

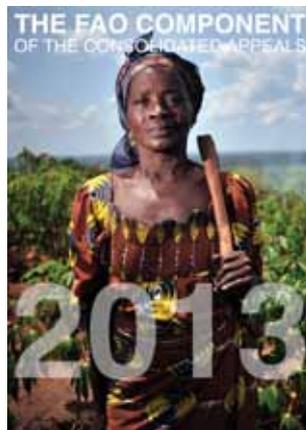
THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS



2013

CHAD





The Appeal for Chad was launched globally on the 14th December 2012 as part of the Consolidated Appeals Process (CAP). For a complete overview of FAO's component of the 2013 CAP, please go to www.fao.org/emergencies.

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

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FOREWORD

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

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

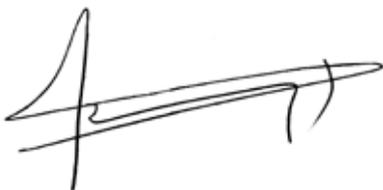
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

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

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

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

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



Dominique Burgeon
Director
Emergency and Rehabilitation Division

2012 IN REVIEW

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FAO Emergency and Rehabilitation Programme

from 1 January to 30 November 2012

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

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

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People in Chad struggle to overcome the effects of years of conflict and recurrent climatic events – from severe drought in the Sahel that triggered a major food and nutrition crisis in 2011/12 to localized flooding in the South. Displacement is a major driver of the humanitarian crisis, affecting around 622 000 people across the country. This includes almost 350 000 refugees from the Sudan and Central African Republic, 131 000 people displaced by internal conflict and 141 000 returnees primarily from Libya.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Around 1.2 million people in Chad are food insecure. Two-thirds of households rely on crop and livestock production. However, a high proportion of families cannot meet their food needs, as displacement, drought and floods have disrupted production, while high prices continue to place food on markets beyond their reach. Supporting the livelihoods of the most vulnerable people is imperative to reinforce their resilience.

Migration flows and population displacement have been a challenge for the past decade. Following the crisis in Libya, more than 90 000 Chadian migrant workers have returned home – primarily to food-insecure areas. Returnees, IDPs and refugees in Chad strain already scarce natural resources, causing tensions with host communities.

Climatic shocks in 2012 have also adversely impacted livelihoods and agricultural production. Drought across the Sahel region in 2011/12 led to low cereal and fodder yields, reduced pasture availability and increased animal losses. While a good 2012 rainy season has resulted in better yields, many parts of Chad have been hit by severe localized flooding. An estimated 560 000 people have been affected and up to 25 percent of cultivated land has been damaged in some areas. As the bulk of food production is carried out during the rainy season and provides food and income for the coming year, the floods will have serious repercussions on food security in these areas.

Even during good harvest years, many households do not produce enough to cover their needs. Once food stocks run out, families are forced to rely more on markets; but, with food prices remaining high and employment opportunities few, they cannot afford to buy the food they need. This contributes to poor dietary intake. Diets consist mainly of cereals, with little consumption of fruits and vegetables. Children often lack the vitamins and nutrients needed to grow. In the Sahel belt of Chad, an estimated 127 000 children under five are at risk of severe acute malnutrition, and 300 000 are at risk of moderate acute malnutrition.

Women are particularly at risk of food insecurity, mainly because they do not always have access to land for agricultural activities. They also gather wood and water, prepare meals and take care of children, among other tasks. In times of crisis, many women must sell their few productive assets – such as small ruminants – to make ends meet in the immediate term, further diminishing their livelihood base and leaving them more vulnerable each time.

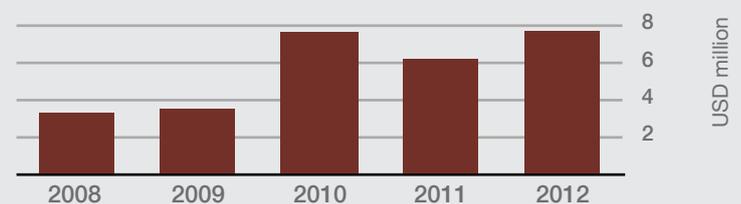
KEY FACTS

- Population: 11 525 496
- Human Development Index Rank: 183/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 66%
- Recent emergencies: Sahel Crisis, locust, floods and meningitis outbreak.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



FAO response

In 2013, FAO plans to support the most vulnerable households that have been affected by climatic shocks and the displacement crisis in Chad, by providing farmers with good quality cereal and vegetable seeds and agricultural tools, so they can produce the food they need for 2013 and well into 2014. FAO will increase access to water by helping communities to improve and build wells and irrigation systems, including providing water pumps.

