



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



FAO in the 2016 humanitarian appeals
Saving livelihoods saves lives

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Saving livelihoods saves lives

Cover photo: Yemen, women in Hadhramaut region.
Image by ©Eric Lafforgue/arabianEye/Corbis/Contrasto

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The crop calendars are indicative, as there are some subnational differences.

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Foreword

As 2015 draws to a close, we look back on a year where world agriculture and food security still face serious challenges. We saw a rising number of people affected by crises and disasters, often depending on humanitarian assistance to protect and rebuild their livelihoods. From Syria to Yemen and Nigeria to the Central African Republic, an unprecedented amount of people have been forced to flee, often losing a lifetime of assets and sometimes the hope to rebuild their lives at home.

In 2016 the number of humanitarian crises is unlikely to go down. Climate-related disasters, droughts, floods and storms are on the rise and now account for over 80 percent of all disasters. Agriculture is strongly impacted, with at least 25 percent of economic damage and losses caused by climatic shocks. In the case of droughts, agriculture absorbs up to 84 percent of total damage. Already we are starting to see the aggravating effects of climate change on the El Niño events in East Africa, particularly in Ethiopia, Southeast Asia and the Pacific. In Papua New Guinea, 2.4 million people, one-third of the country's total population, are affected by drought and frost and in the Dry Corridor of Central America, a drought-prone region shared by El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua, up to 80 percent of crops have been lost.

In a world where humanitarian crises seem to be ever increasing, we need to invest in resilience. Humanitarian appeals have gone up by 550 percent over the past ten years, reaching a record USD 20 billion in 2015. A significant share of these humanitarian resources is being invested in addressing the symptoms of acute food insecurity and malnutrition, but not enough is done to address underlying root causes. Increasing the resilience of agricultural livelihoods while responding to emergencies when they occur means implementing simultaneous short- and long-term interventions. We need to strengthen countries' capacities to prevent and absorb shocks, adapt to new conditions and undertake longer-term transformational changes while we continue to support countries to respond to overwhelming crises affecting the agriculture sector. Resilience is one of the key topics emerging from the upcoming World Humanitarian Summit preparatory process.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations' (FAO's) experience confirms that resilience brings together humanitarian and development activities for sustainable development. From day one, addressing the immediate needs of agricultural livelihoods while enhancing prevention, preparedness and impact mitigation, is at the core of the Organization's emergency and resilience support. We are working closely with our partners by acting before, during and after crises occur.

For example, in South Sudan, FAO is distributing life-saving livelihood kits in areas most affected by the ongoing crisis while expanding its development portfolio in less affected areas. In the Central African Republic, FAO plays a key role in providing the necessary agricultural inputs to help farmers produce their own food and earn income while in the meantime building the resilience of women's groups.

In the past year alone, FAO responded to several simultaneous large-scale system-wide Level 3 emergencies in the Central African Republic, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen and continued to support the response to Ebola in West Africa. FAO was also part of the humanitarian response to rapidly restore agricultural livelihoods and food production in Nepal after the April/May 2015 earthquakes, the devastating floods in Myanmar and the Tropical Cyclone Pam in Vanuatu.

Despite these efforts, millions of people remain severely food insecure.

In 2016, FAO seeks USD 787 million to assist more than 21 million crisis-affected people in 29 countries. With your support, we can continue to enable vulnerable and affected families to protect and rebuild their agricultural livelihoods with dignity, ensuring that food and nutrition security remains an essential foundation for peace, political stability and well-being for sustainable development.

Laurent Thomas
Assistant Director-General
Technical Cooperation and Programme Management

Building resilient livelihoods

Every year, millions of people whose livelihoods depend on agriculture are confronted by disasters and crises. The 2.5 billion smallholders who produce about half of the world's food are most vulnerable to shocks. Natural hazards, conflicts and protracted crises, as well as animal and plant pests and diseases, can reverse years of development gains to eradicate hunger and poverty. FAO helps to protect and restore agricultural livelihoods in times of crises, not only saving livelihoods – which in turn saves lives – but also contributing to building resilience to future crises.

Working with partners, FAO helps households, communities and governments build resilient agricultural livelihoods through:

Risk governance

Institutional strengthening and good governance on disaster risk reduction and crisis management in the agriculture sector are crucial to reduce rising levels of multi-hazard risks and to manage the impact of shocks on farmers, fishers, pastoralists and foresters. FAO supports countries regularly exposed to natural hazards in defining and integrating agriculture sector-specific disaster risk reduction and management measures into regulatory frameworks and development planning, aiming to build resilience at all levels. For example, FAO has supported the development of Plans of Action for disaster risk reduction in agriculture in a number of countries across Asia, Central America and the Caribbean.

Information for early warning and action

Disaster risk monitoring and early warning alerts enable governments, organizations and communities to prevent or mitigate the impacts of natural hazards, humanitarian crises such as severe food insecurity, as well as food chain emergencies. For example, FAO issues quarterly Early Warning Bulletins on emerging or continued threats to the food chain. These bulletins are the result of collaboration between the Emergency Prevention System for transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases and food safety threats, the Global Information and Early Warning System and the Food Chain Crisis Management Framework. In 2015, FAO issued four bulletins, highlighting a wide range of threats, including the spread of H5N1 highly pathogenic avian influenza

in West Africa; continued outbreaks of Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus which affected cattle; the effects of Ebola virus disease and wheat rust disease on food security; and the likely impact of the El Niño phenomenon on food production.

Risk and vulnerability reduction

While the occurrence of hazards is unavoidable, it is possible to prevent or reduce the risk of communities being exposed to a shock, and mitigate its impact on livelihoods, food security and nutrition. FAO and its partners implement a wide range of risk and vulnerability reduction measures across multiple sectors and for a variety of crises. These include targeted preventive interventions such as: protecting national and community level seed reserves in case of drought, floods, storms or other crises; producing and storing fodder for livestock ahead of drought; promoting water harvesting together with conditional cash assistance in case of shocks; and applying a mix of technical, financial and social support to farmers' groups through the *caisses de résilience* approach. Current work to address El Niño-related events across Asia, Central America and the Horn of Africa illustrates FAO's focus on preventive early action – helping save lives and livelihoods, reduce economic losses and decrease the cost of humanitarian responses.

Preparation for and response to crises

Given that shocks disproportionately affect farmers, fishers, herders and foresters, immediate support to protect and recover their livelihoods not only helps save lives, but promotes self-reliance and reduces dependence on external assistance. FAO has responded to the dramatic escalation in conflict in Yemen since March 2015 through a mixture of interventions to rapidly safeguard and enhance food production, increase water supply and protect valuable livestock assets. In July, FAO declared an Organization-wide (Level 3) response to the deteriorating situation, focused on providing immediate support to preserve household food production and income generation, while supporting their resilience to withstand the effects of this and future crises. By mid-2016, some 700 000 people are expected to have benefited from FAO's emergency response in Yemen.



Natural hazards and resulting disasters

Between 2003 and 2013, medium- and large-scale natural disasters cost developing countries about USD 550 billion in estimated damage and affected 2 billion people. Such disasters halt or erode food production, food security, nutrition and economic development, thus hampering efforts to eradicate hunger. Agriculture is the main source of livelihood, food security and nutrition and a key driver of economic growth in many of the countries most vulnerable to natural disasters. Yet, while the frequency and severity of these disasters has risen over the last three decades, comparatively little is known about their impact on the agriculture sector. In 2015, FAO undertook a study to address this critical gap – “The impact of disasters on agriculture and food security”. The study is a starting point to improve national, regional and global data collection and monitoring on agriculture sector-specific damage and losses, particularly for measuring progress towards resilience goals and targets set under the Sustainable Development Goals, the Sendai Framework for Action and the Paris Agreement on climate change.



Protracted crises

Protracted crises – such as in Somalia, South Sudan and Syria – severely disrupt livelihoods and food systems and cause increased displacement, hunger and severe undernutrition. Over time, these crises reverse years of development gains, hampering efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal of eradicating hunger and poverty by 2030. In October 2015, the Committee on World Food Security approved the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises, demonstrating high-level political commitment to fight hunger in these challenging contexts. Resilience is a critical element of the Framework’s 11 principles, which recognize the importance of integrated humanitarian and development efforts. In protracted crises, meeting immediate food needs must be accompanied by longer-term policies, action and investments to address the underlying causes of food insecurity and undernutrition, and support local capacities and priorities to build resilient agricultural livelihoods and food systems.



Food chain crises

Each year, approximately one-third of global crop production is lost to plant pests and diseases. Today these losses are exacerbated by climate change, population growth and changing land use, and drive the emergence and spread of high-impact transboundary pests and diseases, threatening agricultural livelihoods, food security, nutrition and public health across the globe. For example, increased frequency of floods could facilitate the further spread of Fusarium wilt, an important soil-borne disease, which can result in infestation of banana plantations. Changes in temperature and humidity levels could see the expansion of insect vectors like mosquitoes, midges, ticks, fleas and sandflies, and the pathogens they carry, which could expose human and animal populations to diseases for which they have no natural immunity. Given the increasing incidence of pests and diseases, FAO is supporting Member Nations to invest in early warning, detection and control systems, as well as further research on disease drivers and dynamics and how to deal with disease threats driven by globalization, climate change and human-induced disasters.

PARTNERING FOR RESILIENCE

Partnerships are crucial to face the challenges ahead in the fight against poverty, hunger and malnutrition. FAO, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme recently adopted a joint conceptual framework, expressing a commitment to work more closely together to strengthen the resilience of the most vulnerable. With their unique strengths and respective mandates, together the agencies can achieve more and help transform agricultural communities. In Guatemala, the three agencies are supporting the Government through a joint initiative to build the resilience of communities and food systems in the Dry Corridor, where poverty, malnutrition and drought risks are high, and basic services scarce. In addition to promoting early warning systems and helping families recover quickly from disasters, the agencies are engaging in longer-term risk prevention and mitigation activities, from rehabilitating infrastructure, diversifying food production and strengthening farmer organizations, to promoting community-based savings and loans, public-private partnerships and inter-sectoral policy dialogue on resilience.

Leveraging FAO's expertise

Evidence-based, accountable programming

Assessments

The effectiveness of preparedness and response to emergencies is determined by the timing, quality and accuracy of situation and needs analysis. Working with national governments, UN partners and NGOs, FAO helps to coordinate, support and implement a wide range of pre- and post-crisis assessments to inform food security and livelihood response planning and policies. Examples include Crop and Food Security Assessment Missions, seed security assessments and rapid damage and needs assessments. (See: www.fao.org/emergencies/how-we-work/prepare-and-respond/needs-assessment/en/)

Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC)

IPC is a set of standardized tools and procedures that allow governments and partners to work together to classify the severity and magnitude of acute and chronic food insecurity. Its main goal is to provide decision-makers with a rigorous, evidence-based analysis of food insecurity to inform response planning and programming. Since 2007, FAO has been supporting and steering a multi-partner approach and standards for food security analysis through the IPC, which has been critical in guiding national and international response to major crises, such as those in the Central African Republic and South Sudan.

(See: www.ipcinfo.org)

Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA)

In a food-insecure household with low resilience, even small changes can be devastating. Since 2008, FAO has been at the forefront of efforts to measure households' resilience to food insecurity, particularly in the face of natural and human-induced shocks. Working with partners, FAO pioneered the development of RIMA, which is now used in more than ten countries in the Near East and sub-Saharan Africa. (See: www.fao.org/resilience/tools/RIMA)

Accountability to Affected Populations

FAO is accountable to the women, men, boys and girls whose lives it aims to improve, and places this responsibility at the core of its humanitarian work. For FAO, this means affected people are at the centre of humanitarian action and decision-making. By being more accountable to affected populations – increasing their participation and feedback in programme identification, design, delivery and lesson learning – FAO achieves programmes of higher quality, with greater and more sustainable impact. (See: www.fao.org/emergencies/fao-in-action/accountability-to-affected-populations/en/)

Promoting lasting solutions

FAO leverages technical expertise from across the Organization, incorporating best practices within humanitarian action in order to build the resilience of agriculture-based livelihoods before, during and after disasters hit.

fuel-efficient stoves • conservation agriculture • weather index insurance • water and soil conservation safety at sea • rooftop and backyard gardens • improved boat building • rangeland rehabilitation • *caisses de résilience* • seed multiplication • livestock vaccination, destocking and restocking

Cash transfer programmes

Cash transfers help to build more resilient livelihoods by enabling vulnerable farmers to invest in productive assets, while strengthening local economies by increasing demand for goods and services. Employing a mix of cash-for-work, voucher schemes, input trade fairs and conditional cash transfers, FAO uses cash and vouchers in a wide range of contexts. Since 2001, FAO has been using cash transfer programmes in 37 countries as a means to provide relief to farmers during humanitarian crises, while helping them to protect their livelihoods from future shocks, overcome cash shortages and improve their food security. (See: www.fao.org/emergencies/fao-in-action/cash-and-vouchers/en/)

Early warning – early action

El Niño

The current El Niño event is one of the strongest on record. FAO is moving forward with preparedness and response plans, with 20 countries – in Africa, the South Pacific, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean – being specifically targeted as high priority. A further 21 countries are being monitored closely.

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In Ethiopia, the failure of two consecutive rainy seasons and the effects of El Niño have led to one of the worst droughts in the country's history, and have severely increased food insecurity; as of December 2015, 10.2 million people are food insecure – this number may reach 15 million by March 2016. Under its response plan, FAO will assist affected pastoralist, agropastoralist and farming communities through activities such as seed and irrigation kit provision, backyard vegetable production, feed and fodder support, among others. To build the resilience of agricultural livelihoods, FAO plans to implement emergency response activities, as well as activities with longer-term impacts for sustainable recovery. In addition to conducting cash-for-work activities to improve vital infrastructure, the programme will restock families with productive animals, support seed production and adopt the *caisses de résilience* approach.

El Niño is a climate phenomenon caused by the warming of sea surface temperatures in the tropical Pacific and occurs roughly every three to seven years, lasting from six to 24 months. While the main threat to food production is reduced rainfall and drought, in some regions El Niño can also cause heavy rains and flooding.

Early warning – early action is a new FAO initiative developed with the understanding that by acting before a crisis escalates into an emergency, disaster losses and emergency response costs can be drastically reduced. Early action also strengthens the coping capacities of at-risk populations – a key priority within FAO's Strategic Objective 5 to “increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises”.

The effects of El Niño are now being felt in many countries. For instance, up to 80 percent of crops have been lost in the Dry Corridor of Central America, a drought-prone region shared by Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and El Salvador. In Papua New Guinea, 2.4 million people – one-third of the country's total population – are affected by drought and frost. In Somalia, it is estimated that 900 000 people could be affected by the impact of El Niño through the combined occurrence of drought in the north and floods in south-central Somalia. As El Niño continues, the numbers of people affected will continue to rise.

El Niño has several impacts on the food and agriculture sector, including crop failure, livestock deaths, animal disease outbreaks (including zoonoses), plant pests, food-borne diseases and forest fires. In previous E Niño events, people whose livelihoods depend on fisheries have also been heavily affected in certain areas. In 2016, it will be critical to enhance the resilience of agriculture-based households and communities facing the impacts of El Niño.

Global Food Security Cluster

Food security is the largest sector of the global humanitarian appeal and accounts for some 35 percent of all humanitarian needs

Co-led by FAO and WFP, the global Food Security Cluster and country-level clusters ensure that appropriate actions are implemented to improve the humanitarian response model and that the very broad and diverse range of actors involved in food security provide coherent assistance to affected populations.

In 2015, the global Food Security Cluster supported the response to five system-wide Level 3 emergencies in the Central African Republic, Iraq, South Sudan, Syria and Yemen. It also supported the Ebola response in West Africa, as well as sudden onset emergencies in the Pacific Islands and Nepal. In addition, the Cluster continued supporting protracted and chronic humanitarian crises in Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Myanmar, the Sahel Region, Somalia, the West Bank and Gaza Strip, among others.

In close collaboration with the cluster lead agencies and food security partners, the global Food Security Cluster is providing support to El Niño-affected countries through continual monitoring of information and dissemination of data to stakeholders so that country level coordination mechanisms are well equipped to implement preparedness actions and responses.

During the course of 2015, the global Food Security Cluster conducted surge missions and facilitated the deployment of staff to ensure there were no gaps in country cluster operations and has been able to increase readiness for system-wide Level 3 and other sudden onset emergencies.

The global Food Security Cluster Strategic Plan – valued at USD 3.6 million per year – is 66 percent funded through FAO and WFP, with support from global partners.



global Food Security Cluster requires
USD 1.2 million



to support
36 countries

Remaining ready to meet evolving humanitarian needs:



Strengthen and develop national clusters' capacity

Cluster coordination ensures international responses to emergencies are clearly led and accountable, aiming to make the international humanitarian community a better partner for the affected people.



Harmonize and globalize information management systems

Quality information reaching humanitarian actors results in better coordination and better decision-making. It improves response to beneficiaries as well as accountability to donors.



Improve operational and surge support to national clusters

The global Food Security Cluster draws on its Support Team's capacity, the global Food Security Cluster roster, cluster lead agencies as well as global and stand-by partners to deploy the right people at the right time.



Scale-up advocacy, communication and resource mobilization

While the benefits of coordination are recognized, the global Food Security Cluster needs to advocate to a wider audience – from traditional and non-traditional donors to the private sector and the general public.



