



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

DESERT LOCUST CRISIS

Appeal for rapid response
and anticipatory action
in the Greater Horn of Africa

January–December 2020



At a glance

Desert locusts have rapidly spread across the Greater Horn of Africa in the worst infestation in decades. Despite control efforts, eight countries in eastern Africa are now affected (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania).

Highly mobile and capable of completely stripping an area's vegetation, swarming locusts can cause large-scale damage. Already, hundreds of thousands of hectares – including cropland and pasture – have been affected.



20.2 million people facing severe acute food insecurity in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania*



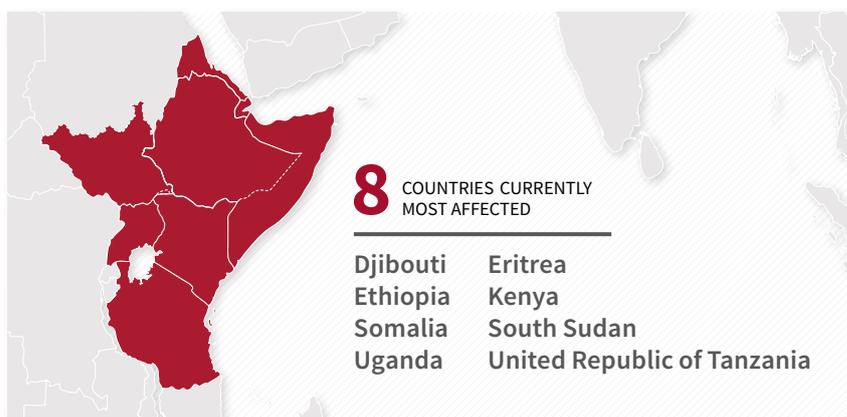
1 million ha of land targeted for rapid locust surveillance and control in the eight countries



110 000 households targeted for rapid livelihoods protection in seven of the eight countries



USD 138 million required by FAO for rapid response and anticipatory action in the eight countries from January to December 2020



Source: United Nations world map, February 2019

Desert locust poses an unprecedented risk to agriculture-based livelihoods and food security in an already fragile region. Over the past few years, consecutive shocks – among them poor rainfall, flooding, macroeconomic crises and armed conflict – have contributed to a significant level of vulnerability. The arrival of a pest that in a day can eat the same amount as millions of people is the latest shock. This can be especially devastating in countries already facing food security crises, where every kilogram of food produced counts towards alleviating hunger.

An estimated 20.2 million people are now facing severe acute food insecurity in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania (Integrated Food Security Phase Classification [IPC] Phases 3 and above). With the main season coming up, the locust invasion threatens to drive this figure even higher. Every effort must be made to ensure the current upsurge does not become a fully-fledged plague.

Led by the respective governments in the region, intensive surveillance and control operations are underway but fall short of the quickly escalating needs. If desert locust swarms continue unhindered, the population could increase 400-fold by June. Scaled-up support is needed to quickly detect and reduce locust populations to avoid further spread. Interventions are also needed to protect the livelihoods of farmers and livestock holders – ensuring they have cash to meet their immediate food needs and inputs to restart production.

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) has revised its regional plan to take into account emerging needs. For this, FAO urgently requires USD 138 million to support locust control, safeguard livelihoods, and enhance coordination and preparedness.

*No food security data available for Djibouti or Eritrea
Cover photo: ©FAO/Sven Torfinn



Crisis overview



Desert locusts have spread to eight East African countries since December 2019



Favourable conditions could lead to 400 times more locusts by June 2020

Desert locust definitions

An *outbreak* is when desert locust rapidly increase in number and form groups/bands/swarms. This usually occurs with an area of about 5 000 m² in one part of a country.

An *upsurge* occurs when several successive seasons of breeding occur uncontrolled, which causes further hopper band and swarm formation. This generally affects an entire region.

A *plague* can develop when an upsurge is not controlled in time, so locust populations continue to increase in number and size and the majority of infestations occur as bands and swarms. When two or more regions are affected simultaneously this is termed a *major plague*.

