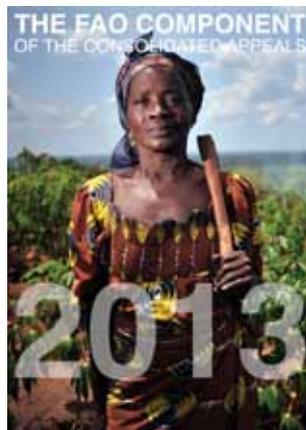


THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

2013

CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC





The Appeal for Central African Republic 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.

Photographs courtesy of:
FAO/Riccardo Gangale.

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

The designations employed and the presentation of material in this information product do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) concerning the legal or development status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

The mention of specific companies or products of manufacturers, whether or not these have been patented, does not imply that these have been endorsed or recommended by FAO in preference to others of a similar nature that are not mentioned.

The views expressed in this information product are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of FAO.

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.

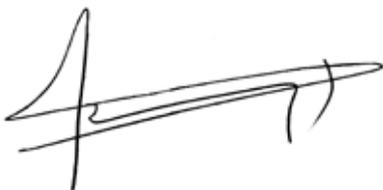
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

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

**CENTRAL AFRICAN
REPUBLIC**

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Years of conflict have stifled agricultural production and economic growth, making the Central African Republic one of the poorest countries in the world. Nearly two-thirds of the people earn less than USD 1.25 per day and basic services, including healthcare and sanitation, are lacking. The country is also home to a large number of refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries, such as the Sudan and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, most of whom are living in camps or in the capital.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

The majority of people in the Central African Republic rely on agriculture for their food and income, yet conflict, displacement and flooding have prevented many from meeting their needs. In the last two years conflict has uprooted more than 60 000 people. Farmers have had to abandon their fields, leaving assets like seeds, tools and livestock behind or losing them through looting. Most farmers in the country generally produce just enough to feed their families, so one missed planting season can have a disastrous impact on household food security and nutrition.

The brokering of new peace agreements has led to relative stability in parts of the country, which in turn has paved the way for the return of thousands of people. Progress has also been made in helping over 7 000 former soldiers support themselves through agriculture to keep them from returning to fighting.

However, the situation is still precarious. In certain areas, armed groups prevent people from getting to their fields, accessing markets or moving around freely. The number of attacks from the Lord's Resistance Army in the southeast has risen in 2012, and tensions among farmers and nomadic cattle breeders have forced more people from their homes. Many host families are barely making ends meet, while the influx of people into their communities is straining already limited resources and services.

Annual flooding is another challenge, damaging crops, destroying roads and bridges, and raising the risk of water-borne diseases like cholera. More than 97 percent of the country's roads are unpaved. During the rainy season, many communities are cut off from markets and humanitarian access as roads become impassable.

Bridging the humanitarian response in the country with longer-term development activities – from building feeder roads to ensuring rural market outlets to strengthening early warning systems – is vital in helping communities to rebuild their livelihoods, withstand shocks and lessen their reliance on aid.

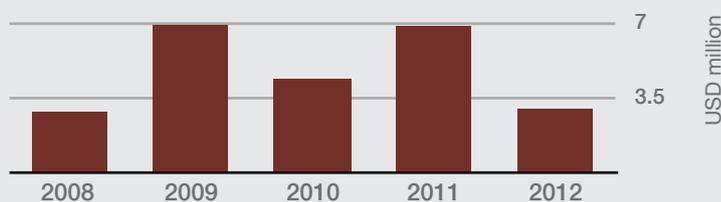
KEY FACTS

- Population: 4 486 837
- Human Development Index Rank: 179/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 63%
- Recent emergencies: conflict, floods and severe local storms.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



FAO response

As an important step in the country's recovery, FAO seeks to help conflict-affected people in the Central African Republic produce their own food again, earn an income and become more self-reliant.

With donor funding, 20 000 farmers, half of them women, will be supported in accessing quality seeds well suited to local conditions, livestock and technical training so they can produce more – and more nutritionally diverse – food.

Storage facilities will be rehabilitated to stem post-harvest losses, while training on good agricultural practices will help improve farmers' skills, so they can get the most from their land and keep their livestock healthy and properly fed. Women's groups and associations will be trained on cottage industries to open up more income-earning opportunities. Information on markets, such as the best time to sell and buy, will be made more readily available, and agriculture fairs will be organized at least twice a year to ensure better access to inputs and technical advice.

