



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

Food insecurity in Myanmar continues to be driven by the impacts of the protracted armed conflict, inter-communal tensions, displacement and recurrent climate-related shocks. The impacts of the coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) have worsened the situation, further limiting access to and availability of food.

Objectives

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is working with partners in the Food Security Cluster to:

- Improve access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food through cash assistance for crisis-affected people.
- Enhance the resilience of crisis-affected people to restore, protect and improve their livelihood opportunities.
- Improve timeliness, appropriateness and effectiveness of food security sector response through food security sector coordination, analysis and dissemination.

Activities



Rebuild agriculture-based livelihoods

agricultural inputs | training on good agriculture practices, climate smart agriculture, nutrition, hygiene and COVID-19 risk mitigation | harvesting equipment | training on harvest and post-harvest management | livestock restocking | poultry packages | animal health services | veterinary supplies | aquaculture systems | fish fingerlings | cash+



Rehabilitate productive infrastructure and contribute to conservation

cash assistance for water management and conservation | fish pond renovation and construction through cash-for-work | agricultural land rehabilitation | energy saving measures | alternative fuel options | fuel-efficient stoves



Support disaster management planning

early warning and anticipatory action systems | community-based disaster risk management | disaster risk reduction infrastructure



Strengthen food security information

timely and quality analysis | coordination mechanisms | COVID-19 impact assessments



Myanmar

Humanitarian Response Plan 2021



to assist

114 115 people



FAO requires

USD 7.4 million

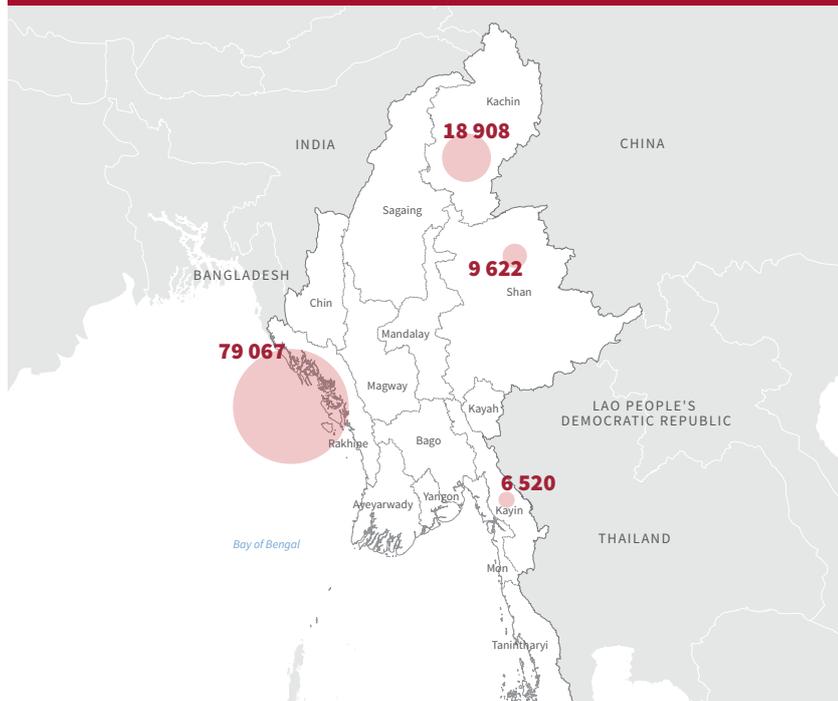


period

January–December 2021

Restoring the livelihoods of affected populations and protecting those at risk is essential to strengthen resilience and reduce food insecurity.

Number of people targeted by state (January–December 2020)



Source: OCHA. 2020. Myanmar Humanitarian Response Plan 2021 [online]. [Cited 9 February 2021]. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/mmr_humanitarian_response_plan_2021_final.pdf modified to include number of targeted people by state; source of data: FAO Myanmar, February 2021.

Situation analysis



782 865 people vulnerable to food insecurity



More than **336 000** internally displaced people



600 000 Rohingya people residing in Rakhine State, of whom **130 000** internally displaced and **470 000** non-displaced and stateless

Impact on food security

The magnitude of humanitarian needs in Myanmar rose in 2020 as a result of an increase in armed conflict in Rakhine and southern Chin states, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and recurrent climate-related shocks. These factors have diminished food availability, food access and livelihood opportunities, and are threatening agricultural productivity.

Internal displacements have risen significantly as many flee their homes to escape the escalated conflict and inter-communal tensions, worsening the situation for host communities. Consequently, food insecurity has increased in crisis-affected communities, particularly in Rakhine State.

Movement restrictions implemented to slow the spread of COVID-19 have reduced livelihood opportunities, incomes and remittances, further limiting vulnerable people's ability to access food. The increase in unemployment has forced vulnerable people to resort to negative coping mechanisms.

Moreover, Myanmar is at-risk to natural hazards, and inadequate early warning systems and lack of disaster risk reduction infrastructure leaves farmland vulnerable to cyclones, storms, floods and earthquakes, threatening damages and losses to agricultural production.

To reduce food insecurity, it is critical to restore and strengthen livelihoods of affected populations through agricultural, aquaculture and livestock cash assistance and the implementation of disaster risk reduction infrastructure and improvement in food security information and response systems.

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