Source: FAO Locust Watch

Current situation

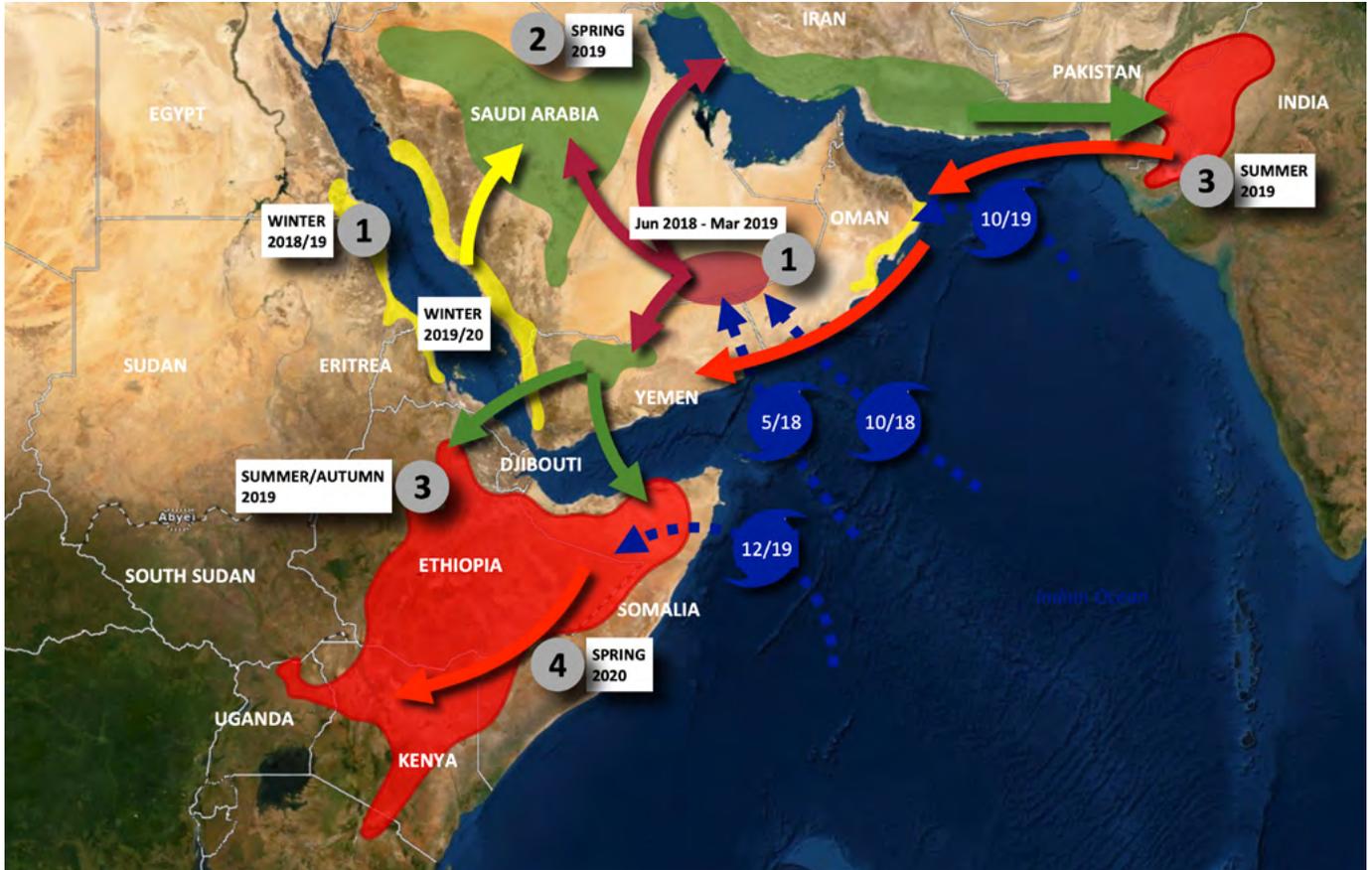
A massive desert locust upsurge is underway in the Greater Horn of Africa. The situation has rapidly deteriorated and has now spread to eight countries – Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania.

Considered the most destructive migratory pest in the world, the desert locust is highly mobile (travelling on the wind up to 150 km per day) and feeds on large quantities of any kind of green vegetation, including crops, pasture and fodder. A typical swarm can be made up of 150 million locusts per square kilometre; even a very small, 1 km² locust swarm can eat the same amount of food in one day as about 35 000 people. Recent reports indicate much larger swarms, such as one in Kenya that measured 2 400 km².

Unusually conducive weather conditions for locust breeding triggered by Cyclone Pawan's landfall in December 2019 contributed to an increase in desert locust populations – as well as above-average vegetation due to good rains across the region. Mature desert locust swarms are now present across the region, and they are laying eggs. The next generation will begin to form swarms from late March and throughout April 2020, which coincides not only with the start of the next seasonal rains, but also the main planting season for the region. Favourable breeding conditions could allow for a 400-fold increase in the locust population by June.

There is significant risk that this upsurge could develop into a plague if timely action is not taken to reduce locust populations. Such plagues are exponentially more difficult and expensive to control, and pose a severe threat to the livelihoods and food security of millions more people.

Figure 1. Desert locust situation



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Locust Watch, February 2020. Conforms to UN World map, February 2019.

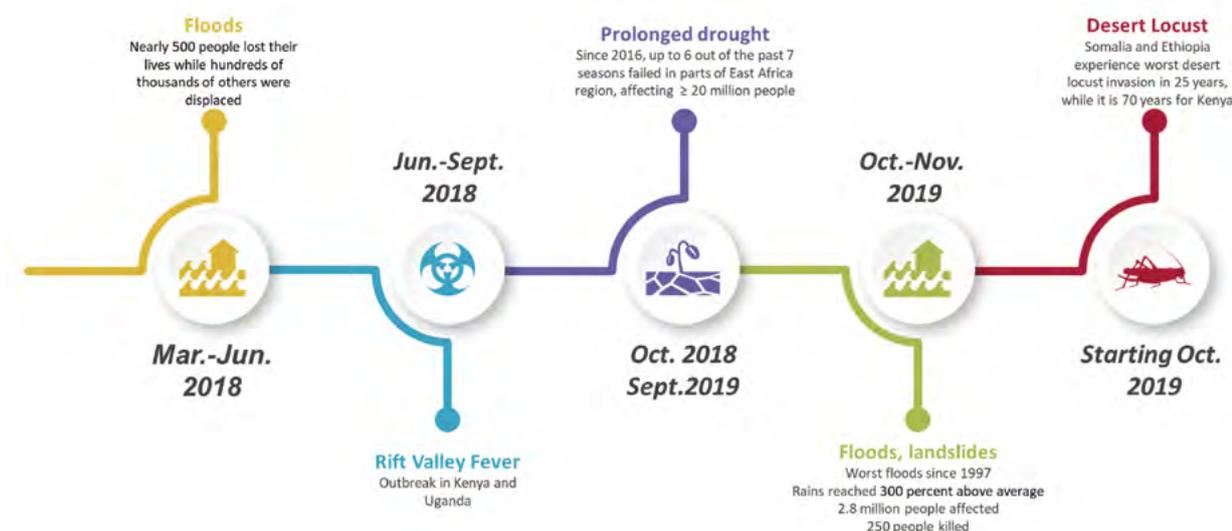
Regional livelihood implications

The desert locust upsurge is the latest shock to an already vulnerable region. As locust-related losses can affect up to 100 percent of both crop and fodder production, such threats to the human food chain have detrimental effects on food security, livelihoods and national economies. To illustrate potential impacts, according to an independent evaluation the 2003–2005 desert locust outbreak in the Sahel contributed to food insecurity for affected populations (particularly in agropastoral and pastoral areas). Combined with poor rainfall, locust damage contributed to significant crop production losses, while limited feed also led to the early migration of livestock and high levels of tension between transhumance pastoralists and local farmers over resources.

