

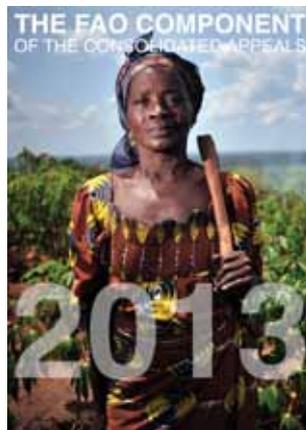
# THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



# 2013

## AFGHANISTAN





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

For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2013 CAP, please go to [www.fao.org/emergencies](http://www.fao.org/emergencies).

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

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# FOREWORD

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

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

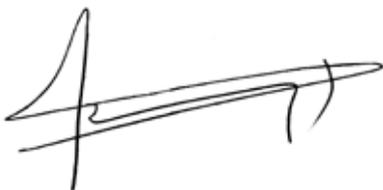
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

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

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

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

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



Dominique Burgeon  
Director  
Emergency and Rehabilitation Division

# 2012 IN REVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

*from 1 January to 30 November 2012*

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

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

**THE FAO COMPONENT** 2013  
OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

**AFGHANISTAN**

# AFGHANISTAN

**Afghanistan's 34-year conflict has worsened over the last five years and the humanitarian crisis continues unabated.** Nearly 450 000 people are internally displaced as a result of conflict, which has uprooted three out of four Afghans at least once in their lifetime. Afghanistan faces the largest and most protracted refugee crisis in history – 5.7 million refugees have returned while 2.7 million remain in neighbouring Iran and Pakistan. In addition, recurrent natural disasters and hazards – earthquakes, drought, flooding and harsh winters – affect an estimated 250 000 people each year. In 2013, insecurity will be an especially important factor in determining humanitarian access, as the country continues its transition to national security control.

## Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

**One-third of Afghanistan's 27 million people suffer from food insecurity, including 2.1 million who are severely food insecure.** The vast majority of people unable to access sufficient food are farmers and pastoralists. Agriculture – the livelihood of around four out of five Afghans – is continually threatened by conflict and seasonal natural hazards that inflict damage throughout the year and reduce options for income and food access.

Challenges arising from armed conflict and displacement are immense and likely to increase in 2013. Within the first nine months of 2012, nearly 152 700 people fled their homes from conflict, leaving behind their livelihood base, including their land, farming inputs and animals. Furthermore, the resources of host communities are long overstretched, while people remaining in severely conflict-affected areas experience poor market access, reduced economic opportunities and frequent damage or losses of their crops, herds and other productive assets. Returning to Afghanistan is often unsustainable, as millions of returnees struggle to obtain livelihoods, land and basic services. The ability to integrate these returnees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), in addition to those expected in 2013, will depend greatly on restoring livelihoods and food production.

Excluding the continual risk of earthquakes, Afghanistan is prone to at least one type of natural hazard per month for ten months of the year – all of which threaten agriculture. For example, cyclical drought, as experienced in 2011, reduces crop yields and pasture available for livestock feeding, while seasonal flash floods occur in spring when winter grains (wheat and barley) approach harvest and spring wheat is sown. Between January and August 2012, more than 251 000 people were affected by natural disasters, such as floods, harsh winter weather, landslides, avalanches and riverbank erosion. In the 177 affected districts, such shocks led to livelihood loss, and with it reduced access to food and income. There is also serious concern over natural resource degradation and depletion, including surface and groundwater scarcity, contamination, deforestation, soil erosion and desertification. Despite these constraints, a good harvest in 2012 has contributed to a drop in the price of wheat, increasing access to food for many.

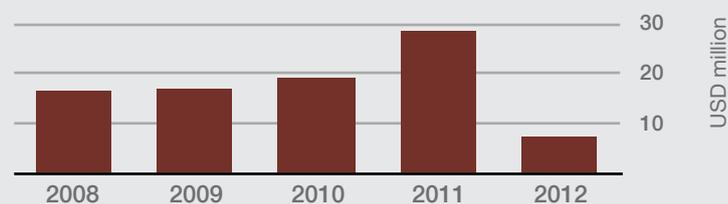
## KEY FACTS

- Population: 35 320 445
- Human Development Index Rank: 172/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 60%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, earthquakes, heavy snowfall, floods, avalanches, landslides and measles outbreak.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

## FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



Without sufficient resources and support to recover from these crises, rural families are becoming less resilient. To cope, many are contracting substantial debts and selling their productive assets, including livestock. While addressing immediate needs, these coping strategies deteriorate livelihoods, deepen poverty and reduce nutritional intake. Some population groups are deemed at greater risk of acute food insecurity than the general population, such as IDPs and returnees, families living in insecure areas, households with disabled and aged members and those headed by widows. Women-headed households are especially at risk of food and livelihood insecurity owing to their higher dependence on markets for food and limited access to productive assets, property ownership, income, education and information.

## **Food Security and Agriculture Cluster response**

**Within the Common Humanitarian Action Plan for Afghanistan, the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster's main objectives are to provide life- and livelihood-saving assistance to populations in need of emergency response and to support livelihood recovery.** With donor funding, Cluster partners will deliver food assistance through activities such as general food distribution and cash or voucher transfers, and provide emergency livelihood support to protect and restore crop and livestock production.

The Cluster, co-led by FAO and WFP, will contribute to improving existing systems of emergency preparedness (including early warning systems and contingency planning), allowing for more rapid, effective decision-making and response to crises. The Cluster will also continue to support the Emergency Preparedness Subworking Group of the Humanitarian Country Team. While some aspects of early warning are in place (e.g. Famine Early Warning Systems Network and the Early Warning Group), funding will also be sought to strengthen the linkages between local, regional, provincial and national levels in terms of information gathering, monitoring and analysis.

This range of complementary interventions – from addressing immediate food needs to restoring self-reliance – will focus on people worst affected by natural disasters, those displaced by conflict or natural disasters and populations classified to be “in crisis” (Level 3) by the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification. The latter includes people affected by harsh winter weather and flooding, IDPs, deportees and host communities, particularly in Badakhshan, Nuristan, Ghor, Khost and Sar-e-Pul provinces.

FAO's response efforts within the Appeal will help the most crisis-affected farmers and pastoralists to restore and strengthen their livelihoods, including displaced populations and host communities. All activities are geared to help families build more resilient lives and livelihoods, and will be responsive to the different situations, needs and abilities of women, men, girls and boys. Livestock support will include distributing animals to families whose herds have been reduced, as well as feed and veterinary supplies that will safeguard livestock health and productivity. FAO will also help small-scale farmers quickly resume crop production – including home gardening activities focused on women – by providing quality seeds, fertilizers, tools and technical support. Collectively, these activities will play an important role in facilitating the return, resettlement and reintegration of displaced populations – a major challenge anticipated in 2013.



## PROPOSALS – Food Security and Agriculture Cluster assistance

Total funding requested: USD 103 428 067

FAO funding requested: USD 22 700 000 (estimate)

Within the framework of the 2013 Appeal, the Common Humanitarian Action Plan for Afghanistan focuses on strategic planning and, unlike previous years, there is no overview of planned project profiles. Funding requirements are based on average cost per beneficiary. The 2013 approach encourages humanitarian partners to present projects that respond to anticipated and actual emergencies, rather than a more static generation of project proposals once a year (end of 2012). When project proposals are presented for funding during the course of 2013, they will be vetted by the Cluster to ensure assistance and support the implementation of the common humanitarian strategy.



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

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