Deepen and diversify global partnerships and operational collaborations

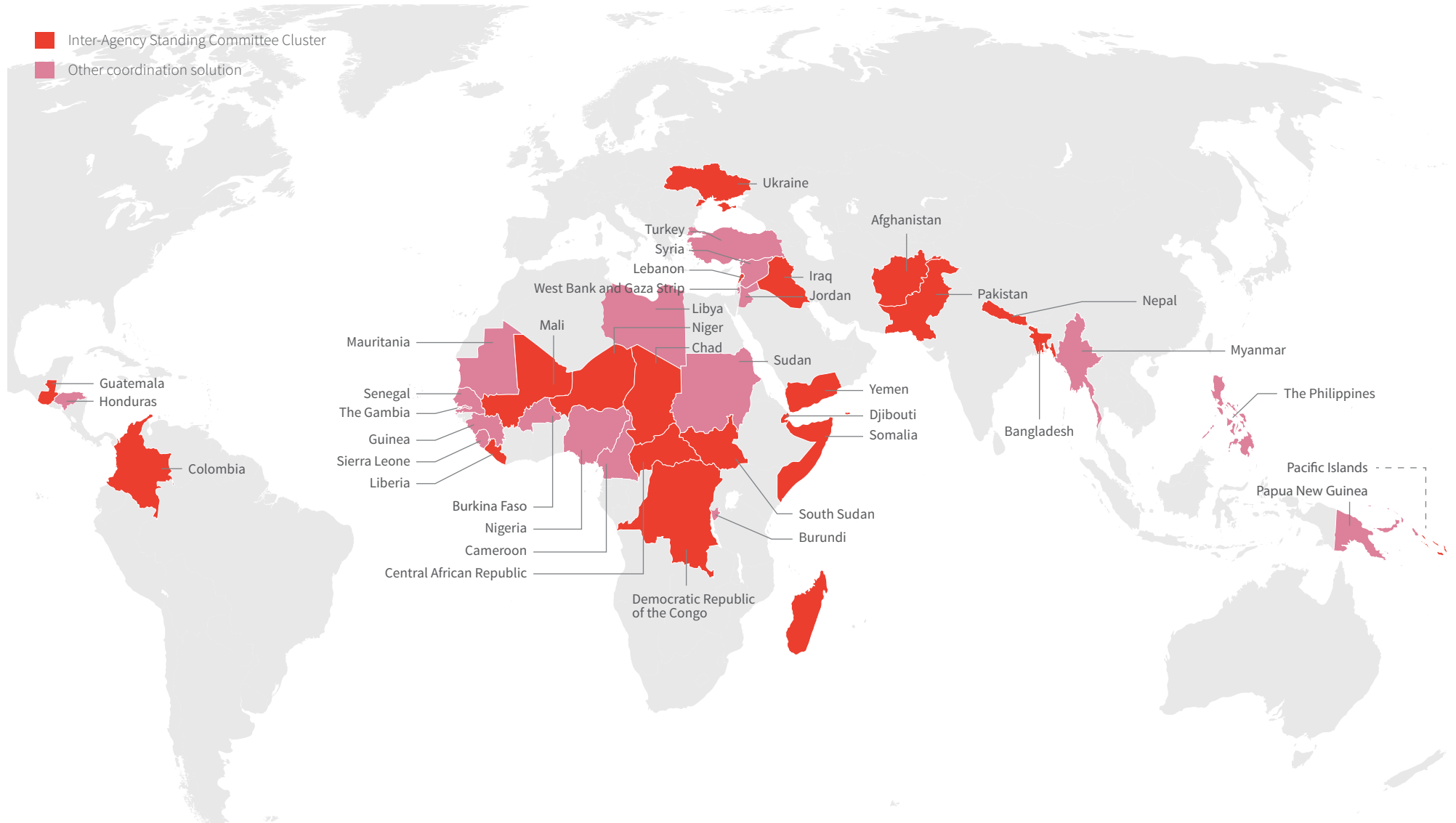
The global Food Security Cluster looks at opportunities and modalities to strengthen country-level and global partnerships.



Systematize learning and knowledge management processes

The global Food Security Cluster captures, analyses and documents best practices in food security-related interventions with the objective of exchanging experiences and promoting new and innovative options.

Clusters and coordination solutions



Source: Global Food Security Cluster, December 2015

Making a difference in 2015

+ 436 000
LIVELIHOOD KITS
(CROP, FISH,
VEGETABLE)
DISTRIBUTED IN
SOUTH SUDAN



29 WELLS REHABILITATED, IMPROVING WATER
ACCESS FOR **11 600** AGROPASTORALISTS
AND **4 000** REFUGEES IN **DJIBOUTI**



TRAINED **15 620 SOUTH SUDANESE REFUGEES**
IN **THE SUDAN** ON FUEL-EFFICIENT STOVE
PRODUCTION AND USE



24 140 HECTARES PLANTED
WITH CEREALS IN **SYRIA**,
PRODUCING ENOUGH
TO FEED **144 840**
PEOPLE FOR 1 YEAR



PROVIDED
+5 000 FAMILIES
IN **UKRAINE**
WITH
ANIMAL FEED



8.5 MILLION
ANIMALS TREATED
AGAINST
PARASITES
IN **SYRIA**



5 MILLION HEADS
OF LIVESTOCK
VACCINATED/TREATED
IN **SOUTH SUDAN**



ESTABLISHED
300 MICRO-
GARDENING UNITS
IN REFUGEE CAMPS
FOR **1 800** PEOPLE
IN **DJIBOUTI**



PLANTED
ENOUGH
CEREALS AND
VEGETABLES
IN **YEMEN**
TO FEED
35 000 PEOPLE
FOR 1 YEAR



REDUCED FISHERIES
LOSSES BY 80% THROUGH
THE DISTRIBUTION OF POST-
HARVEST INPUTS IN **THE**
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
OF THE CONGO



+USD 4.7 MILLION
PROVIDED
THROUGH
CASH-FOR-WORK
TO RESTORE
PRODUCTIVE
INFRASTRUCTURE
IN **SOMALIA**



2.1 MILLION
HEADS OF
LIVESTOCK
VACCINATED IN
THE CENTRAL
AFRICAN
REPUBLIC



40 000 HENS
PROVIDED TO
1 500 FAMILIES
IN **LEBANON**
THROUGH
FARMER FIELD
SCHOOLS



VACCINATED
+174 000 SHEEP
AND **25 500 GOATS**
BELONGING TO
1 080 FAMILIES IN
AFGHANISTAN



+113 000 HECTARES
PLANTED WITH CEREALS
AND PULSES IN **THE SAHEL**



400 000 SHEEP
AND GOATS VACCINATED
IN **YEMEN**



REHABILITATED **360 KM** OF
IRRIGATION CANALS IN **SOMALIA**
PROVIDING WATER FOR
10 815 FARMERS



DISTRIBUTED
23 470 GOATS
IN **THE SAHEL**



+23 000
ANIMALS
PROVIDED WITH
SHELTER IN
THE WEST BANK



PROVIDED **2 000 FAMILIES**
WITH FODDER TO FEED
8 000 SHEEP/GOATS
THROUGHOUT THE
WINTER IN
AFGHANISTAN



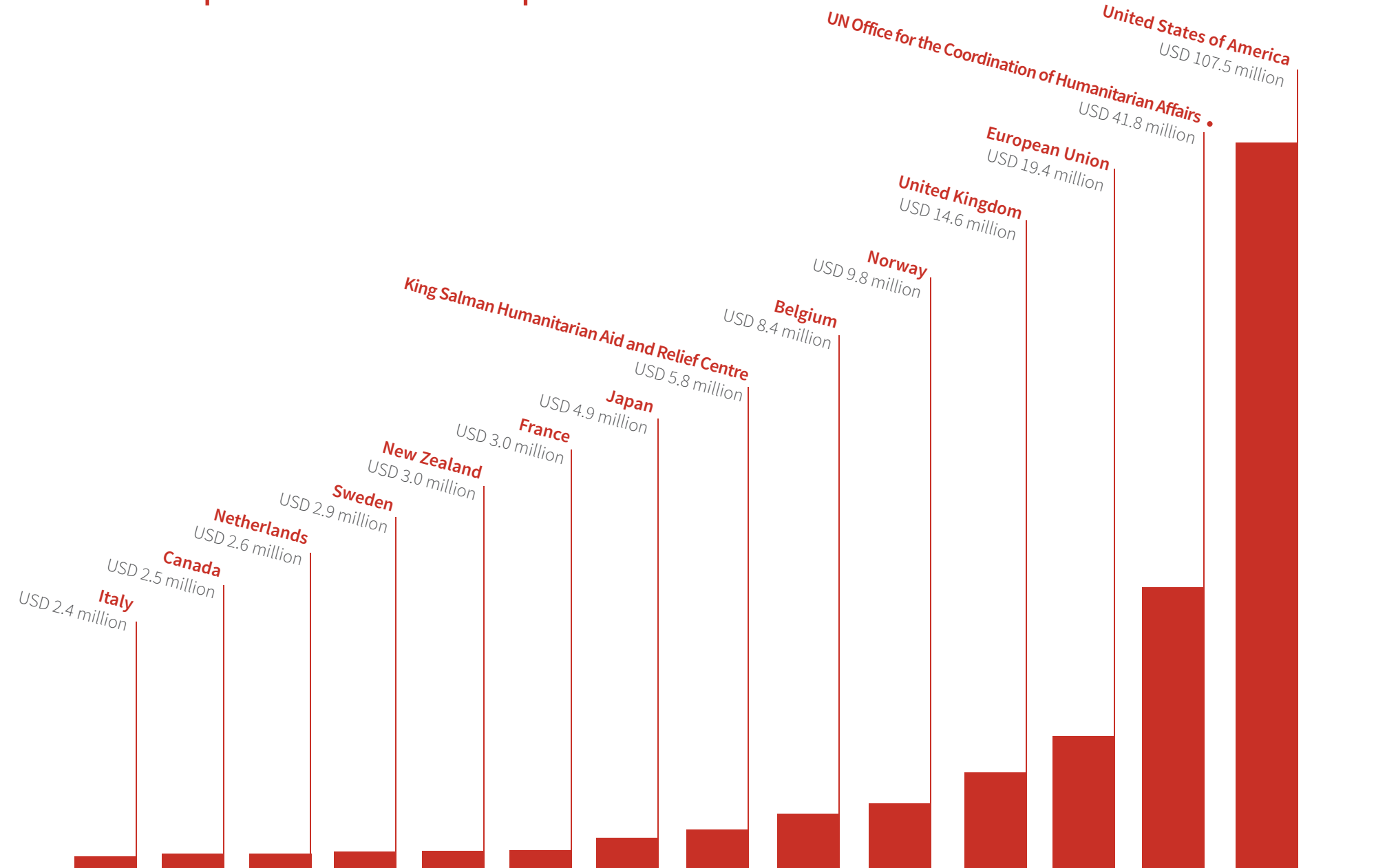
PLANTED
96 200 SAPLINGS AND
40 000 PLANTS
TO RESTORE
MANGROVES IN
MYANMAR



+USD 1.3 MILLION
GENERATED FROM SURPLUS
SALES OF CROPS AND VEGETABLES
BENEFITING **+84 600 FAMILIES**
IN **THE SUDAN**



FAO top resource partners in 2015 (emergencies)

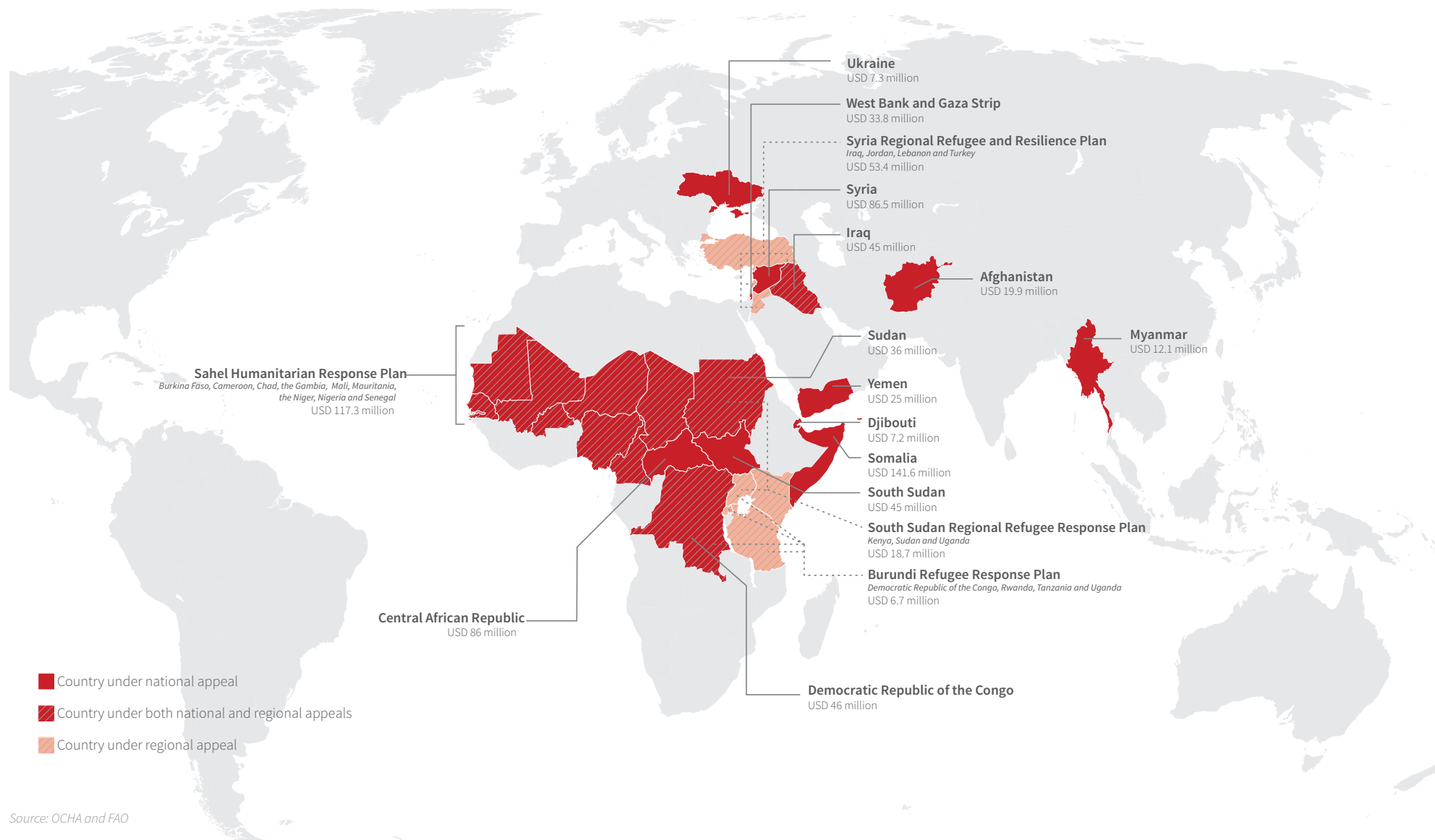


• Includes contributions from the following funding sources: Central Emergency Response Fund, Common Humanitarian Fund for Central African Republic, Common Fund for Humanitarian Action in Sudan and Common Humanitarian Fund for Somalia

FAO in the 2016 humanitarian appeals

FAO funding requirements

USD 787 million required to assist more than 21 million people



Afghanistan

2.5 million severely food insecure

With violence in Afghanistan spreading to areas once relatively untouched by the conflict, the threat of poverty, displacement and food insecurity is increasing. Afghanistan is also highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, and is prone to a range of natural disasters – avalanches, droughts, floods and landslides – which destroy homes, crops and agricultural land, and impact access to markets. The combination of protracted conflict and high vulnerability to environmental shocks has pushed acute malnutrition to emergency levels in half of the country's provinces, and has left nearly 2.5 million people severely food insecure.

More than three-quarters of Afghans live in rural areas and many rely heavily on agriculture, livestock and daily wage labour for their livelihood. Limited capacity to cope with shocks, however, leads families to deplete their assets or reduce their food consumption. Rebuilding livelihoods while protecting them against further shocks will be critical to ensuring that conflict- and disaster-affected families have access to sufficient nutritious food.

DID YOU KNOW?

- In the first seven months of 2015, 170 000 people were displaced by conflict, a 70% increase compared with the same period last year.
- Four out of five internally displaced people require food assistance.
- Ongoing violence in Kunduz – the country's breadbasket – has halted the harvest as farmers flee the fighting, causing food shortages that have driven up prices.
- The proportion of people having exhausted their coping capacity – now 20% of the population – has doubled since 2014.
- Nearly 2.8 million people need treatment against acute malnutrition, including 1 million children.



FAO requires
USD 19.9 million



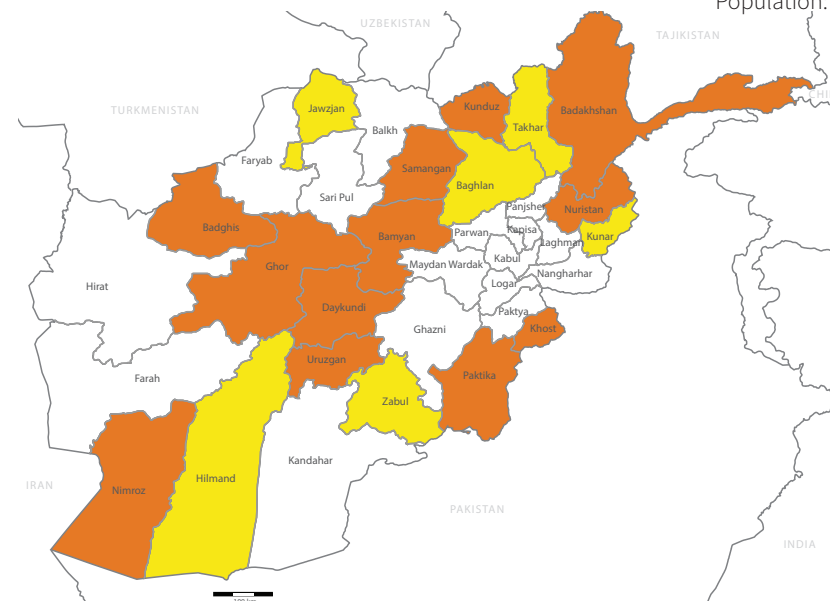
to assist
594 164 people



- **By January, USD 3.6 million** needed to plant spring crops • provide dewormers and animal feed for ongoing winter season
- **By March, USD 3.8 million** needed to plant summer pulses and maize
- **By June, USD 12.6 million** needed to plant winter wheat • provide dewormers and animal feed for the 2016/17 winter season

PROJECTED ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY (November 2015 – March 2016)

Population: 28.1 million



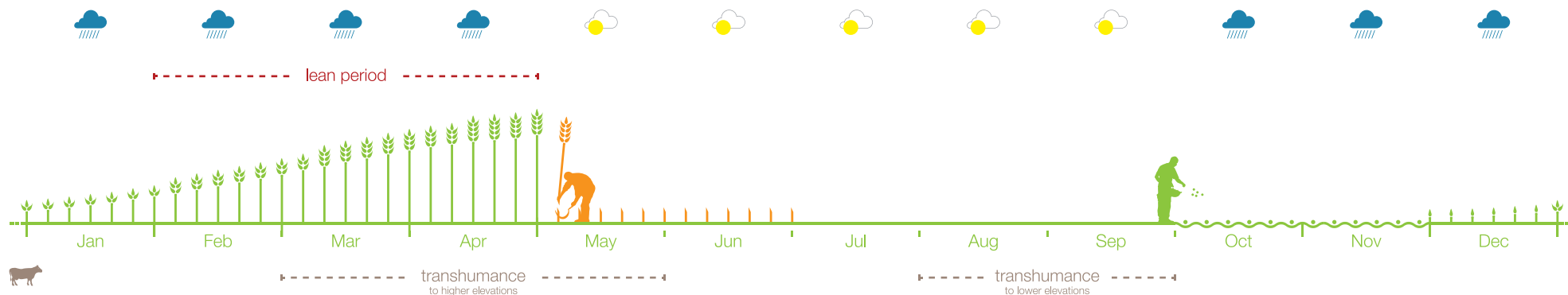
IPC phase classification

- Famine
- Emergency
- Crisis
- Stressed
- Minimal
- Not analysed
- Insufficient data

! Area would likely be at least 1 phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance

- Displaced population in camps (Colour depicts phase classification)
- △ Urban poor (Colour depicts phase classification)

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR – winter grains, barley and wheat



©FAO



Poor access to improved seed varieties has been a persistent obstacle to agricultural development in Afghanistan. FAO provides quality, certified seeds and fertilizer to families in food deficit areas to help boost production and enhance self-sufficiency. With better seeds, farmers are able to obtain better yields compared with their local varieties – meaning more food for their families, and bigger earnings. The seeds are sourced from local seed enterprises through the seed production programme set up by FAO and the Afghan Government. In addition, technical trainings on topics such as land preparation, seeding rates, fertilizer application and water management provide farmers with the skills they need to sustain the projects' positive impact on their food security and livelihoods.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster to:

- reduce vulnerability and prevent malnutrition among very severely food insecure Afghans
- save the livelihoods of people affected by natural disasters and conflict

FAO seeks funding to:

- 
Increase crop production and performance
 improved wheat, vegetable and fodder seeds • fertilizers • hand tools • direct input distribution, fairs or vouchers • training on improved agricultural practices
- 
Support livestock production and health
 vaccination and veterinary services • animal feed • restocking
- 
Rehabilitate agricultural land and infrastructure
 irrigation repair • canal cleaning • emergency livestock shelters
- 
Prepare and partner
 cluster coordination • contingency planning • seasonal food security and agriculture assessment • disaster risk reduction programming • community engagement • Integrated Food Security Phase Classification • joint programming with Nutrition and Health Clusters

Burundi Regional

Regional Refugee Response Plan

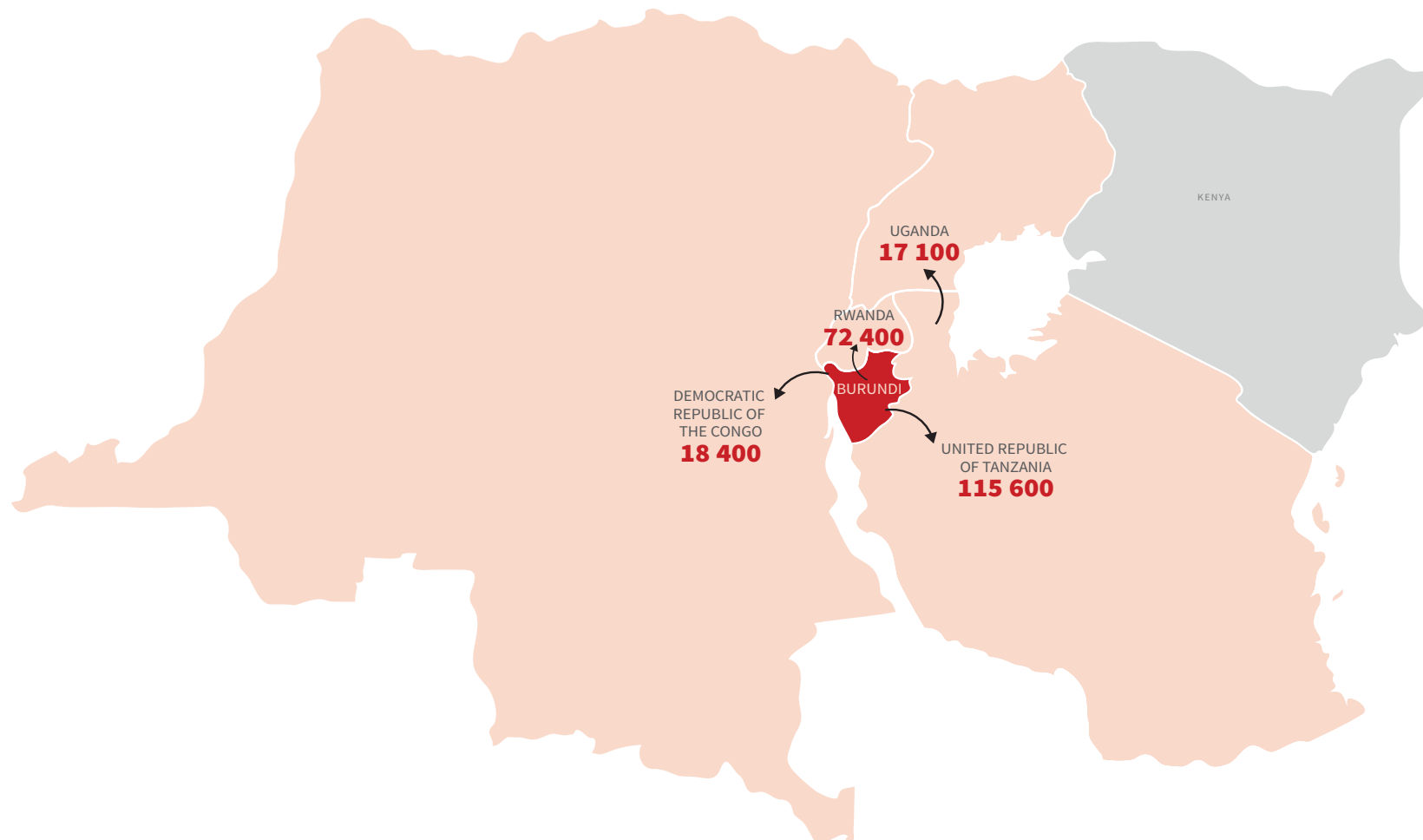


FAO requires
USD 6.7 million



to assist host communities and refugees
in the Democratic Republic of the Congo,
Rwanda, Tanzania and Uganda

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND REFUGEE NUMBERS (8 December 2015)



Sources: UNCHR, UNCS, 8 December 2015

Over 220 000 refugees have fled Burundi to neighbouring countries since civil unrest broke out in April 2015. The situation is expected to deteriorate further with an increasingly volatile security environment that is disrupting livelihoods and forcing more people from their homes.

Most refugees have fled to the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda, Tanzania, and as far away as Uganda and Zambia. With few services available in the already overstretched refugee camps and host communities, many refugees are suffering from food insecurity and chronic malnutrition. In 2016, it will be essential to provide support for the establishment of livelihood opportunities, including small-scale vegetable and crop production, as well as protecting livestock residing in camps and surrounding communities. By targeting local and displaced families, these activities will allow refugees to generate income to cover urgent household needs, while additionally benefiting the host communities.

DID YOU KNOW?

- 700 000 Burundians are severely food insecure, including 100 000 in need of immediate food assistance.
- In Tanzania, 250 refugees are arriving from Burundi every day.
- More than half the refugees arriving in the Democratic Republic of the Congo are children.
- In Uganda, three-quarters of refugees are women and children.
- Over 500 000 people could be affected if the situation continues to deteriorate, including a further 100 000 displaced to neighbouring countries.
- More than 80 000 people are now internally displaced in Burundi.

FAO is working with partners in the region to:

- provide livelihood opportunities for vulnerable refugee and host community households
- strengthen the resilience of refugee and host communities

FAO seeks funding for:

Democratic Republic of the Congo: USD 565 600

agricultural inputs • training on agricultural techniques and good nutritional practices • income-generating activities for women

Rwanda: USD 960 000

agricultural inputs • animal health and vaccination • kitchen gardens in refugee camps

Tanzania: USD 2.5 million

agricultural and fish farming inputs • kitchen gardens in refugee camps • income-generating activities for women • junior farmer field and life skills training • food security and needs assessment

Uganda: USD 2.7 million

agricultural and poultry production inputs • energy-saving stoves • tree seedlings • skills development training

Central African Republic

Humanitarian Response Plan

1.3 million severely food insecure

The scale of the crisis in the Central African Republic is unprecedented, with nearly half of the population – 2.3 million people – in need of humanitarian assistance. Insecurity and outbreaks of violence are still seriously affecting the agriculture sector – the backbone of the country’s economy. As 75 percent of the population relies on agricultural activities as their main source of food and income, farmers’ vulnerability continues to rise and their livelihoods are still at risk. Despite the support provided for the 2014 and 2015 main agricultural campaigns – which helped to reduce dependence on humanitarian assistance and stabilize incomes – 1.3 million people continue to be severely food insecure.

A quarter of the population remains displaced, both internally and in neighbouring countries, increasing pressure on host communities and their already limited resources. After a period of relative calm, the recent wave of violence has generated additional humanitarian needs. Given the upcoming elections, the situation is expected to further deteriorate. In 2016, protecting and restoring livelihoods through the provision of productive assets and the development of food security and market data collection is crucial to ensure the availability of and access to food.



FAO requires
USD 86 million

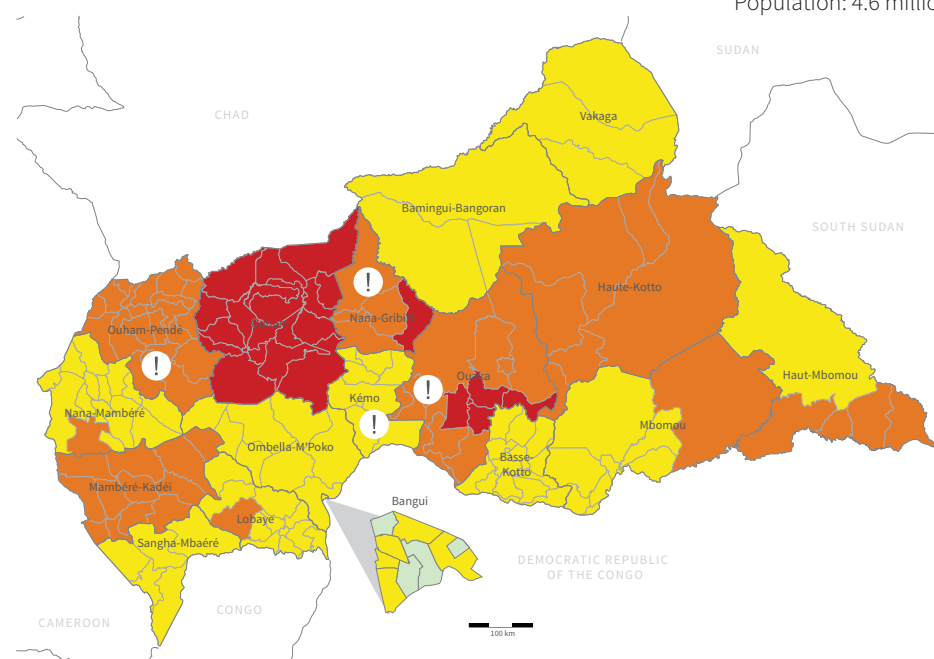


to assist
1.55 million people

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

(April 2015)

Population: 4.6 million



DID YOU KNOW?

- 31 kg of crop seeds and three hoes can allow one family to access food for nine months.
- 41 percent of children under five are chronically malnourished.
- A quarter of the population is displaced.
- The Central African Republic ranks 178 on the Global Adaptation Index, which rates 180 countries according to vulnerability and ability to cope with climate change.

IPC phase classification

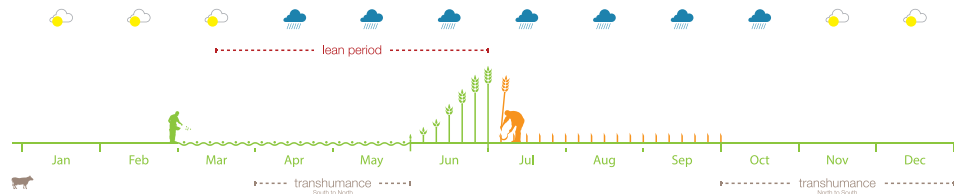
Famine	Minimal
Emergency	Not analysed
Crisis	Insufficient data
Stressed	

- ! Area would likely be at least 1 phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance
- Displaced population in camps (Colour depicts phase classification)
- △ Urban poor (Colour depicts phase classification)

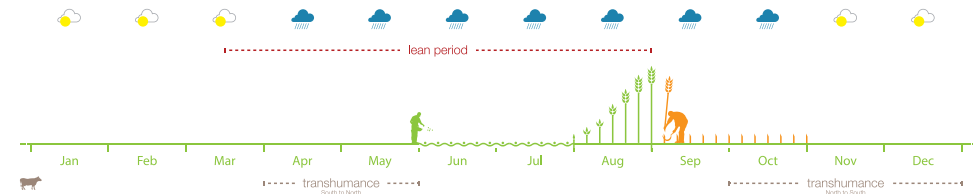
Source: Central African Republic IPC Technical Working Group, April 2015

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR (cassava is grown year round)

Maize (south)



Sorghum (north)



©FAO/L.P. Bangazoni



Through its Youth Programme, FAO contracted local youth associations through the cash-for-work approach to clean water channels in Bangui prior to the rainy season. A total of 2 400 youths from selected communities helped to increase water flow by digging 2 652 m of ditches, installing 55 087 m of gutters and removing 1 260 m³ of waste. The work also contributed to backyard gardening activities. Mud removed from the channels was cleaned of waste, hard dirt and plastic, and used as compost – a valuable fertilizing material for vegetable production. Furthermore, 41 500 m of water infrastructure was built in three districts of Bangui, and training sessions were conducted on solid biodegradable composting techniques, benefiting 104 young gardeners who also received biodegradable waste processing machines. FAO's cash-for-work activities have helped reduce vulnerability to flooding and food insecurity, and enhanced the availability of gainful employment – a critical factor in reducing temptation among youths to join militia groups.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- provide life-saving assistance and immediate livelihoods options
- restore access and availability of quality food by protecting livelihoods
- strengthen local capacities to increase community resilience

FAO seeks funding to:



Restore livelihoods and build local resilience

caisses de résilience activities • good agricultural practices • community savings and loan mechanisms • cash-for-work • income-generating activities



Ensure access to agricultural inputs and productive inputs

seeds and tools • vouchers • seed stocks • training • seed multiplier groups • short-cycle production (market gardening)



Support livestock production

vaccination of transhumant herds • income-generating activities • fish farming • livestock and small fish farming processing machines



Boost local and national food security capacities

food security monitoring and analysis • strengthen information on markets and production factors • cluster coordination • joint programming with the Nutrition, Protection and Water Sanitation and Hygiene clusters

Democratic Republic of the Congo

4.5 million severely food insecure

As a result of ongoing violence, epidemic outbreaks and repeated exposure to shocks, such as climatic and natural hazards, plant and animal diseases and fires, 7 million Congolese – close to 10 percent of the population – are in need of humanitarian assistance. Limited access to adequate quality food, coupled with the above-mentioned factors, contributes to high rates of malnutrition. Persistent insecurity, particularly in the eastern part of the country, has internally displaced over 1.7 million people. This situation is exacerbated by instability within the region, which has increased the number of incoming refugees, aggravating the already high levels of vulnerability in the country.

Despite abundant natural resources and their enormous potential, agricultural production is declining. Due to insecurity, farmers were uprooted from their homes, causing them to miss vital planting seasons, and the inability to afford seeds and small tools has prevented them from resuming food production. Furthermore, recent landslides and floods have threatened the livelihoods of Congolese, raising serious food security concerns. In 2016, it is critical to protect livelihoods and increase household food production to rebuild the resilience of Congolese.

DID YOU KNOW?

- One in ten people in rural areas do not have enough food to meet their basic requirements.
- 63% of the population lives under the poverty line with USD 220 per year.
- The Democratic Republic of the Congo ranks 176 on the Global Adaptation Index, which rates 180 countries according to vulnerability and ability to cope with climate change.
- With an average of USD 1 per person per day, food security actors are able to guarantee access to healthy food and sustainable livelihoods for vulnerable households.



FAO requires
USD 46 million



to assist
1.85 million people

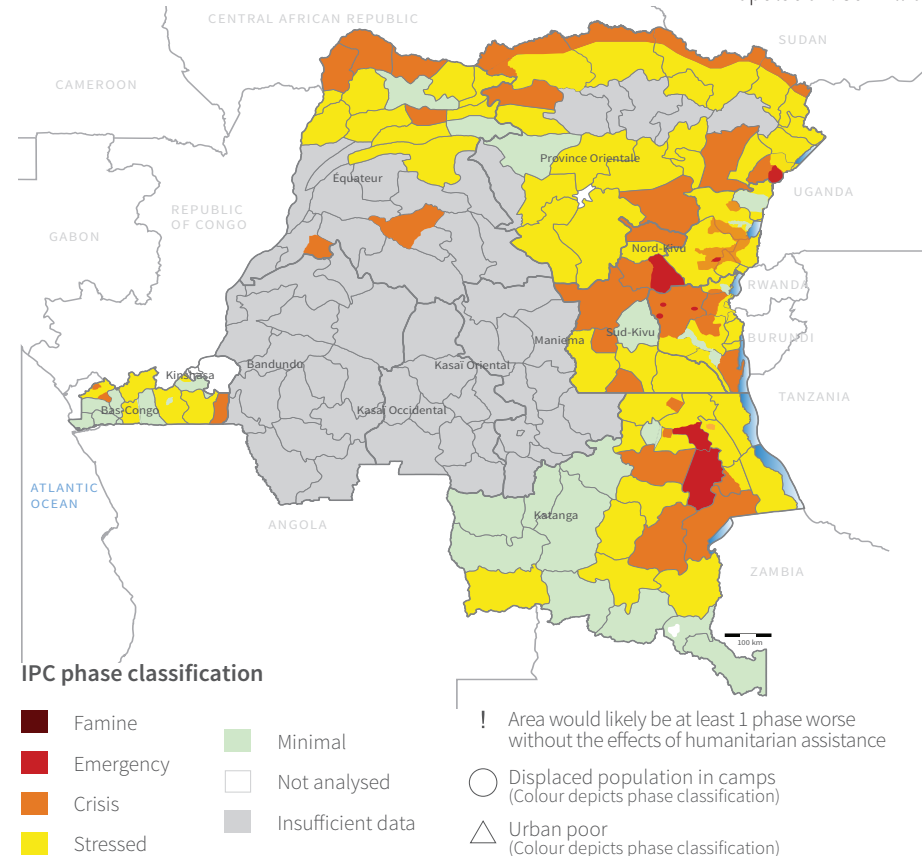


By January, funding needed to procure maize seed for the north
By June, funding needed to procure maize seed for the south

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

(September 2015 – March 2016)

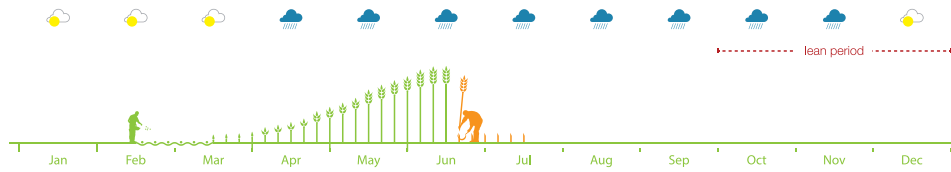
Population: 80 million



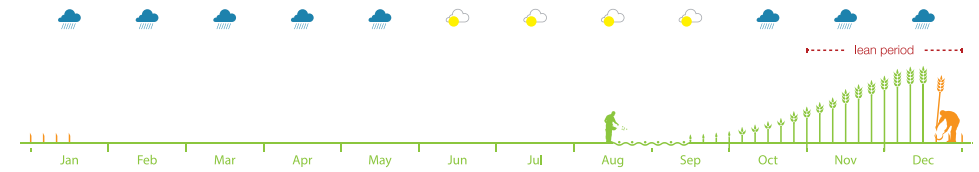
Source: Democratic Republic of the Congo IPC Technical Working Group, October 2015

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR (cassava is grown year round)

Maize (north)



Maize (south)



©FAO/A. Farhay








For the first time, in 2015 FAO carried out activities in the Lomela territory (Kasai Oriental), an extremely isolated area where the need for agricultural inputs was identified to restore production and increase food security. Thanks to seed fairs organized by FAO, Ms Otakongo Shimba – married, mother of six and one of the beneficiary families – was able to access seeds locally produced by seed multipliers in a timely manner. She received vegetable seeds and 10 kg of cowpea and 10 kg of rice seeds, which was sufficient to cultivate 0.5 hectares of land. The production obtained enabled her to generate income, allowing her to cover costs such as her children’s school fees and medical expenses, as well as put aside a good amount of seeds for the following planting season. Overall, this has contributed to reduce malnutrition rates and increase families’ agricultural production.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- ensure the food security of crisis-affected people
- reduce extreme food deficits of people in emergency situation
- ensure effective coordination for timely interventions in line with the Food Security Cluster guidelines

FAO seeks funding to:

- 
Support emergency food production
 agriculture, fisheries and livestock inputs • seed fairs and cash and vouchers • farmer field schools
- 
Reinforce household resilience
 market gardening • nutrition training • post-harvest (preservation and processing techniques, silos, etc.) • agricultural infrastructure rehabilitation
- 
Support sustainable socio-economic reintegration of demobilized ex-combatants and marginalized groups
 income-generating activities • cash-for-work
- 
Prepare and partner
 cluster coordination • Integrated Food Security Phase Classification analysis • joint programming with the Nutrition, Non-food Items and Protection Clusters • support a national early warning and monitoring system for agriculture, food security and nutrition
- 
Increase plant pest and animal disease control

Djibouti

Humanitarian Response Plan

110 000 food insecure

Consecutive years of drought have depleted food and water resources in Djibouti, severely affecting the ability of rural households to sustain their livelihoods. Malnutrition rates are consistently above emergency thresholds and food insecurity is widespread, affecting nearly 60 percent of the rural population. The country also hosts upwards of 22 000 Somali refugees – many of whom for the past two decades – and new refugees from Yemen have placed additional pressure on already limited natural resources and food supplies.

