



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations



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Underfunded appeals

Mid-year update

July 2018

Introduction

In the first half of 2018, conflicts, droughts and floods in countries already experiencing complex crises have left millions of people facing a further deterioration in their food security and livelihoods. In many of these contexts, funding received for agriculture-based humanitarian action has not come close to matching needs.

Across all appeals, FAO has received less than 30 percent of the USD 1 billion requested at the beginning of the year to meet the urgent needs of 33 million people worldwide. For some crises, FAO has received as little as 6 percent of requirements, leaving millions at risk of acute hunger.

The purpose of this document is therefore to highlight critical needs and funding requirements for interventions that can realistically be undertaken in the second half of 2018 in these underfunded crises, given opportunities presented by upcoming seasons.

Therefore, while FAO continues to seek funding to meet critical needs in major food crises, such as those in northeast Nigeria, Somalia, South Sudan, Yemen and others, this document focuses on significantly underfunded crises where our resources to act are currently extremely limited.

The total funding gap for FAO's component of the 2018 humanitarian appeals is USD 744 million, and, within this, urgent requirements for critically underfunded crises amount to USD 120 million to reach 3.6 million people in the remainder of the year. The contexts in which funding is urgently required are Afghanistan, Bangladesh, the Central African Republic, Haiti, Iraq, Myanmar, the Sahel region, the Sudan and the Syrian Arab Republic. Without urgent support to agriculture-based livelihoods in these contexts, there is a very real risk of the situation further deteriorating in the second half of 2018, with rising hunger and humanitarian needs.

In the Syrian Arab Republic, for example, drought has exacerbated the impact of years of conflict and displacement, threatening to further

undermine food production. Despite significant challenges, the agriculture sector continues to sustain almost half the food supply in the country, serving as a lifeline for millions of vulnerable Syrians.

Pastoral populations in the Sahel are particularly struggling to cope with the effects of last year's drought and ongoing conflict and insecurity in the region and require urgent assistance to protect their herds and address rising hunger.

Humanitarian needs also remain high in the Sudan, driven by a combination of new and protracted displacement due to conflict, disruption of livelihoods, underlying poverty and vulnerability, natural hazards and high food prices that are expected to continue rising during the coming lean season.

Food security and livelihood interventions save lives, safeguard livelihoods and strengthen resilience in the face of future crises. A failure to act now will lead to more people facing acute hunger. With the support of our resource partners, we can help to avert a further deterioration of food security in some of the most neglected crises in 2018.

“Evidence proves that early livelihood interventions have a significant and immediate return on investment. They are critical in promoting resilience and self-reliance.”

Daniel Gustafson
Deputy Director-General (Programmes)

Overall country appeals situation*

Country	Type of Plan	2018 Requirement	Funding received/%		Funding gap
Libya	HRP 2018	4 100 000	0	0.0%	4 100 000
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Needs and Priorities 2018	9 029 000	499 634	5.5%	8 529 366
The Syrian Arab Republic	HRP 2018	120 000 000	7 387 898	6.2%	112 612 210
Haiti	HRP 2017–2018	22 000 000	1 542 221	7.0%	20 457 779
Ukraine	HRP 2018	5 000 000	385 119	7.7%	4 614 881
Democratic Republic of the Congo	HRP 2017–2019	90 000 000	8 000 576	8.9%	81 999 424
The Sudan	HRP 2018	36 500 000	3 621 117	9.9%	32 878 883
The Central African Republic	HRP 2017–2019	49 100 000	5 414 009	11.0%	43 685 991
The Niger	HRP 2018	15 500 000	2 009 712	13.0%	13 490 288
Iraq	HRP 2018	10 200 000	1 499 994	14.7%	8 700 006
Cameroon	HRP 2017–2020	6 200 000	944 156	15.2%	5 255 844
Bangladesh	Rohingya Humanitarian Crisis JRP	9 800 000	1 506 666	15.4%	8 293 334
Afghanistan	HRP 2018	21 000 000	3 250 000	15.5%	17 750 000
Myanmar	Interim HRP 2018	8 000 000	1 245 000	15.6%	6 755 000
Colombia	HRP 2018 + addendum	8 102 857	2 304 703	28.4%	5 798 154
The West Bank and Gaza Strip	HRP 2018	13 800 000	4 140 248	30.0%	9 659 752
Chad	HRP 2018	20 300 000	6 860 627	33.8%	13 439 373
Burundi	HRP 2018	7 000 000	2 402 393	34.3%	4 597 607
Somalia	HRP 2018	236 500 000	91 402 086	38.6%	145 097 914
Mali	HRP 2018	17 000 000	7 143 750	42.0%	9 856 250
Senegal	Emergency and Resilience Plan 2018	1 650 000	804 556	48.8%	845 444
Burkina Faso	Emergency and Resilience Plan 2018	23 700 000	11 835 022	49.9%	11 864 978
Mauritania	Emergency Plan 2018	6 009 521	3 085 485	51.3%	2 924 036
Nigeria	HRP 2018	31 500 000	16 888 218	53.6%	14 611 782
Yemen	HRP 2018	57 100 000	32 460 000	56.8%	24 640 000
South Sudan	HRP 2018	63 000 000	55 467 479	88.0%	7 532 521
Pakistan	Humanitarian Transition Plan 2018	10 935 696	17 047 620	155.9%	0