In desert locust-affected countries of the Greater Horn of Africa, the vast majority of the population depend on agriculture for their livelihoods (for example, up to 80 percent of the population in Ethiopia and 75 percent in Kenya). These farming and herding communities rely heavily on rainfed production systems, with the timing, duration and quantities of rainfall playing a critical role in rangeland rejuvenation and crop production. Six of the last eight seasons were below average or failed in the region. Such shocks do not just have immediate, short-term effects – they exacerbate prevailing food insecurity and undermine livelihoods and development gains that have taken years to build. Natural hazards disproportionately affect food-insecure, poor people – most of whom derive their livelihoods from agriculture. Around 80 percent of the damage and losses caused by drought impacts are to the agriculture sector, affecting crop and livestock production.

As the magnitude and impact of such climatic events increase, aggravated by climate change and land degradation, more and more households and communities are less able to absorb, recover and adapt, making them even more vulnerable to future shocks. In the Greater Horn of Africa, consecutive years of climatic events have increased households' exposure to risks, with limited recovery between shocks. Especially with its significant potential to become a regional plague, desert locust infestation could lead to further suffering, population movements and rising tensions in already complex environments.

Figure 2. Natural hazards timeline in the Horn of Africa (2018–2019)





Regional food security implications

Areas that suffer severe, localized crop damage due to desert locusts are very likely to see an increase in food insecurity. For communities where food security is already poor and where every kilogram of food produced counts towards alleviating hunger, desert locust outbreaks can be especially devastating.

Looking at historical locust crises such as the 2003–2005 outbreak in West Africa and the 2013 plague in Madagascar, locust-related production losses can be a driver of food insecurity, particularly in contexts of multiple shocks and already high vulnerability.

Most of the areas in the region worst affected by desert locusts are currently facing Crisis (IPC Phase 3) or Stressed (IPC Phase 2) outcomes, with conditions likely to continue through May 2020. About 20.2 million people are experiencing severe acute food insecurity in Ethiopia, Kenya, Somalia, South Sudan, Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania (IPC Phases 3 and above).

While the current locust upsurge is rapidly developing, its effects on food availability and food security are not yet being felt on a large scale – meaning that there are limited food security impacts for the ongoing lean season across most of the Horn of Africa.

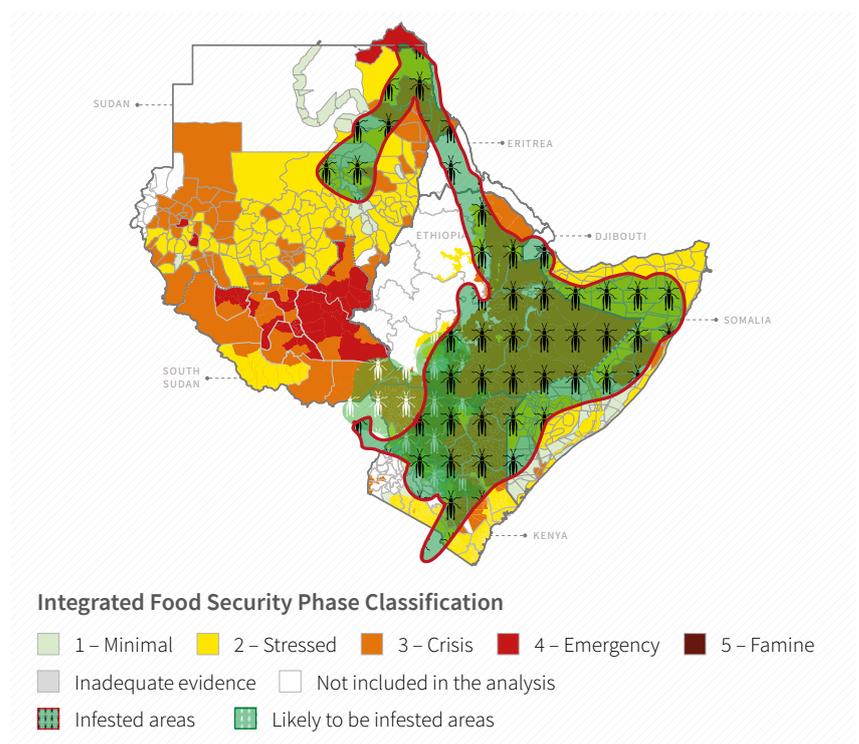
Due to the positive impact of average to above-average October to December 2019 rainfall in improving vegetation conditions across most of the region, so far desert locust-related damage to pasture has been limited and localized.

Similarly, desert locust-related damage to recent harvests were localized and limited to late-planted crops. Most crops were planted on time or early, with farmers taking advantage of timely and favourable rainfall conditions, meaning crops were either near maturity or already harvested at the time of the locust infestation. With a few exceptions, such as northern and southeastern Tigray, northeastern Amhara, and eastern Oromia regions in Ethiopia, most major cropping areas of the region have not yet been affected.