With low annual rainfall, Djibouti is one of the most arid countries in the world with no permanent source of surface water. Continuous drought has caused extensive depletion of pasture, crops and water resources, resulting in the loss of income for herders and rural households. El Niño-induced rains are likely to improve the situation for coastal areas – however, others are likely to face drought conditions, increasing the vulnerability of poor agricultural households. In 2016, the priority needs for vulnerable communities is to support and sustain agricultural production capacity, enhance resilience and improve families' ability to maintain their assets through risk mitigation measures.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Nearly 60% of the rural population is food insecure.
- In 2016, it is estimated that almost 300 000 will require humanitarian assistance.
- 1 of 6 children is suffering from global acute malnutrition and 1 of 4 children are stunted.
- Djibouti hosts more than 28 800 refugees and asylum seekers (projected to increase to 36 300 by the end of 2016).
- Over 90% of the country's food needs is imported.



FAO requires
USD 7.2 million



to assist
93 950 people

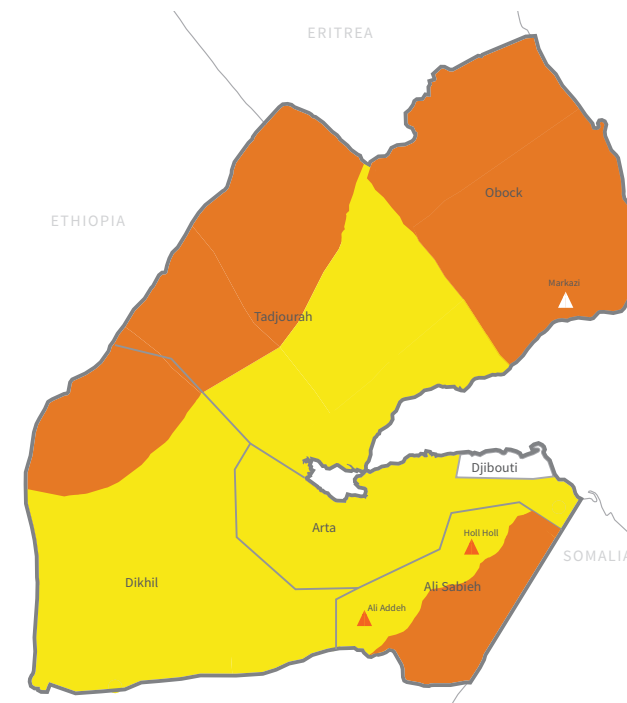


By July, funding needed to implement life-saving activities for drought-affected communities

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

(October 2015)

Population: 965 598



IPC phase classification

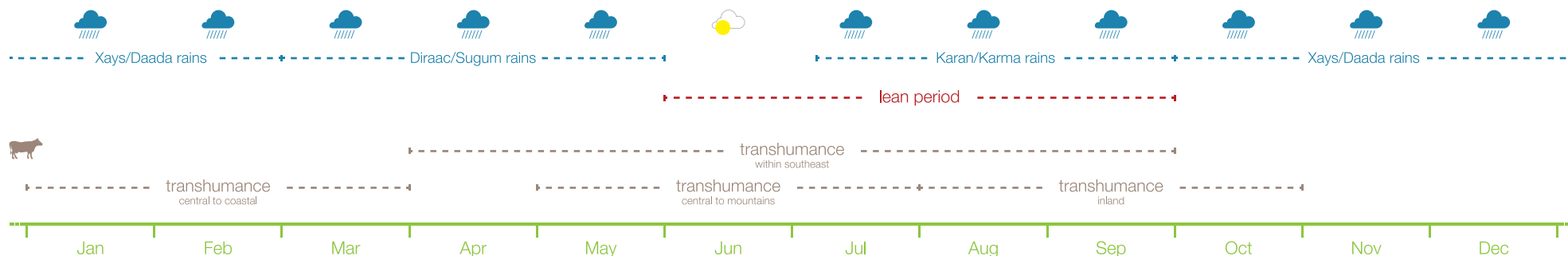
Famine	Minimal
Emergency	Not analysed
Crisis	Insufficient data
Stressed	

! Area would likely be at least 1 phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance

Displaced population in camps (Colour depicts phase classification)

Refugee camps (Colour depicts phase classification)

PASTORAL CALENDAR



©FAO/S. Ahmed







Prevailing and persistent drought has severely impacted food security and livelihoods throughout Djibouti. In response, FAO has implemented water-focused activities to assist agropastoral communities, including the building and strengthening of wells and underground cisterns for rainwater harvesting, as well as the establishment of water reservoirs in rural areas throughout the country. In the village of Asagueila, previously disadvantaged by extremely difficult water access constraints, FAO constructed an 11 km water adduction system, which pumps water uphill to the community for household and livestock use. In addition, the system has opened up new agricultural opportunities through the development of irrigation facilities.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster to:

- strengthen the resilience of vulnerable rural and urban communities to respond to droughts and reinforce their food production capacity
- strengthen the animal production capacities of vulnerable populations in rural and urban areas by improving their resilience and strengthening their capacity to preserve their herds using risk minimizing measures
- save lives of refugees by providing them with food assistance and livelihoods support

FAO seeks funding to:

- 
Assist drought-affected smallholder farmers
 shallow well rehabilitation • cement reservoir construction • drip irrigation systems • training • solar powered pumps • family-run nurseries • producers' associations
- 
Enhance the resilience of vulnerable refugees and host communities through increased livestock production and marketing
 livestock restocking • animal production (milk and meat) • animal husbandry • livestock kits • vaccination • technical assistance
- 
Increase access to water in drought-affected areas
 agropastoral well construction • underground rainwater harvesting cisterns • water management committee support
- 
Assist and secure the livelihood of vulnerable fishers including refugees
 fisheries inputs • training • fish conservation facilities

2.4 million food insecure

The Iraq crisis has become one of the fastest growing and complex crises in the world, and is having a devastating impact on food security. Access to the Government's Public Distribution System – a social assistance scheme of monthly food rations – remained low and irregular throughout 2015 with only 40 percent of internally displaced households able to access their allotted ration. These disruptions resulted in unstable food supplies and increased prices in conflict-affected areas, with a large part of the cereal belt now directly under the control of armed groups.

Ongoing insecurity, market barriers, price fluctuations and limited water supply have had a major impact on food production and agricultural livelihoods. An increasing number of people – particularly the internally displaced, returnees and host communities – are exercising extreme, irreversible coping strategies to meet their basic food needs. Prolonged internal displacement will increase competition over labour and exert greater pressure on local food production. The effects will be felt most acutely by those who are already vulnerable to food insecurity and poverty, particularly in rural areas. In 2016, it is critical to continue protecting livelihoods, increase household food production and create income opportunities among conflict-affected populations.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Between January 2014 and November 2015, over 3.2 million Iraqis fled their homes.
- 72% of internally displaced people surveyed in May/June 2015 noted food as their priority concern.
- Nearly a third of Iraq's wheat and barley is produced in Salahedin and Ninewa governorates – two areas at the centre of the current conflict.
- Uncontrolled cross-border trade in areas between Syria and Iraq has reportedly resulted in increased use of uncertified and low quality seeds.
- Female-headed households are more food insecure and have a poorer dietary intake than male-headed households. On average, women acquire only 769 kilocalories/person/day using their own resources. The remainder comes from host communities or humanitarian agencies.



FAO requires
USD 45 million



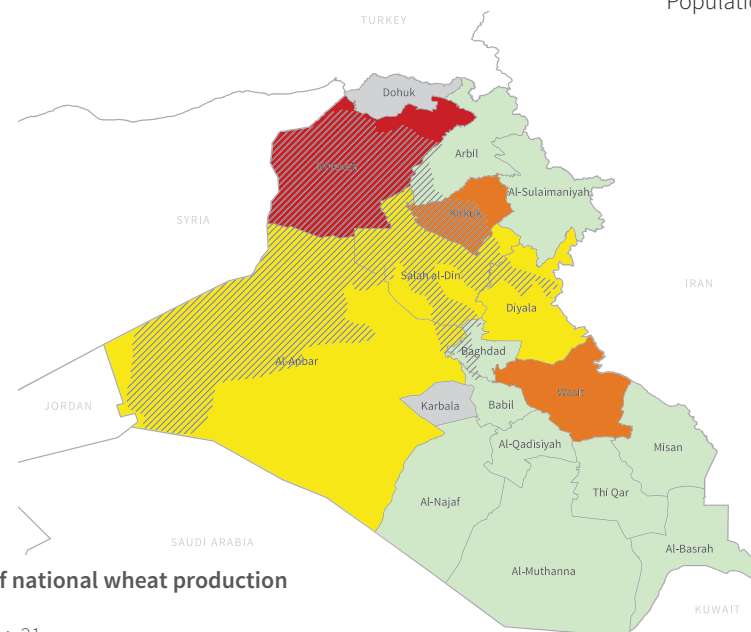
to assist
492 000 people



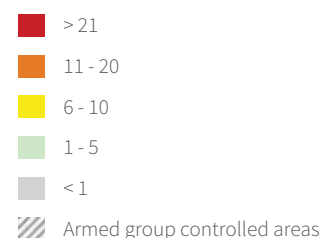
By February, funding needed for backyard food production • cash-for-work to rehabilitate damaged infrastructure
By August, funding needed to provide wheat seeds for October planting • procure vaccines to sustain livestock through winter

SHARE OF NATIONAL WHEAT PRODUCTION

Population: 36 million

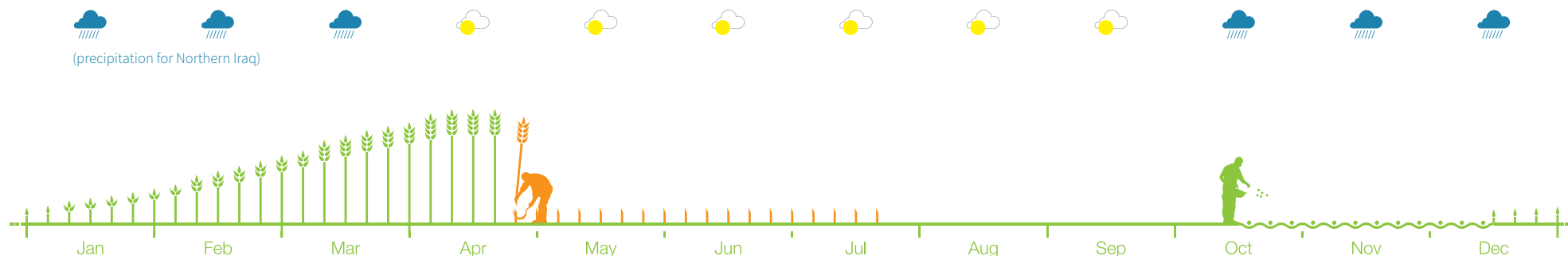


% of national wheat production



Sources: FAO Global Information and Early Warning System and UNOCHA.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR – barley and wheat



©/IOM



FAO has been vaccinating and feeding thousands of livestock on both sides of the Iraq-Syria border. Due to the ongoing conflicts, veterinary services in Syria collapsed in 2012 and those in Iraq are severely strained. As unvaccinated animals enter Iraq, they create a breeding ground for diseases such as *peste des petits ruminants* and foot-and-mouth disease. Moreover, fodder and water resources are scarce, threatening the lives of animals whose migratory grazing routes are blocked by violence. In addition to providing feed and vaccines, FAO also trained local veterinary services on the identification and surveillance of common diseases in Iraq; transboundary diseases and emergency preparedness; production and quality control of veterinary medicines and vaccines; epidemiology and virology; and avian influenza. By protecting livestock – a farmer’s most valuable asset – FAO’s assistance safeguards livelihoods, food security and nutrition as well as animal and human health.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- increase food availability by maintaining and diversifying urban and rural livelihoods, and developing income-generating activities
- ensure an effective, accountable and coordinated food security response

FAO seeks funding to:

- 
Resume food production
 cereal seeds • quick-impact backyard food production (vegetables and poultry) • agricultural machinery and equipment
- 
Protect livestock health and production
 animal feed • urgent disease surveillance, diagnosis and reporting • quarantine facilities • vaccination • veterinary supplies • training of field veterinarians • policy • awareness raising
- 
Increase employment for displaced and host communities
 cash-for-work to rehabilitate productive assets and community-level infrastructure
- 
Coordinate an effective, needs-based response
 food security information and analysis • cluster coordination • capacity building • market monitoring and surveillance • information management • food security and livelihoods assessment

Myanmar

Humanitarian Response Plan

841 200 food insecure

Myanmar is one of the most natural disaster-prone countries in Southeast Asia. Between 2002 and 2014, more than 13 million people were affected by natural disasters. Conflict also continues to undermine food security and disrupt agricultural activities. Around 240 000 people have been displaced for several years due to inter-communal violence in Rakhine, Kachin and northern Shan states.

Major floods and landslides in rural Myanmar between July and October 2015 had a devastating impact on agriculture, increasing the vulnerability of already food-insecure people. Significant losses of crops, seeds, livestock, tools and fertilizer were reported. Casual agricultural labour also dried up in many areas, leaving landless workers cut off from income. Although most of the 1.7 million people temporarily displaced by the disaster have returned home, they will face a higher risk of food insecurity and malnutrition into 2016. Affected farmers need support to resume agricultural production for the coming winter and monsoon seasons. In addition, increasing resilience and investing in disaster risk reduction will be crucial to help farmers cope better with future disasters and other threats to their food security.



FAO requires
USD 12.1 million



to assist
332 750 people

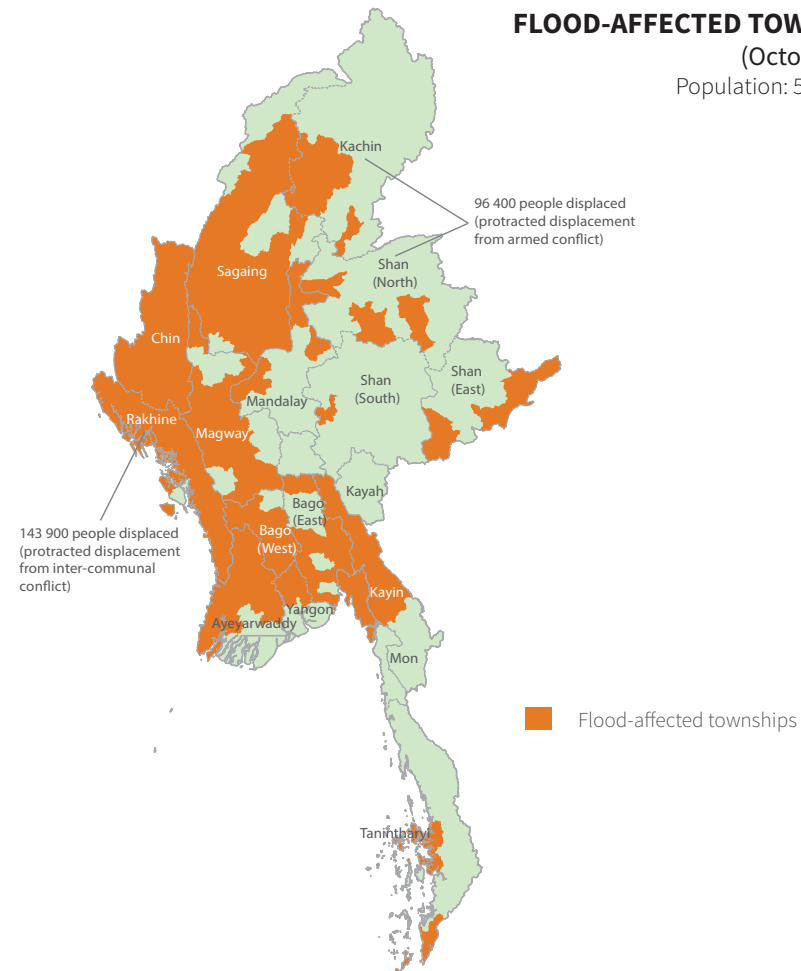


By January/February, funding needed to purchase summer crop seeds
By April, funding needed to purchase seeds for main monsoon rice crop
By August, funding needed to purchase winter crop seeds

FLOOD-AFFECTED TOWNSHIPS

(October 2015)

Population: 51.4 million



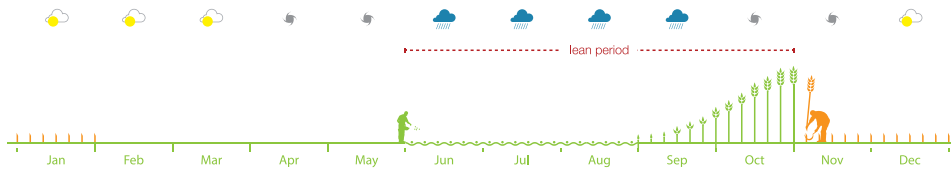
DID YOU KNOW?

- The agriculture sector provides for 70% of national employment.
- Inter-communal conflict and restricted humanitarian access in Kachin and northern Shan states is limiting access to services and livelihood opportunities.
- Half of all losses due to the 2015 floods and landslides occurred in the agriculture sector.
- Floods killed more than 96 600 heads of livestock and damaged or destroyed 70% of crops in Sagaing – the worst affected region.