Source: FTS and FPMIS as of 6 July 2018

Funding received percentage 0–15.9% 16–30% 30.1–50% 50.1–100%

* All figures indicated are in USD

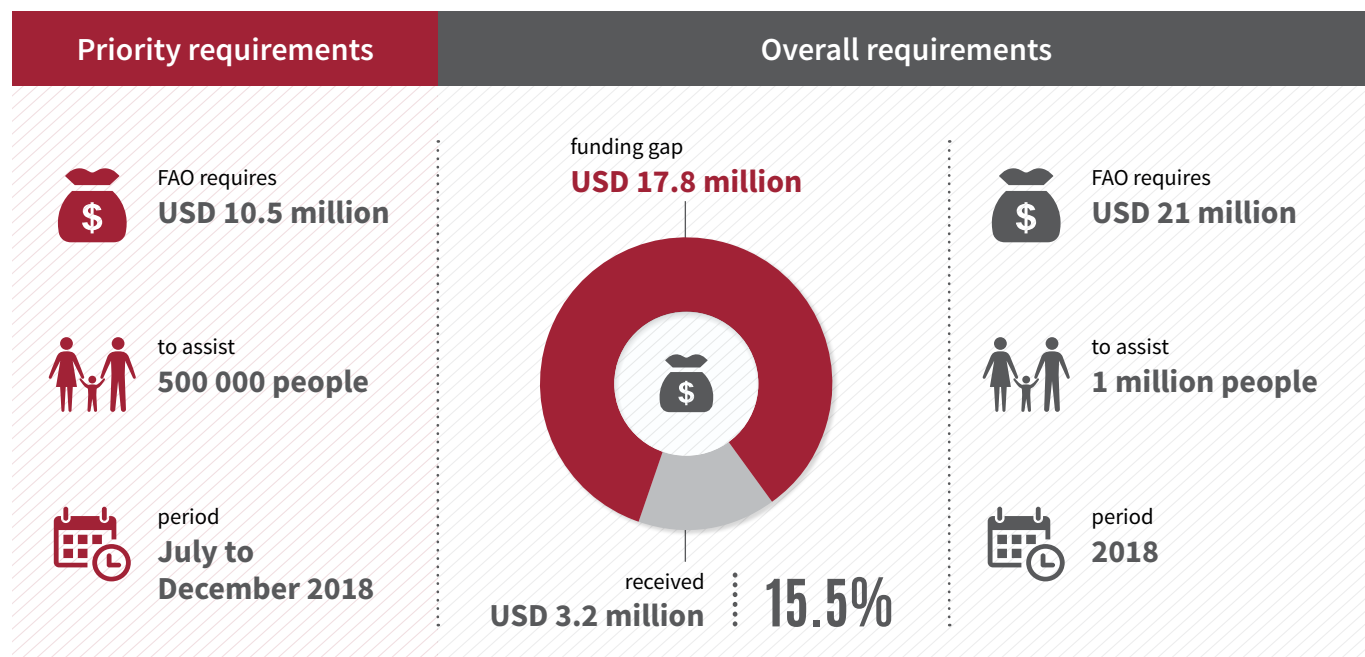
Overall regional appeals situation*

Country	Type of Plan	2018 Requirement	Funding received/%		Funding gap
Burundi	RRRP 2018	8 047 613	0	0.0%	8 047 613
The Democratic Republic of the Congo		2 069 738	0		
Tanzania		5 977 875	0		
The Democratic Republic of the Congo	RRRP 2018	15 375 635	0	0.0%	15 375 635
Angola		3 300 000	0		
Zambia		12 075 635	0		
Nigeria	RRRP 2018	2 960 290	0	0.0%	2 960 290
Chad		600 000	0		
The Niger		2 360 290	0		
The Syrian Arab Republic	RRRP 2018	90 083 282	2 500 000	2.8%	87 583 282
Iraq		4 600 000	0		
Jordan		14 593 000	1 000 000		
Lebanon		32 638 282	0		
Turkey		38 252 000	1 500 000		
South Sudan	RRRP 2018	16 935 918	1 284 555	7.6%	15 651 363
The Democratic Republic of the Congo		965 918	0		
Ethiopia		2 000 000	0		
Sudan		4 550 000	0		
Uganda		9 420 000	1 284 555		

Source: FTS and FPMIS as of 6 July 2018

Funding received percentage 0–15.9% 16–30% 30.1–50% 50.1–100%

* All figures indicated are in USD



Priority activities



Restore agricultural production

agricultural inputs for summer and winter crops | vegetable seeds



Recover livestock production

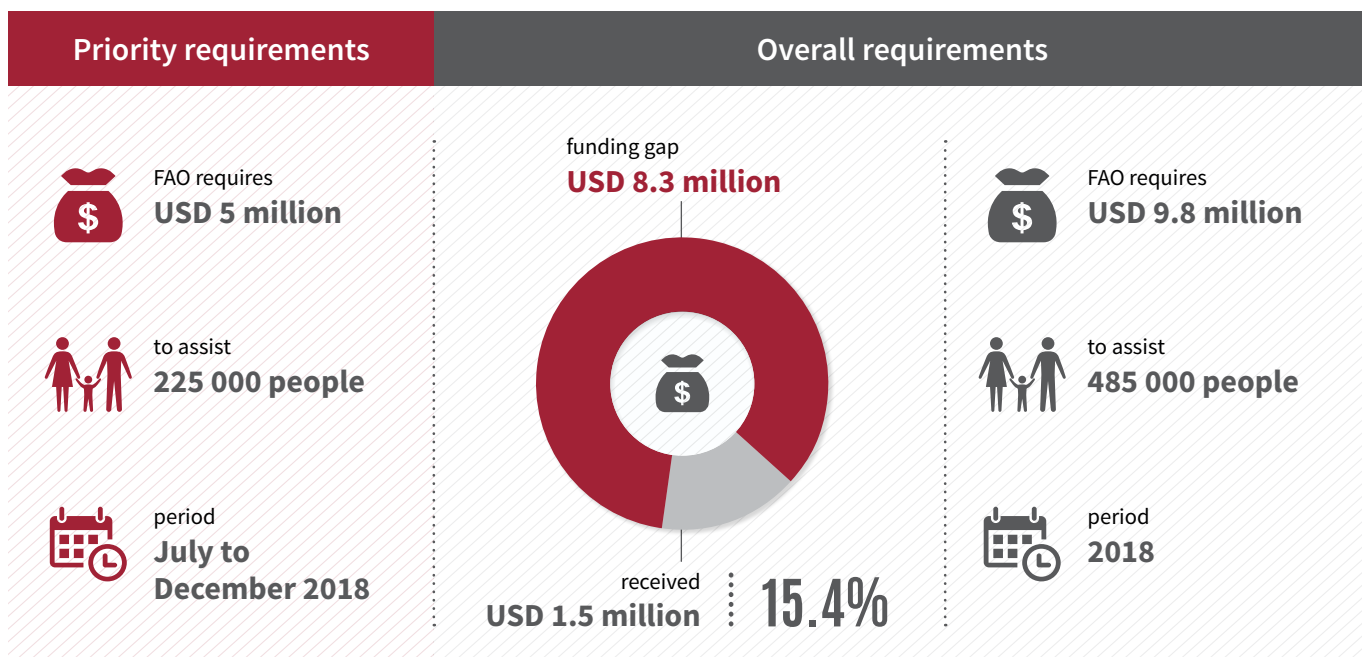
poultry kits | livestock feed | fast-growing fodder crops | vaccinations, de-worming and treatment



Strengthen Food Security and Agriculture Cluster coordination

contingency planning | needs assessments | IPC | harvest assessments

Drought-affected crop and livestock farmers require urgent livelihoods and nutrition support to prevent further deterioration in their food security.



With the monsoon season underway, urgent action is required to protect and restore forests to reduce the associated risk of flooding and landslides and protect the lives and livelihoods of local host communities and refugees from Myanmar.