Given current information and forecasts of desert locust movements, as well as impacts seen during historical upsurges/plagues, future food security impacts will likely be significant for affected households in areas where swarms cause damage. The greatest impacts will be felt by households that depend on cropping activities and who are already facing acute food insecurity (IPC Phase 2 and above) due to their existing high vulnerability and the effects of expected crop losses. For these households, desert locust impacts could lead to a deterioration in food security towards the end of 2020 with a peak during the first half of 2021 (during the height of the lean season).

However, if the locusts cause below-average 2020 national harvests and major pasture losses in arid and semi-arid regions, the food security situation could be much worse: below-average food stocks and pasture conditions, atypical livestock movements, reduced incomes, and rising food prices would likely drive widespread food insecurity across the region, with the most significant deteriorations starting from mid-2020.

Figure 3. IPC Acute food insecurity phase classification overlaid with desert locust infestations (as of 17 February 2020)



Source: Integrated Food Security Phase Classification, February 2020.
 Conforms to UN World map, February 2019

Forecast scenario

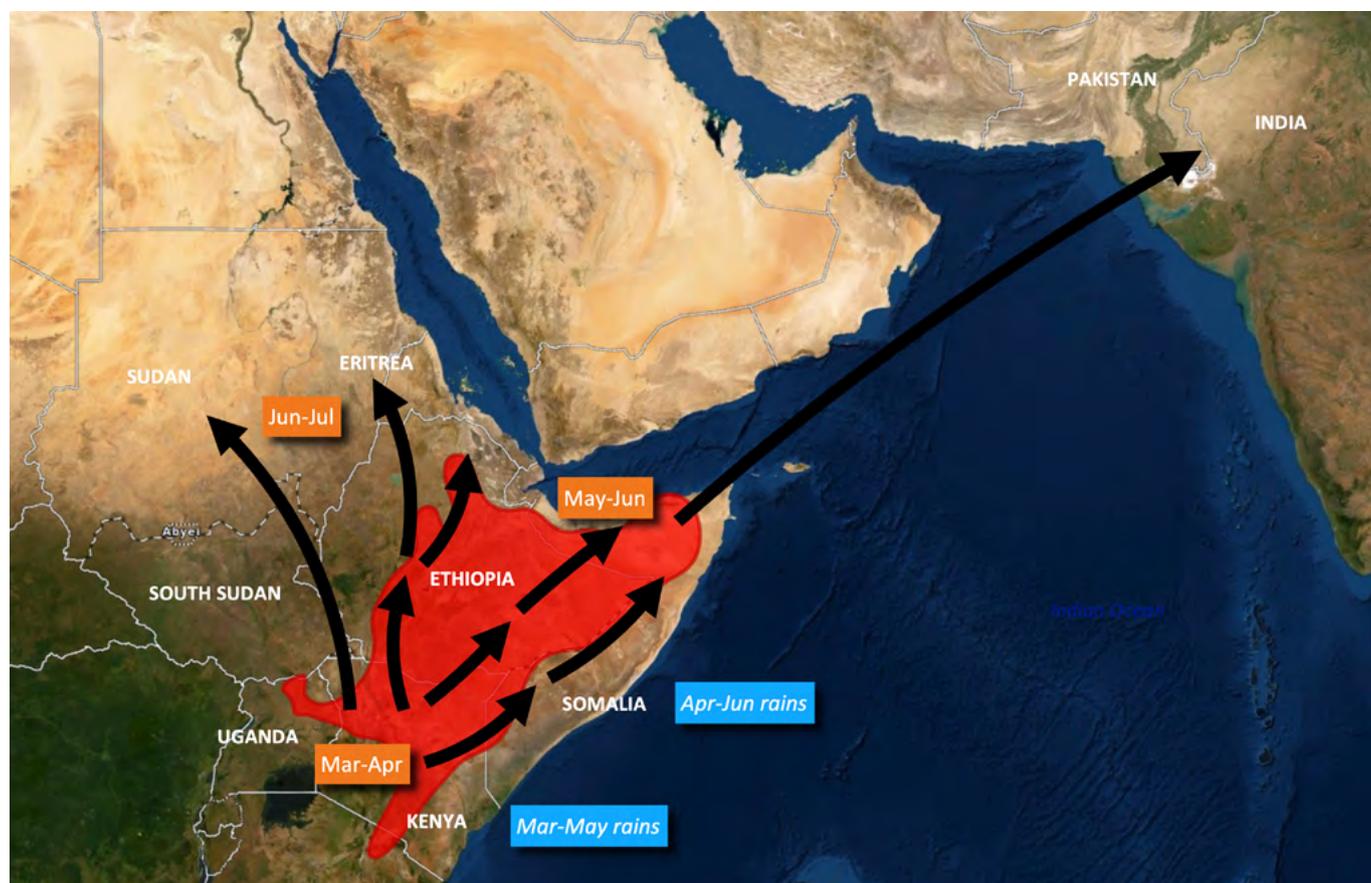
Coinciding with the start of the next seasonal rains, a new generation of desert locust breeding during February and March will cause swarms to form from late March and throughout April. With the start of planting and the regeneration of rangeland also expected at this time, the infestation will pose a threat to the livelihoods and food security of vulnerable households – especially if the locusts spread further into key production regions.

The long rains season will enable the further spread of the pest to areas with optimal climatic conditions (including wind, soil moisture, and vegetation). This will mean the migration of desert locusts from their preferred breeding areas in arid and semi-arid lands towards crop-producing areas.

In April, a portion of the swarms could remain in Kenya, mature and breed again if conditions are favourable, while most will reinvade Ethiopia and Somalia. The reinvasion of Ethiopia could be very severe and spread through most of the country, including the highlands and spilling over into Eritrea.

