in Amran Governorate

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| Objectives: | To improve the livelihoods and nutrition of the most vulnerable, conflict-affected households in Amran Governorate through the provision of basic agricultural inputs. |
| Activities: | Provide IDP and host-community households with agricultural inputs (e.g. sorghum and tomato seeds, fertilizer, farming tools, storage containers and ridge-makers for water harvesting), with focus on female-headed households; distribute honeybees and beehives to IDPs and host-community households; and organize demonstrations on improved water-harvesting techniques for rainfed cropping. |
| Beneficiaries: | 1 000 conflict-affected farming households (including 500 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 1 500 000 |

Emergency support to farming and livestock-rearing households aiming at gender equality through the provision of seeds, fertilizers, animal feed and veterinary supplies

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| Objectives: | To mitigate the impact of drought in Hadramout Governorate, support the recovery of the crop production cycle and sustain the livelihoods of affected rural farming households, with particular focus on women involved in agriculture. |
| Activities: | Distribute local variety seeds (cereal and vegetable), fertilizer, animal feed (barley, wheat bran and salt) or feed blocks, feed supplements and veterinary drugs; and carry out preventive and vaccination campaigns against parasitic and infectious diseases (e.g. internal and external parasites, enterotoxemia, <i>peste des petits ruminants</i> , sheep and goat pox, Brucella and Old World screwworm). |
| Beneficiaries: | 2 500 drought-affected farming households (including 2 200 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 1 000 000 |

Emergency support and gender equity for the crop production and income generation of displaced families and their host communities in Hajjah Governorate to sustain food security and facilitate the return process

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| Objectives: | To strengthen household food security and improve the crop production and income generation of IDPs and their host communities through the provision of emergency agricultural inputs; and facilitate the return of IDPs. |
| Activities: | Provide IDP and host-community households with agricultural inputs (e.g. sorghum and tomato seeds, fertilizer, farming tools, storage containers and ridge-makers for water harvesting), with focus on female-headed households; distribute honeybees and beehives to IDPs and host community households, mainly women; and organize demonstrations on improved water harvesting techniques for rainfed cropping. |
| Beneficiaries: | 2 400 IDP households and host families (including 1 200 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 1 500 000 |

Emergency support and gender equity to conflict-affected and displaced livestock-keeping families in Amran Governorate to sustain food security and facilitate the return process

| | |
|------------------|--|
| Objectives: | To improve the food security and income generation of livestock-keeping IDPs and host communities; safeguard the productive assets of IDPs and host-community households to facilitate the return process; and provide equitable productive opportunities for women and men in agriculture to contribute to improved animal production and household food security. |
| Activities: | Distribute animal feed, including green or dry sorghum, depending on the production season; carry out livestock vaccinations and treatment; provide basic tools and veterinary supplies; provide animal shelter, taking into account high temperatures during summer; and provide training to female community animal health workers on basic animal health and to women on improved dairy production. |
| Beneficiaries: | 2 500 IDP livestock-owning households (including 2 200 women). |
| Gender marker: | 1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 2 000 000 |



ZIMBABWE

ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe, once known as Africa's breadbasket, has faced recurrent food shortages since 2001. Erratic weather, high HIV/AIDS prevalence (over 18 percent) and multiple economic crises have increased hunger and poverty. The situation began to change in 2009 with the introduction of a multicurrency system, which improved food availability and access. However, this is not a reality for all, especially for Zimbabwe's most vulnerable. Over 1 million people remain food insecure. The country is transitioning from crisis to development, but many communities still require humanitarian support to make this move, particularly smallholder farmers.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

In Zimbabwe, the interrelated challenges of food production, food security and livelihoods impact the lives of 8.5 million people in rural areas. These constitute the largest set of humanitarian needs in the country.

Uneven rain distribution and dry spells in the 2010/11 agricultural season led to lower than anticipated harvests in six of the ten provinces. To make the most of the upcoming planting seasons, farmers urgently need quality inputs and improved production practices. This is crucial for the performance of next year's harvest. One of the missing links to revitalize agriculture is the input market – where farmers and agrodealers should have long-term partnerships.