Priority activities



Mitigate environmental impacts and reduce disaster risk

soil stabilization and reforestation | flood and landslide prevention | tree nursery development | alternative fuels to protect forest reserves | climate-resilient agriculture technology for water conservation and to prevent saltwater intrusion and topsoil loss | waterproof food storage silos to prevent food loss from monsoon rains



Support livelihoods and markets

enhance market linkages between local farmers and refugees | employment opportunities in disaster risk reduction and emergency preparedness

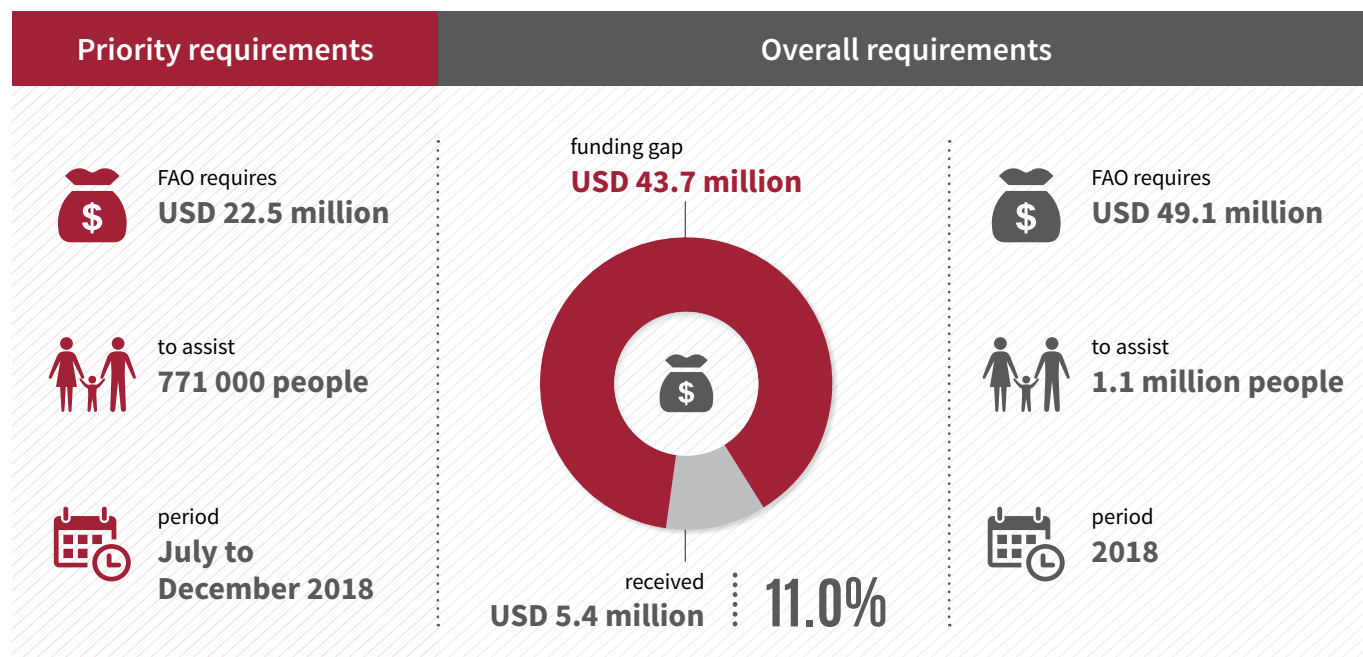


Strengthen Food Security Sector coordination

impact monitoring

The Central African Republic

Humanitarian Response Plan
2017–2019



Priority activities



Increase agricultural production

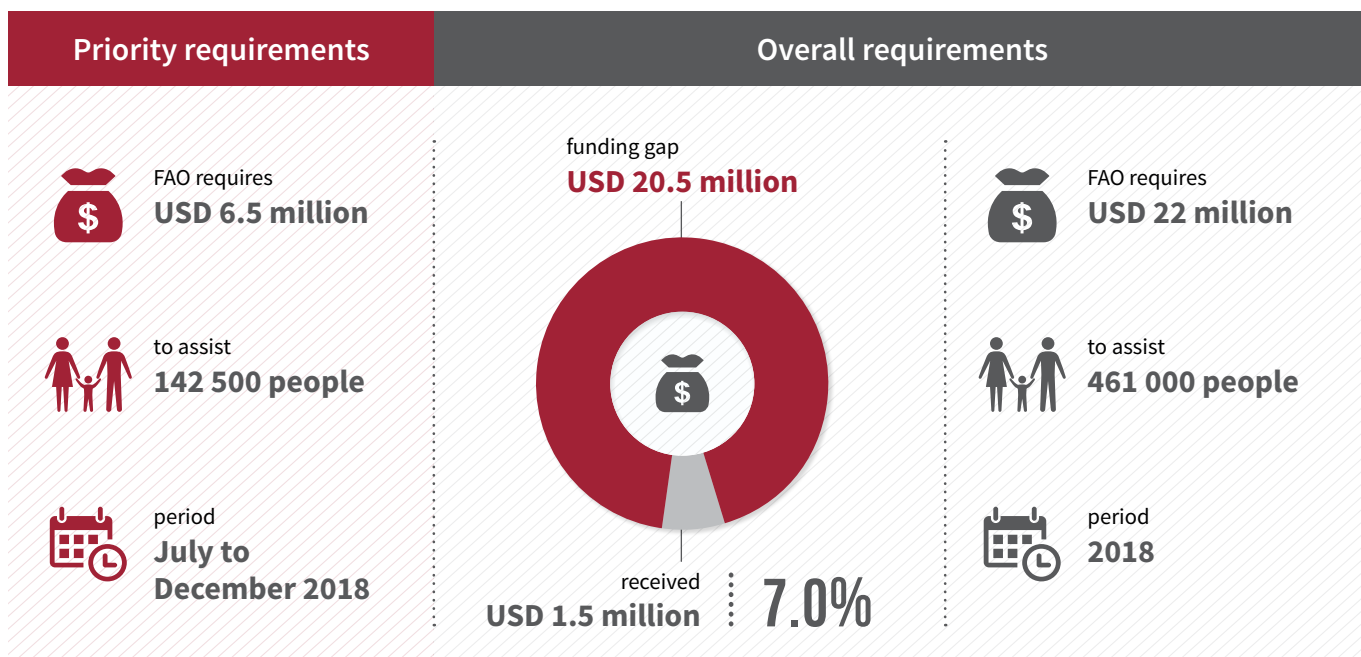
seed and tool distribution (cereal, vegetable and micro-gardening) | cash for work | cash and income-generating activities



Support livestock production

farmer field schools to support small livestock production and nutrition | livestock protection through vaccination campaigns | cash for work

In the remaining months of 2018, restoring agricultural production will be critical to improve food security in the Central African Republic and contribute to broader stabilization and peace efforts.



With the majority of Haitians relying on agriculture for their survival and exposed to recurrent shocks, including those related to the upcoming cyclone season, rehabilitating and strengthening livelihoods is key to improving food security and people's coping capacity in the face of future crises.