Preventing the current desert locust crisis from becoming a disaster will be critical to mitigating impacts on the lives of millions of people across the region. The 2003–2005 locust crisis in West Africa is estimated to have cost USD 2.5 billion in harvest losses.

Figure 4. Desert locust situation projection



Source: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations Locust Watch, February 2020. Conforms to UN World map, February 2019.



Given the rapidly evolving desert locust situation, FAO has developed three scenarios for food security to help guide its response: best case, mid-case and worst case.

In considering the outcome of a worst-case scenario, desert locusts could cause severe crop losses in 2020 and the early depletion of pasture in many areas, triggering migration to distant grazing areas. This could result in below-average national harvests and rising food prices and exacerbate an already serious food insecurity situation.

The mid-case scenario would entail significant crop losses and pasture depletion in several areas, causing abnormal livestock migration and low crop yields in the affected zones.

Under the best-case scenario, desert locust impacts on pasture would be mitigated by forecast average to above-average rainfall in most areas, with localized depletion of pasture and minimal adverse food security impacts, as livestock would likely be moved to adjacent grazing areas. In terms of cropping areas, desert locust damage would likely lead to crop failure at germination and/or early development stage albeit in localized areas. This could cause a 20 to 30 percent cereal harvest loss in affected areas during the long rainy season. In this scenario, there would be approximately half a million additional people facing severe acute food insecurity in the eight affected countries under this appeal (IPC Phase 3 and above).



Strategic approach

Applying the right range of control options at the right time

FAO will apply control methods that are technically sound and adapted to the life cycle of desert locusts, drawing from the expertise of its staff at headquarters, regional and subregional level. The control of large swarms will be a coordinated effort to avert a major food security and livelihoods crisis as well as to mitigate further spread of the pest to other countries. This will mean providing urgent, large-scale aerial and ground pest control operations as well as surveillance, trajectory forecasting and data collection. During the hopper stages, ground operations are cost-effective and will be prioritized. Once locusts reach adult stage, air control operations will also be employed where feasible.

Anticipating impacts

The window of time between now and the onset of the long rains is a critical opportunity to implement actions to contain the spread of desert locust and protect the food production capacities of the most vulnerable. While conducting forecasting, surveillance, monitoring and control operations, FAO will also deliver activities to safeguard livelihoods, including cash programming and distribution of livelihoods re-engagement packages for farmers and livestock keepers affected and at risk during the next season.

Establishing the crisis as a corporate priority

In view of the demonstrated scale, complexity and urgency of the crisis, FAO has declared a corporate thematic scale-up for desert locust, activating fast-track procedures so that operations can be planned and launched with greater flexibility, including rapid deployment of staff and scaled-up programmes. In addition, FAO has already mobilized

Responding to desert locust outbreaks requires timely control operations and anticipatory action to protect livelihoods, by saving assets and preventing negative coping mechanisms.

USD 3 million from its own resources to step up control operations, ensure action to safeguard livelihoods and avert a potentially devastating impact on the food security of already vulnerable populations.

FAO's response to food chain emergencies – such as animal diseases and plant pests and diseases – are managed within the context of the Food Chain Crisis Management Framework. In particular, the Organization's current locust response will be handled by the Emergency Centre for Transboundary Plant Pests, which integrates technical and operational capacities under the overall management of FAO's Plant Production and Protection Division and with the Food Chain Crisis – Emergency Management Unit of the Emergency and Resilience Division operationally managing the response.

Partnering with national governments and key stakeholders

To support country capacities that risk being overwhelmed by the scale of the crisis, FAO is providing technical and operational assistance for control operations and livelihoods support for the most vulnerable. Furthermore, the Desert Locust Control Organization for Eastern Africa (DLCO EA) is a key partner that maintains its own fleet of fixed-wing aircraft to spray crops. Discussions are also ongoing with the World Food Programme regarding the use of their logistics capacity and opportunities for triangulation of various equipment (for example, safety gear has already been advanced which FAO will replenish). Finally, partnership with the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD), including through the Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) co-led with FAO, will be instrumental to promote dialogue on desert locust, and harmonized advocacy and methodologies for damage and impact assessments.

Advocating for flexible funding

To ensure maximum impact in a rapidly evolving situation, FAO is advocating that resource partners contribute to the Locust Window of the Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation Activities (SFERA). This mechanism provides FAO with the financial means to react quickly to crises, reducing the time between funding decisions and actions on the ground. SFERA's pooled funding approach provides the flexibility to adjust activities and support the geographical and thematic areas of greatest need. Likewise, the programme approach enables operations to adapt as the situation changes, streamlining activities to ensure the most appropriate assistance reaches affected populations sooner.

Engaging with the Global Network Against Food Crises

The Global Network Against Food Crises, a partnership created to identify and jointly implement durable solutions to food crises, will be engaged to support coordination, consensus building, and serve as a platform to discuss the most effective programmatic approaches. The Global Network has a key role to play in supporting the uptake and mainstreaming of early warning early action, as well as ensuring lessons learned are utilized, documented and disseminated within the framework of knowledge management.

Rapid response and anticipatory action

(January–December 2020)

► 1. Curb the spread of desert locust



Budget required
USD 60.8 million



Funding needed by
February 2020



Control actions to-date

- **288 000** litres of pesticides procured
- **4 100** kg of bio-pesticide procured
- **68** vehicle-mounted sprayers
- **160** handheld sprayers

The coming few weeks are crucial to contain the desert locust invasion, anticipate and reduce its effects on people's food insecurity, and to protect livelihoods.

- **Continuous surveillance.**
Enabling early detection through regular monitoring.