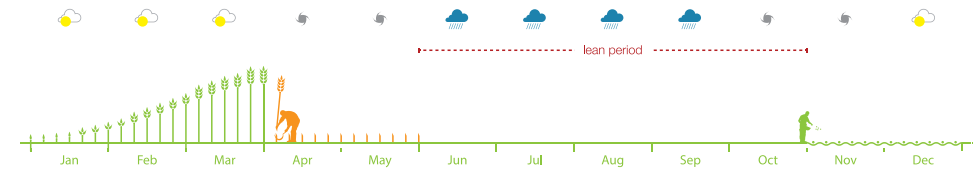
Source: OCHA, October 2015

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR

Rice (main season, wet)



Rice (secondary season, dry)



©FAO



Livestock are a continuous source of food and income for rural families in Myanmar. In particular, vulnerable women often rely on small livestock such as chickens to help support their families. The loss of more than 242 000 livestock in the major floods in 2015 was devastating for farming families and undermined their food security, nutrition and income. As part of its ongoing response to the disaster, FAO is providing chickens, pigs and goats to affected farmers and training on livestock health and animal feeding techniques. Not only will this provide an immediate source of food and income for flood-affected families, but the diversification of livelihoods will build resilience so that farmers can better withstand and recover from future natural disasters.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Sector to:

- restore livelihoods and enhance the resilience of affected communities through the provision of agricultural inputs, livestock assistance and sustainable income support

FAO seeks funding to:

- 
Rebuild agricultural livelihoods ahead of the 2016 monsoon season
 improved seeds • fertilizer • livestock • crop diversification • small-scale livestock production • fisheries production • training on good agricultural practices
- 
Support the return of internally displaced people
 vegetable and rice seeds • livestock
- 
Contribute to joint food assistance and livelihood action plan
 sector response coordination • information and knowledge sharing • capacity development



FAO requires
USD 117.3 million

of which: **USD 40 million** in response to Boko Haram/Lake Chad basin crisis
USD 25.5 million in response to insecurity in the region (Central African Republic, Mali and Sudanese refugees in Chad)
USD 51.8 million to respond to climate hazards

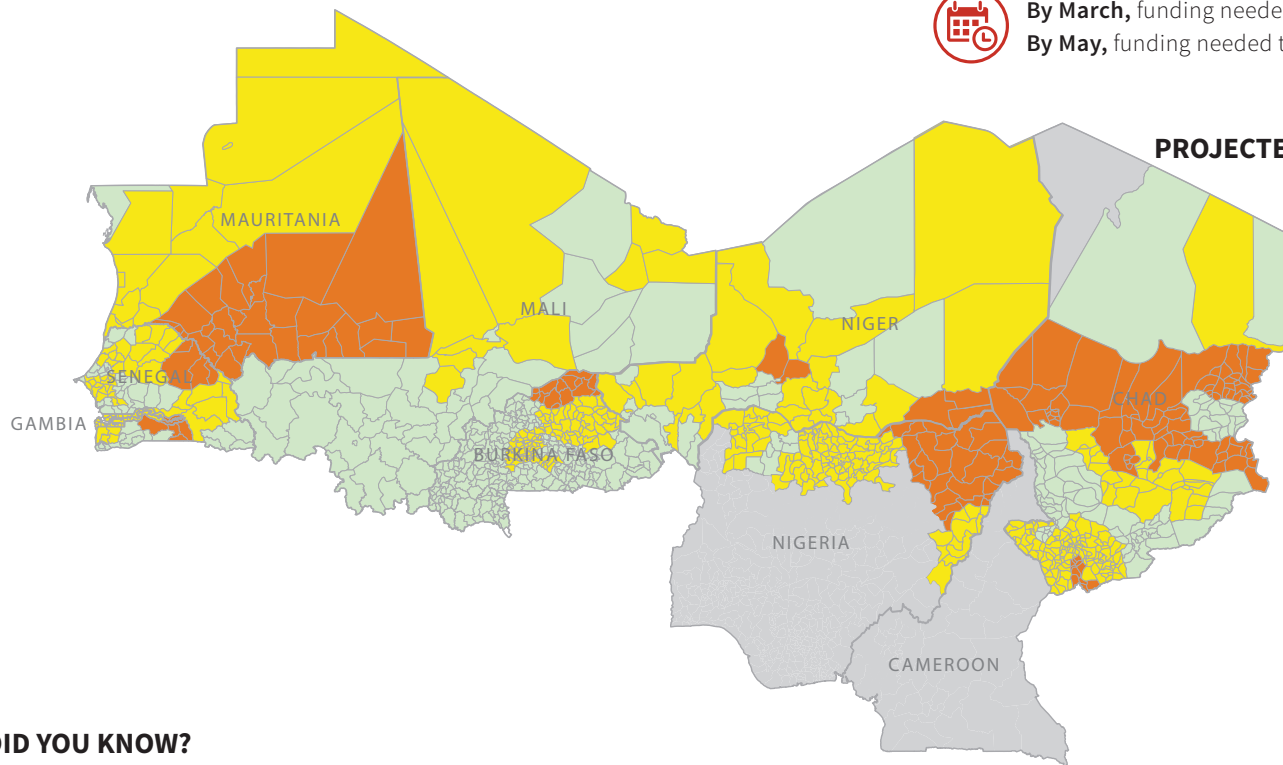


to assist
4.1 million people



By March, funding needed to assist vulnerable herders during the pastoral lean season
By May, funding needed to provide assistance for the main agricultural campaign

PROJECTED FOOD INSECURITY AND NUTRITION SITUATION (June – August 2016)



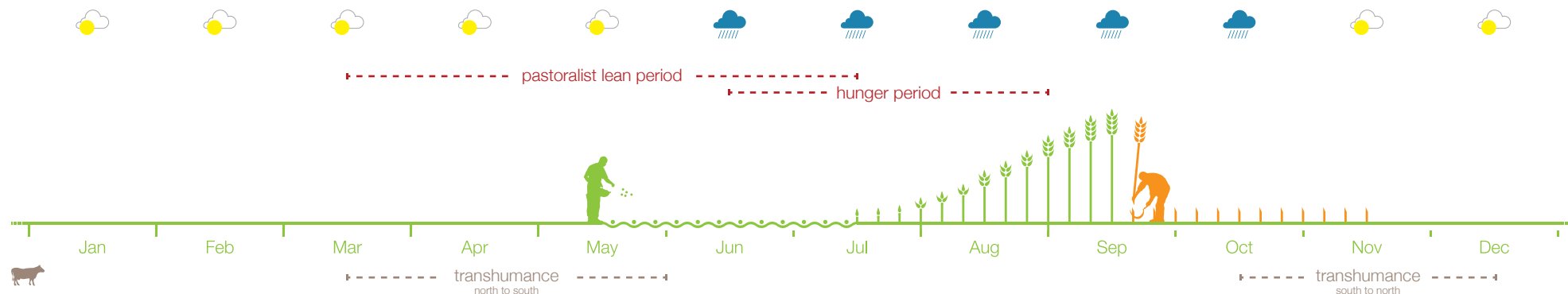
Cadre Harmonisé phase classification

- Famine
- Emergency
- Crisis
- Stressed
- Minimal
- Not analysed
- Insufficient data
- Displaced population in camps
(Colour depicts phase classification)
- Urban settlement
(Colour depicts phase classification)

DID YOU KNOW?

- One in three children in Burkina Faso is malnourished.
- The number of food insecure people has more than doubled in Cameroon since June 2015 – now at 2 million.
- One-third of the Gambia's population is affected by food insecurity.
- Nearly a quarter of households (24%) in Mali is food insecure.
- In 7 of the 13 regions of Mauritania moderate acute malnutrition has exceeded the emergency threshold of 15%.
- In the Niger, 2.5 million people are food insecure and 1.3 million are at risk of malnutrition.
- Nigeria is one of Africa's fastest growing displacement crises with 2.2 million people displaced.
- In Senegal, 2.4 million people (1 in 5) are expected to be food insecure in 2016.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR – millet and sorghum



23.5 million food insecure

In the Sahel, conflict, food insecurity, malnutrition, epidemics and natural disasters remain the key drivers of humanitarian needs in the region, with 4.9 million children under the age of five suffering from acute malnutrition and 6.2 million people severely food insecure.

As a result of Boko Haram-related violence, approximately 5 million people (the displaced and their hosts) are food insecure in the Lake Chad basin (Cameroon, Chad, the Niger and Nigeria). Nearly 2.5 million people are displaced, including 2.1 million in Nigeria – the continent’s second-largest displacement crisis. The food security situation has also deteriorated in northern Mali, mainly due to poor agropastoral seasons, insecurity and population movements.

While various countries in the Sahel experienced adequate rainfall and better harvests, flooding has affected over 300 000 people in Burkina Faso, the Niger and Nigeria. There are also concerns that the rain-rejuvenated vegetation could create favourable breeding conditions for desert locusts in certain areas. Recurrent disease epidemics such as cholera, measles and meningitis, as well as endemic diseases like malaria, continue to pose health challenges across the Sahel. Herd movements are hampered by insecurity, with poor access to fodder resources and water points in some areas of northern Mali and the Lake Chad basin.

Given the deterioration of the livelihoods of vulnerable communities, early depletion of their stocks, localized increase of food prices, disruption of trade, and food and nutrition crises, the situation of the Sahel for 2016 remains of concern. If we fail to respond in time, the 6.2 million people suffering from severe food insecurity might experience extreme food deficits. Providing timely agricultural and livelihood support is crucial to strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations to climate hazards, animal diseases and conflict.

FAO is working with partners in the region to:

- provide emergency agricultural assistance to populations hit by insecurity and conflict
- protect the livelihoods of households exposed to climate hazards
- strengthen food security analysis, early warning systems and sectoral coordination



Repeated attacks from Boko Haram have led to massive displacements and negatively impacted livelihoods in northeastern Nigeria. A large number of displaced people have found refuge in Adamawa, one of the three states most affected by the crisis. In Yola South, Joda Saliou, a mother of nine children who cultivates a small plot of land to feed her family, saw her situation suddenly deteriorate in 2015. Some weeks after, some of her relatives coming from Michika and Mubi settled with them, her husband lost his income as a brick layer following the local economic downturn caused by insecurity. The family rapidly ran down their small savings and were forced to borrow money to cover their basic needs. The assistance provided by FAO has saved the family from this critical situation. During the lean season, Joda's relatives received monthly food baskets that enabled them to cover their food needs. She also received the cowpea and maize seeds she lacked to cultivate her plot, and is now able to feed the whole family for the next two to three months.

FAO seeks funding for:**Burkina Faso: USD 5.3 million****Protect the pastoral livelihoods in most food insecure areas**

animal and feed • animal healthcare

Support Malian refugee livestock keepers and their host communities in the Sahel region

animal feed • animal healthcare (cattle, goats and sheep)

Improve households' productivity in highly food insecure areas

agricultural inputs (improved quality seeds and fertilizer) • training

Cameroon: USD 3.4 million**Support vulnerable households and food insecure returnees affected by the Boko Haram insurgency**

improved seeds and fertilizer • household food security and economy surveys and needs assessments

Assist households affected by natural disasters (drought and floods) during the 2016 agricultural campaign

improved seeds, fertilizers and small equipment

Chad: USD 31 million**Support Cluster coordination and strengthen response capacity to increase impact of food security interventions****Strengthen resilience of populations affected by climate change**

rainfed agricultural input • market gardening kits • goat provision • water infrastructure rehabilitation • income-generating activities • training (livestock management, crop production techniques and good nutritional practices)

Increase resilience of agropastoral communities and Sudanese refugees in eastern Chad

goat provision • seeds and tool • training (livestock management, cereal production and good nutritional practices)

Support resilience of displaced populations, returnees and host communities in Lake Chad region

water infrastructure access • livestock provision • training (livestock management, market gardening, crop production techniques and good nutritional practices)

Strengthen resilience of vulnerable Central African refugees in southern Chad
rainfed agricultural inputs • small ruminants • training (livestock management, market gardening, crop production techniques and good nutritional practices)

The Gambia: USD 3 million

Support vulnerable populations to better cope with shocks

livestock and agricultural inputs • crop based food and nutrition education training • food security analysis and early warning training • national early warning system

Mali: USD 17.4 million

Strengthen productive capacities of conflict-affected households and returnees in northern Mali

agricultural and pastoral (small livestock, feed and vaccine) kits • cash-for-work to rehabilitate irrigated areas

Reinforce livelihoods of pastoralists affected by rainfall deficit, climate change and insecurity in northern Mali

cash-for-work to rehabilitate pastoral wells • small livestock kits • dairy product transformation • training on processing techniques and developing of business plans • investment in equipment and working capital

Support effective coordination for recovery and livelihood activities

food security monitoring, needs assessment and response analysis training • information and knowledge sharing

Mauritania: USD 3.1 million

Provide emergency assistance to pastoralists and agropastoralists

animal feed • veterinary supplies • training on collecting and storing fodder • epidemiological monitoring

Reinforce and diversify livelihoods of vulnerable farming families

establish/restore productive assets • cash transfers and vouchers • agricultural banks

Increase resilience of vulnerable families through improved poultry production

poultry production kits • veterinary supplies • training on management of traditional and intensive poultry and animal feed production • chicken coops

The Niger: USD 15.1 million

Strengthen resilience of vulnerable households affected by 2015 cereal deficits

quality seeds for rainfed agriculture • nutrition training

Improve food security and nutrition of pastoralist households affected by fodder deficits

animal feed • veterinary supplies

Improve food security and nutrition of people affected by the Boko Haram crisis

animal feed, seeds and fertilizer • cash vouchers

Support coordination of Food Security Cluster activities

Nigeria: USD 32.5 million

Increase vulnerable pastoralists and agropastoralists' access to food and livelihoods in northeastern Nigeria

cash transfers and vouchers • seeds and tools • backyard kitchen gardening • poultry and egg production among women-headed households • livestock health and production

Protect and diversify major livelihood sources

income-generating activities (starter kits to initiate enterprises) • short-term skills training and mentoring on entrepreneurship

Support Food Security Sector coordination in northeastern Nigeria

Senegal: USD 3.6 million

Support vulnerable households' food security and nutrition and strengthen their resilience

vegetable and rice seed • cash transfers • training (vegetable production, processing techniques, good agricultural practices and nutrition)

Protect and restore pastoralist' livelihoods

short-cycle breeding stock and animal feed • small ruminants and cattle deworming • veterinary supplies • vaccination of cattle • animal feed banks • disaster risk management training

Sahel Regional: USD 2.9 million

Strengthen regional food security monitoring systems, crisis preparedness and livelihood resilience

national and regional food security needs assessment, monitoring and early warning systems • crisis preparedness and response through improved regional coordination • knowledge and information management on resilience and disaster risk reduction initiatives

1 million severely food insecure

Through December 2015, 4.9 million people will remain in need of humanitarian assistance – over 1 million of whom are facing severe levels of food insecurity. Protracted conflict, new and continued displacement and recurring natural disasters have heavily impacted harvests and markets in Somalia. Unfavourable weather conditions during the *Gu* 2015 season have resulted in below-average cereal harvests and high food prices, increasing food security and nutrition concerns.

Early warning and preparedness activities are reducing the disaster risks of El Niño, which brought above-average rainfall and river levels to central and southern Somalia and exacerbated drought conditions in the north, as in other parts along the Gulf of Aden. Repairs to riverbank breakages along the Shabelle River have protected cropland from major flooding. As a result, many thousands of hectares of cropland were spared, preventing a lost season of food and income. To continue resilience building efforts, 2016 calls for continued support to early warning and response activities, while addressing the underlying causes of protracted food insecurity in Somalia.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Over 40% of the population has faced acute food insecurity annually over the last four years.
- 62% of the people in crisis and emergency phases of food insecurity are internally displaced.
- 1 in 8 children under age 5 are estimated to be acutely malnourished.
- 82% of Somalis do not have access to safe water sources.
- Over 1.1 million people remain in protracted internal displacement, some of whom have been displaced multiple times over the last two decades.



FAO requires
USD 141.6 million



to assist
1.8 million people



In early 2016, USD 4.8 million needed to vaccinate 14 million goats and treat a further 2 million animals

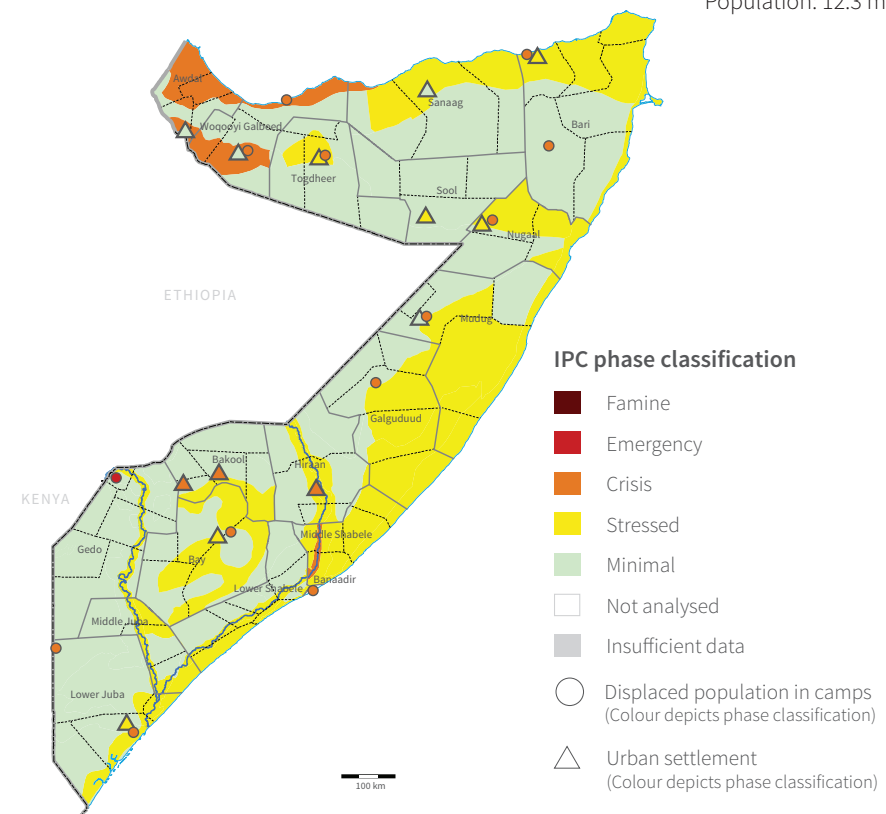
By January, USD 4.5 million needed to deliver improved agricultural inputs for the main planting season in April

Before April, USD 13.5 million (of which USD 4 million by February) for cash-for-work to restore productive infrastructure, particularly in El Niño drought- and flood-affected areas

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

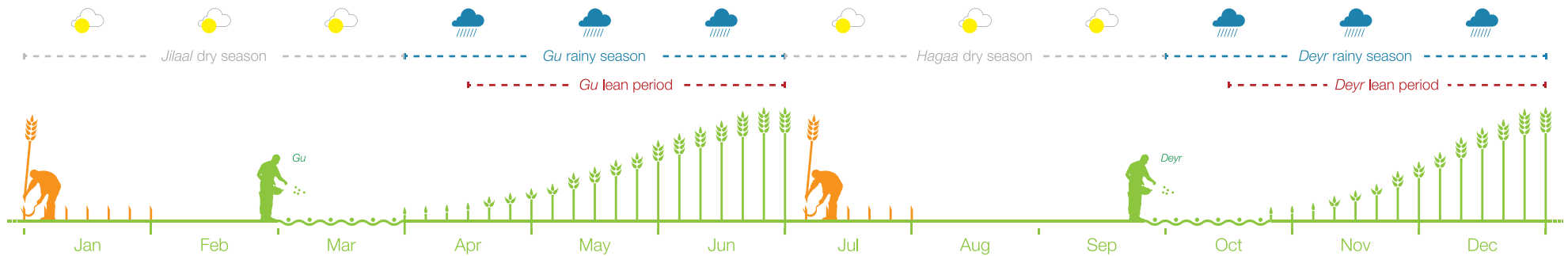
(August – December 2015)

Population: 12.3 million



Source: Somalia IPC Technical Working Group, July 2015

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR – maize and sorghum



©FAO/Somali Ministry of Agriculture



Over the past two decades, Somalia has been devastated by three El Niño-related floods, affecting a record 1 million people in 1997. Farmland was submerged, crops destroyed, tens of thousands of livestock killed and essential infrastructure collapsed. In response to recurrent disasters, over the past decade FAO has been implementing preparedness and early response plans to enhance the resilience of communities to climatic shocks. Working with government partners and building on past resilience-building interventions, FAO is currently acting to strengthen riverbanks, build flood barriers, pre-position grain and seed protection bags and support livestock health.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- improve households' immediate access to food
- increase the productive capacity of rural and urban livelihoods
- support the rehabilitation and restoration of household and community productive assets and build resilience to withstand future shocks

FAO seeks funding to:



Build resilient agricultural livelihoods

agricultural input packages and training • income diversification from agricultural products • cash-for-work to rehabilitate/construct productive infrastructure • community based livestock disease surveillance, herd vaccination programmes and restocking when needed • improved crop storage practices • improved access to water for livestock and agriculture • post-harvest processing and marketing development • pest and disease surveillance



Support the livelihoods and sustainable reintegration of Somali returnees

improved agricultural input packages in agropastoral and riverine areas • livestock redistribution packages • fishing equipment kits • cash-for-work to facilitate access to productive land and rehabilitate basic infrastructure for crop and livestock production



Improve land and water management

improved flood risk management and early warning systems along major rivers • community (ground)water sources mapping and monitoring



Support Cluster coordination and food security information and analysis

Food Security and Nutrition Analysis Unit • data collection and monitoring • seasonal assessments • livelihood maps • gender study • conflict analysis

South Sudan

3.9 million severely food insecure

Conflict continues to profoundly affect food security and livelihoods in South Sudan. Over 3.9 million people were estimated to be severely food insecure in September 2015 – an 80 percent increase compared with the same time last year. Alarming reports of starvation, acute malnutrition and catastrophe levels of food insecurity were reported in Unity State. In 2015, agriculture-based livelihoods have been decimated, with livestock diseased, looted or killed and planting delayed or crops abandoned or destroyed due to violence and massive displacement. Food prices have reached record highs, depleting household purchasing power across the country. Southeastern counties have also been affected by the drought currently prevailing in the Horn of Africa.