Priority activities



Recover livestock and fish production

training | distribution of fishing equipment | reconstruction of boats | mobile veterinary clinics | installation of fodder fields



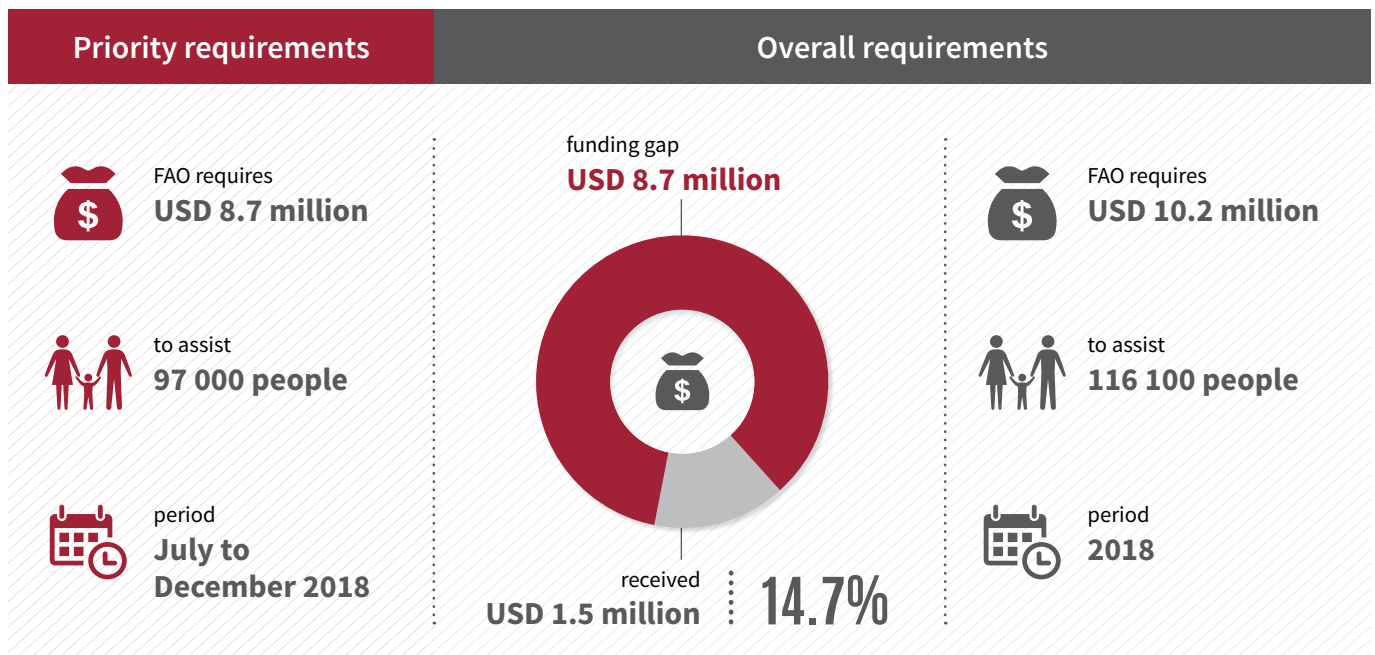
Restore agricultural production

provision of seeds, tools and planting material of climate-resilient crop varieties | nutrition education | community-based nurseries for fruit trees | seed multiplication | training on good agricultural practices resilient to climate change | cash-for-work for the rehabilitation of watersheds overflowing communities threatened by floods and landslides



Strengthen Food Security Sector coordination

technical support for enhanced food security coordination | set up of an early warning and monitoring of food security system



Conflict-affected farmers need urgent assistance to protect and rebuild their livestock herds and to detect and control pests that threaten crop yields in order to enhance their food security and nutrition.

Priority activities



Provide immediate and mid-term support to livestock-based livelihoods

animal restocking | animal feed | vaccinations and treatment | information and training on livestock best practices | marketing support | job creation



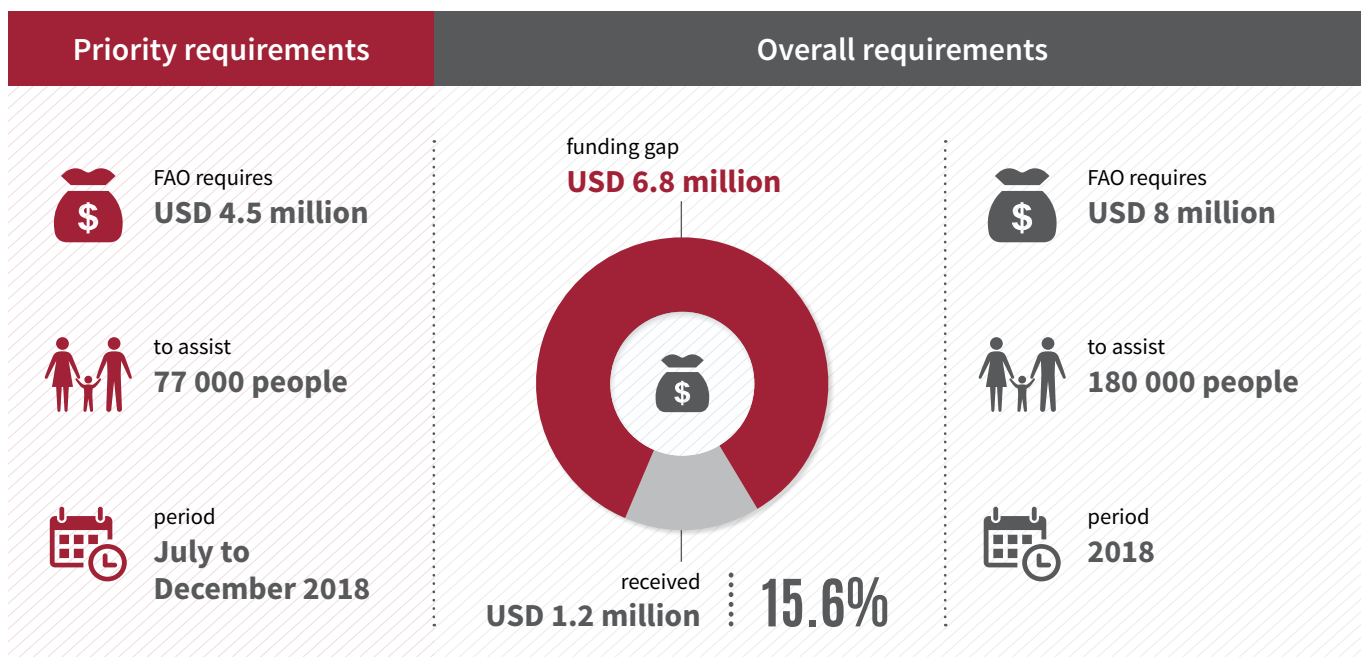
Plant pest outbreak control

sun pest prevention | training on surveillance, detection, collection and disposal of pests | support to plant protection authorities and researchers | insecticide application



Strengthen Food Security Cluster coordination

cluster coordination | contingency planning | needs assessments



Urgent agriculture, livestock and aquaculture support is needed to restore the livelihoods of farming families displaced by inter-communal tensions, violence and natural disasters.