FAO will provide women with gardening kits (including vegetable seeds and tools) and assist them to build fencing that protects their gardens from animals. Families will also receive support to better process, store and market their produce, including the construction of storage facilities and distribution of vegetable conservation and marketing kits. Training on better food utilization and nutrition will help families achieve more balanced diets, particularly for children.

Women without access to land will receive goats to rebuild their livestock herds. This will also provide their families with a source of food and additional income. In addition, FAO will train community animal health workers to ensure that livestock owners can access these vital services.

Timely and accurate information is necessary to assess the impact of shocks and develop rapid and relevant responses. The food security monitoring system in Chad is not fully operational, and the few isolated and decentralized information systems are not well coordinated. These critical information gaps must be filled in a country that faces cyclical shocks. FAO will continue to participate in needs assessments and food security monitoring, and strengthen contingency planning, risk analysis and early warning systems. More importantly, FAO will support the Action Committee for Food Security and Disaster Management in transitioning to a national food security coordination system.



PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 16 393 539

Improving Food Security Sector coordination and performance

Objectives:	To improve coordination of the Food Security Sector through enhanced Cluster performance.
Activities:	Plan and participate in needs assessment activities; support and train on food security monitoring, assessments and analysis, including mainstreaming gender dimensions; develop periodic Cluster strategy documents such as preparedness and contingency plans; monitor the implementation of response projects; organize technical trainings for national and international partners; forge closer ties with food security coordination groups; enhance the capacity to produce thematic and analytical products, including “who does what and where” action mapping; strengthen Cluster information-sharing and monitor Cluster performance; and train national stakeholders on coordination and information management skills.
Beneficiaries:	30 humanitarian actors (United Nations agencies, international and national non-governmental organizations [NGOs] and government bodies).
Gender marker:	0 – No signs that gender issues were considered in the project design.
Funds requested:	USD 1 100 000

Strengthening the livelihoods of vulnerable returnees and host populations

Objectives:	To improve the food security status of vulnerable returnees and host populations through support to food production.
Activities:	Provide 600 tonnes of rainy season seed (sorghum, millet, bean, cowpea, rice, etc.) to 20 000 households; supply gardening kits comprising 3 tonnes of seed (tomato, onion, garlic and chilli pepper), tools and pesticides to 20 000 households; provide 16 500 goats (15 000 female goats and 1 500 male goats) to 3 000 women and 1 000 donkeys to 1 000 women; supply 5 000 processing kits to 5 000 women to increase vegetable conservation and marketing; and train and provide technical backup to ensure operational success.
Beneficiaries:	294 000 returnees, resettled and host households (including 114 000 women and 58 800 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 7 283 396

Support to malnutrition reduction in the western Sahel belt of Chad

Objectives:	To improve the availability and use of food for vulnerable households in the Kanem and Bahr el Gazal regions.
Activities:	Provide gardening inputs, including 975 kg of seed; supply 650 wells with water pumps and provide kits to set up locally adapted irrigation systems; landscape gardening perimeters; restock small ruminants (19 950 goats) for vulnerable women; train community animal health workers to provide animal health services; support transformation and marketing capacities; and organize nutritional training sessions.
Beneficiaries:	61 800 households (including 31 394 women and 12 730 children).
Gender marker:	2a - The project is designed to contribute significantly to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 4 723 477

Emergency assistance to flood-affected populations in Chad

Objectives:	To assist vulnerable populations affected by the 2012 floods to improve their food security status through increased food availability.
Activities:	Distribute 1 050 tonnes of cereal seed (sorghum, rice and <i>bérébéré</i>) and bean seed to 60 000 households; distribute 18.6 tonnes of gardening seed (tomato, okra, onion, pepper, cabbage, eggplant, lettuce and garlic) to 30 000 households; and provide training and technical backup to ensure operational success.
Beneficiaries:	360 000 households (including 182 201 women and 75 851 children).
Gender marker:	0 - No signs that gender issues were considered in the project design.
Funds requested:	USD 3 286 666

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www.fao.org/emergencies



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

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