Assisting former soldiers to reintegrate into communities is another important component of the Appeal. Depending on their interests, 2 500 former soldiers will be supported in accessing quality seeds and tools to plant 1.5 hectares of land or four small animals and animal feed. Technical training will help them to improve production, so they can supply their households and local markets with fresh, nutritious food, while also earning much-needed income.

Having a clear picture of risks to food security and livelihoods in the Central African Republic is essential, which is why FAO will focus on strengthening early warning systems. As lead for the Food Security Cluster, FAO will continue working with partners to improve the humanitarian response to those most in need. This means having up-to-date, reliable information on food and livelihood needs as well as a better understanding of who is doing what and where to avoid duplication and gaps. It also entails building the capacity of partners to collect and analyse data, using such tools as vulnerability assessments and mapping, self-reliance monitoring and emergency food security assessments.



PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 5 509 930

Support to the Food Security and Livelihood Cluster coordination of the United Nations and partners in the Central African Republic

Objectives:	To improve Food Security and Livelihood Cluster coordination to ensure predictability, accountability and equitable coverage of assistance; ensure that harmonized food security analyses are used to improve decision-making and strategic response planning; and initiate a self-reliance monitoring system to update information on the country's food security situation.
Activities:	Organize and facilitate thematic groups to support technical areas within Cluster interventions; identify partnerships and collaboration modalities; design, test and finalize appropriate data collection methodology and tools; build the capacity of partners in vulnerability assessment and mapping, self-reliance monitoring and emergency food security assessment data collection and analysis; conduct regular needs assessments with Cluster partners; conduct the food security and livelihood humanitarian phase analysis; prepare a plan of action integrating other clusters' activities; regularly update and analyse "who does what and where"; identify needs and organize training sessions for partners and beneficiaries; and collect, analyse and disseminate food security situation updates to all stakeholders.
Beneficiaries:	25 000 (all stakeholders including government, donors and humanitarian actors interested in food security data updates for decision-making, planning and programming).
Gender marker:	0 – No signs that gender issues were considered in the project design.
Funds requested:	USD 881 430

Supporting the reinsertion and reintegration of ex-combatants in the Central African Republic

Objectives:	To enhance the livelihoods of affected rural populations (pastoralists and agropastoralists) through wealth creation, income generation and other support to build and/or increase self-reliance.
Activities:	Provide ex-combatants with agricultural inputs (seeds and hand tools) sufficient to plant 1.5 hectares of land, or four small animals, comprising three females and one male, animal feed and technical training; consult with former soldiers on where they would like to reintegrate and their preferred areas of interest; raise awareness among local leaders on the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process; set up local committees with representation from all stakeholders; and monitor and evaluate the entire process.
Beneficiaries:	2 500 ex-combatants (including 300 women).
Gender marker:	1 – The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 2 970 000

Restoring food security and income generation through the promotion of livestock and agricultural production in the affected “prefectures” of Bamingui Bangoran, Ouham, Haute Kotto and Vakaga in Central African Republic

Objectives:	To enhance the livelihoods of affected rural populations (pastoralists and agropastoralists) through wealth creation, income generation and other support to build and/or increase self-reliance.
Activities:	Support 20 000 people to access essential and locally adapted agricultural inputs through agricultural voucher/cash systems or direct distributions for crop and animal production; carry out training of trainers for 150 beneficiaries (including 60 percent women) on good agricultural practices, and organize refresher courses; rehabilitate storage facilities; train women’s groups and associations on cottage industries; ensure regular and timely information to increase opportunities for market access; organize agriculture fairs at least twice a year; and raise awareness among livestock herders on the benefits of pasture rehabilitation, supplementary feeding, veterinary care and the setting up of a local drugstore on a revolving fund basis.
Beneficiaries:	20 000 IDPs, returnees and vulnerable host populations (including 10 000 women).
Gender marker:	1 – The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 1 658 500



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

All rights reserved.

FAO encourages the reproduction and dissemination of material in this information product. Non-commercial uses will be authorized free of charge, upon request. Reproduction for resale or other commercial purposes, including educational purposes, may incur fees. Applications for permission to reproduce or disseminate FAO copyright materials, and all queries concerning rights and licences, should be addressed by e-mail to copyright@fao.org or to the:

Chief, Publishing Policy and Support Branch
Office of Knowledge Exchange, Research and Extension
FAO, Viale delle Terme di Caracalla
00153 Rome, Italy

Additional information on FAO's emergency activities is available at:
www.fao.org/emergencies



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

www.fao.org/emergencies