Priority activities



Rebuild agricultural livelihoods affected by human-induced crises and natural disasters

agriculture, livestock and aquaculture inputs | training on good agricultural practices and nutrition-sensitive agriculture, animal husbandry and aquaculture | vegetable production | income-generation activities | conditional cash transfers | community-level disaster risk reduction | nutrition awareness | labour-intensive work



Support food security information and analysis, and improve coordination

evidence-based decision making | food security and livelihood data and analysis | sector coordination | food security monitoring and information management systems | conflict and gender analysis

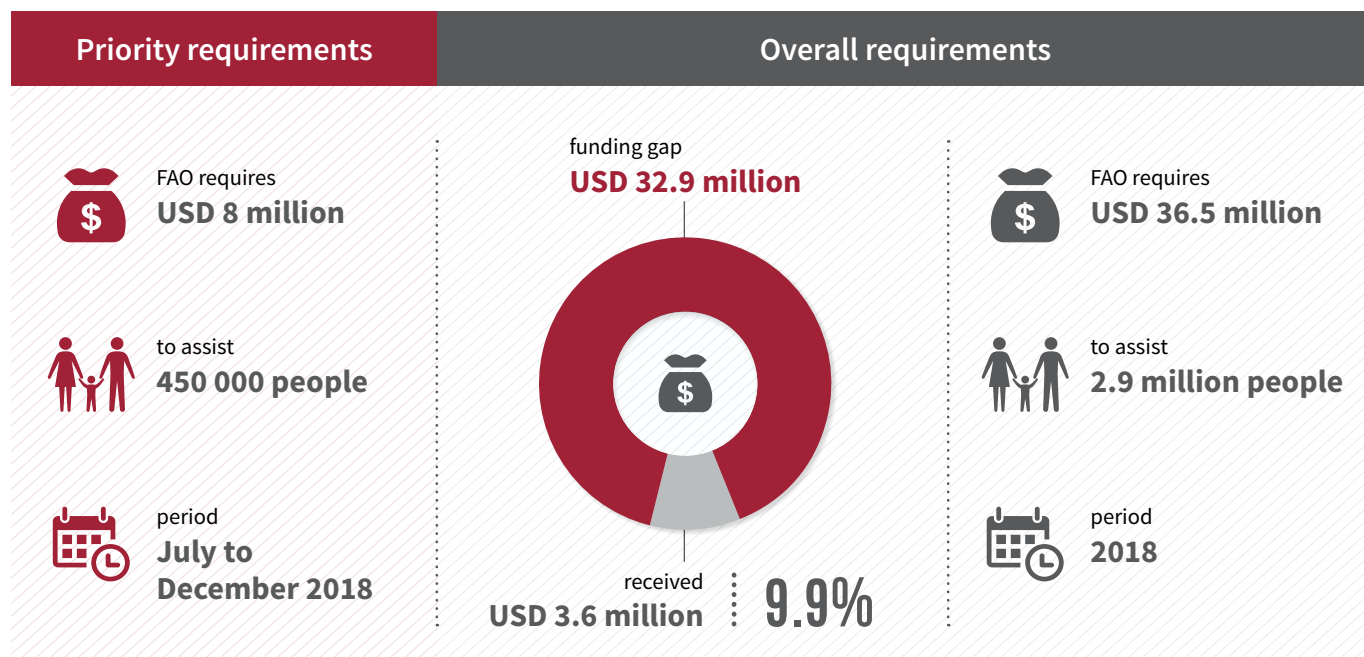


Strengthen national and local capacities

food security analysis and information | early warning systems

The Sudan

Humanitarian Response Plan 2018



With food prices expected to continue rising during the upcoming lean season, urgent action is needed to rapidly restore food production, increase food access and availability, and address acute hunger.

Priority activities

Increase agricultural production

input kits | farmer field schools | improved soil and water management | donkey carts | demonstration farms

Enhance livestock production

vaccination and treatment, including for Rift Valley fever | livestock feed | goat and poultry production kits | training | public awareness raising on zoonotic diseases

Strengthen natural resource management

nursery establishment and rehabilitation | mapping livestock migratory routes | pasture production | fuel-efficient stoves

Strengthen food security information, analysis and coordination

sector and inter-sector coordination | needs assessments | food security analysis | gender analysis | capacity building of national partners

The Syrian Arab Republic

Humanitarian Response Plan
2018

Priority requirements



FAO requires
USD 20 million

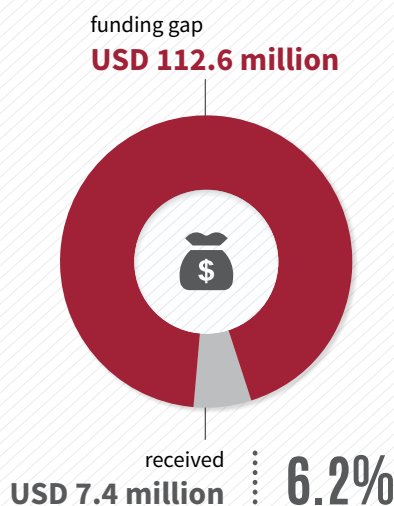


to assist
500 000 people



period
**July to
December 2018**

Overall requirements



FAO requires
USD 120 million



to assist
2.3 million people



period
2018



Priority activities



Increase agricultural production

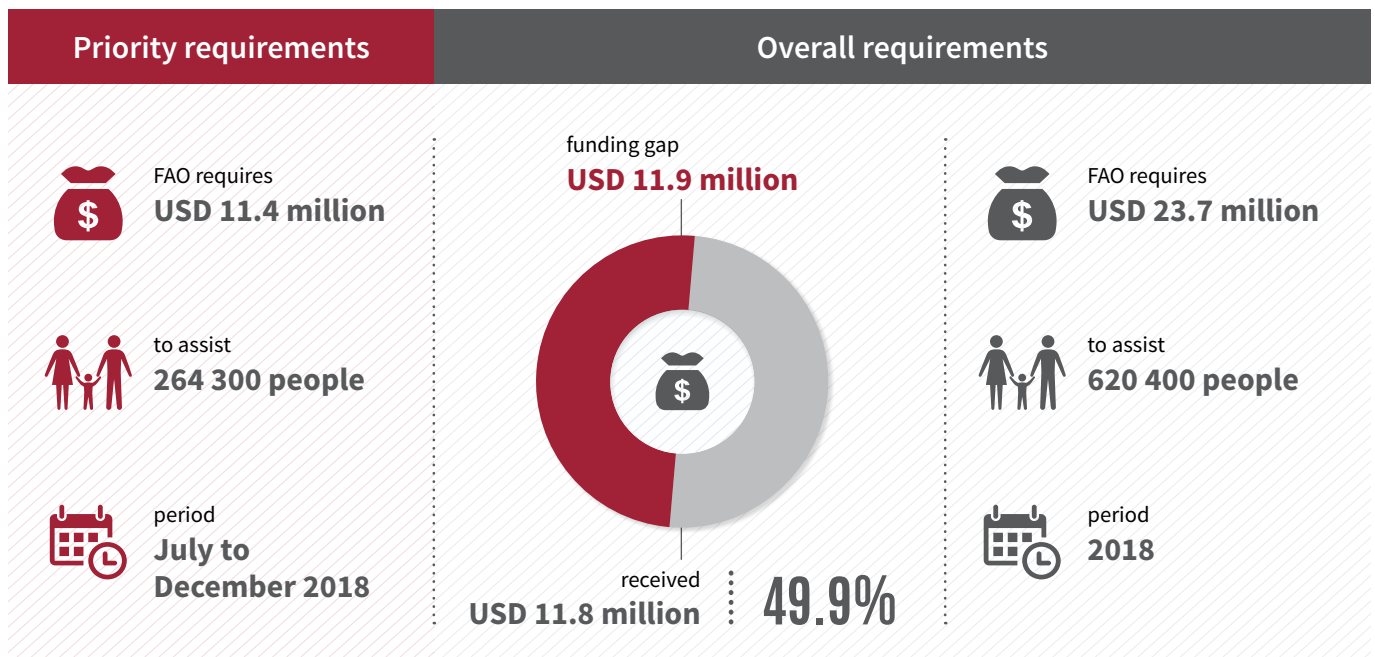
provision of vegetable and wheat seeds in drought-affected areas | rehabilitation of irrigation infrastructure



Enhance livestock production

vaccinations and animal health treatment | rehabilitation of water points

With drought threatening to further reduce the Syrian Arab Republic's harvests in the second half of 2018, action is needed now to save lives, safeguard livelihoods and prevent continued deterioration of food security.