Food insecurity has spread to areas previously considered relatively stable, highlighting the cumulative impact of conflict, economic downturn and climactic shocks. Though the harvest season typically translates into an improvement in food security, the broad upward trend in food insecurity indicates a bleak forecast for 2016 if farmers do not receive timely humanitarian assistance. Farmers, herders and fishers require life- and livelihood-saving support to avoid a further deterioration of the situation.

DID YOU KNOW?

- More than one in five people have fled their homes since the outbreak of conflict. Many fled to swamps, where fishing kits provided by FAO have reportedly been crucial in contributing to their survival.
- Within a framework of resilience building, FAO's two-pronged approach addresses urgent needs in areas most affected by the ongoing crisis while continuing development-type interventions in less affected areas.
- In 2015, FAO assisted 2.4 million people with emergency livelihood support, including over 455 000 emergency livelihood kits and the vaccination and treatment of over 5 million animals.
- Through a helicopter-based rapid response operation at the peak of the lean season, FAO delivered livelihood inputs to more than 120 000 families in just two months.



FAO requires
USD 45 million



to assist
2.8 million people

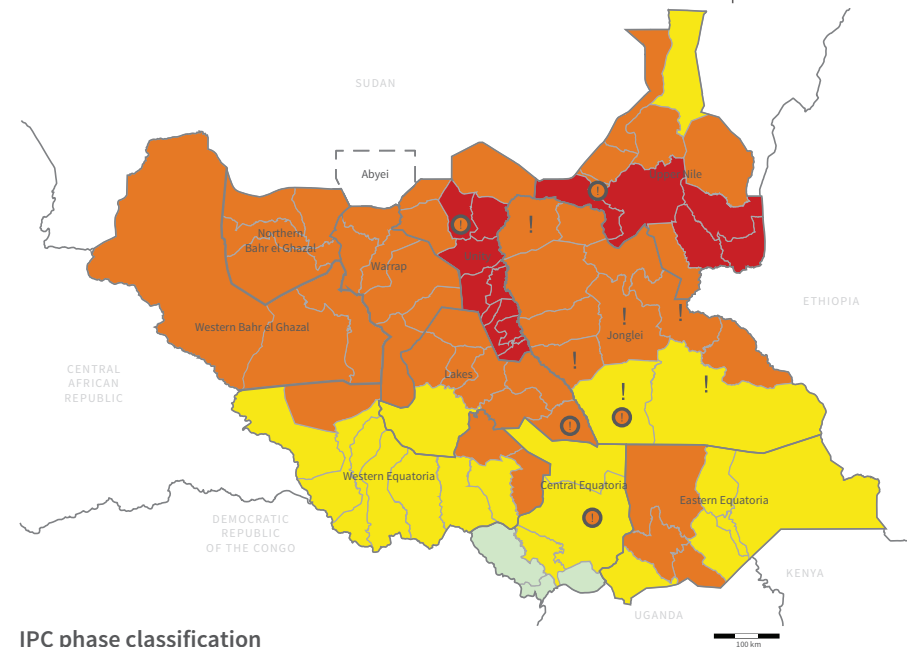


By January, USD 20 million needed to procure and pre-position kit inputs
By March, USD 20 million needed to timely distribute livelihood kits
By June, USD 5 million needed to ensure rapid response

ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

(August – September 2015)

Population: 11.7 million



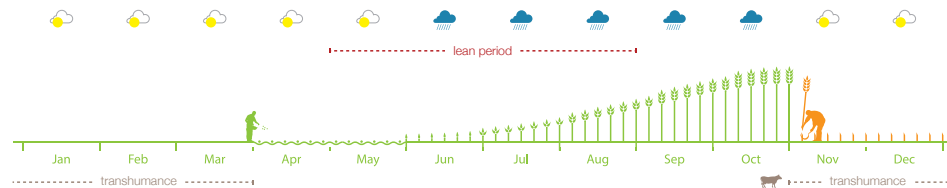
IPC phase classification

- | | | |
|-----------|-------------------|--|
| Famine | Minimal | ! Area would likely be at least 1 phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance |
| Emergency | Not analysed | Displaced population in camps (Colour depicts phase classification) |
| Crisis | Insufficient data | Urban poor (Colour depicts phase classification) |
| Stressed | | |

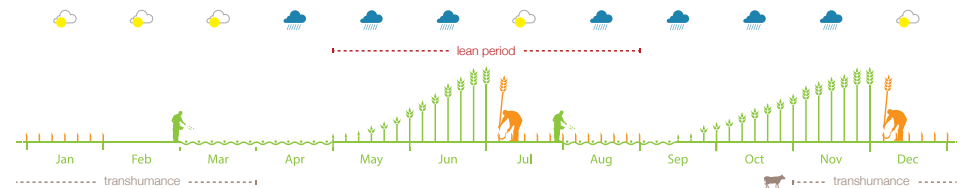
Source: South Sudan IPC Technical Working Group, September 2015

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR

Millet and sorghum (unimodal)



Maize, millet and sorghum (bimodal)



©FAO/A. Caesar






The crisis has displaced over 2.3 million South Sudanese – 1.66 million internally. In response to the needs of extremely vulnerable and remote internally displaced persons, FAO has developed nutrition vouchers to trade against locally sourced vegetables, fish and milk at makeshift markets. Under the scheme, families are able to select food items of their choice from local suppliers trained by FAO in improved production, hygiene and marketing. In areas less affected by the ongoing conflict, it has been crucial to not only enhance food security, but also decrease potential tensions with hosting communities. Providing income for local producers and nutrition rich food for displaced families, the vouchers have diversified diets, enhanced social cohesion and supported local production and economies.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster to:

- ensure continued and regular access to food for the most vulnerable population
- protect livelihoods and promote the livelihood-based coping capacities of the most vulnerable populations at risk of hunger and malnutrition

FAO seeks funding to:

- 
Provide emergency livelihood support for food insecure and displaced households
 livelihood kits (vegetable, crop, fishing), training • livestock vaccination, treatment • community animal health worker kits, training • cold chain • urban agriculture
- 
Increase production, availability and access to food sources where possible (Greater Equatorias, Greater Bahr el-Ghazal and selected areas in Greater Upper Nile, where security allows)
 farmer and agropastoral field schools • vouchers for nutrition and seed fairs • seed multiplication and reserves • improved agricultural practices • improved handling and storage • improved meat and milk hygiene
- 
Support food security information and analysis mechanisms for evidence-based decision-making
 Integrated Food Security Phase Classification • resilience analysis • livestock conflict analysis • crop assessment • major efforts to reach remote areas to monitor risk of famine • agrometeorology • market monitoring

South Sudan Regional

Regional Refugee Response Plan

Insecurity and extreme hunger in South Sudan have driven over 646 000 people to flee to neighbouring countries over the last two years – mainly to the border areas of Ethiopia, Kenya, the Sudan and Uganda. Adding to the 131 000 already displaced prior to the onset of the crisis in December 2013, the total number of South Sudanese refugees is expected to exceed 948 000 by the end of 2016. A vast majority of refugees lack livelihood and income-generating opportunities, exacerbating food insecurity and malnutrition.

The massive influx of asylum-seekers is stretching the capacities, resources and services of already vulnerable hosting communities. As the conflict continues, it is very likely that South Sudanese refugees will remain dependent on host families and humanitarian agencies through 2016, raising concerns over potential tensions and environmental impact. It therefore remains critical to promote sustainable food production and availability through resilience-building livelihood interventions that benefit both refugees and host communities.



FAO requires
USD 18.7 million



to assist host community members, refugees and other vulnerable groups in Kenya, Sudan and Uganda



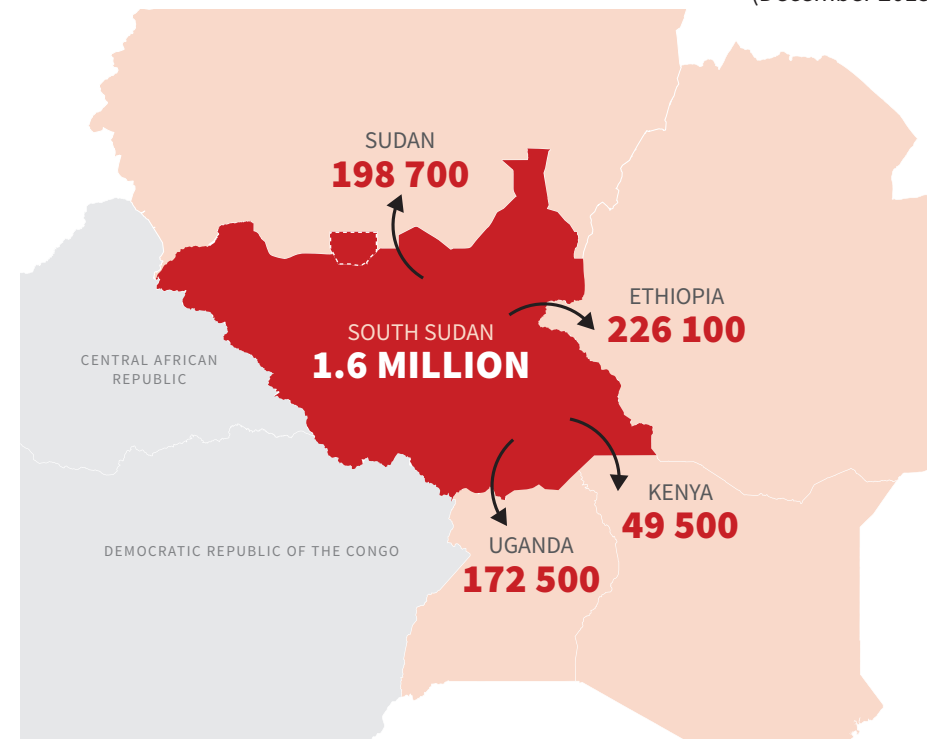
Kenya: by June, USD 1.5 million needed to rehabilitate land • provide land rights training • vaccinate livestock
Sudan: by February, USD 4.8 million needed to provide agricultural inputs and training, donkeys and carts, and fishing equipment • restock poultry and milking goats
Uganda: by February, USD 3.2 million needed to provide agricultural inputs and training, fuel-efficient stoves and multipurpose tree seedlings • restock livestock

DID YOU KNOW?

- 70% of all South Sudanese refugees are children, many of whom arrive unaccompanied.
- Renewed fighting caused a drastic increase in displacement in May, and the peace agreement signed in August has not quelled the exodus.
- In June, over 38 000 South Sudanese fled to the Sudan – the highest rate since the start of the conflict, with up to 1 000 people arriving per day.
- Camp-based refugees are severely food insecure – as high as 90% in the Sudan.
- South Sudanese make up half of Uganda's refugee population, 86% of which are women and children.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND REFUGEE NUMBERS

(December 2015)



Source: UNHCR, December 2015



The Sudan is host to over 370 000 refugees – 95 percent of which are South Sudanese. One in ten have sought refuge in conflict-affected states, while others have settled in areas already facing acute levels of food insecurity. With limited space and high concentrations of people, refugees have placed extreme pressure on limited local resources – especially on woodfuel for cooking. For socio-cultural reasons, the task of harvesting firewood falls largely on women and girls, which is not only time-intensive and environmentally destructive, but poses a major risk to their safety. To reduce the risk of gender-based violence and protect against deforestation, FAO Sudan has been promoting fuel-efficient stove production and use for female-headed households. Last year, FAO provided training to 15 620 South Sudanese women in South Kordofan and White Nile States.

FAO is working with partners in the region to:

- provide livelihood opportunities for vulnerable refugee and host community households
- mitigate further deterioration of natural resources in arrival areas

FAO seeks funding for:

Kenya: USD 4 million

rehabilitation of grazing and agricultural land • sustainable woodfuel production • food and nutrition education • farmer and pastoral field schools • land governance rights training • livestock vaccination • livestock marketing • credit association establishment • poultry production

Sudan: USD 8.34 million

crop and vegetable inputs • livestock vaccination, treatment, feeding and restocking • fishing equipment • fuel-efficient stoves • multipurpose tree seedlings • income-generating activities

Uganda: USD 6.37 million

agricultural inputs and training • livestock restocking • fuel-efficient stoves • renewable energy-based technologies • multipurpose tree seedlings • income-generating activities • environmental protection committees • village savings and loans associations • savings and credit cooperatives

4 million severely food insecure

In the Sudan, late and erratic rains during the main rainy season in 2015 have increased the risk of crop losses, low harvests and an intensified lean season in 2016. This is likely to translate into a significant fall in food availability, increasing food insecurity and malnutrition – particularly impacting the livelihoods of smallholder farmers and pastoralists, who comprise about 70 percent of the Sudan’s rural poor. Especially vulnerable are the country’s 3.1 million internally displaced people and their host communities, whose incomes are highly limited and purchasing power squeezed by rising food prices. Protracted conflict has led to long-term acute food insecurity, with the highest concentrations in Darfur and South Kordofan.

Agricultural production is already severely constrained by insecurity, a lack of quality agricultural inputs, restricted livestock movement and overstretched natural resources. El Niño-driven rainfall shortages are likely to further compound these challenges, which have already led to reduced pasture and water resources, deteriorating livestock body conditions and early migration to southern croplands, enhancing the likelihood of localized disease outbreaks, overgrazing and resource-based conflict between farmers and herders. In 2016, vulnerable families will require support to increase local food production and safeguard their livelihoods.



FAO requires
USD 36 million



to assist
3.6 million people

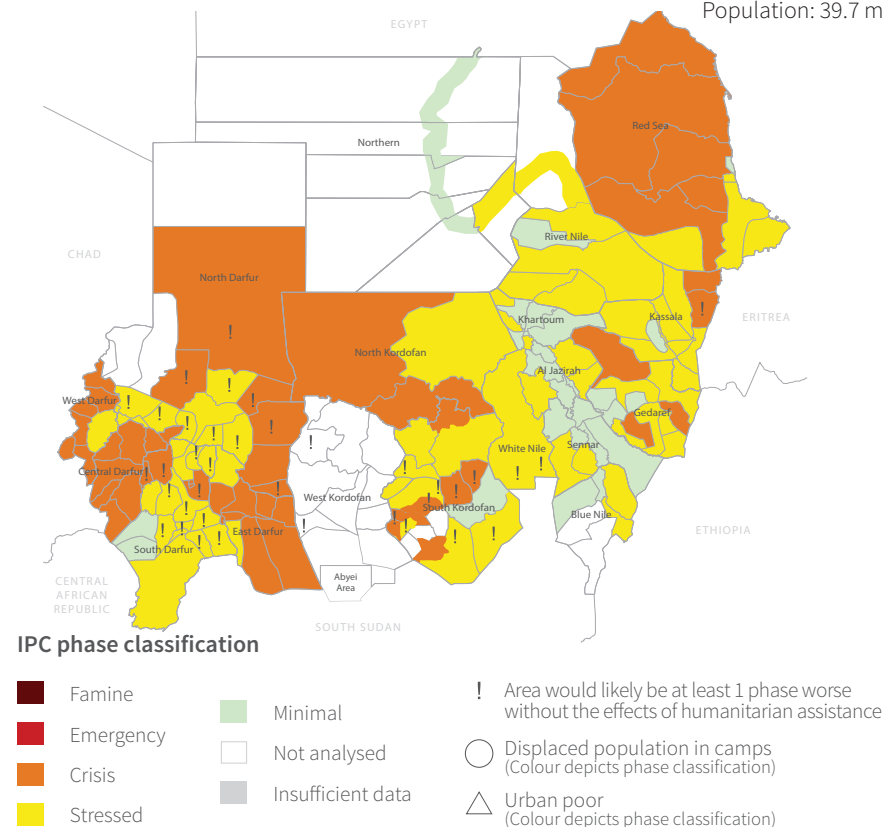


By January, USD 25 million needed for water transportation and to procure local seeds and tools, animal feed, vaccines and medicines to protect life-saving assets
By July, USD 11 million needed to purchase agricultural and home gardening inputs for the winter farming season to address malnutrition among vulnerable families

CURRENT ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

(September – November 2015)

Population: 39.7 million

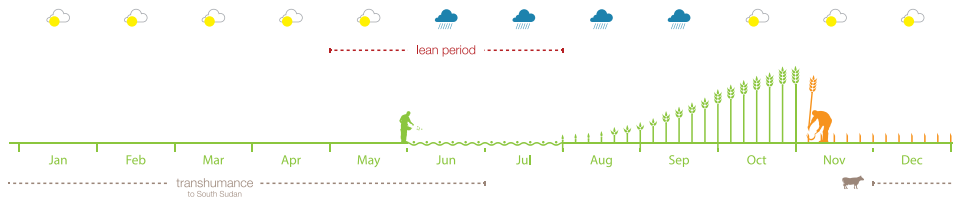


DID YOU KNOW?