Identifying the locations of desert locust (and noting their stage of development) is critical to informing response actions for maximum impact. FAO is supporting national survey and control teams using eLocust3 – a handheld tablet tool – to record and transmit data to national locust centres and FAO's Desert Locust Information Service in Rome. Combined with remote sensing imagery and historical data, the information is used to support early warning, forecasts and the planning and prioritization of survey and control operations. FAO issues regular bulletins with up-to-date information on the situation and projections of most-likely scenarios.

Strengthening the capacity of national stakeholders to conduct robust surveillance activities is critical, and will include not only training for Government staff but also for community focal points to alert the Government about locust sightings. Key equipment will be supplied to complement existing inventory, such as tablets, handheld GPS and radios, as well as vehicles. Across the eight countries, FAO aims to support the surveillance of 1.38 million hectares.

- **Ground and aerial control.**
Reducing locust populations through a range of targeted operations.

FAO is supporting national governments to implement ground and aerial control. Surveillance will inform the type of actions required according to identified populations – for example, observed breeding and egg-laying areas will be monitored to ensure appropriate control measures are applied at the right moment in order to break the cycle of the next generation. National operational bases are alerted when swarms are detected to coordinate necessary actions. Control efforts will prioritize targeting desert locust populations that pose a direct risk to cropping areas.

As funding from resource partners is committed, FAO is prioritizing funds according to the most urgent needs, taking a programmatic approach to the allocation of funding by activity.

Pesticides are selected considering the recommendations of the Pesticide Referee Group and national registration lists in the affected countries. The choice of a pesticide also depends on each particular situation (vegetation type, target [hoppers or swarms], etc.). Non-chemical options will be pursued wherever possible, and buffer zones maintained when spraying to protect water sources and environmental protection areas.

Control of hoppers is largely handled with ground control teams and can be done either with insect growth regulators, bio-pesticides or chemical pesticides. Aerial control is needed when large swarms exceed the capacity of ground control.

FAO support includes the procurement of pesticides and equipment, contracting of aircraft, establishment of operational bases, intensive training for government staff on the safe administration of chemical pesticides, as well as raising community awareness on issues related to the desert locust upsurge and control measures. Under this component, FAO aims to support the treatment of 1 million hectares.

- **Impact assessments and environment, health and safety.**
Facilitating the capture of desert locust impact and control data and promoting environmental, health and safety measures.

FAO pays strict attention to human health and environmental safety aspects, utilizing corporate protocols developed for environmental precautions to avoid contamination and adverse health effects. Assessments will be conducted not only on the impact of desert locust upsurge on production and livelihoods and efficacy of control operations, but also on the potential environmental and health impacts relating to desert locust control.

Safe pesticide management is a core component of control activities. In addition to training on safe pesticide handling, capacities will be built in proper storage and the disposal of drums and containers.



► 2. Safeguard livelihoods and promote early recovery



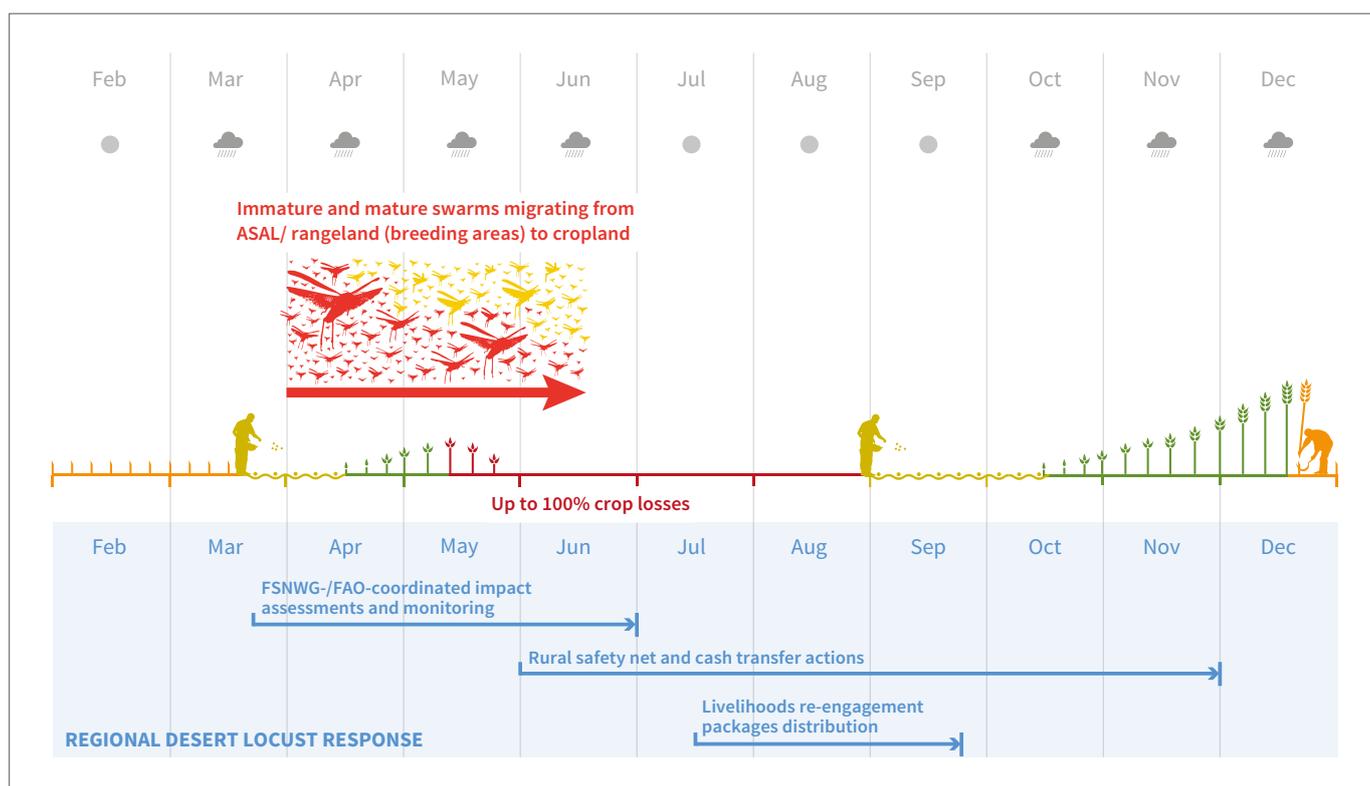
Budget required
USD 67.5 million



Funding needed by
March 2020

- **Farming re-engagement packages.**
Mitigating negative impacts of desert locust on the livelihoods and food security of farmers.

