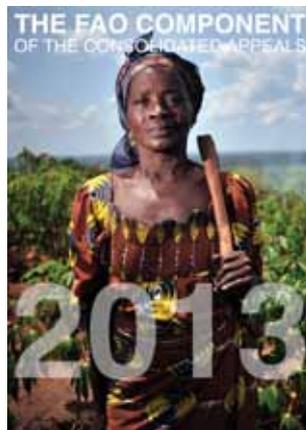


THE FAO COMPONENT OF THE CONSOLIDATED APPEALS

2013

NIGER





The Appeal for Niger 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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FAO/Issouf Sanogo.

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.

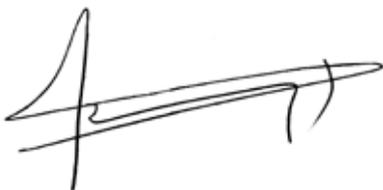
The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) works with partners to prepare for and respond more effectively to food and agricultural threats and emergencies across the globe.

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

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The severe food and nutrition crisis affecting the Sahel region since late 2011 continues to impact millions of people in the Niger. Climatic and economic shocks – coupled with the spillover effects of conflict in neighbouring countries – brought many challenges to rural communities in 2012. Flooding displaced more than 500 000 people, destroyed crops and increased the risk of disease outbreaks.

Challenges facing food security and livelihoods

Three major food crises in the last seven years have significantly weakened the livelihoods and resilience capacity of small-scale farmers in the Niger. More than 3 million people are in a state of chronic food insecurity, and their ability to withstand shocks is exhausted. Malnutrition rates have worsened between 2011 and 2012, and are expected to rise further in 2013.

Agricultural and livestock production was poor and food prices increased significantly following the drought in 2011/12. This made the 2012 lean season (May/June to September) even more difficult for families. Pastoralists and agropastoralists continue to face numerous challenges, such as limited availability of animal feed in local markets, animal diseases and the absence of pastoral water points network. When livestock numbers decline, families lose their most important safety net, which provides quick access to food and income in times of crisis – and with it, their resilience.

Since fighting broke out in northern Mali in January 2012, more than 65 000 people have fled to the Niger, and are in need of assistance. Most refugees are agropastoralists, and some have travelled with their animals, increasing competition over access to limited grazing areas. Food has become more scarce and expensive in communities hosting refugees, which were already hard hit by the food and nutrition crisis.

In addition, 2012 saw unprecedented flooding, which affected more than 500 000 men and women, especially in the Tillabéry and Tahoua regions. It destroyed crops, particularly rice and vegetables, and forced thousands from their homes. The risk of disease outbreaks, including malaria, measles and cholera, also increased (5 000 cases reported in October 2012).

Extensive summer rainfall encouraged swarms of desert locusts to grow, threatening harvests. Poor access to some locust breeding areas due to insecurity in neighbouring countries – northern Mali, Libya and Algeria – has made it difficult to adequately monitor the locust situation. This could have a significant impact on food security in the Niger if emergency measures are not taken.

FAO response

FAO's proposed actions not only meet the immediate needs of vulnerable female and male-headed households affected by disasters but also lay the foundations for a sustainable recovery and transition to development. They are in line with the Sahel Plan developed by FAO in 2012 and with the 3N initiative (*Les nigériens nourrissent les nigériens*) led by the Government.

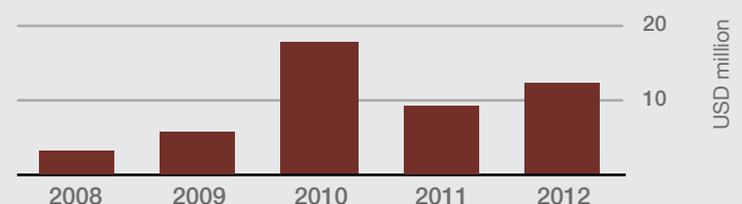
KEY FACTS

- Population: 16 068 994
- Human Development Index Rank: 186/187
- Workforce in agriculture: 83%
- Recent emergencies: Sahel Crisis, locust, floods and cholera outbreak.

Source: FAO, UNDP, World Bank

FAO EMERGENCY PROGRAMME

(including December 2012 projected expenditures)



Extensive livestock rearing is still the dominant production system in pastoral and agropastoral areas of the Niger, with animals exclusively fed on hay. However, given recurrent fodder deficits, this is not a sustainable practice. FAO aims to develop alternative sources of fodder and help herders better manage their livestock to draw additional revenue from their production. Other interventions to increase the resilience of vulnerable communities include the provision of goats and sheep and the implementation of cash-for-work activities to restore pastures as well as rehabilitate water points in pastoral areas.

To help the Niger better prepare for, prevent and mitigate the impact of disasters, FAO intends to reinforce the national seed systems and coordination capacities for disaster risk management. To this end, FAO will promote the marketing of improved seeds through seed fairs, the establishment of a national seed stock in regional centres and the building of storage facilities.

In collaboration with local and international NGOs, other United Nations agencies and the Government, FAO aims to provide vocational skills training to promote dietary diversification and good nutrition practices, with particular attention given to women-headed households and vulnerable youth, and to establish farmer field schools, focusing on adaptation to climate change and disaster risk management.



PROPOSALS - FAO emergency and rehabilitation assistance

Total funding requested: USD 45 846 398

Contribution to resilience capacity development for pastoralist and agropastoralist households

Objectives:	To restore and reinforce the capacities of pastoralist and agropastoralist households to anticipate, absorb and adapt to crises and catastrophes.
Activities:	Distribute more than 155 000 animals; implement pastoral field schools; create animal feed banks in at least 25 targeted areas and multi-nutritious block production units in at least 50 vulnerable villages; rehabilitate water points in pastoral areas; implement cash-for-work activities for the restoration of pastures; establish a livestock health and supplementary feeding monitoring system; promote improved community-managed veterinary services; and train beneficiaries on nutrition practices.
Beneficiaries:	575 000 people (including 242 250 women and 100 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 20 550 279

Improvement of the resilience of vulnerable households

Objectives:	To restore and reinforce the capacity of vulnerable households to anticipate, absorb and adapt to crises and catastrophes.
Activities:	Distribute improved seeds, kits and microdose fertilizers; establish farmer field schools focusing on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management; implement cash-for-work activities for the restoration of ecosystems and the creation of productive assets; strengthen the production of improved seeds of staple foods and build storage facilities; promote the marketing of improved seeds through agricultural input shops and seed fairs; promote national seed stocks; train beneficiaries on good nutrition practices; monitor agropastoral campaigns and markets; update food security database and information on implemented activities; and strengthen multi-sector and inter-cluster collaboration.
Beneficiaries:	1 166 667 people (including 476 000 women and 233 000 children).
Gender marker:	1 - The project is designed to contribute in some limited way to gender equality.
Funds requested:	USD 25 296 119

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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

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