Livestock is an important asset for many of Zimbabwe's smallholder farmers. The near collapse of the livestock industry in recent years has deteriorated families' nutrition and income. Livestock disease outbreaks, exacerbated by the Government's limited capacity to provide animal health services, have led to a further decline in livestock production. Related losses can be prevented through timely veterinary support, as well as animal restocking and diversification programmes.

Agriculture Cluster response

The Agriculture Cluster, led by FAO, seeks to help farmers produce beyond subsistence level and reduce their reliance on external assistance.

With donor funding, Cluster partners will provide farmers with seeds and fertilizers to boost crop production. This is anticipated to increase yields, enabling families to meet their food requirements for one year, until the next harvest. In many cases, vouchers will be used, so farmers can access their inputs of choice, helping to re-establish private sector suppliers. Training and extension support will also be provided, focusing on conservation agriculture.

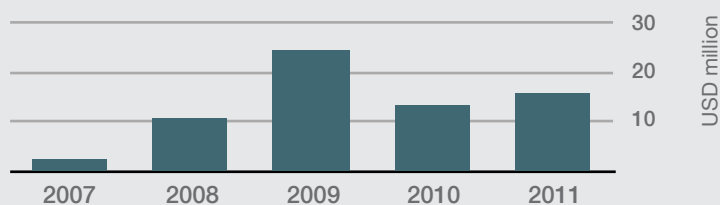
KEY FACTS

- Population: 12 571 454
- Human Development Index Rank: 173/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 57%
- Recent emergencies: cholera outbreak, floods.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

As of November 2011, based on project expenditures



Through a comprehensive livestock programme, Cluster members will help to safeguard, diversify and enhance production. This includes livestock health campaigns, animal restocking and improved market linkages. The programme aims to link existing local farming expertise with private sector support to improve livestock productivity.



PROPOSALS - Agriculture Cluster assistance

Total funding requested: USD 32 325 397

Strengthened coordination mechanisms and early warning systems

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| Objectives: | To provide the agriculture sector with appropriate coordination services to ensure consistency among interventions; and to 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: | Increase coverage of the existing agriculture and food security monitoring system to all districts; conduct national surveys (e.g. First and Second Round National Crop Assessments and the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee activities), collecting gender-disaggregated data for a gender-sensitive response; implement the Integrated Food Security and Humanitarian Phase Classification; and initiate small pilot projects in areas identified by the technical working groups. |
| Beneficiaries: | 150 institutions. |
| Gender marker: | 0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in project design. |
| Funds requested: | USD 1 125 397 |

Improve crop and livestock productivity, control crop and livestock diseases and promote market linkages in the smallholder farming sector

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| Objectives: | To support male and female farmers in achieving higher levels of agricultural production through improved access to extension support and better linkages to input and output markets. |
| Activities: | Select companies to contract farmers for the production of different crops; facilitate the drafting and signing of contracts between private companies and farmers, and ensure the companies have sustainable partnerships with farmers; monitor the selected companies and provide them with extension support; provide technical guidance to the companies on which crops to grow and where, and the level of production per farmer to ensure viability and sustainability; develop the capacity of farmers in crop production and “farming as a business”; ensure female farmers receive inputs; and monitor and evaluate contract farming programmes. |
| Beneficiaries: | 150 000 smallholder farmers (including 450 000 women). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 3 750 000 |

Provision of basic agricultural inputs and extension support to male and female smallholder farmers in the communal sector

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| Objectives: | To increase the food security of male and female smallholder farmers through the provision of inputs, extension support and use of improved crop management practices. |
| Activities: | Identify project areas, based on vulnerability assessments and taking into account the needs of male and female farmers; identify, verify and register beneficiaries, prioritizing female farmers; distribute vouchers; provide extension support to farmers in collaboration with stakeholders, including the Agricultural Technical and Extension Service and farmers' unions; implement a market value chain support programme, monitoring it throughout the season to oversee implementation and assess impact at household level; and conduct a harvest assessment. |
| Beneficiaries: | 900 000 beneficiaries (including 450 000 women and 450 000 men). |
| Gender marker: | 2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality. |
| Funds requested: | USD 27 450 000 |

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Emergency Operations and Rehabilitation Division
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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