As the next generation of mature and immature swarms of desert locust are expected to migrate towards farming areas around the start of the planting season, close monitoring and impact assessments will be key to informing FAO's livelihoods response. Assuming a best-case scenario, FAO will target 84 000 farming households under this component to receive agricultural inputs, of which up to 75 000 households will benefit from cash interventions.

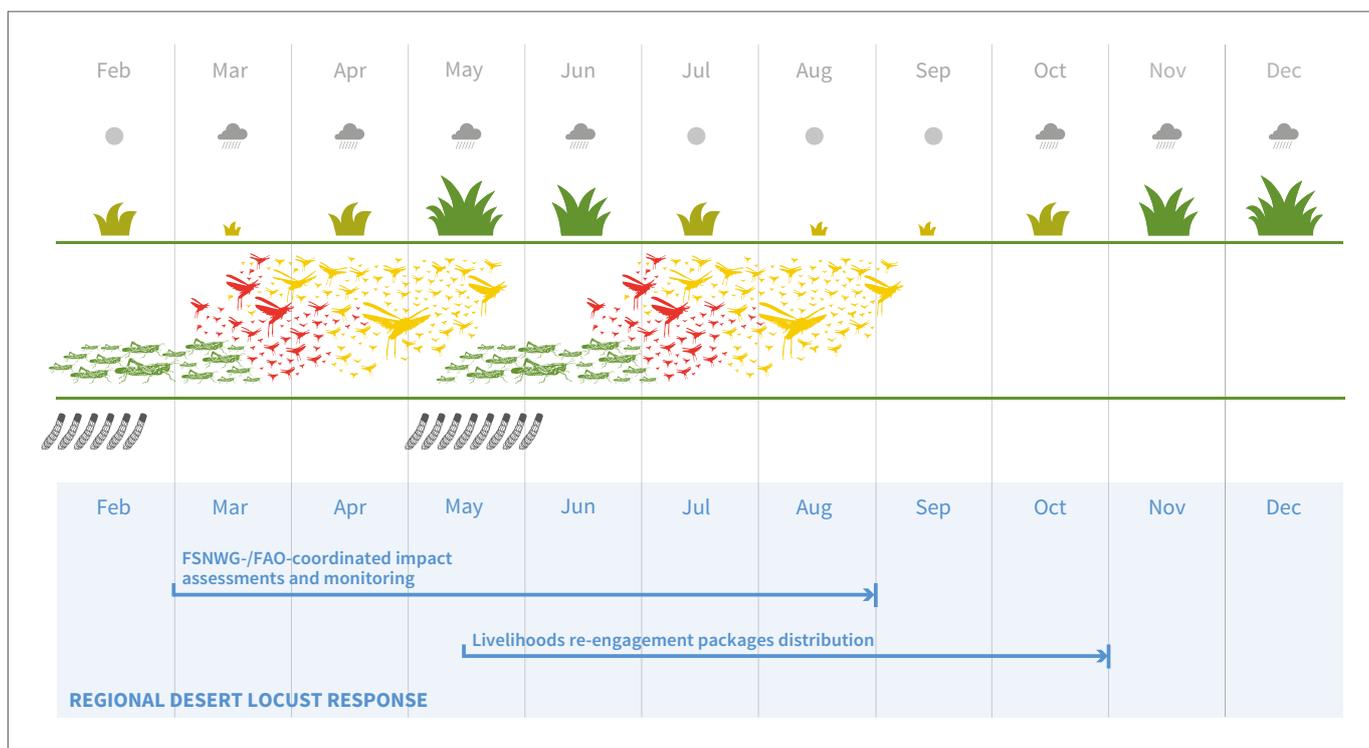


Interventions will focus on the most at-risk areas where communities are already facing food insecurity. With up to 100 percent losses possible at household level – and by the time desert locusts are expected to strike, it will likely be too late for many farmers to replant most staple crops – these families will require cash support to enable them to meet their immediate needs through to the next planting season in October, as well as quality inputs to re-engage in production.

Farming households severely affected by desert locust will be targeted to benefit from cash programming (such as Cash+, where the provision of cash transfers is combined with productive inputs) and the involvement in rural safety net programmes where feasible. Transfers will be provided starting in June/July to households who experienced severe crop losses in the 2020 main season and will continue on a monthly basis until short rains harvests begin. Rates will be based on the minimum expenditure basket and those established by coordination fora, including Cash Working Groups.

Input packages to re-engage locust-affected farmers in the next production season (the short rains) will include a diverse set of seeds to ensure a variety of nutritious food to improve both the food security and nutrition status of beneficiaries. Seeds will include those of staple crops (grains, legumes) as well as vegetables. The packages will be tailored according to each context and agroecological zone and also include handheld tools, harvest storage means (such as hermetic bags), fertilizers and agricultural services such as irrigation and tractor hours. If damage to crops occurs early enough in the season, the re-planting of staple crops during the long rains will be supported wherever possible, in addition to an assortment of fast-maturing vegetables.