Priority activities

Support livestock production

destocking | awareness raising on the importance of animal destocking among herders | training on Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards | training on forage production and management techniques | veterinary kits | livestock restocking | establishment and rehabilitation of waterpoints

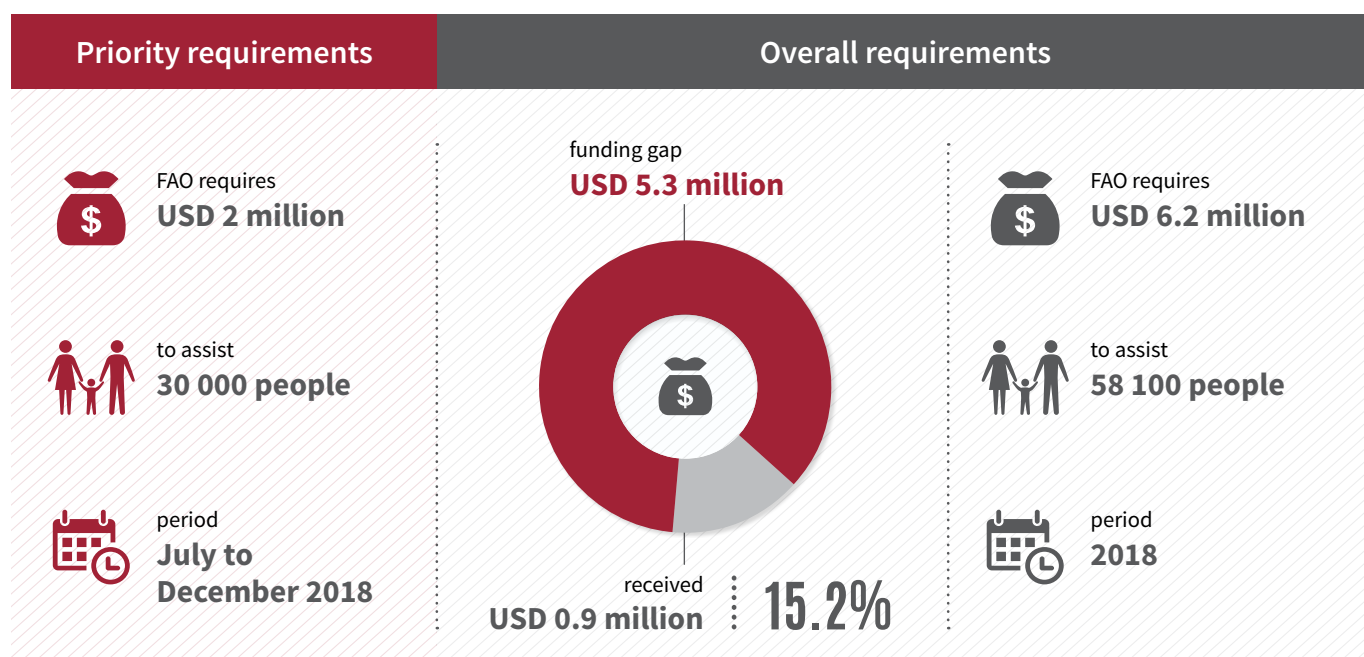
Increase agricultural production

agricultural kits | training good nutritional and agricultural practices | unconditional cash transfers | cash for work

Enhance Food Security Cluster coordination

joint monitoring missions on the agricultural campaign, food security and nutrition | study on challenges related to security and their impact on the pastoral economy

The 2018 drought together with the increasing insecurity has severely affected the livelihoods of vulnerable populations, particularly pastoralists. Protecting and strengthening food security and resilience of rural households is crucial to address the root causes of the deteriorated humanitarian situation.



Priority activities



Increase agricultural production

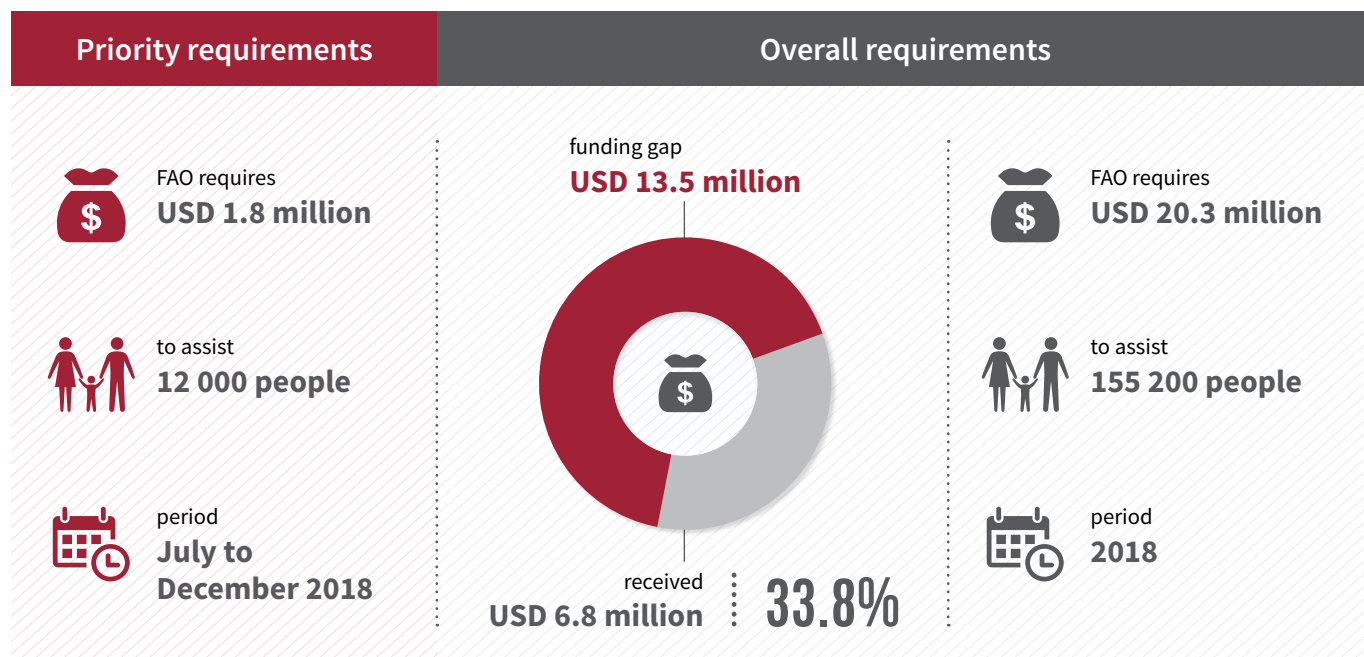
provision of crop and vegetable seeds and tools | training on good agricultural practices and nutrition | cash+



Improve livestock production

destocking | distribution of dried meat | animal health | vaccination campaign | de-worming treatment

In 2018, the humanitarian situation has dramatically worsened as a result of the influx of refugees from neighbouring countries – the Central African Republic, Chad and Nigeria – as well as the outbreak internal conflict. Investing in agriculture significantly contributes to enhancing the food security and livelihoods of vulnerable populations.