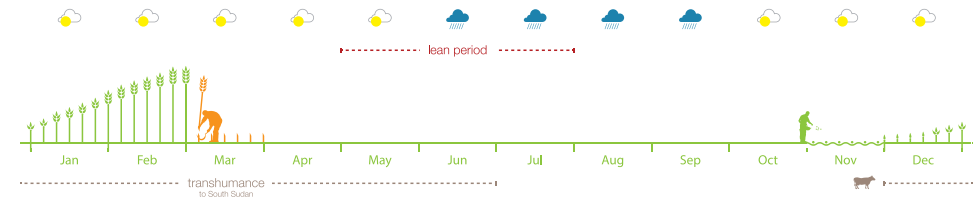
- By October, staple food prices had increased by up to 30%.
- 8 in 10 internally displaced persons in the Sudan are in Greater Darfur.
- Over two-thirds of children across Darfur are stunted due to malnutrition.
- Nearly 200 000 South Sudanese refugees have arrived in the Sudan since mid-December 2013.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR

Millet and sorghum



Wheat



©FAO






By mid-2015, 4.4 million people in Darfur were in need of humanitarian assistance – including 2.5 million that have been internally displaced. With extremely limited livelihood options and lack of basic income, many displaced families have reduced their food consumption. Particularly vulnerable are livestock-dependent families who move to camps with their animals. Owing to limited space and lack of access to veterinary services, livestock are at high risk of disease. In response, FAO Sudan provides on-site livestock vaccination and treatment services at the camps. Healthy livestock produce up to 60 percent more meat and milk, which improves household income and ensures families' access to food, including essential protein and micronutrients – especially important for children to protect against malnutrition.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security and Livelihoods Sector to:

- reduce acute food insecurity and save the lives of vulnerable people affected by conflict and natural disasters
- restore and improve food and livelihood security of vulnerable livelihoods in affected areas
- improve sector coordination and information management at national and state levels

FAO seeks funding to:

- 
Protect livestock assets
 focus on vulnerable households in states most affected by El Niño, including Greater Darfur, Kassala, Red Sea, Gedaref, West and South Kordofan States • animal feed and water • livestock vaccination and treatment • pasture, rangeland and water point rehabilitation and management
- 
Save lives, reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and restore livelihoods in Darfur and other areas of the Sudan
 focus on the most vulnerable and disaster-affected households • quality-declared seeds (cereal, legume and vegetable) and agricultural tools • livestock vaccination and treatment • small livestock and poultry restocking • natural resource management • fuel-efficient stoves • emergency livelihood training and start-up kit support (e.g. poultry and small ruminant restocking, agro-processing equipment and fisheries inputs)
- 
Coordinate an effective, needs-based response
 sector coordination • food security and livelihoods assessment • information management • situation and response analysis • monitoring systems • capacity development

8.7 million food insecure

With the conflict now approaching its sixth year, the humanitarian situation in Syria continues to deteriorate. An estimated 13.5 million people – over 75 percent of the population – require humanitarian assistance. Food insecurity is widespread as unemployment and food and fuel prices continue to rise, and income opportunities and purchasing power decline.

Despite favourable rainfall in 2015, national wheat production remains 40 percent below pre-crisis levels. Farmers face decreased availability and increased costs of key inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, fuel and irrigation equipment, while ongoing insecurity and displacement have made farm labour less available and more expensive. Livestock production is also threatened. High feed costs (up by 168 percent in the past year), inaccessible pastures and a shortage of veterinary supplies severely affect livestock owners and increase the threat of transboundary animal diseases. Livestock numbers have decreased by 30–40 percent and poultry flocks by 50 percent since 2011. Despite immense challenges, agriculture remains the backbone of rural livelihoods. Continued investment to support household production in 2016 will be critical to improving food security.

DID YOU KNOW?

- More than half of Syria's population have fled their homes (over 10.5 million people). Since 2011, an average of 50 families have been displaced every hour of every day.
- An estimated 3 in 4 Syrians are now living in poverty – 67% are living in extreme poverty and are unable to afford basic food needed for survival.
- Over 80% of wheat is produced in Syria's cereal belt, which spans Ar-Raqqa, Aleppo, Al-Hassakeh, Deir-Ez-Zor, Hama and Idleb governorates.
- Women represent 63% of the agricultural labour force.



FAO requires
USD 86.5 million



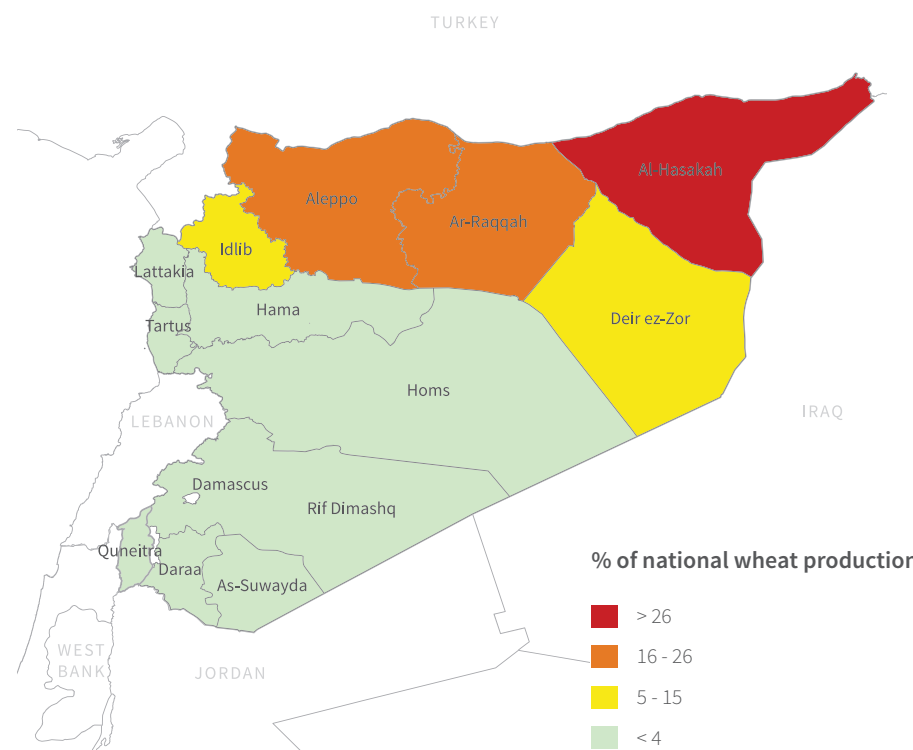
to assist
2.9 million people



By January/February, funding needed to plant summer vegetables in March/April
By May, funding needed to begin October/November livestock treatment campaign
By June/July, funding needed to plant winter cereals and vegetables in October/November • provide livestock feed in time for winter • distribute sheep in October/November (lambing season)

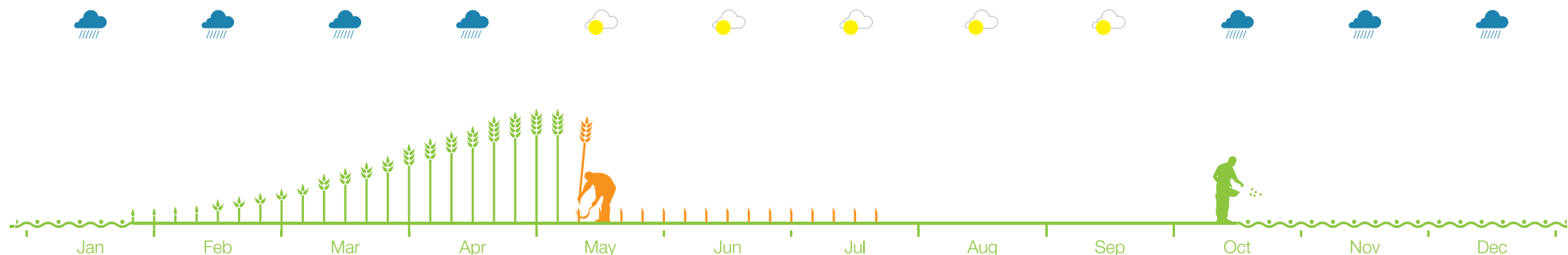
SHARE OF NATIONAL WHEAT PRODUCTION

Population: 17.7 million



Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Syrian Arab Republic.

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR – barley and wheat



©FAO/T. Ayyash



FAO is helping to improve families' access to vital micronutrients and protein-rich foods. In conflict-affected areas, many families lack a stable source of income and can only afford basic food products. Daily meals rarely include fresh ingredients. The provision of backyard poultry kits – each with egg-laying hens and poultry feed – has helped restore access to an immediate source of nutritious food. This support is particularly important for women, as poultry rearing (as well as the marketing of produce and management of related income) is almost exclusively carried out by female members of the household. In addition, few resources are required to look after the hens – even once the feed provided by FAO is finished, families can continue to feed the hens with food scraps.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Sector:

- strengthen the resilience of crisis-affected communities
- protect and strengthen the agricultural asset base, support income-generating activities and increase food production
- enhance the capacity of national partners to deliver food security and agriculture initiatives
- coordinate the work of Sector partners within the Whole of Syria framework

FAO seeks funding to:

- 
Support staple food production
 cereal (wheat, barley) and legume seeds • training on improved cropping methods
- 
Increase household nutrition and income
 backyard vegetable gardening • poultry and small livestock raising • conditional cash assistance to rehabilitate infrastructure and productive assets
- 
Increase and protect livestock assets
 animal feed • livestock vaccination and treatment campaigns • veterinary capacity • sheep distribution
- 
Plan and respond collectively
 coordination • drought early warning system • needs assessment and monitoring • participatory and community-based approaches • planning and strategy development • data collection, analysis and reporting • capacity building

Syria Regional

Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan

As violence increases across Syria, the refugee crisis in the region continues to deepen. Five countries – Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey – are now hosting over 4.3 million Syrian refugees, of which more than 1 million arrived in 2015. The majority continue to rely on humanitarian assistance as their primary source of food, given the limited livelihood opportunities available to them in host countries. Nearly 90 percent of Syrian refugees in Lebanon are indebted and are reducing the quality and quantity of their meals. In Jordan, 86 percent of refugees live below the national poverty line (equivalent to around USD 3 per day), while Iraq faces its own internal displacement crisis which is increasing vulnerability in border regions.

The influx of refugees is placing severe pressure on already scarce natural resources – water, pastures and forests – in host countries, and increasing national demand for food, which has caused prices to rise. The surplus of Syrian labour is driving down local employment and wages, fuelling social tensions. Local farmers and herders are struggling to feed their families and make a living – they face greater production costs, have lost cross-border trading opportunities, and cannot access farmland or pastures along the border due to violence. In addition, the collapse of veterinary and plant protection services in Syria has increased the risk of transboundary diseases, threatening the region's food chain. Support to increase food production and protect and strengthen agricultural livelihoods will be critical to improving food security in 2016.



FAO requires
USD 53.4 million



to assist host community members, refugees and other vulnerable groups in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey



Iraq: by February, funding needed to ensure spring planting and rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure

Jordan: by March for homestead farming and agro-processing • by June for animal and plant pest and disease surveillance and natural resource management

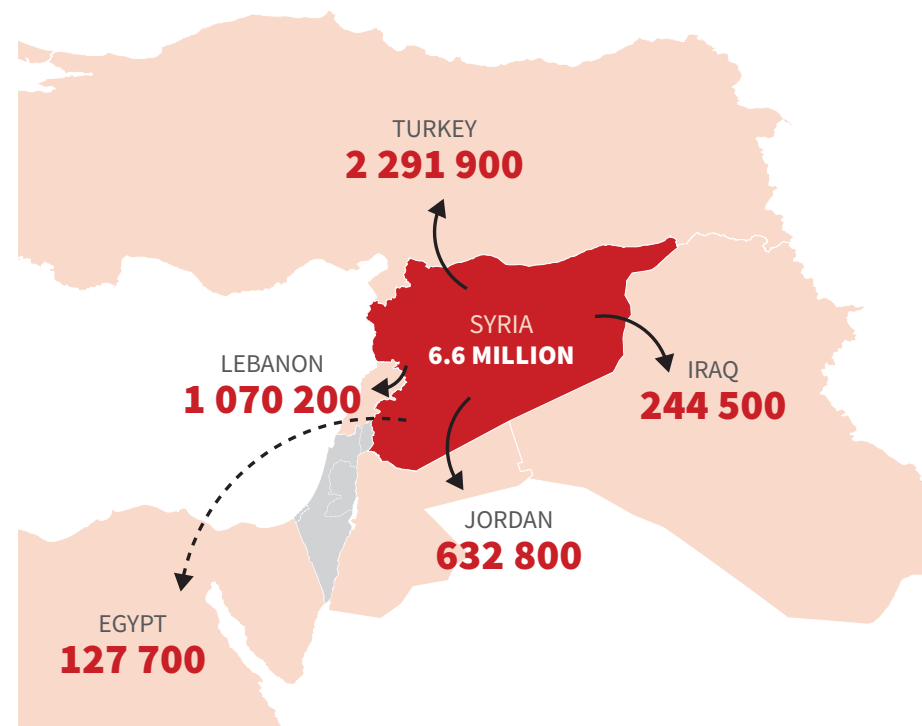
Lebanon: by January/February, funding needed for spring micro-gardening • by March for irrigation (to assist summer planting) and preserve fruit produced in spring

DID YOU KNOW?

- Lebanon has the highest per capita ratio of refugees, with more than a quarter of its population made up of Syrian refugees.
- Nearly all of the Syrian refugees in Iraq are hosted in the Kurdistan Region, where more than a quarter of Iraq's 3 million internally displaced people also seek refuge.
- Turkey – which received more than 1 million refugees since December 2014 – now hosts almost half of all Syrian refugees.
- The proportion of Syrian refugees who are food secure has declined since 2014: from 53% to 14% in Jordan, and from 25% to 11% in Lebanon.
- Among Jordanian host communities, families engaged in agricultural production had better food consumption scores, greater dietary diversity and reduced use of negative coping strategies.

INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT AND REFUGEE NUMBERS

(December 2015)



Source: UNHCR, December 2015



FAO has assisted Lebanese farmers affected by the Syria crisis to improve their families' income and nutrition through poultry farmer field schools. Through weekly meetings guided by trained facilitators, groups of beneficiaries engaged in a hands-on process to improve their skills in semi-intensive poultry farming. Using the knowledge they gained through the schools – along with inputs from FAO (laying hens, poultry feed and materials for building a chicken coop) – participating farmers established small-scale poultry units on their own farms. Beneficiaries were also trained on building coops in line with national biosecurity regulations, which helps reduce the risk of exposing their hens to diseases. Eggs produced through these units will help vulnerable Lebanese farmers improve their families' diets, as well as generate much-needed income.

FAO is working with partners in the region to:

- increase agricultural production and incomes in more effective and sustainable ways
- monitor closely and analyse data on the food and nutrition security situation of vulnerable households to inform decision-making and resilience-based programming

FAO seeks funding for:

Iraq: USD 9.2 million

cash-for-work to rehabilitate/repair communal productive assets and infrastructure • quick-impact food production (vegetables) and income generation for Syrian refugees and host communities

Jordan: USD 7.2 million

homestead farming • surveillance and control of transboundary animal disease and plant pests and diseases • climate-smart agricultural technologies • natural resource management • evidence-based programming

Lebanon: USD 28.5 million

poultry production (support via electronic vouchers) • water conservation and irrigation • food preservation and transformation • micro-gardening for Syrian refugees and host communities • surveillance and control of animal and plant pests and diseases • financial/technical support to farmers for private agricultural investment • capacity building

Turkey: USD 7 million

micro-gardening for Syrian refugees in camps • training on good agricultural and nutritional practices, and post-harvest management • cash assistance for crop and livestock inputs in host communities • farmer field schools (crop and livestock production, post-harvest technologies, water management, hygiene and food safety)

Regional: USD 1.5 million

data collection and analysis • information management and sharing • technical support • capacity development

1.1 million food insecure

For over a year, conflict has eroded food security and livelihoods in eastern Ukraine. Limited income-generating opportunities as a result of insecurity – combined with significant price hikes (especially for food commodities) – have reduced purchasing power, stretched or exhausted families’ savings and forced many to reduce the quality and quantity of their food intake.

Agricultural losses have been substantial: greenhouses, orchards, farm machinery and animal shelters have been destroyed, and livestock lost or killed. Household production – mainly of wheat, potatoes and vegetables – and livestock raising are typically critical sources of food and supplementary income for rural families in conflict-affected areas. However, reduced access to key inputs – the cost of which has soared by an average of 86 percent – has prevented the most vulnerable from resuming planting and restoring or maintaining remaining livestock assets. Insufficient support to crop and livestock production in 2016 will delay recovery and put families at risk of prolonged dependence on food assistance.

DID YOU KNOW?

- From July 2014 to July 2015, the cost of the food basket in Ukraine increased by 42%.
- About 70% of the population along the “contact line” between government forces and armed groups have some access to markets for products they need, but increasing prices and diminishing purchasing power put these items out of reach.
- More than 90% of rural households own land, and were engaged in food production before the conflict.



FAO requires
USD 7.3 million



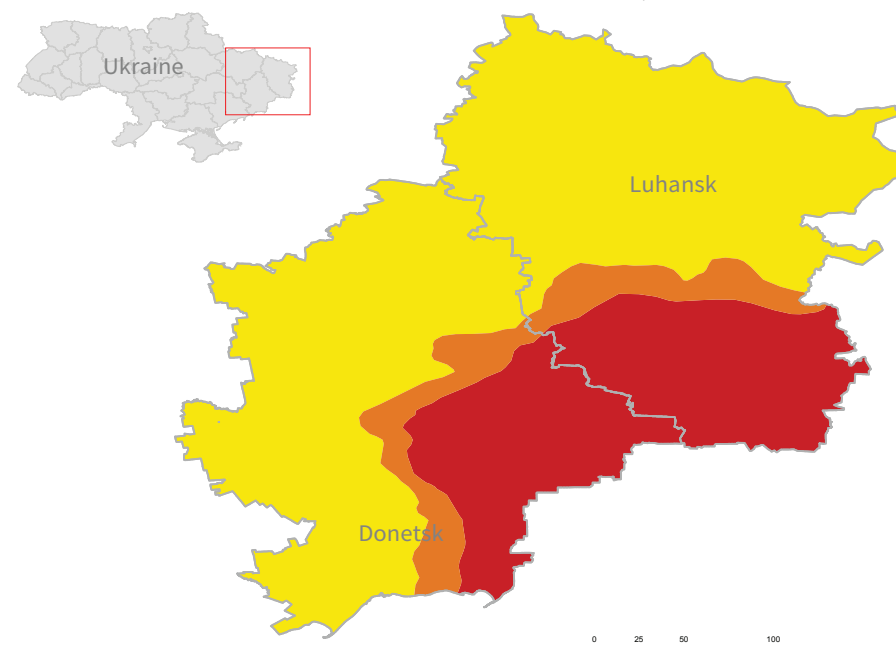
to assist
110 124 people



By February, funding needed to meet the spring planting season
Throughout 2016, funding needed for livestock-based interventions

INCOME REDUCTION AMONG RURAL POPULATION IN CONFLICT-AFFECTED AREA

Population of Ukraine: 45 million



**% of rural population with income reduced by more than 50%
(by conflict-affected area)**

- 10% of population (in government controlled area)
- 22% of population (in buffer zone)
- 37% of population (in non-government controlled area)

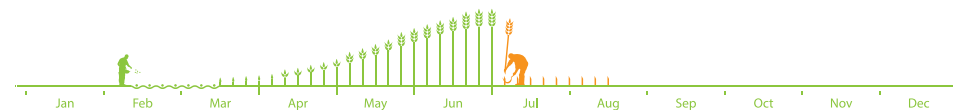
Source: FAO Socio-economic Impact and Needs Assessment 2015 (www.fao.org/3/a-i5171e.pdf)

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR – for Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts

Winter wheat



Spring barley



©FAO/A. Filippov



Accessing pasture has become too risky in conflict-affected areas due to unexploded ordnance in fields and general insecurity. FAO is providing fodder to vulnerable livestock owners in Donetsk and Luhansk Oblasts, helping them to keep their animals healthy and productive, and avoid additional economic losses. In addition to improving their own consumption of valuable protein and key micronutrients, assisted families can contribute to increasing the availability of meat and milk in local markets. Selling their surplus production also generates much-needed cash which can be used to help meet other household needs.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- assist conflict-affected families to sustainably enhance their food security and nutrition by improving access to high-impact early recovery activities
- improve coordination, information flows and targeting of vulnerable people across conflict-affected areas to ensure timely and efficient response

FAO seeks funding to:

- **Restore household production and agriculture-based income generation**
seeds • fertilizer • animal feed • cash assistance and co-funding of beneficiary-proposed farming initiatives (for crop and livestock production, agricultural mechanization, agriculture-/livestock-related infrastructure) • training on marketing and good agricultural practices
- **Increase household nutrition**
small-scale poultry and livestock raising • horticulture production • training on seedling production and animal husbandry

West Bank and Gaza Strip

1.6 million food insecure

One out of every three Palestinians faces moderate to severe food insecurity. Continued Israeli restrictions on land use, water access and the movement of people and goods have significantly limited livelihood opportunities in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These conditions have contributed to high unemployment levels, low wages and a high cost of living, eroding households' resilience and directly impacting their economic access to food.