- **Livestock-based livelihoods packages.**
Mitigating negative impacts of desert locust on the livelihoods and food security of herders.



As desert locusts are expected to breed, hatch and mature in grazing areas of arid and semi-arid lands, FAO will closely monitor and conduct impact assessments to inform the Organization's livelihoods response. Assuming a best-case scenario, FAO will target 36 000 livestock-keeping, agropastoral households under this component.

With significant pasture losses due to desert locust damage, households dependent on livestock production will need support to maintain their herds and their animals' milk production until rangeland regenerates in the next short rains season. Interventions will target vulnerable households with reduced mobility, as these will be among the most affected by limited feed availability.

Livestock-based livelihoods will be protected through the provision of supplementary feed where pasture has been severely affected by desert locusts. Range cubes or multivitamin blocks can boost livestock nutrition and support production (particularly milk yield), resulting in rapid improvements to household food supply and nutrition.

► 3. Coordination and preparedness



Surge deployment to-date

- 8 desert locust experts in support of national control operations
- 2 procurement officers (country-level)
- 1 supply chain officer (regional coordinator)
- 2 operations officers (regional)
- 2 programme development officers (regional)



Budget required
USD 9.7 million



Funding needed by
March 2020

- **Deploy rapid surge support.**
Provide technical and operational expertise to governments and FAO country offices, with a special focus on scaled-up surveillance and control operations. This includes the deployment of desert locust experts from FAO's global network as well as procurement, logistics, supply chain, operational and programme development officers.
- **Facilitate regional partnerships and collaboration.**
The regional Food Security and Nutrition Working Group (FSNWG) co-led by FAO and IGAD will provide a framework for harmonized food security analysis, taking into account impact assessments, and provide the technical means for countries to conduct timely assessments. Furthermore, FAO will support the coordination of procurement (pesticides, bio-pesticides and spraying equipment in particular) and service contracts, such as for fixed-wing and rotary aircraft, ensuring efficient response and identification of gaps. The potential to conduct cross-border control operations with DLCO-EA will also be explored.
- **Regional advocacy and national-level coordination.**
In collaboration with OCHA, FAO will continue to lead dialogue and advocacy with partners through monthly briefings. FAO and OCHA will also facilitate the inclusion of specific desert locust-related livelihoods interventions into country-based coordination, through Food Security Clusters (Somalia, South Sudan) or through government-led working

groups where clusters are not activated (Djibouti, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania). Where applicable, this will translate into adjustments to Humanitarian Response Plans. The FSNWG will continue to organize regular press conferences to highlight food security impact analyses and inter-governmental collaboration.

- **Strengthen regional and national capacity and enhance preparedness.**

Especially given the possibility of a cause-effect relationship between climate change and desert locust infestations, it is imperative to strengthen regional and national capacity for surveillance and control operations. At regional level, this will include supporting DLCO-EA through by purchasing control equipment. At country level it will include support to the development and updating of regional and national contingency plans for desert locust crises, promoting learning across countries to boost competencies in forecasting, surveillance and control, and exploring the use of new technologies for surveillance, such as drones. Such efforts will take into consideration guidance from the Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region.



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FAO locust rapid response and anticipatory action – estimated budget for January–December 2020*.

Activities	Djibouti	Eritrea	Ethiopia	Kenya	Somalia	South Sudan	United Republic of Tanzania	Uganda	Total
1. Curb the spread of desert locust	625 000	3 750 000	19 750 000	15 500 000	15 000 000	750 000	445 000	4 950 000	60 770 000
Continuous surveillance	400 000	1 500 000	6 000 000	4 000 000	1 300 000	350 000	445 000	1 150 000	15 145 000
Ground and aerial control	175 000	1 750 000	12 250 000	10 500 000	12 400 000	350 000	-	2 800 000	40 225 000
Impact assessments and environment, health and safety	50 000	500 000	1 500 000	1 000 000	1 300 000	50 000	-	1 000 000	5 400 000
2. Safeguard livelihoods and promote early recovery	1 290 000	3 750 000	29 250 000	5 850 000	16 200 000	7 650 000	-	3 480 000	67 470 000
Farming re-engagement packages (including cash)	750 000	3 000 000	26 250 000	5 250 000	13 200 000	6 750 000	-	3 000 000	58 200 000
Livestock-based livelihoods packages	540 000	750 000	3 000 000	600 000	3 000 000	900 000	-	480 000	9 270 000
3. Coordination and preparedness	50 000	1 000 000	1 500 000	750 000	1 000 000	250 000	60 000	150 000	9 760 000
Deploy rapid surge support									1 500 000
Facilitate regional partnerships and collaboration									500 000
Regional advocacy and national-level coordination									500 000
Strengthen regional and national capacity and enhance preparedness	50 000	1 000 000	1 500 000	750 000	1 000 000	250 000	60 000	150 000	7 260 000***
TOTAL FUNDING REQUIRED**	1 965 000	8 500 000	50 500 000	22 100 000	32 200 000	8 650 000	505 000	8 580 000	138 000 000

* All amounts indicated are in USD.

** Flexible funding will be critical for FAO's effective response to this rapidly evolving crisis. This appeal will be revised according to emerging needs.

***This subtotal includes USD 2.5 million for regional capacity building and preparedness.



Saving livelihoods saves lives

Contact

FAO's Resilience Team for Eastern Africa

Nairobi, Kenya
SFE-RTEA@fao.org

FAO Plant Production and Protection Division

Rome, Italy
AGP-Director@fao.org

FAO Emergency and Resilience Division

Rome, Italy
PSE-Director@fao.org

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

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