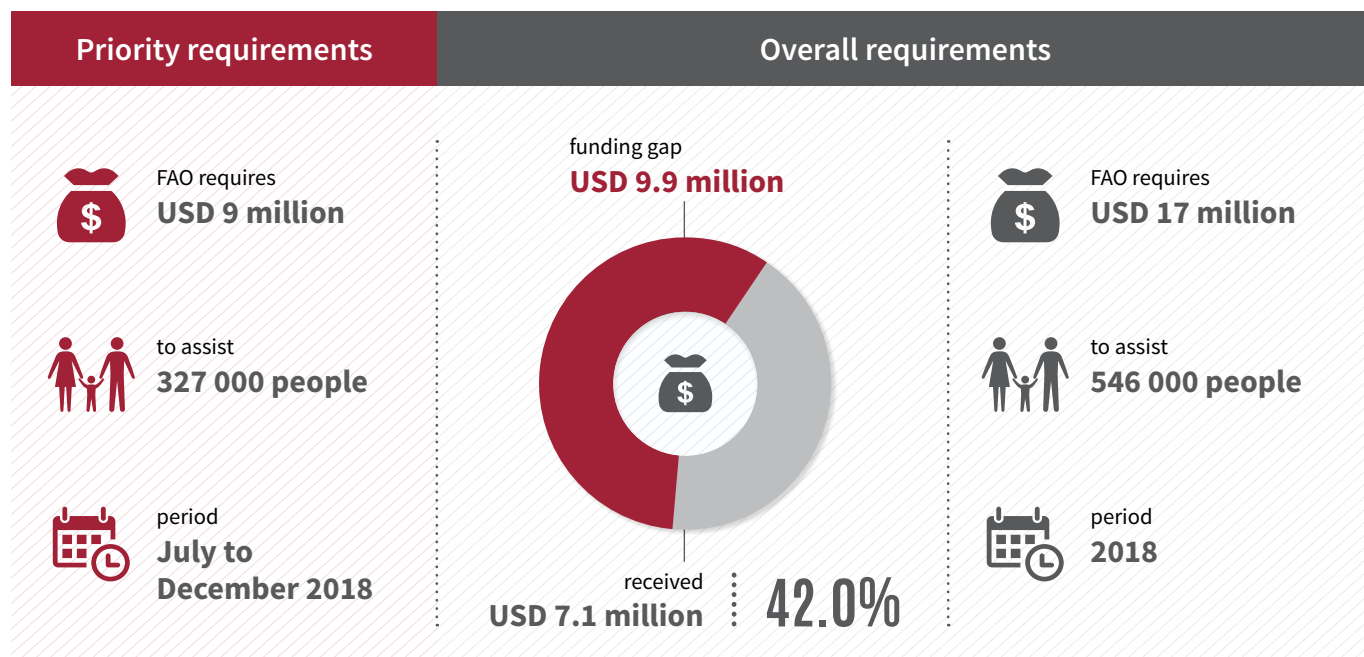


Priority activities

Support livestock production

destocking and distribution of dried meat | provision of animal feed | vaccinations

Continued assistance is required to improve access to food and protect the livelihoods of vulnerable, food-insecure people, including refugees and returnees.



Priority activities

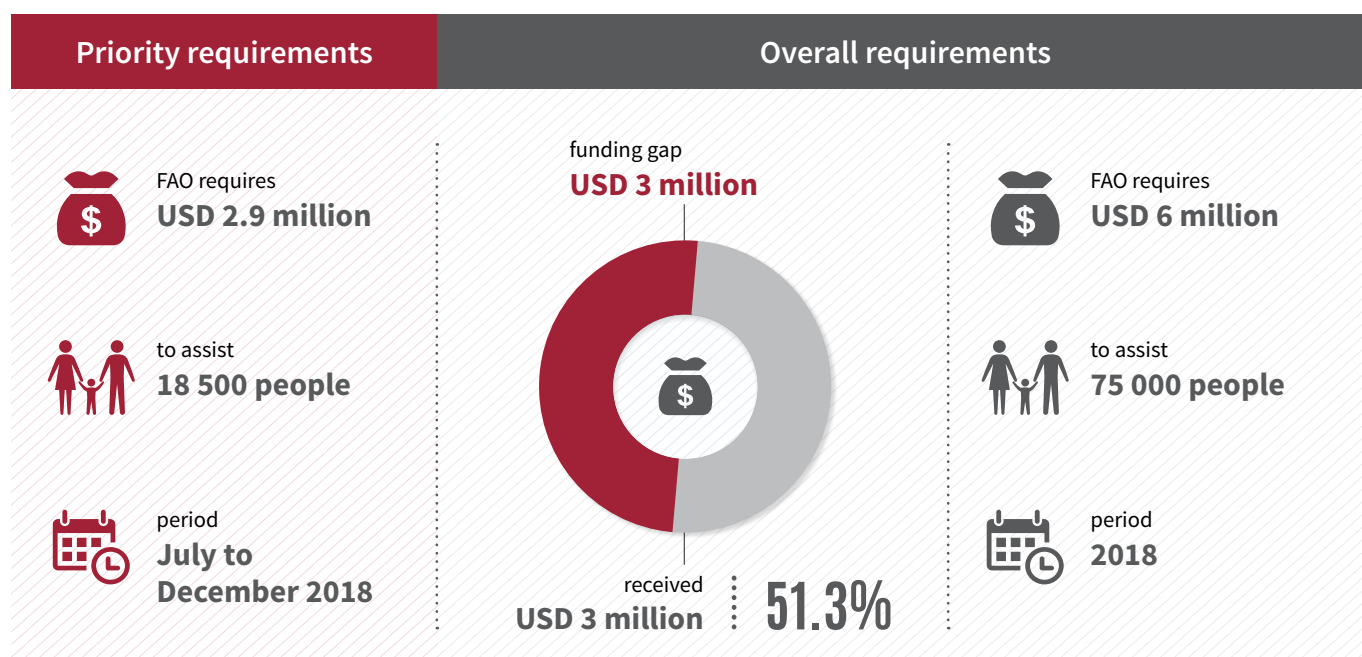
Support livestock production

conditional cash transfers | training on livestock management | animal feed | livestock restocking | veterinary kits (vitamins, de-worming) | livestock destocking (cash transfers) | animal vaccination against *peste des petits ruminants*

Increase agricultural production

provision of seeds and tools for vegetable and crop production, and recession cropping

The humanitarian situation remains of concern, particularly in northern Mali, due to the ongoing insecurity and drought affecting rural families. It is fundamental to urgently safeguard the livelihoods and strengthen the resilience of vulnerable populations.



