

THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



2012

CHAD





The Appeal for Chad was launched globally on the 14th December 2011 as part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP).
For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2012 CAP, please go to www.fao.org/emergencies.

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

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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 horizontal line underneath.

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

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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.

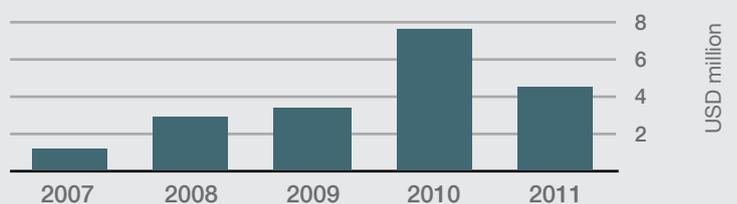
KEY FACTS

- 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

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

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

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

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www.fao.org/emergencies



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

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