More than one year after the July/August 2014 conflict in the Gaza Strip, affected farmers and herders are still struggling to get back on their feet. Severe underfunding in the agriculture sector has hampered the restoration of productive assets: none of the destroyed greenhouses, only 4 percent of tree orchards, 16 percent of water wells, 27 percent of vegetable fields and 35 percent of sheep and cattle farms have been rehabilitated. In 2015, multiple outbreaks of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza severely affected the poultry sector, further eroding agriculture-based livelihoods. Support is needed in 2016 to increase resilience to natural and human-induced shocks, and provide sustainable ways for Palestinians to increase their livelihood potential.

DID YOU KNOW?

- 1 in 2 Palestinians – roughly 2.3 million people – will need humanitarian assistance in 2016.
- An estimated 95 000 people remain displaced in the Gaza Strip following the 2014 conflict. Most rely heavily on negative coping strategies – borrowing money, buying food on credit or decreasing the quantity and quality of food consumed.
- Approximately 50% of the population suffers from more than one micronutrient deficiency.
- Around 70% of communities in Area C – where the bulk of Palestinian agricultural and grazing land is located – lack access to a water network, forcing them to buy water at unaffordable rates.
- Demolitions and confiscation of agricultural assets more than doubled in 2015, compared with 2014.
- Between March and October 2015, 158 294 birds and 590 800 hatching eggs from 120 farms were culled in the Gaza Strip in an effort to contain ongoing outbreaks of highly pathogenic avian influenza.



FAO requires
USD 33.8 million



to assist
140 170 people

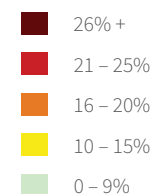


By April, funding needed to enable timely vegetable planting

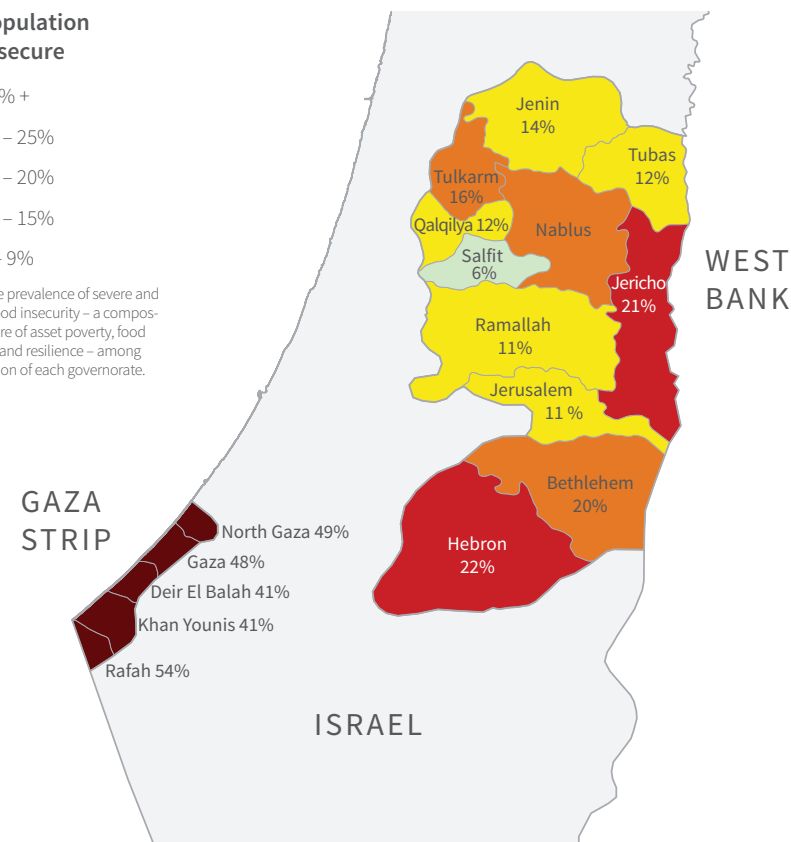
% OF POPULATION FOOD INSECURE BY GOVERNORATE

Population: 4.5 million

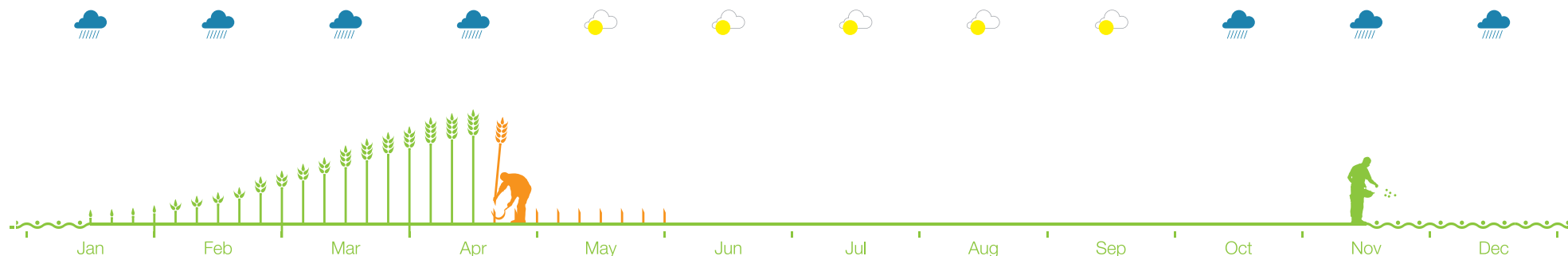
% of population food insecure



Indicates the prevalence of severe and moderate food insecurity – a composite of measure of asset poverty, food deprivation and resilience – among the population of each governorate.



AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR – barley



©FAO/M. Longari



FAO has supported hundreds of Palestinian families with conditional cash assistance to rehabilitate their own land in the West Bank in areas that have been neglected and unused for agricultural purposes due to access restrictions. By training and supporting farmers to implement the work themselves, these interventions not only sustainably improve livelihoods but also provide a wider economic stimulus to the local economy. Following rock and plant residue removal, the land is levelled, terraced and ploughed. Depending on the availability of irrigation, fields are either planted with olive trees when water is scarce or with avocados, guava and thyme when water networks are more developed. By investing an average of USD 520 per dunum (equal to 0.1 hectares) of rehabilitated land, farmers are able to generate an annual revenue of up to USD 1 500 per dunum which, as a result, contributes to sustainably supporting their livelihoods.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security Sector to:

- protect the livelihoods and enhance the resilience of populations at risk of natural and human-induced shocks
- assist families that lack economic access to food to meet their food and nutrition needs
- strengthen coordination and information sharing for harmonized preparedness, advocacy and response

FAO seeks funding to:

- 
Strengthen the resilience of farmers and livestock holders
 crop and fodder seeds • seedlings • fertilizer • irrigation • cisterns and water reservoirs • restocking • fodder • animal sheds • vaccination and veterinary services • plant pest control
- 
Protect poultry sector livelihoods from Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza
 biosecurity • veterinary services • risk communication and awareness-raising • surveillance • laboratory materials and supplies
- 
Support domestic food production in rural/peri-urban areas
 vegetable production • small-scale livestock raising (sheep, rabbit, poultry) • water collection and storage • training on production, marketing and nutrition • women's empowerment
- 
Restore agricultural assets and productive capacities
 conditional cash assistance for livelihood support • restoration of damaged productive assets (wells, irrigation systems, cisterns, greenhouses) • land rehabilitation in the Access Restricted Areas (Gaza) • repair of roads for agricultural land access
- 
Coordinate response and joint analysis
 food security coordination and advocacy • food security and resilience analysis • needs assessments • information sharing for planning and response

14.4 million food insecure

Escalating conflict since March 2015 has caused Yemen's already precarious food security situation to rapidly deteriorate. More than half of the population is food insecure – a 36 percent increase since late 2014, and a 17 percent increase since July 2015. Fuel shortages and restrictions on imports – which Yemen relies on for over 90 percent of its staple foods – have reduced the availability of essential food commodities and caused prices to soar. Income opportunities have diminished and markets are disrupted, exacerbating immense pre-existing needs. Growing numbers of internally displaced people are also putting pressure on limited food resources.

The agriculture sector employs over 50 percent of Yemen's workforce and is the main source of livelihood for two-thirds of the population. However, the high cost and limited availability of key inputs – seeds, fertilizers, animal feed, and farming and fishing tools – have contributed to a decline in production by an estimated 30 percent for crops and up to 75 percent for fisheries. Critical farming and fishing infrastructure has been damaged, and ongoing insecurity has reduced field activities. Emergency agricultural interventions are critical to preserving household food production – an increasingly vital lifeline, especially in hard-to-reach areas where aid access is limited – and generating income.

DID YOU KNOW?

- 21.2 million people – 82% of the population – are now in need of humanitarian assistance (one-third more than in late 2014).
- 2.3 million people are displaced within Yemen – a 411% increase since January 2015.
- Since the conflict escalated, wheat prices have increased by 50–100% and fuel prices have increased by 400% in some areas.
- The number of people requiring malnutrition treatment or immediate prevention services has increased by 65% since late 2014.
- Two rare cyclones struck in November 2015, affecting 55 000 people and causing significant damage that will likely have an impact on the livelihoods of already vulnerable fishers and farmers.



FAO requires
USD 25 million



to assist
495 000 people

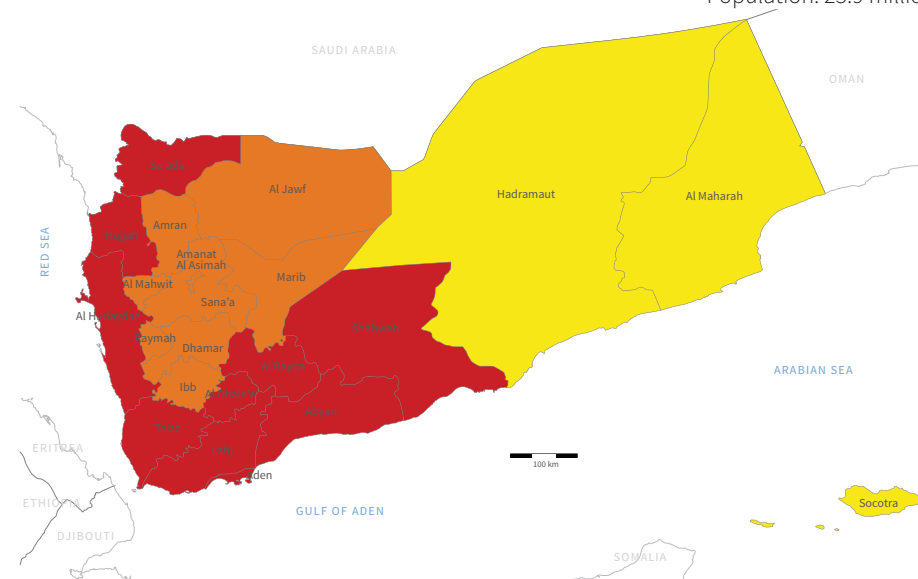


By March, funding needed to plant cereal and vegetable seeds in April/May
By April, funding needed to distribute fisheries inputs for summer fishing season
By August, funding needed to vaccinate livestock in time for winter
By September, funding needed to plant cereal seeds in October/November

INDICATIVE ACUTE FOOD INSECURITY SITUATION

(June 2015)

Population: 25.9 million



IPC phase classification

Famine	Minimal
Emergency	Not analysed
Crisis	Insufficient data
Stressed	

! Area would likely be at least 1 phase worse without the effects of humanitarian assistance

○ Displaced population in camps (Colour depicts phase classification)

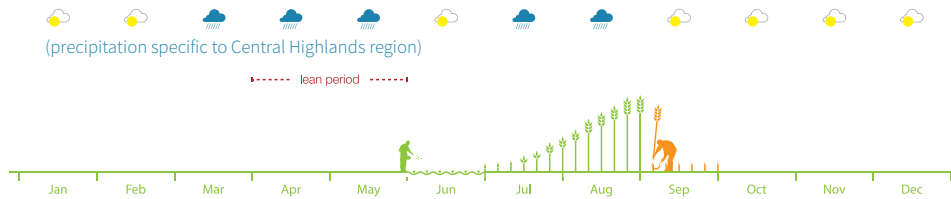
△ Urban poor (Colour depicts phase classification)

An Indicative IPC Analysis means that the findings are plausible but lack a degree of confidence to meet the minimum evidence required for a rigorous IPC Analysis.

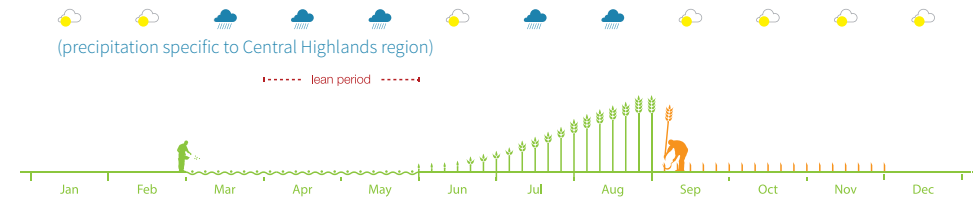
Source: Yemen IPC Technical Working Group, June 2015

AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR

Wheat



Sorghum



©FAO



Yemen is one of the most water scarce countries in the world, with only 115 m³ available per person per year – just 8 percent of the global average. Securing access to sufficient water for irrigation, livestock and household consumption is a persistent challenge. Severe fuel shortages due to the current conflict have made matters worse, increasing the cost of transported water and rendering diesel-powered pumps inoperable. Ensuring continued production on already limited agricultural land (less than 5 percent of Yemen's total land area is arable) is critical. FAO is working to provide solar-powered pumps to vulnerable small-scale farmers – through local water users' associations – to help them continue producing food even in the midst of ongoing fuel shortages. In addition to the solar technology's environmental benefits, the increased availability of water will enable farmers to save money while producing and earning more.

FAO is working with partners in the Food Security and Agriculture Cluster to:

- improve immediate food availability and access
- assist at-risk groups to maintain and diversify agricultural livelihood systems, assets and income opportunities
- ensure food security sector responses are timely, evidence-based and harmonized

FAO seeks funding to:

- 
Diversify and strengthen agricultural livelihoods
 crop production packages • home gardening kits • backyard livestock production (vaccinated poultry and goats) • fisheries inputs • food processing equipment for women's groups • livelihood and nutrition training
- 
Improve water management
 integrated water management • restoration of hill terraces and spate irrigation systems • solar-powered water pumps • rehabilitation of community wells/cisterns, irrigation canals and water reservoirs • water users' associations
- 
Protect livestock and plant health
 emergency response to plant disease and pests, including desert locust • control of transboundary animal diseases and zoonoses • veterinary services • cold chain equipment
- 
Inform, analyse, coordinate and respond
 cluster coordination • joint programming • accountability to affected populations • baseline and needs assessments • advocacy • monitoring • contingency planning and preparedness activities

Guide to giving

1. Contribute to Strategic and Thematic Response Plans

Resource partners can contribute directly to country Strategic or Thematic Response Plans. Persons to contact are provided in the Contacts section.

2. Donate to SFERA

The Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA) provides FAO with the financial means and flexibility to react promptly to humanitarian crises, reducing the time between a funding decision and action on the ground.

Resource partners can choose to:

- Contribute unearmarked support to **SFERA's revolving fund**, which FAO can rapidly and flexibly allocate for needs assessments, programme formulation, preparedness and Level 3 emergency response.
- Provide funding to **SFERA's Agricultural Inputs Response Capacity** for the urgent distribution of farming, livestock, fisheries and forestry supplies required to protect or restart agricultural production.
- Allocate grants to **SFERA's programme fund** in support of large-scale FAO programmes in response to shocks such as conflicts, typhoons, drought, locust outbreaks and avian influenza pandemics.

To enable early response to the catastrophes induced by El Niño (e.g. animal disease outbreaks, severe winter, drought, floods, locust swarms, etc.), a dedicated window has been established under SFERA's programme component. This new **El Niño window** will enable FAO to develop a programmatic approach that supports the implementation of a set of time-critical actions based on the evolution of the needs on the ground. This window provides the flexibility to adjust activities according to the geographical and thematic areas with the greatest needs. This mechanism enables operations to adapt as the situation evolves, streamlining activities in order to ensure that the most appropriate assistance reaches affected populations in a timely manner.

3. Contribute through Programmatic Agreements

Under this funding modality, resource partners or financing institutions entrust funds to FAO through an umbrella agreement, to assist crisis-affected countries or a group of countries. This mechanism reduces administrative work load for all parties and ensures fast track implementation of essential activities. Examples include: United States Agency for International Development Global Grant for the Control and Prevention of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza and other Pandemic Threats, Office of United States Foreign Disaster Assistance Macrogrant and Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency Macrogrant.

4. Contribute through Partnership Agreements

FAO has several agreements with stand-by partners which manage and operate large rosters of humanitarian personnel to be deployed to United Nations agencies on an in-kind basis. Through stand-by partnerships, FAO is able to quickly reinforce its country teams in response to complex emergencies. Stand-by partners also cover other functions not readily available in FAO, such as logistics or monitoring and evaluation.

FAO's stand-by partners include: Canada's Civilian Reserve, the Danish Refugee Council, the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom, the Internet and Mobile Marketing Association of the Philippines, the Norwegian Refugee Council and RedR Australia.

Contacts

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