Priority activities

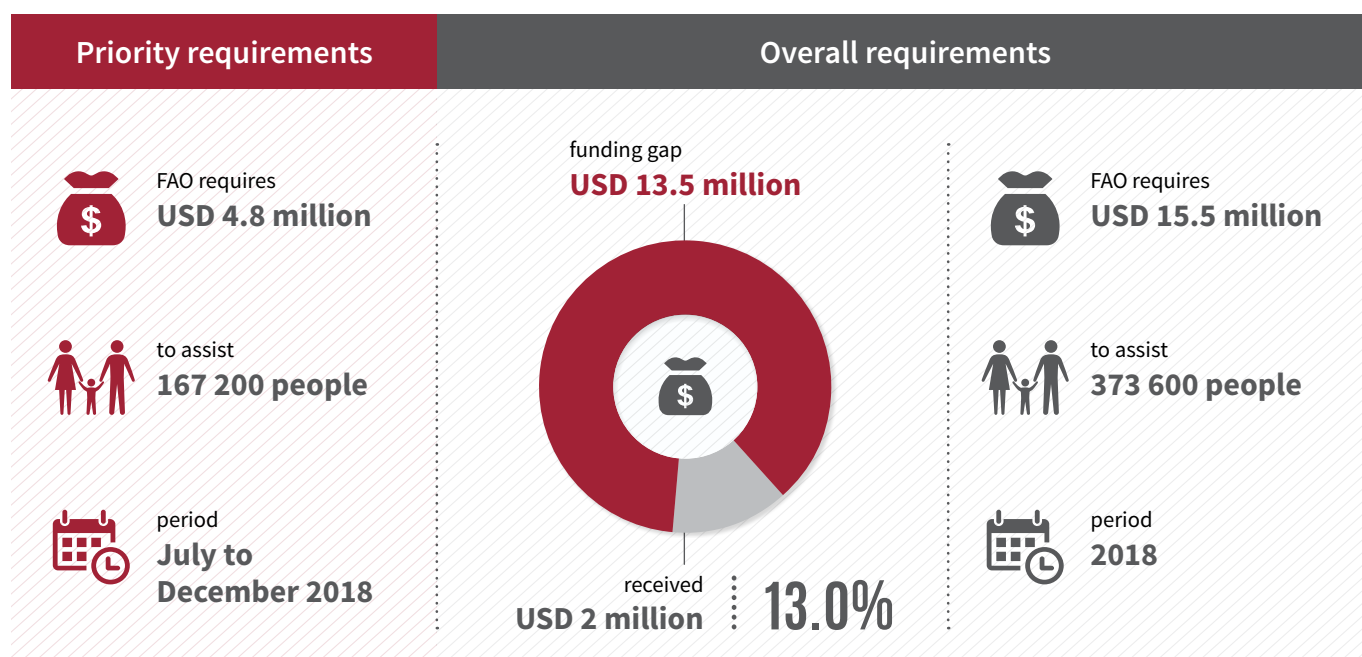
Support livestock production

provision of animal feed, poultry and veterinary inputs | training on animal health and forage production | cash transfers

Increase agricultural production

provision of crop and vegetable seeds | training on vegetable production | nutrition education | cooking demonstrations | establishment and maintenance of solar equipment for water management

The 2018 drought has severely affected the livelihoods of vulnerable populations, particularly pastoralists. Protecting and strengthening food security and resilience of rural households is crucial to address the root causes of the deteriorated humanitarian situation.



Priority activities



Improve agricultural production

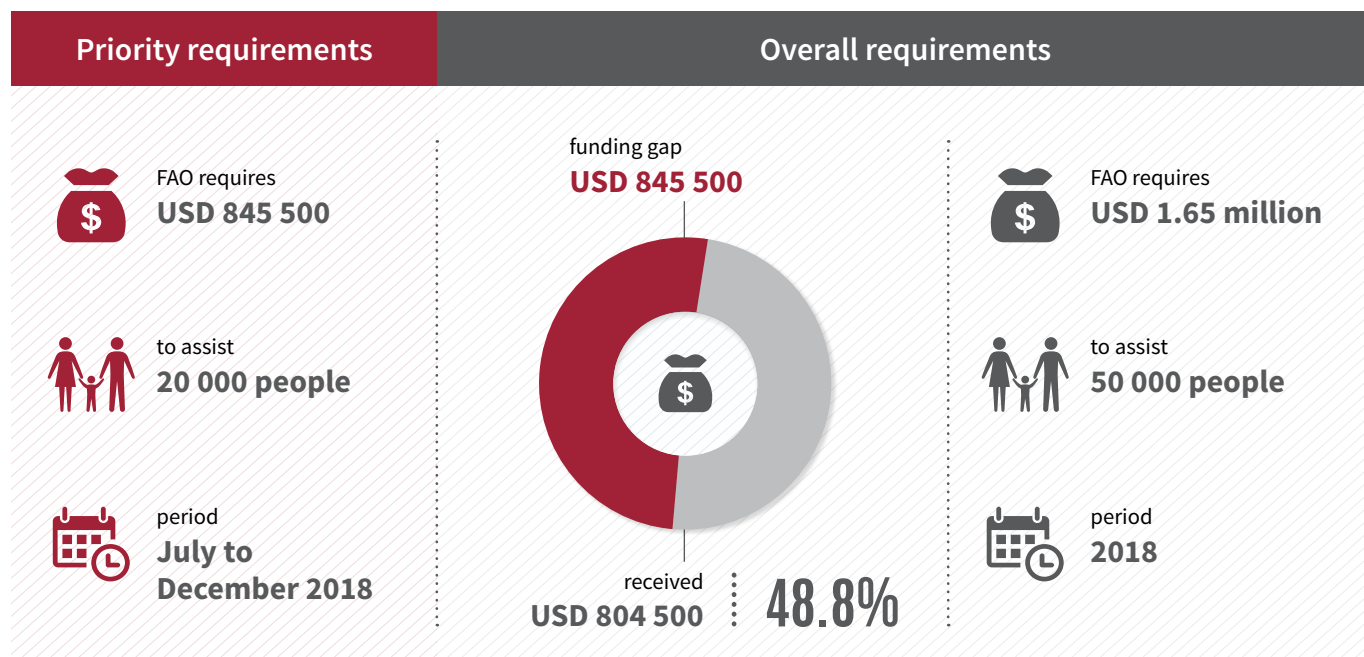
provision of agricultural kits and for irrigated agriculture



Support animal health and livestock production

provision of animal feed and animal health kits | destocking

The significant forage deficit registered in 2018 in certain areas of the country has significantly increased food insecurity and malnutrition rates. Supporting livestock production is essential to protect the livelihoods of vulnerable populations.



Priority activities

Improve agricultural production

support access to vegetable seeds | capacity building on good vegetable production techniques and preservation of the production environment, and organizational dynamics | nutrition education

Enhance nutrition

promote nutrition-sensitive activities by planting orange-fleshed sweet potato and moringa | poultry production

The 2018 drought has severely affected the livelihoods of vulnerable populations, particularly pastoralists. Protecting and strengthening food security and resilience of rural households is crucial to address the underlying causes of the humanitarian situation.

Contacts

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